

Social Safeguards Due Diligence Report

March 2021

**Cambodia: Community-Based Tourism COVID-19
Recovery Project
(Financed by Japanese Fund for Poverty Reduction)**

Prepared by: TRTA Consultant Team

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
CBT	–	community-based tourism
COVID-19	–	coronavirus disease
CSAF	–	Civil Society Alliance Forum
DED	–	detailed engineering design
GRC	–	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	–	grievance redress mechanism
IP	–	indigenous peoples
IR	–	involuntary resettlement
NAPV	–	National Authority for the Management of Preah Vihear
PCU	–	project coordinating unit
PIU	–	project implementation unit
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
SSDDR	–	Social Safeguards Due Diligence Report
TRTA	–	transaction technical assistance

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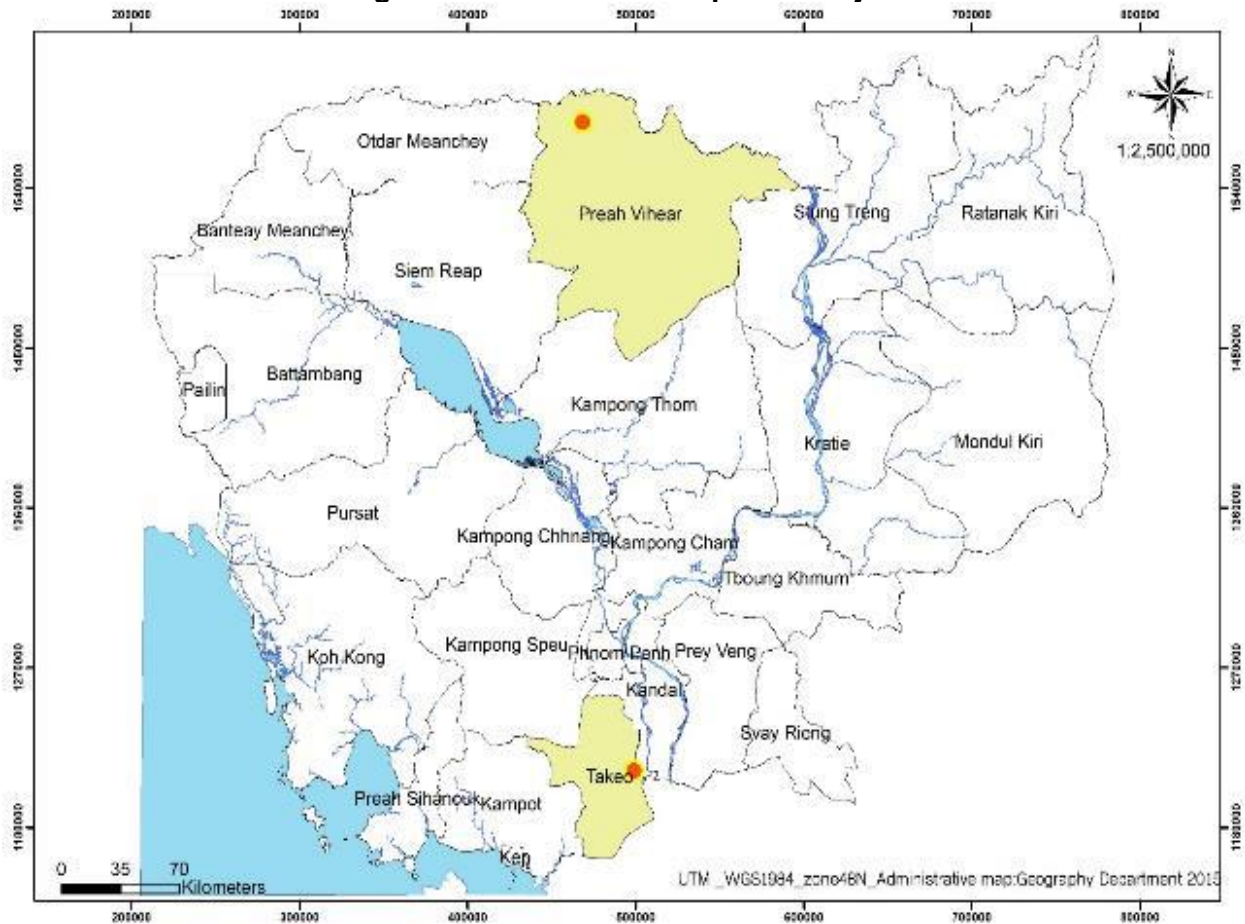
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I. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AND SUB-PROJECT

A. The Project

1. The proposed Community-Based Tourism COVID-19 Recovery Project will help accelerate post-coronavirus disease (COVID-19) tourism recovery in rural communities living near Decho Village and Preah Vihear temple (Preah Vihear province) and Phnom Da, Angkor Borei (Takeo province) heritage sites (see Figure 1). The project aims to (i) strengthen local capacity for inclusive community-based tourism (CBT) development and promotion; (ii) support tourism and commercial agricultural livelihood activities; and (iii) enhance community-based public facilities and services. Initially, the project will promote domestic tourism, which is less affected by COVID-19 related travel restrictions. As Cambodia's borders open to international travel the project focus will shift to promoting intra-regional tourism.

Figure 1: Locations of Proposed Project



2. Two out of the 3 outputs involve civil works (output 2 and output 3). The project has been classified as Category C for both Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and Indigenous Peoples (IP). Site inspections confirmed that there are no requirements for acquisition of private assets, physical relocation nor restrictions to land use/assets owned by residents or IP communities at the sub-project locations.

3. The Social Safeguards Due Diligence Report (SSDDR) compiled during the Transaction Technical Assistance (TRTA) stage aims to provide detailed due diligence assessment on the absence of possible IR/IP impacts in the two project areas and six proposed subprojects sites: (i) 3 sites in Chaom Khasnt District (Table 1), and (ii) 6 sites in Angkor Borei District (Table 2).

B. Description of Sub Projects in Each Project Area

Table 1: List of Project Component and Civil Work at Preah Vihear Province

Project Sites	Description
O Svay Lake	O Svay Lake tourist facilities include kiosks for tourists, a multi-purpose center community restaurant, car parking, restroom facilities ^a , and a small pier for Kayaks and longtail tourist boats.
Choam Khasnt District and Decho Thamacheat Village	Support for 5 Homestay (including renovated kitchens and bedrooms and improvements to guest amenities. Improved toilets with septic tanks, and waste management equipment). The homestays will utilize Khmer architectural and eco-friendly designs (natural materials). The homestays will include an integrated farming system. Jasmine flowers are purchased by worshipers and tourists who visit the Preah Vihear temple. Jasmine can also be used to produce tea and scented potpourri. The project plans to support water-saving agricultural production techniques, for example, solar water pumps, water storage header tanks, drip irrigation, and the use of organic fertilizers. Beneficiaries will be trained to produce herb teas sold in natural packaging called "Smok" which is made from palm leaves. NAPV plans to have a building for villagers to sell flowers on top of the mountain adjacent to the main temple.
Choam Khasnt District and Decho Thamacheat Village	Vegetable production will cover several crops: cucumber and long beans. The project will support the 20 farmers in Choam Khasnt District Preah Vihear. The project will support improved drip irrigation systems that require less water than existing practices and the introduction of solar pumps to reduce the cost of irrigation. The intervention contributes to water conservation at O Svay Lake, which serves as the primary water reservoir, as well as protection of the groundwater aquifer in the village and also contributes to climate change mitigation. Fish Raising - Tilapia (can be included in homestay for up to 5 families). The project will support technical fish raising training to reduce the mortality ratio from 30% to 10%. As well as to facilitate access to fish fingerlings and grow-out which will be produced by NAPV-Japan Joint Venture fish hatchery which is currently being constructed by the Joint Venture.
Decho Thamacheat Village	Filtered Water Suppliers. The project will co-fund two Teuk Saat 1001 O-We water filtration facilities which will provide potable drinking water to an additional local 600 families and tourists visiting the O Svay lake tourist facilities. CBT Waste Collection and Recycling. This initiative will support the implementation for the collection of residual solid waste and recyclables at the tourist facilities at O Svay lake based on the Banteay Chhmar CBT waste collection model. The waste storage facility is included in the DED for the Decho tourist site.

CBT = community-based tourism, DED = detailed engineering design, NAPV = National Authority for the Management of Preah Vihear.

^a In rural area of Cambodia, there is no sewage system to drain wastewater from toilet or sanitary to treat yet. In order to respond with environmental pollution due to human's waste, Ministry of Rural Development has set up the guideline for toilet installation at rural area. The design team is working on the detailed engineer design.

Source: TRTA reports site investigations and DED.

Table 2: List of Project Component and Civil Work at Takeo Province

Project Sites	Description
Angkor Borei Township and District	<p>The new Angkor Borei Tourist Center will be built close to the existing museum and includes a multi-purpose community interpretation center/meeting space, car park, restaurant, coffee shop, souvenir outlet (inside the restaurant), restrooms, boat landing, and cycling and walking paths.</p> <p>Support for 5 homestays (including renovated kitchens and bedrooms and improvements to guest amenities, improved toilets with septic tanks, and waste management equipment). The homestays will utilize Khmer architectural and eco-friendly designs (natural materials). The homestays will include an integrated farming system.</p>
Cambodia's First Royal Palace at Komnou Pagoda	The Archaeological excavation site is a nationally significant site which is under the management of MOCFA. Without disturbing the excavation site, the project can support access stairs, a viewing platform with a small-roofed area and railing and information signage so tourists can view the excavation site.
Angkor Borei Prawn Farm	Fresh Water Prawn Farming intervention will support two established privately owned hatcheries owned by two local and progressive prawn farmers. These two existing Freshwater Prawn farms at Angkor Borei will be supported to produce freshwater prawn larvae and fingerlings. The oldest of these two farms has been established for 13 years and the original fingerling operation was supported by JICA who provided infrastructure and equipment. The project will work with these two farmers to provide technical expertise and equipment for developing the new hatcheries. In agreement with the two farmers, the two farms will be used as training centers for a larger cohort of at least 20 farmers to transfer knowledge on advanced prawn farming techniques. This will support the growth of the industry through self-sufficiency for both breeding and fingerling food production.
Phnom Da	The project will support a boat landing/pier, car park new toilets and interpretation and directional signage. Waste management equipment and services will be provided by CBT as explained in the text below. The site plan and DED will be finalized for this small-scale infrastructure at Phnom Da will be completed by the National Engineer after project inception and the DDR will be updated and public consultations held to ensure that there are no IR impacts.
Phnom Borei	The project will support a boat landing, waste management equipment. Waste management services will be provided by the Angkor Borei CBT (to be established with project support). The site plan and DED will be finalized for this boat landing at Phnom Borei will be completed by the National Engineer after project inception and the DDR will be updated and public consultations held to ensure that there are no IR impacts.

CBT = community-based tourism, DDR = due diligence report, DED = detailed engineering design, IR = involuntary resettlement, JICA = Japan International Cooperation Agency, MOCFA = Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts.

Source: TRTA reports site investigations and DED.

II. SITE ASSESSMENT METHODS AND FINDINGS

A. Site Assessment Methods

4. The scope and objective of this social safeguard due diligence report (SSDDR) is to present the findings from field assessments of the project scope in Takeo and Preah Vihear

provinces. This SSDDR was carried out to confirm if there are any potential IR and/or IPs related impacts in the sub-project areas by analyzing project interventions and detailed engineering designs (DEDs) and comparing these with the existing condition of the proposed subproject locations as per the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) IR/IP classification system. The original project classification for social safeguards is Category C as per ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009) for both IR and IP.

5. During the preparation of this SSDDR, the process was led by the Civil Society Alliance Forum (CSAF) with the support of the TRTA social safeguards consultant, the TRTA team including the national environmental safeguards specialist, the National Authority for the Management of Preah Vihear (NAPV), the District Governor's Office of Angkor Borei as well as relevant local authorities and community stakeholders in both provinces. The SSDDR involved direct site visits, transect walks and ocular visits to the project areas, one to one consultation meetings with likely affected people, key-informant interviews, focus group discussions, and consultation meetings with NAPV and Provincial/District authorities and technical teams, and other stakeholders. In addition, site demarcation based on the site plans provided by District authorities and preliminary engineering design has been conducted by the project team in the presence of the commune/village leaders and community residents.

6. Information about the project was discussed during the two rounds of consultation meetings and the topics included (i) the establishment, function, and operation of the grievance redress mechanism (GRM), (ii) local government authorities and local community's perception of the proposed sub-projects, their concerns and issues, and (iii) the mitigation measures to address these concerns and issues.

Table 3: Summary of Comments and Responses

No.	Organizations	Questions/concerns/suggestions	Response
1	PVH Provincial Office	The contractor must obey the traffic law and road weight limitation and not overload vehicles with construction materials. The contractor shall water the road regularly to suppress and control dust	Suggestions will be incorporated to minutes of the meeting report and EMP. Compliance will be monitored during project implementation by the safeguards team.
2.	PVH Provincial Office	The project to establish a consultative project management mechanism, especially to engage the provincial department of tourism.	The project will continuously engage the provincial department of tourism and other local government agencies during project implementation.
3	Sra Em Commune Office Prek Ta Phor Commune Office	Is there any resettlement impact on the pagoda/house?	There is no resettlement impact expected for this area as there will be no civil works undertaken. The civil works will be on vacant government-own land on the at O Svay lake.
4	Sra Em Commune Office Choam Khsant District Office PVH Provincial Office Angkor Borei District Office Takeo Provincial Office	What type of land title would you like to obtain from us?	Land management and construction works in Cambodia is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Land Management and Construction. The District Cadastral Office is a department under this Ministry and is responsible for providing land

No.	Organizations	Questions/concerns/suggestions	Response
			<p>titles. The land title has to be certified by the cadastral office at the District level showing the current ownership as well as the demarcation of the land.</p> <p>The Cadastral survey information will provide evidence of land ownership and demarcation which will be defined by verified GPS coordinates.</p>
5	Angkor Borei Community Choam Khsant District Office	Will the project help CBT after its funding period of 4 years?	The project will construct tourist facilities and provide agricultural and tourism livelihood trainings and the necessary infrastructure and equipment. The facilities and livelihood training will enable community members to generate revenue. The project is designed so that all project interventions, including CBT operations will be financially self-sustainable.
6	Takeo Provincial Office	What has the project done so far regarding the assessment of the Environment, IR and IP impact?	The project has conducted field visits to the sub-project areas. and carried out technical meetings with the project's Executing Agency, implementing agencies, and local authorities. Public consultation meetings have been conducted for the benefit of local communities. Interviews have been conducted with likely affected peoples, the master of the Pagoda and the school principal at Decho village.
7	Takeo provincial office	Will this project build on the riverbank?	The project will build a walkway from the museum along the top of the riverbank. There will no work below the top of the riverbank owing to safeguards concerns and budget limitations to install the necessary piles and other structures to support suspended walkways.
8	Takeo Provincial Office	Will there be an archaeological study to avoid heritage impacts?	A heritage impact assessment was conducted as a part of the environmental due diligence. During project implementation, the project will recruit a National Cultural Physical Resources Conservation Specialist who will collaborate with the National Engineering consultants to

No.	Organizations	Questions/concerns/suggestions	Response
			oversee and manage construction activities.
9	Takeo Provincial Office	Request to have study tours to other projects to learn about their success practice.	The project will provide capacity building trainings and exchange visits in Cambodia for CBTs, farmers and other project beneficiaries

CBT = community-based tourism, EMP = environmental management plan. IR = involuntary resettlement, IP = indigenous people, GPS = global positioning system, PVH = Preah Vihear.

Source: Consultation meetings carried out by TRTA team.

B. Findings

7. Table 4 below indicates the site assessment for IR/IP impacts for each sub-project location and a brief summary of findings and IR/IP categorization with mitigation measures during the implementation of civil work.

Table 4: Summary of IR/IP Findings with Proposed Mitigation Measures

Sub-project /features	Assessment date	IR Cat	IP Cat	Findings	Mitigation measures
O Svay lake tourist center	25 August 2020	C	C	The infrastructure including buildings, toilets and car park is to be built between boundary of the Hun Sen Srah Kdol primary school, O Svay reservoir and the main sealed road (National Road No. 62) connecting Decho to Sra'eam village. There is no private land to be acquired nor indigenous people living in the surrounding the area.	There are 10 seasonal vendors operating food stalls along the road on the east side of the lake (adjacent to the proposed tourist facility). The project will allocate spaces close to the public roadway between the proposed facility and O Svay Lake. Once construction is finished the CBT will allow the vendors to operate their business inside the land area occupied by the tourist center. This new tourist facility area will provide improved and more profitable space for vendor sales activities. It is envisaged that all vendors will be members of the CBT that manage, operate and provide services at the facility.
Homestays in Decho Thamacheat village in Preah Vihear province	NA	NA	NA	Beneficiary households have not been identified yet for Homestays. The privately owned land sites will be identified after project effectiveness and the DDR report will be updated accordingly if	A written agreement between the project and the private house owner will be made on a voluntarily basis making sure that the owner is willing to accept project support for establishing

Sub-project /features	Assessment date	IR Cat	IP Cat	Findings	Mitigation measures
				there are any IR impacts. The project will provide funds for renovations including kitchen and bedrooms and new toilets and septic tanks. Activities will include the provision of Khmer provincial cuisine, accommodation and agri-tourism activities.	their homestay enterprises.
Filtered Water Suppliers.	25 August 2020	NA	NA	The project will co-fund equipment and buildings which will be located on private land.	A written agreement between Teak Saart 1001 as the lead social enterprise representing project beneficiaries who will operate the water filtration facility on their own private land.
CBT Waste Collection and Recycling.	25 August 2020	C	C	CBT recycling operation will be established within the demarcated land area of O Svay lake tourist facility	No additional land is needed for this component
Angkor Borei tourist center located in Angkor Borei, Takeo province.	31 August 2020	C	C	The location planned for the walking and cycling path is located at the edge of Angkor Borei river, most of the land is vacant, except the western side of walking path where there are 5 stalls selling fish and prawns. There are also some palm and banana trees, but to which no one has claim ownership.	Based on the DED together with the Engineering team, the walking and cycling path will not have any impact on the existing 5 stall owners.
5 pilot homestays in Angkor Borei	NA	NA	NA	Beneficiary households have not been identified yet for Homestays. The privately owned land sites will be identified after project effectiveness and the DDR report will be updated accordingly if there are any IR impacts. The project will provide funds for renovations including kitchen and bedrooms and new toilets and septic tanks. Activities will include the provision of Khmer provincial cuisine, accommodation and agri-tourism activities.	A written agreement between the project and the private house owner will be made on a voluntarily basis making sure that the owner is willing to accept project support for establishing their homestay enterprises.

Sub-project /features	Assessment date	IR Cat	IP Cat	Findings	Mitigation measures
Boat landings, car parks, toilets facilities, etc. at Phnom Da and Phnom Borei located in Angkor Borei, Takeo province.	31 August 2020	NA	NA	The site plan and DED will be completed by the National Civil Engineer after project effectiveness, and the DDR report will be updated, and public consultations held to ensure there are no IR impacts.	N/A
Cambodian first Royal Palace (Archeological Excavation Site) at Komnu Pagoda, in Angkor Borei, Takeo province.	31 August 2020	NA	NA	The site plan and DED will be completed by the National Civil Engineer after project effectiveness, and the DDR report will be updated, and public consultations held to ensure there are no IR impacts. The purpose of the civil works at this site is to provide tourist access to this tourist site.	N/A

CBT = community-based tourism, DDR = due diligence report, DED = detailed engineering design, IR = involuntary resettlement.

1. Location 1: O Svay Tourist Center in Preah Vihear

8. O Svay Lake is located in Decho Thamacheat village, Sra'aem commune, Choam Khsan District of Preah Vihear Province. The commune consists of 7 villages with 1,183 households including 459 female headed households or 39% of total households. The total population of the village is 4,153 people including 2,031 women of which there is no indigenous people existing in the villages. 80% of the total population of the village are soldier's families while another 20% are immigrants from different areas around Preah Vihear province. The existing economic activities of the people are farming, long and short-term crops, vegetables home gardening, livestock production and small-scale fishing for their sources of food and income.

Figure 2: Location map of O Svay Tourist Center



Source: Google Earth imagery.

9. The land area of the O Svay reservoir and the proposed Tourist Center are owned by the Royal Government of Cambodia. No complaints are known to have been raised regarding the land use and acquisition as the land has not been associated with any private land users and/or landowners. The land ownership certificates and written agreement from the authorized offices for the use of the assigned land for the project activities are attached in the Annex 2 of this report.

Figure 3: Existing Condition of O Svay Reservoir



Source: TRTA consultant

Table 5: Summary of cost estimates for O Svay Tourist Center

SUMMARY OF BILLS OF QUANTITIES		
SUMMARY		AMOUNT US\$
PV-1	PRELIMINARY WORK	-
PV-2	EXCAVATION & BACKFILLING WORK	5,737.29
PV-3	CONCRETE WORK	65,719.56
PV-4	MASONRY WORK	11,907.85
PV-5	FINISHING WORK	20,637.10
PV-6	DOORS, WINDOWS AND HANDRAILS WORKS	2,370.00
PV-7	ROOFING WORK	29,590.00
PV-8	PLUMBING WORK (CLEAN AND WASTE WATER SYSTEMS)	1,594.65
PV-9	SANITARY FITTINGS WORK	1,860.00
PV-10	MECHANICAL AND AIRCONDITIONER WORKS	-
PV-11	ELECTRICAL SYSTEM WORK	9,197.43
	MULTIPLE PURPOSE BUILDING PV-2-PV-11 (SIZE 17.5Mx30.0M)	148,613.86
PV-12	PUBLIC TOILET BUILDING WORK (SIZE 7.96Mx9.80M)	46,763.52
PV-13	RESTAUNRANT BUILDING WORK (SIZE 8Mx22.5M), 2 STORES	92,450.72
PV-14	TICKET/BOAT WAITING AREA, INFORMATION CENTER AND BYCICLES/KAYAKS BUILDING WORKS (SIZE 8Mx22.5M)	60,166.20
PV-15	WASTE STORAGE WORK (SIZE 3Mx3M)	1,760.65
PV-16	ELEVATED WATER TANK WORK (SIZE 3Mx6M)	6,930.13
PV-17	GASBOS WORKS (9 UNITS), 46.50M ² EACH	37,942.22
PV-18	BOAT LANDING WORK	9,778.41
PV-19	CARS AND MOTORS PARKING WORKS	29,562.50
PV-20	LANDSCAPING WORK	11,958.50
PV-21	EQUIPMENT WORK	-
PV-22	EXTERNAL WORK	138,570.74
	Total:	584,497.44
	Tax 10%	58,449.74
	TOTAL PRICE FOR FACILITY PV:	642,947.19

Source: TRTA report

2. Location 2: Homestays in Decho Thamacheat Village in Preah Vihear

10. Homestays will be located in Decho village 5 homestays to be selected for the inclusion by the project. Figure 4 shows existing conditions of the homestays.

Figure 4: Condition of Existing Homestays in Decho Village



Source: TRTA consultant

3. Location 3: Angkor Borei Tourist Center in Takeo

11. Angkor Borei tourist center will be constructed inside the existing District governor's offices land at Angkor Borei, in Phnom Borei village, Preak Phtol commune. The village is one of the four villages comprise of 239 households or equal to 1,010 persons including 511 women. The village has 18 female headed households or 7.5% of total households of which there is no indigenous people in the area.

Figure 5: Location Map of Angkor Borei Tourist Interpretation Center



Source: Google Earth imagery

12. The civil works for Angkor Borei Tourist Center are detailed in the table below.

Table 6: Summary of Cost Estimates for Angkor Borei Tourist Center

SUMMARY OF BILLS OF QUANTITIES		
SUMMARY		AMOUNT US\$
AB-1	PRELIMINARY WORK	-
AB-2	EXCAVATION & BACKFILLING WORK	8,163.55
AB-3	CONCRETE WORK	131,303.57
AB-4	MASONRY WORK	20,128.38
AB-5	FINISHING WORK	28,336.17
AB-6	DOORS, WINDOWS, HANDRAILS, AND PARTITION WALLS WORKS	18,280.00
AB-7	ROOFING WORK	32,008.75
AB-8	STEEL STRUCTURE WORK	27,600.00
AB-9	PLUMBING WORK (CLEAN AND WASTE WATER SYSTEMS)	5,508.14
AB-10	SANITARY FITTINGS WORK	2,615.00
AB-11	MECHANICAL AND AIRCONDITIONER WORKS	-
AB-12	ELECTRICAL SYSTEM	14,373.47
	MULTIPLE PURPOSE BUILDING AB-2-AB-12 (SIZE 26.0Mx18.3M)	288,317.02
AB-13	PUBLIC TOILET BUILDING WORK (SIZE 7.96Mx9.80M)	48,079.18
AB-14	BOAT WAITING BUILDING WORK (SIZE 3Mx3.8M)	5,078.55
AB-15	BOAT LANDING WORK	6,000.00
AB-16	WALK WAY WIDTH 1.5M WORK (L=250M)	30,000.00
AB-17	CONCRETE PAVEMENT WORK (620M ²), 100MM THK.	15,500.00
AB-18	CARS AND MOTOS PARKING WORKS (810M ²), 150MM THK.	5,062.50
AB-19	LANDSCAPING WORK	1,390.00
AB-20	EQUIPMENT WORK	1,390.00
AB-21	EXTERNAL WORK	8,500.00
	Total:	409,317.25
	Tax 10%	40,931.72
	TOTAL PRICE FOR FACILITY AB:	450,248.97

Source: TRTA report

13. On the proposed land where the walking path is to be built, there are 5 fish/prawn stalls on the riverbank adjacent to the existing museum, that are likely to be affected by construction activities. Therefore, the design option was to terminate the walking path 20 meters before where the stalls are located. During construction, the contractors' works will not impact on the access road to the owner/occupiers of these spaces and the owners will operate their business as usual. This will be monitored and reported into the semiannual integrated social and environmental safeguard monitoring report which will be prepared by the executing agency's social and environmental safeguards consultants and submitted to ADB by the executing agency.

Figure 6: Existing condition of Angkor Borei tourist Center



Source: TRTA consultant

4. Location 5: First Cambodian's Royal Palace (Archaeological Excavation Site in Angkor Borei)

14. The site of the Cambodia's First Royal Palace includes the existing excavation site owned the Royal Government of Cambodia and located at the Koumnu pagoda and all improvements will take place within the boundary of the pagoda. Civil works include stairs, a viewing platform, handrails, and small roofed area and information signage which will provide improved tourist access to the excavations site. No private land acquisition impacts or involuntary resettlement are expected in this area.

Figure 7: Existing Condition of Excavation Site (Cambodia's First Royal Asian Royal Palace)



Source: TRTA Consultant

C. Indigenous People

15. Khmer people make up 90% of the Cambodian population, followed by 5% of the Vietnamese, and the rest being Chinese, Cham (mostly Muslim people) and indigenous ethnic groups that are sometimes called Khmer Loeu.

16. There are 24 different groups of people that are identified as indigenous peoples. They are estimated to make up approximately 200,000 people or 1.2% of the population, and reside mainly in the rural areas of Ratanakiri, Mondulkiri, and Kratie Provinces, living on small-scale agriculture, forestry, and fishery. Groups are often identified by their language, and at least 19 indigenous languages are identified in Cambodia, divided into two linguistic families, the Austronesian, and the Mon-Khmer.

17. None of the targeted project locations are in a province with indigenous (Khmer Loeu) populations. Cambodians with Cham, Chinese, and Vietnamese ethnic affiliation are well integrated with the Khmer people in the mainstream society, and their communities have no poverty, marginalized or isolated status.

18. The proposed project is Safeguard Category C for Indigenous Peoples, and no Indigenous Peoples Plan is required, because there are no indigenous peoples present in the project area. The project will not directly or indirectly affect the dignity, human rights, livelihoods systems, or culture of indigenous peoples or affect the territories or natural or cultural resources that indigenous peoples own, use, occupy or claim as their ancestral domain.

III. SOCIAL ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT COMMUNITIES

A. Target Sites Demographic Data

1. Decho Thamacheat Village in Preah Vihear Province

19. In the center of Decho Thamacheat village there is the 3 hectares O Svay Lake Reserve which is the main water supply source for both agriculture and drinking water for the majority of the village population. The landscape of the lake is naturally beautiful and being the home of the migratory Asian Spoonbill and other water birds that congregate and breed during the rainy season. The lake attracts many domestic tourists and generates employment for the local residents during the official holidays of Khmer new year and other annual calendar events. The village also supports rice fields and other agricultural production such as cashew, watermelon, cucumber, long bean, and other vegetables.¹

20. The Decho Thamacheat village comprises of 1,183 households including 459 female headed households or 39% of total households. The total population of the village is 4,153 people including 2,031 women of which there is no indigenous people existing in the village. 80% of the total population of the village are soldier's families while another 20% are immigrants from different areas around Preah Vihear province. The existing economic activities of the people are dependent on moonset rice farming, long and short-term crops, small scale home vegetables gardening, livestock production and small-scale fishing as their main sources of food and income. However, not all of the women in this village are involve in rice farming and long-term crop cultivation. Alternatively, they are growing vegetables, raising livestock, small-scale fishing and trading especially the women of these families. The government initially allocated 0.5 hectare of housing land to all of the families and allocated another 2 hectares of rice field land for each of the 1,045 households 2009.² However, by early 2020 there are only 309 households or 30% of the intended land allocation was granted to local residents. The distance from the center point of

¹ Key Informant Interview with National Authority of Preah Vihear in June 2020.

² David, S. 2014. [Preah Vihear villagers reject offer](#). *The Phnom Penh Post*. Phnom Penh.

the village to rice field land is approximately 10 kilometers which it considered a constraint for villagers in terms of access and cost to travel these land holdings.³

2. Phnom Da, Khork Thlork Commune, Angkor Borei District of Takeo Province

21. Phnom Da is an ancient and historical site and Prek Taphor village (located at Phnom Da) is one of the 4 villages in Kork Thlork commune, Angkor Borei district of Takeo province. The village comprises 187 households and equal to 646 persons including 335 women. The village has 25 female headed households or 13.37% of total households and there are no indigenous people in the area. The village is located 67 kilometers south of Takeo provincial town and 89 kilometers south east of Phnom Penh capital and access is provided by national roads numbers 2, 3, and 22. Angkor Borei, Prek Taphor and Phnom Borei can also be accessed by water ways and canals which are 23 kilometers from Takeo provincial town to Phnom Da District. Phnom Da and Prek Taphor village and surrounding communes and villages experience 6 months of seasonal flooding and Prek Taphor village is 24 meters above sea level.⁴

22. Phnom Da and Prek Taphor village can be accessed by the Angkor Borei river and several canals that transect the ancient capital. The river and canals are the main routes for river transport, rice cultivation, horticulture and provides a viable habitat for freshwater prawns and for which Takeo has become well known by Cambodian people. Angkor Borei river is also the main transportation waterway for rice and other agricultural products between Phnom Da villagers and Viet Nam and as it is less than 10 kilometers travel by river boats.⁵

23. 70% of the villagers in Prek Taphor village are dry rice farmers of which they cultivate 2-3 times per year using a rice variety introduced by Vietnamese. Other agricultural activities include short-term crops, horticulture, and livestock production. A small number of farmers are engaged in small scale fishing during the rainy season and also handicraft production. Another 30% are involved in different trading and laboring activities.

Table 7: Summary Table of SIA Survey Results of Decho Thamacheat

Beneficiaries	Selection Criteria	Number	Type of Interventions Supports
General villagers Government officials Local authorities Hotel and guest house owners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Residence of the Choam Khsan district of Preah Vihear 2. Primary occupation in the tourism services such as vendor, transportation, food seller, accommodation etc. 3. Being government officials from tourism and culture sectors 4. Being local authorities of the Choam Khsan district. 5. Lack of capacity in tourism service standard 6. At least 10% of the female headed households 7. At least 30% of poor female villagers. 	625 persons	Tourism services capacity building with environmentally friendly, gender responsive and business and market development.
Poor and affordable villagers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Residence of the Decho Thamacheat village and Osvay lake of Preah Vihear 2. Primary occupation in agriculture sector such as horticulture, livestock and aquaculture 	102 persons	High value agriculture interventions

³ Village database and Key Informant Interviews with commune chief and village chief in June 2020.

⁴ Commune database and Key Informant Interviews with Director of Angkor Borei museum and district governor.

⁵ Transect Walk by Boat Cruise along Angkor Borei river and by land around Phnom Da in June 2020.

Beneficiaries	Selection Criteria	Number	Type of Interventions Supports
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Low agriculture productivity due to lack of appropriate production capacity and system 4. Low income from different agriculture production 5. Ability to co-finance the agriculture interventions such as land, seed, feed, water well, pond, and other operational costs 6. At least 10% are female headed households 7. At least 30% are poor female villagers 8. Agreed to participate in piloting agriculture initiatives. 		
Poor female headed households	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Residence in Decho Thamacheat village 2. Available land ownership 3. Existing appropriate house space 4. House equipment and materials 5. Limited income 	10 persons	Homestay infrastructure
General villagers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Residence in Decho Thamacheat village and Osvay lake as well as surrounding areas 2. Lack of access to clean water and sanitation 3. Strong commitments in participation to the project. 4. At least 10% of the female headed households 5. At least 30% of poor female villagers. 	3863 persons	Tourism facilities including waste management and water supply and sanitation infrastructure.
Total primary beneficiaries in Preah Vihear		4600 persons	

Source: TRTA Social, Poverty, Gender and Stakeholder Analysis Report

Table 8: Summary Table of SIA Survey Results of Angkor Borei

Beneficiaries	Selection Criteria	Number	Type of Interventions Supports
General villagers Government officials Local authorities Guest house owners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Residence of the Angkor Borei district of Takeo province 2. Primary occupation in the tourism services such as vendor, transportation, food seller, accommodation etc. at Angkor Borei Museum, Phnom Da and Phnom Borei. 3. Being government officials from tourism and culture sectors 4. Being local authorities of the Angkor Borei district. 5. Lack of capacity in tourism service standard 6. At least 10% of the female headed households 7. At least 30% of poor female villagers 	610 persons	Tourism services capacity building with environmentally friendly, gender responsive and business and market development.
Poor and affordable villagers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Residence of the Angkor Borei including Phnom Da and Phnom Borei. 2. Primary occupation in agriculture sector such as horticulture, livestock and freshwater prawn aquaculture 3. Low agriculture productivity due to lack of appropriate production capacity and system 4. Low income from different agriculture production 	62 persons	High value agriculture interventions

Beneficiaries	Selection Criteria	Number	Type of Interventions Supports
	5. Ability to co-finance the agriculture interventions such as land, seed, feed, water well, pond, and other operational costs 6. At least 10% are female headed households 7. At least 30% are poor female villagers 8. Agreed to participate in piloting agriculture initiatives.		
Medium and Rich villagers	1. Being residence of Angkor Borei 2. Primary occupation in freshwater farms and hatchery 3. Enough capital for freshwater prawn larvae, feed inputs, land, pond, transportation and operational costs. 4. Lack of freshwater prawn larvae hatchery and grow out technical production 5. Mortality ratio 60% due to lack of production knowledge and skills 6. Agreed to participate in piloting hatchery establishment and freshwater prawn grow out raising initiatives.	22 persons	Freshwater Prawn Aquaculture Supports
General villagers	1. Residence in Angkor Borei as well as surrounding areas 2. Lack of access to tourism facilities for income generation 3. At least 10% of the female headed households 4. At least 30% of poor female villagers 5. Strong commitments in participation to the project.	82 persons	Tourism facilities including waste management and sanitation infrastructure.
Total primary beneficiaries in Angkor Borei		776 persons	

Source: TRTA Social, Poverty, Gender and Stakeholder Analysis Report.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Requirements

24. In general a meaningful consultation is a process that (a) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (b) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (c) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (d) is gender inclusive; (e) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into project design and implementation; and (f) ensures the participation of affected households in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs.

1. First Round Disclosure and Consultation

25. Fulfilling consultation requirements as part of due diligence exercises, the first round of public consultation was held from the 24 to 27th of August 2020 in Preah Vihear and from 31st of August to 2nd September 2020 in Takeo.

26. The key activities during the first round includes the discussion with local authorities and likely affected people in the form of focus group discussion. Peoples were informed about the purposes, interventions and scope of the project. Seek for their feedbacks and giving community people opportunity to be involved in the project design by raising their expectations, concern, suggestion and especially mitigation if there will be impact.

27. Consultation workshops with leaderships of CSAF and with NAPV, District Governor Office of Angkor Borei and other relevance provincial departments/offices from August – September 2020. The TRTA team organized a series of meetings with management, administrative and staff of each target province for planning of the different outputs of the project. Many of the interventions listed in Table 1 had not been conceived or investigated at the time of this first consultation meeting.

28. In summary, there were 106 people attended the meetings of which 42 were females (40%).

Table 9: Summary of Public Consultations Carried Out for All Sub-project's Locations (August and September 2020)

Ref.	Date	Venue	Type of event	Number of pax (including women)
1	24 to 27th of August 2020	Decho Thamacheat village	IR and IP Site assessment and consultations meetings for the proposed O Svay Tourist Interpretation Center and homestays	Three meetings were carried out as part of conducting the DDR including (i) technical meeting with NAPV (15 persons met), (ii) meeting village and commune authorities (4 persons met) to confirm on the location of proposed construction site, (iii) One to one consultation meeting with likely affected people along the road connected to the construction site (10 persons met and 7 of them are female) and (iv) Key informant interview with one monk.
2	31st of August to 1st September 2020	District Governor Office of Angkor Borei	IR and IP Site assessment and consultations meetings for the proposed Angkor Borei Tourist Center, Phnom Da, Phnom Borei and the excavation site.	Meeting carried out as part of DDR covering (i) technical meeting with District Office (18 persons met), (ii) meeting village and commune authorities (5 persons met) to confirm on the location of proposed construction site, (iii) one to one consultation meeting with likely affected people along the proposed riverbank persons met, all are female). (iv) People living in the surrounding area (10 persons met, 6 are female)
3	11 September 2020	Councils of The Minister Office	Technical discussion and consultation meeting with the leaderships of CSAF, Designer and TRTA team.	There were 25 peoples attended the meeting and 6 were female.

Ref.	Date	Venue	Type of event	Number of pax (including women)
			There was a session on social safeguard presentation on the key findings of the site assessment.	
TOTAL = 98 persons (32 were female)				

CSAF = Civil Society Alliance Forum, DDR = due diligence report, IR = involuntary resettlement, IP = indigenous people, NAPV = National Authority for the Management of Preah Vihear, TRTA = transaction technical assistance.
Source: Consultation meetings carried out by TRTA consultant.

2. Second Round Disclosure and Consultation (December 2020)

29. The community level public consultation meetings at each project site were carried out from 28th to 31st December 2020. At this time the detailed project interventions had been determined and agreed by CSAF and the TRTA team with approval from ADB. The combined consultation meetings were arranged into 4 groups: two groups for provincial consultations and two groups for community consultations. Total participants were 83 with 16 females. (See details of minutes of the public consultation meeting in Annex 3).

B. Grievance Redress Mechanism

30. The overall purpose of a GRM is to reduce risks for the project, offer communities an effective platform for expressing concerns, and achieving solutions to their concerns that will promote a constructive relationship between the people/local communities, the project implementers including contractors, and other stakeholders. A GRM is essential to ensure that the local people including women, project beneficiaries, affected persons (if any), and low-income households will have access to project benefits during the implementation and operation phase in all project outputs/activities. In this context, a project level GRM will be available to allow appeals against any disagreeable decision, practice, or activity.

1. Proposed Mechanism for Project Level GRM

31. The Project Coordinating Unit (PCU) will establish a Project Public Complaint Unit which will act as a central coordinating and recording unit for the civil works subprojects. For each subproject, PCU will ensure that the GRM is publicized locally so that the community is fully aware of the mechanism and the local focal points which will provide access to the GRM. The establishment and operation of the of the GRM will be performed by the PCU's safeguards office, national environmental specialist and social safeguards specialist. The PCU will consist of the PCU's safeguards officer, and two representatives of the village and farming communities for which the subproject is implemented (one male and one female) and one representative from the Commune Council Office.

32. The GRM will be accessible to all members of the community, including vulnerable groups such as women and youth. Multiple points of entry, including face-to-face meetings, written complaints, telephone conversations, or e-mail, will be available to communities to access the GRM. Privacy for plaintiffs will remain confidential.

33. When construction starts, a sign will be erected at each construction site providing the public with updated project information and summarizing the GRM process including contact details for the GRM local focal points. The contact persons for different GRM entry points; PCU and local focal point where relevant, contractors, and operators of project facilities, will be identified prior to construction. The provincial environmental safeguards focal point will be the contact person at the subproject level. The contact details for the GRM focal points will include phone numbers, email and office addresses, and will be publicly disseminated on information boards at construction sites, worker's camp site and on the project and local government websites.

34. The preferred sequence for actioning complaints handling is that the complaint will be investigated and if considered legitimate be resolved by the unit receiving the complaint. If this is not possible, the complaint will be referred to the PCU (the wider membership of which will enable a response and actions which are appropriate and coordinated).

- (i) The PCU will maintain records of complaints and actions taken to correct them. This data will be included in the PCU's reports, particularly semi-annual monitoring report to the ADB. The project coordinating unit of the CSAF shall undertake the following tasks prior to start of site works.
- (ii) Establish a GRM prior to site works.
- (iii) Make public the existence of the GRM through public awareness campaigns.
- (iv) Ensure that names and contact numbers of representatives of the PCU as well as safeguard officer and contractors are placed on the notice boards outside the construction site and at subnational level of local government offices (e.g., provincial, district, commune and village levels).

35. The Project Level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) shall be established before commencement of site works and shall be chaired by PCU and supported by the PCU's safeguards officer. The GRC shall have members from the PCU the NPAV and Angkor Borei Administrative District Office, commune councils, and community women's organizations. Grievances can be filed in writing or verbally with any member of the GRC. The committee will have 15 days to respond with a resolution. If plaintiffs are with the decision, the existence of the GRC shall not impede the complainant's access to the Government's judicial or administrative remedies.

2. Procedure and Timeframe

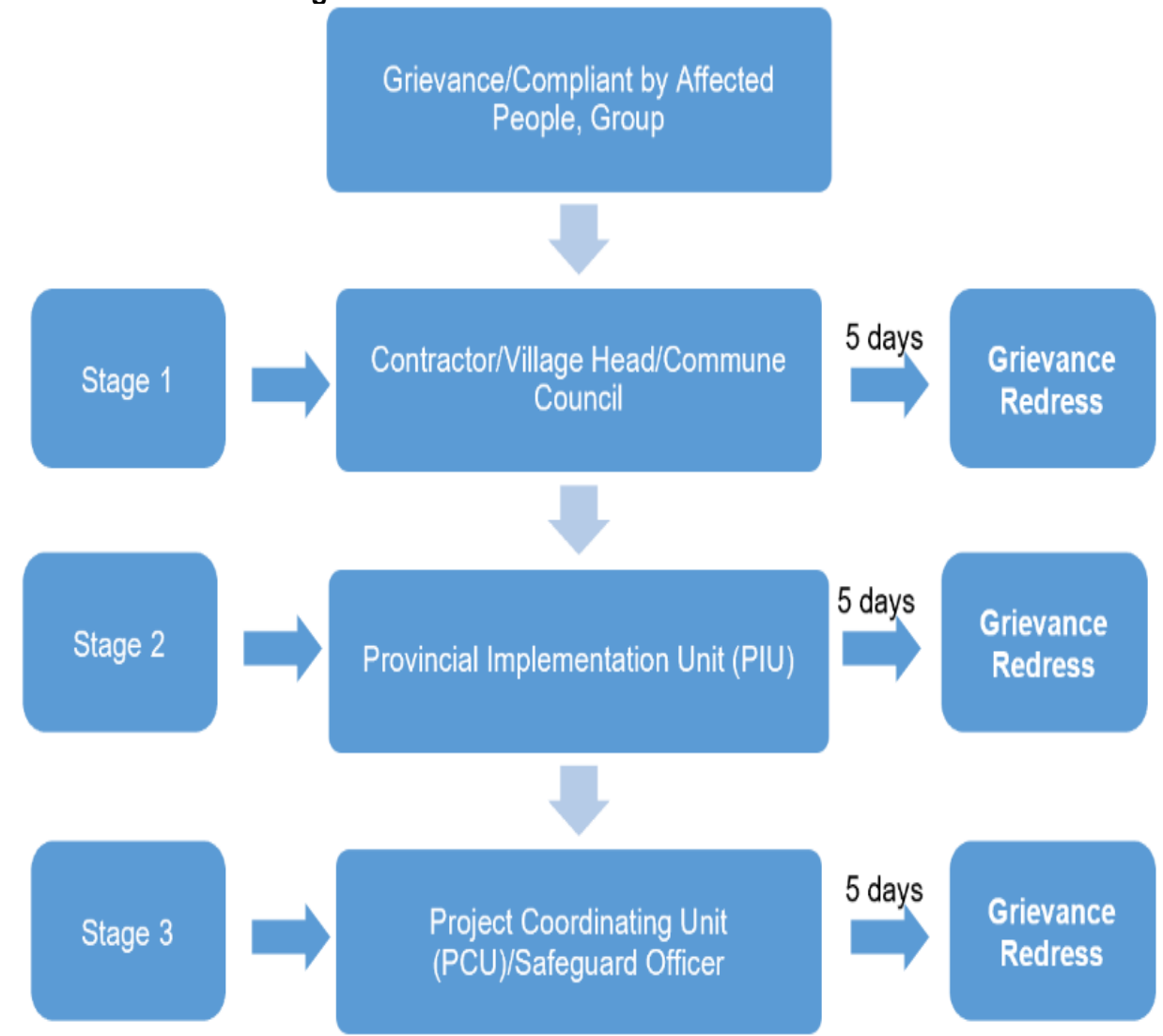
36. The procedure and timeframe for the GRM are described as follows (see below figure). The process of grievance redress resolution should be as follow:

- (i) Stage 1: If a concern arises during construction, the affected person will submit a written or oral complaint to the contractor, or village chief/commune directly to address the issue. However, whenever possible, the contractor, or village chief/commune will resolve the issue directly with the affected person. The contractor will give a clear reply within 5 working days.
- (ii) Stage 2: If no appropriate solution can be found, the contractor should forward the complaint to the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) point within five working days. The complainant may also decide to submit a written or oral complaint to the PIU, either directly or via one of the GRM entry points.
- (iii) Stage 3: If no appropriate solution, PIU within five working days, the complainant may also decide to submit a written or oral complaint to PCU/environmental safeguards. The PCU will investigate and identify the solution and provide a clear reply for the complainant within five working days. The safeguard officer of the

PCU will assist in replying to the affected person. The PCU will, in a timely manner convey the complaint/grievance and suggested solution to the contractors or operators of facilities. The contractors during construction and the operators during operation will implement the agreed upon redress solution and report the outcome to the Project Public Complaint Unit within seven working days.

37. The PCU will maintain records of complaints and actions taken to correct them. This data will be included in the PCU’s Quarterly Progress Report and Semi-annual Environmental and Social Safeguards Monitoring Reports to the ADB.

Figure 8: Procedure of the Grievance Redress



V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK, COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENT POLICY

A. Objective

38. Although the project is categorized C for involuntary resettlement, a resettlement plan is not required. This SSDDR has confirmed that there are no IR/IP impacts for the tourism sites at

Angkor Borei and Decho Village. The SSDDR has been prepared based on specific site plans (land demarcation) and DED for these sites. The status of involuntary resettlement will need to be updated following DED of the new subprojects including Phnom Da and Angkor Borei boat landings and the excavation site to reconfirm the categorization. In the event that land acquisition and affected persons/households are identified based on the DED, the due diligence report will be updated, and public consultations held with local communities to ensure there are no IR impacts. In the event that there are IR impacts due changes in subproject's design prior to or during construction of the works, these will be addressed and compensated as per the principles, requirements, and provisions of the ADB's SPS, 2009 and relevant policies of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

B. The Legal Basis, Compensation and Entitlements

39. There are existing laws that govern land acquisition and resettlement in Cambodia. These laws, together with the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009) shall regulate the land acquisition and compensation of displaced persons under the project and all the subprojects.

40. The main objectives of ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement is to avoid impacts, or if this is not possible to minimize impacts on people, property, and businesses affected by the acquisition of land, or other impacts of the project/subprojects, including impacts on livelihood and income, that arise from the implementation of the project or subprojects. Where involuntary resettlement is not avoidable, it must be minimized either by exploring project alternatives or by providing specific mitigation to enhance or at least restore the living standards of the displaced persons to their pre-project levels.

41. ADB's Policy on Gender and Development (2006) also has a bearing on resettlement. This policy adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity, and for ensuring that women participate and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the decision-making process. For projects that have the potential to cause substantial gender impacts, a gender plan is prepared to identify strategies to address gender concerns and the involvement of women in the design, implementation, and monitoring of the project.

42. ADB's Policy on Indigenous Peoples (SPS, 2009) states that the borrower/client will ensure (i) that affected indigenous peoples receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; and (ii) that when potential adverse impacts on indigenous peoples are identified, these will be avoided to the maximum extent possible. Where this avoidance is proven to be impossible, based on meaningful consultation with indigenous communities, the Indigenous Peoples Plan will outline measures to minimize, mitigate, and compensate for the adverse impacts.

43. Other policies of the ADB that have bearing on resettlement planning and implementation are the (i) Public Communications Policy (2011); and (ii) Accountability Mechanism (2012). According to these policies, the Project Management Unit under CSAF is required to proactively share and disclose the subprojects' information with stakeholders and the public at large. Affected people should have easy access to the subprojects' information. The GRM, therefore, must be disclosed to the displaced persons.

44. Together with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), Laws of the Royal Government of Cambodia including 1993 Constitution, 2001 Land Law, the Expropriation Law and the recently issued Sub-Decree No. 22 ANK/BK on 22 February 2018 on the Standard Operating Procedures for Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement for Externally Financed Projects - provide an adequate legal basis to identify the past, present, and future involuntary

resettlement impacts and risks, outlining principles, procedures to determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.

VI. CONCLUSION

A. Assessment Results

45. The project will not lead to private land acquisition or involuntary resettlement as all the civil works construction will take place within state-owned land areas belonging to the Royal Government of Cambodia at O Svay lake and Angkor Borei or on private land owned by project beneficiaries. Support for two farmers selected to develop their prawn hatcheries on their privately owned farms have been identified. The specific location of homestay owners has not yet been finalized, however support for homestays will be on private land owned by project beneficiaries. Support for improved water supply through co-funding water filtration equipment in partnership with the social enterprise, Teuk Saart 1001, will be provided on facilities also located on private land.

46. There are no private land use rights to any land to be either temporarily or permanently acquired by the project to implement civil works construction sub projects. The project therefore involves no land acquisition or involuntary resettlement and neither restricts access to existing land use, natural resources or legally designated parks or public open spaces. The SSDDR confirms that the project is classified as category C for involuntary resettlement impact. Temporary land acquisition or involuntary resettlement impacts that may occur during civil works construction will be mitigated through the project environmental management plan which will have specific clauses relating to the treatment of IR impacts. This will be monitored and reported in the semiannual integrated social and environmental safeguard monitoring report which will be prepared by the executing agency's social and environmental safeguards consultants and submitted to ADB by the executing agency.

47. Based on the field visits, collection and analysis of the available data and public consultations, the project will not directly or indirectly affect the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of IPs or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that IPs own, use, occupy or claim as their ancestral domain. Therefore, Safeguard Requirements 3: Indigenous Peoples is not triggered, and the project is classified as Category C for IP impact.

ANNEX 1: LAR SCREENING AND IR/IP PROJECT CATEGORIZATION

Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization

Date: October 23rd, 2020

A. Instructions

(i) The project team completes and submits the form to the Environment and Safeguards Division (RSES) for endorsement by RSES Director, and for approval by the Chief Compliance Officer (CCO).

(ii) The classification of a project is a continuing process. If there is a change in the project components or/and site that may result in category change, the Sector Division submits a new form and requests for recategorization, and endorsement by RSES Director and by the CCO. The old form is attached for reference.

(iii) In addition, the project team may propose in the comments section that the project is highly complex and sensitive (HCS), for approval by the CCO. HCS projects are a subset of category A projects that ADB deems to be highly risky or contentious or involve serious and multidimensional and generally interrelated potential social and/or environmental impacts.

B. Project Data

Country/Project No./Project Title : **Cambodia: Community-based Tourism Covid-19 Recovery Project**

Department/ Division : **SERD/SEER**

Processing Stage : **Processing**

Modality :

Project Loan Program Loan Financial Intermediary General Corporate Finance
 Sector Loan MFF Emergency Assistance Grant
 Other financing modalities:

C. Involuntary Resettlement Category

New Recategorization — Previous Category

Category A

Category B

Category C

Category FI

D. Comments

Project Team Comments:

SDES Comments:

E. Approval

Proposed by:

Reviewed by:

Project Team Leader, {Department/Division}
Date:

Social Safeguard Specialist, SDES
Date:

Endorsed by:

Social Development Specialist, {Department/Division}
Date:

Director, SDES
Date:

Endorsed by:	Approved by:	<input type="checkbox"/> Highly Complex and Sensitive Project
Director, {Division}	Chief Compliance Officer	
Date:	Date:	

Involuntary Resettlement Impact Categorization Checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?		X		Project related civil work will only be constructed within the boundary of available public land. 5 private homestays to be renovated but the project will not take the land and house from them. The project will help them to generate income from renting their renovated house.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?		X		Civil work will be constructed within the boundary of available public lands.
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?	x			Public lands
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?	x			
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		X		No land acquisition is confirmed by CSAF.
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		X		No land acquisition is confirmed by CSAF
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		X		There are some palm and banana trees inside a subproject in Angkor Borei but there is no body claim ownership. Contractor will be requested to compensate/mitigate in case of assets owners will come forwards.
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		X		
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		X		
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		X		

11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		X		
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		X		No land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? [✓] NA		[] No	[] Yes	-
If yes, approximately how many? _____ NA _____				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? NA		[] No	[] Yes	- [✓]
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? [✓] NA		[] No	[] Yes	-

Indigenous Peoples Impact Categorization

Date: October 23, 2020

A. Instructions

- (i) The project team completes and submits the form to the Environment and Safeguards Division (RSES) for endorsement by RSES Director, and for approval by the Chief Compliance Officer (CCO).
- (ii) The classification of a project is a continuing process. If there is a change in the project components or/and site that may result in category change, the Sector Division submits a new form and requests for recategorization, and endorsement by RSES Director and by the CCO. The old form is attached for reference.
- (iii) The project team indicates if the project requires broad community support (BCS) of Indigenous Peoples communities. BCS is required when project activities involve (a) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of indigenous peoples, (b) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (c) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual use that define the identity and community of indigenous peoples.
- (iv) In addition, the project team may propose in the comments section that the project is highly complex and sensitive (HCS), for approval by the CCO. HCS projects are a subset of category A projects that ADB deems to be highly risky or contentious or involve serious and multidimensional and generally interrelated potential social and/or environmental impacts.

B. Project Data

Country/Project No./Project Title : Cambodia: Community-based Tourism Covid-19 Recovery

Department/ Division : SERD/ SEER

Processing Stage : Project Processing

Modality :

- [] Project Loan [] Program Loan [] Financial Intermediary [] General Corporate Finance
 [] Sector Loan [] MFF [] Emergency Assistance [✓] Grant
 [] Other financing modalities:

C. Indigenous Peoples Category

[✓] New [] Recategorization — Previous Category

[] Category A

[] Category B

[✓] Category C

[] Category FI

D. Project requires the broad community support of affected Indigenous Peoples communities. Yes No

E. Comments	
Project Team Comments:	SDES Comments:
F. Approval	
Proposed by:	Reviewed by:
Project Team Leader, {Department/Division} Date:	Social Safeguard Specialist, SDES Date : Endorsed by:
Social Development Specialist, {Department/Division} Date:	Director, SDES Date : Approved by:
Endorsed by:	Approved by:
Director, {Division} Date:	Chief Compliance Officer Date : <input type="checkbox"/> Highly Complex and Sensitive Project

Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as "tribes" (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?		X		
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to "ethnic minorities", scheduled tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?		X		
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?		NA		

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?		NA		
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?		NA		
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?		NA		
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?		NA		
8. Are such groups represented as "Indigenous Peoples" or as "ethnic minorities" or "scheduled tribes" or "tribal populations" in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?		NA		
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				
9. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?		x		
10. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)		x		
11. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)		x		
12. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?		x		
C. Identification of Special Requirements <i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
13. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?		x		
14. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?		x		

KEY CONCERNS (Please provide elaborations on the Remarks column)	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
15. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?		X		
16. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples ?		X		
17. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?		X		

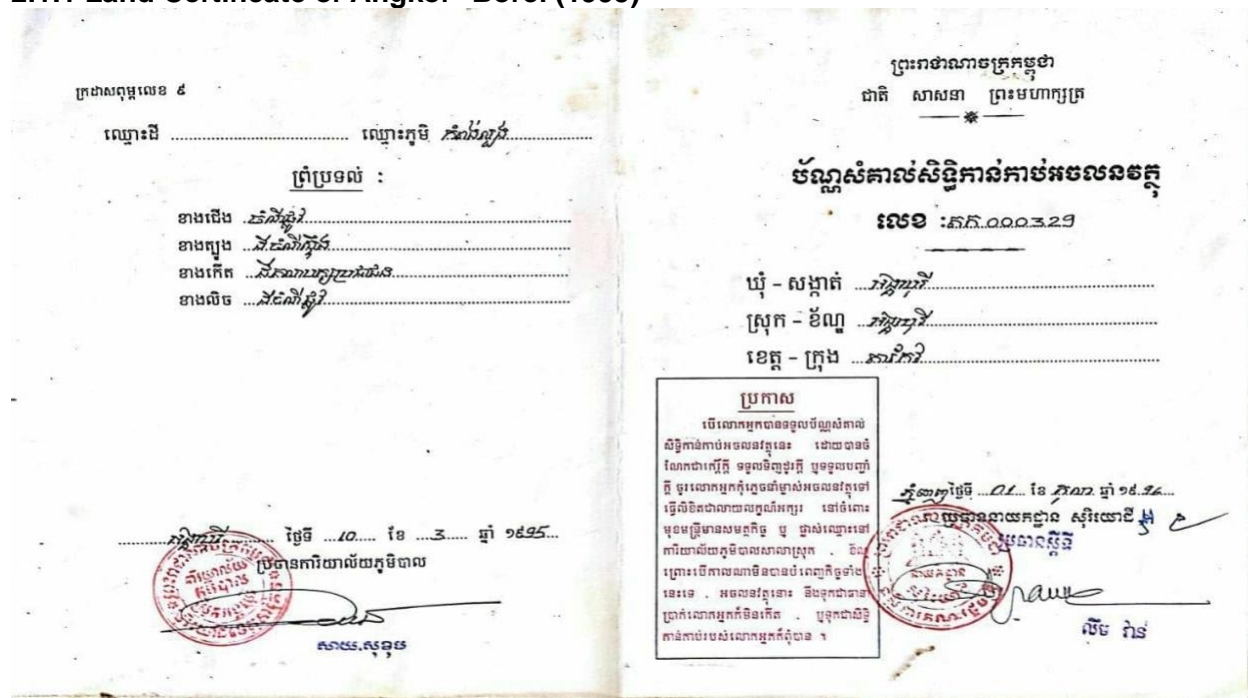
D. Anticipated project impacts on Indigenous Peoples

Project component/ activity/ output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
1. LIST ALL PROJECT COMPONENT / ACTIVITY / OUTPUTS HERE	---- INDICATE EFFECTS TO IPS OR PUT N/A AS NECESSARY	
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

Note: The project team may attach additional information on the project, as necessary.

ANNEX 2.1: ANGKOR BOREI LAND CERTIFICATE (1995) AND CERTIFIED LETTER FROM DISTRICT OFFICE (10 October 2020)

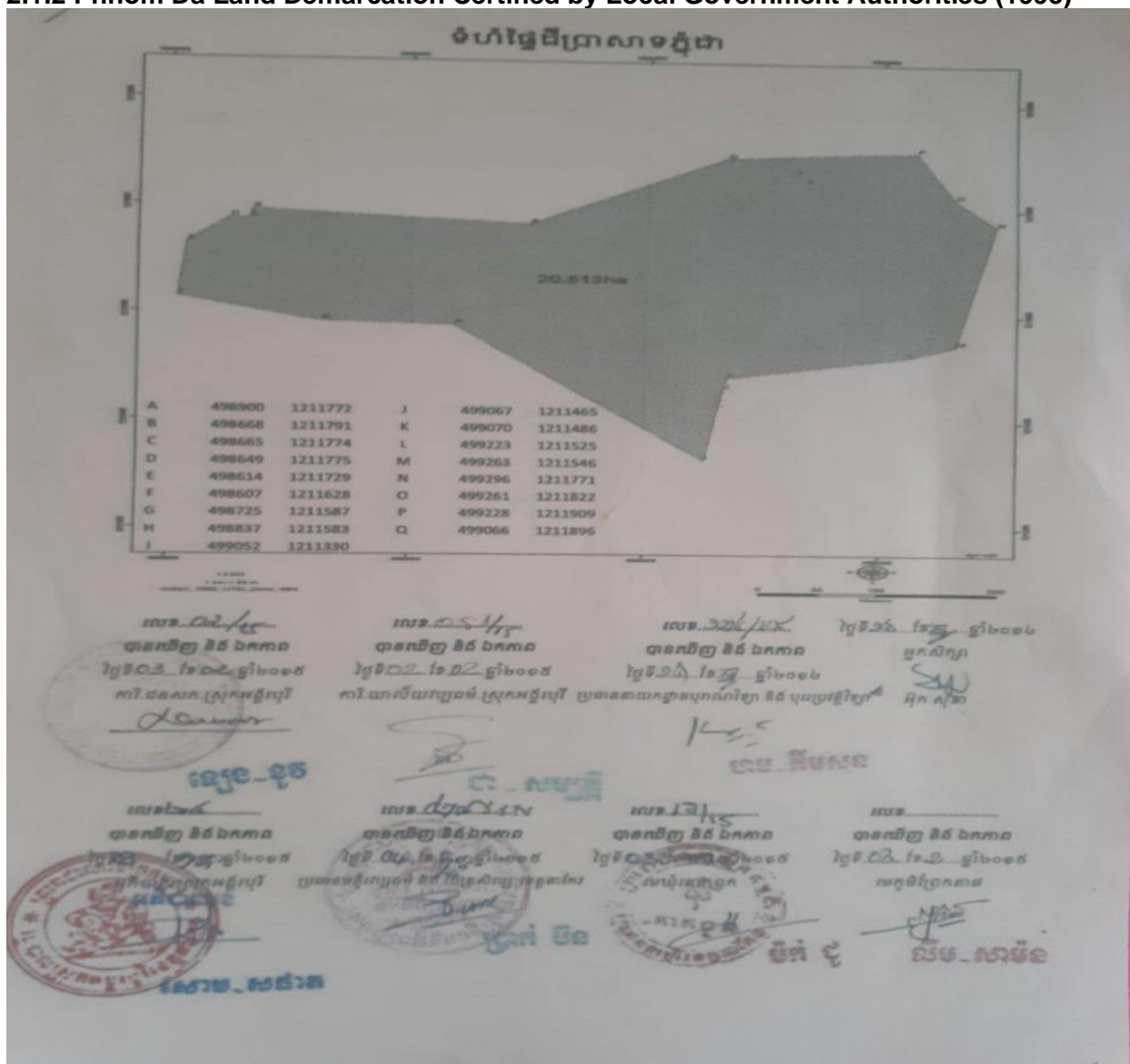
2.1.1 Land Certificate of Angkor¹ Borei (1995)



<p>Printed paper No. 9 Name of the plot:, Village name:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Border:</u></p> <p>North : land on the road South : land on the side of the lake East : Cambodian people party's land West : land on the street</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Angkor Borei, 10th of March, 1995 Chief of land office (stamp and signature) SAY SOKHOM</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Kingdom of Cambodia Nation Religion King</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Certificate of Ownership of Real Estate No. TK 000329</p> <p>Commune - Sangkat : Angkor Borei District - Khan : Angkor Borei Province – City : Takeo</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>DECLARATION: If you have obtained this certificate of Ownership of Real Estate by inheritance, by purchase or by pledge, do not forget to attend at the offices of the relevant authorities, together with the previous proprietor, to provide them with a signed letter of testimony. To change the name of the proprietor, inform the District Office of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction and Land Registration of the change. If these things are not done, this certificate cannot be used as collateral or evidence of legal ownership.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Phnom Penh, 01st of October, 1996 Chief of department of land and cadastral On behalf of the department (stamp and signature) LIM VANN</p>
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¹ The first image is the land certificate of Angkor Borei issued in 1995 by Chief Cadastral Office and Deputy Director of Cadastral Department. The second picture is the certified letter issued on October 10th, 2020 and signed by district governor, Angkor Borei Commune Chief, Kampong Luong Village Chief and Cadastral Officer.

2.1.2 Phnom Da Land Demarcation Certified by Local Government Authorities (1995)²



<p>No. 01/15 Seen and agreed Dated on 03rd of February 2015 Angkor Borey district (stamp and signature) LENG KOV</p>	<p>No. 051/15 Seen and agreed Dated on 02nd of February 2015 Cultural office of Angkor Borey dist. (signature) CHEA SAMBATH</p>	<p>No. 134/38 Seen and agreed Dated on 15th of December 2014 Department chief of archaeology and primitive history (signature) HORB KIMSORN</p>	<p>Dated on 18 of December 2014 Studier (signature) UK SOKHA</p>
<p>No. 124 Seen and agreed Dated on 28th of February 2015 Governor of Angkor Borey dist. (stamp and signature) SAOM SORPHAT</p>	<p>No. 028 Seen and agreed Dated on 04th of February 2015 Chief of Ministry of Cult and Art of Takeo province (stamp and signature) PRAK BIN</p>	<p>No. 17/15 Seen and agreed Dated on 03rd of February 2015 Commune chief of Tachruk (stamp and signature) MOK CHOU</p>	<p>No. Seen and agreed Dated on 03rd of February 2015 Village chief of Prek Tap (signature) LIM SAMORN</p>

² This original land title document was signed by AB district governor, Provincial Department of Culture, Kouk Thlork Commune Chief, Prek Taphor Village Chief and Cadastral Officer on February 2nd, 2015

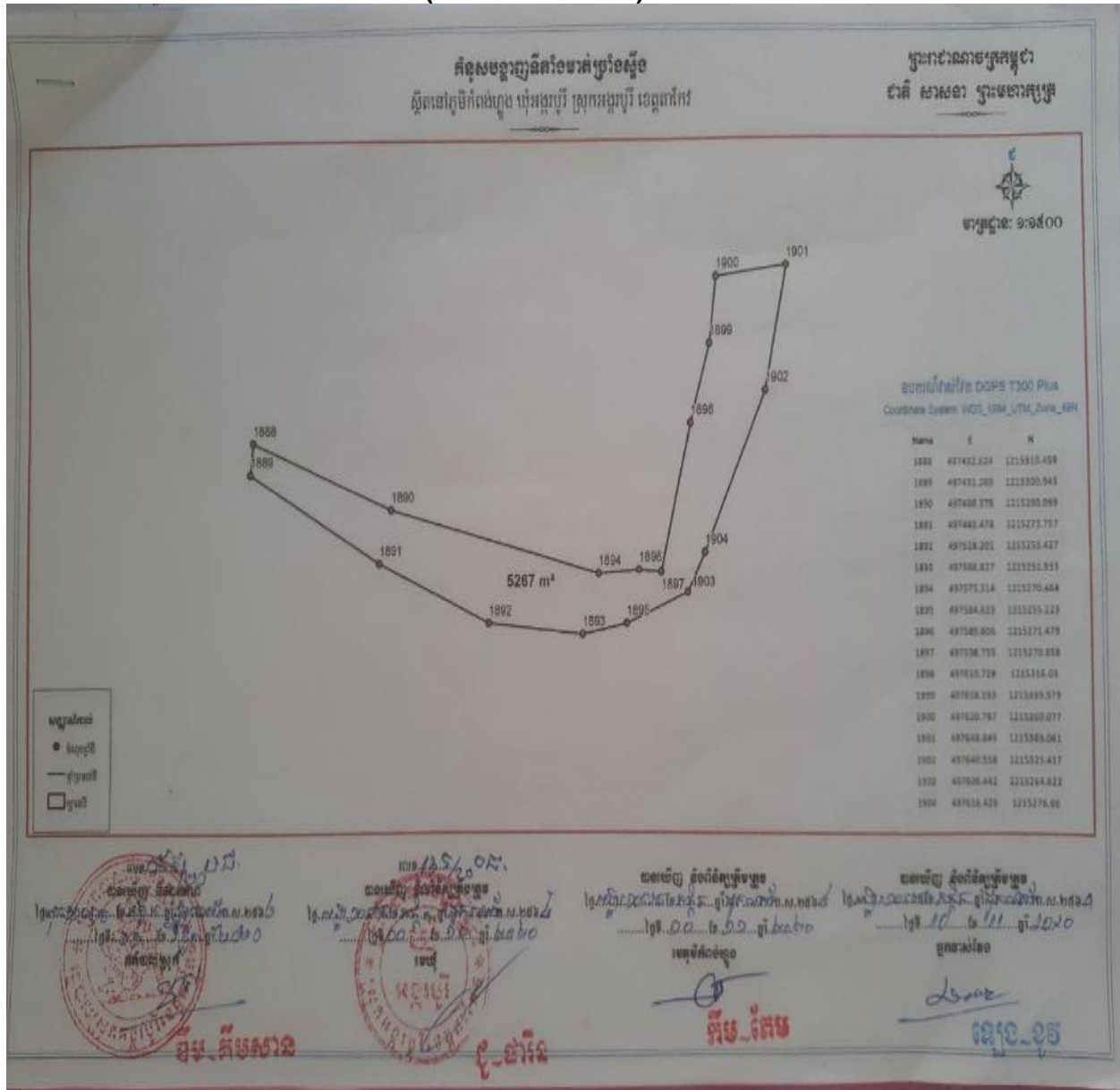
2.1.3 Land Demarcation of Angkor Borei Certified by Local Government Authorities (10 October 2010)³



<p>No. 01/15 Seen and agreed Dated on Wednesday, 11th of November 2020 District governor (stamp and signature) DIM KIMSAN</p>	<p>No. 135/20/15 Seen and agreed Dated on Tuesday, 10th of November 2020 Commune chief (stamp and signature) CHOU PHARIN</p>	<p>Seen and agreed Dated on Tuesday, 10th of November 2020 Village chief of Kampong Luong (signature) KIM TEM</p>	<p>Seen and agreed Dated on Tuesday, 10th of November 2020 Measurer (signature) LENG KOV</p>
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³ This document was signed by AB district governor, AB Commune Chief, Kampong Luong Village Chief and Cadastral Officer on October 10th, 2020.

2.1.4 Land Demarcation of Angkor Borei Certified by Angkor Borei Local Government Authorities and Cadastral Officer (10 October 2020)⁴



<p>No. 01/15 Seen and agreed Dated on Wednesday, 11th of November 2020 District governor (stamp and signature) DIM KIMSAN</p>	<p>No. 135/20/15 Seen and agreed Dated on Tuesday, 10th of November 2020 Commune chief (stamp and signature) CHOU PHARIN</p>	<p>Seen and agreed Dated on Tuesday, 10th of November 2020 Village chief of Kampong Luong (signature) KIM TEM</p>	<p>Seen and agreed Dated on Tuesday, 10th of November 2020 Measurer (signature) LENG KOV</p>
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⁴ This document was signed by AB district governor, AB Commune Chief, Kampong Luong Village Chief and Cadastral Officer on October 10th, 2020.

2.1.5 Certified Letter from Angkor Borei District Governor (14 October 2020)⁵

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ខេត្តតាកែវ
រដ្ឋបាលស្រុកអង្គរបូរី
លេខ: ០១៤៤.../២០ ប.ជ

លិខិតបញ្ជាក់

យោង:- អនុក្រឹត្យលេខ១១៨ ចុះថ្ងៃទី១៧ ខែតុលាឆ្នាំ២០០៥ ស្តីពីការបង្កើតគណៈកម្មាធិការគ្រប់គ្រងដីរដ្ឋ
- លិខិតលេខ ៧៤១ ស.ជ.ណ ចុះថ្ងៃទី ២៨ ខែឧសភា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩ របស់ទីស្តីការគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- លិខិតលេខ ២២៥/២០ វសស ចុះថ្ងៃទី០៩ ខែតុលា ឆ្នាំ ២០២០ ស្តីពីសំណើរសុំផ្តល់ការគាំទ្រ និង
សម្របសម្រួលផ្តល់ទីតាំងសម្រាប់អនុវត្តគម្រោងTECHO ភូមិ១០០នៅស្រុកអង្គរបូរី ខេត្តតាកែវ ។

អភិបាលនៃគណៈអភិបាលស្រុកអង្គរបូរី ខេត្តតាកែវ

សូមបញ្ជាក់ថា:

- ១. ទីតាំងដីមួយកន្លែងក្រោមការគ្រប់គ្រងរបស់រដ្ឋបាលស្រុកអង្គរបូរី មានប្រវែង ៣០៨ ម៉ែត្រ ស្ថិតនៅភូមិកំពង់ហ្លួងឃុំអង្គរបូរី ស្រុកអង្គរបូរី ខេត្តតាកែវ ។
 - ២. ដីត្រពាំងមួយកន្លែង (ត្រពាំងក្រពើ) ក្រោមការគ្រប់គ្រងរបស់រដ្ឋបាលស្រុកអង្គរបូរី មានទំហំ ១៣,០១៧ ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ ស្ថិតនៅភូមិព្រៃសំបូរ ឃុំអង្គរបូរី ស្រុកអង្គរបូរី ខេត្តតាកែវ ។
 - ៣. ដីមួយកន្លែង (មាត់ទន្លេភ្នំ ភ្នំបូរី) ក្រោមការគ្រប់គ្រងរបស់រដ្ឋបាលស្រុកអង្គរបូរីមានប្រវែង ១១០ម៉ែត្រ ស្ថិតនៅភូមិភ្នំបូរី ឃុំព្រែករដ្ឋាល ស្រុកអង្គរបូរី ខេត្តតាកែវ ។
- ទីតាំងដីទាំង៣កន្លែង ខាងលើស្ថិតនៅក្រោមការគ្រប់គ្រងរបស់រដ្ឋបាលស្រុកអង្គរបូរី ហើយពុំមានប៉ះពាល់ និងរំខាន ដល់ការកែលម្អរសោភ័ណភាពសម្រាប់លើកកម្ពស់វិស័យទេសចរណ៍ឡើយ ។
សូមជូនភ្ជាប់កំណត់បង្ហាញទីតាំងដី៣កន្លែងខាងលើ ។

ថ្ងៃពុធ១២រោច ខែអស្សុជ ឆ្នាំជូត ទោស័ក ព.ស.២៥៦៤
អង្គរបូរី ថ្ងៃទី១៤ ខែតុលា ឆ្នាំ២០២០



ឃុំ គឹមសារន

⁵ Certified letter confirming that Angkor Borei District Office Land, Trapeang Krpeur Pond, The River Bank of Angkor Borei and the other 3 land plots are under the management of Angkor Borei District Office and not privately owned. Document sign by AB District Governor on October 14th 2020.

2.1.6 Translated Certified Letter from Angkor Borei District Governor (14 October 2020)⁶

Takeo Province Administration

No. 0650/20 N.

(Khmer date)

Takeo, 28 October 2020

To**His Excellency Secretary of State of the Council of Ministers
and the Chairman of the Board of Civil Society Alliance Forum****Subject:** About the support and coordination in offering space for implementing a project (TECHO 100 Villages) in Angkor Borei District, Takeo Province.**Ref:** - Letter No.225 CSAF dated Friday, October 9, 2020 of Civil Society Alliance Forum on the request for support and coordination in offering space for implementing a project (TECHO 100 Villages) in Angkor Borei District, Takeo Province.

- Minutes of the discussion meeting on the improvement of the resort area of community tourism sector after COVID crisis in order to promote community economy as well as to contribute to poverty reduction.

As stated in the subject and reference, Takeo Province Administration would like to inform **His Excellency Director of Civil Society Alliance Forum** that: Upon receipt of letter No. 225/20 CSAF of the Civil Society Alliance Forum requesting to provide support and coordination in offering space for implementing the "TECHO 100 Villages project" in order to improve tourist attractions in Prasat Phnom area located in Angkor Borei District, Takeo Province which comprise of 6 projects: 1. Build and improve the front of national museum in Angkor Borei District including information office, Souvenir shop, and improve the surrounding aesthetics, 2. Improve the aesthetics of Phnom Da area, 3. Encourage local people to build proper accommodations, 4. Encourage and promote fresh water shrimp farming to serve tourism sector and to promote local livelihood, 5. Improve the aesthetics of historical area in Wat Kumnou that is 2,500 years of age, 6. Develop human resource capacity to take part in implementing the project. The provincial administration is fully support the community tourism sector improvement project.

Referring to the aforementioned, please **Your Excellency, Chairman of the Board of CSAF** be informed.

Please accept, **Your Excellency**, the assurance of my highest consideration.

CC

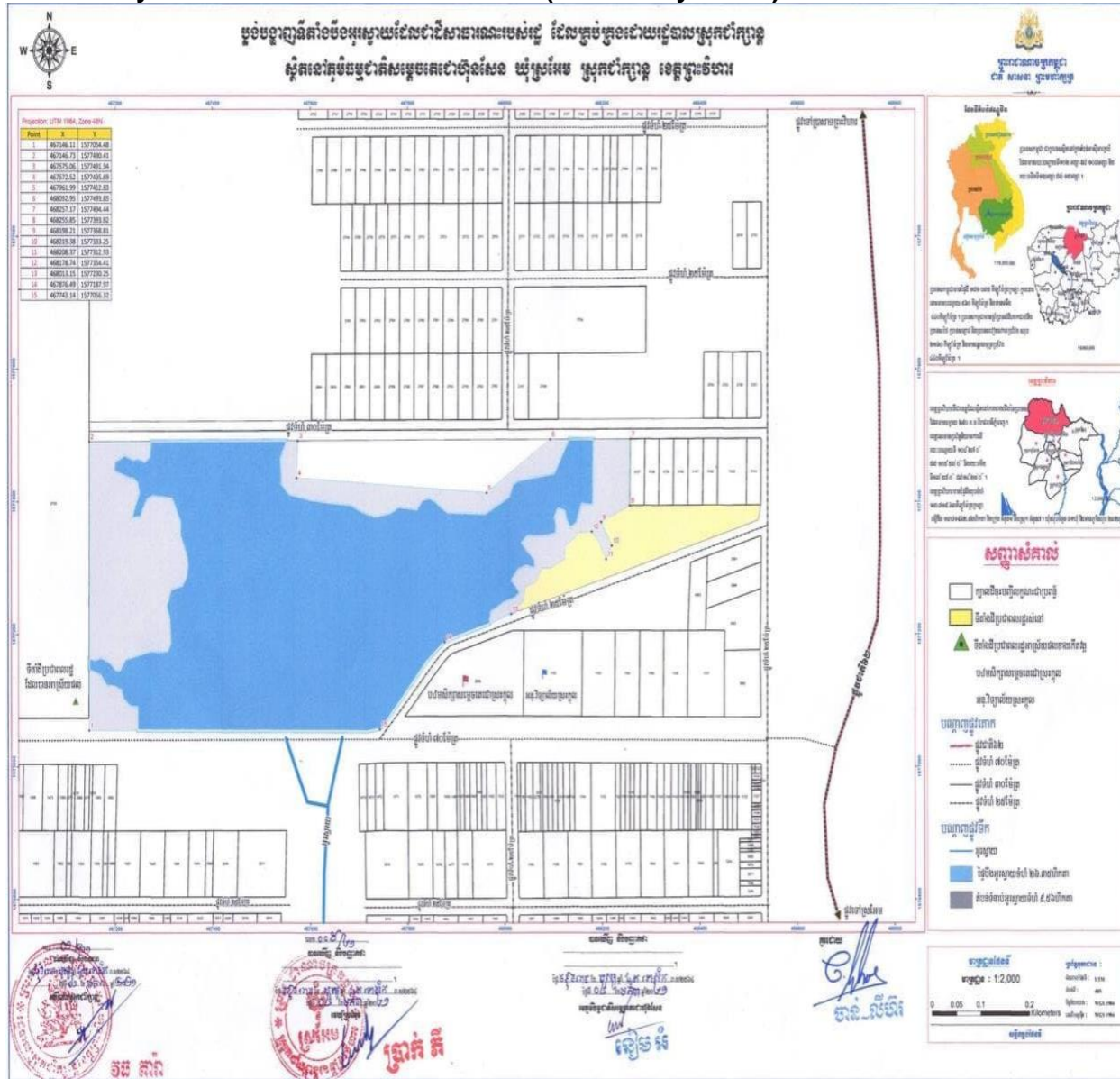
- Ministry of Interior
- Provincial Council (for information)
- Angkor Borei District (to function)
- Archive

Provincial Governor*(Sign & Stamp)***Ouch Phea**

⁶ Certified letter confirming that Angkor Borei District Office Land, Trapeang Krpeur Pond, The River Bank of Angkor Borei and the other 3 land plots are under the management of Angkor Borei District Office and not privately owned. Document sign by AB District Governor on October 14th 2020.

ANNEX 2.2: LAND CERTIFICATES AND CERTIFIED LETTERS FROM CHOAM KHSANT DISTRICT OFFICE

2.2.1 Land Demarcation of Public Land Under the Management of Choam Khsant District Certified by Local Government Authorities (04 January 2021)⁷



<p>No. 01 Seen and agreed Dated on Monday, 03rd of January 2021 District governor (stamp and signature) VUTH DARA</p>	<p>No. 005/21 Seen and agreed Dated on Tuesday, 04th of January 2021 Commune chief (stamp and signature) PRAK PHY</p>	<p>Seen and agreed Dated on Monday, 03rd of January 2021 Village chief of Nature of Samdech Dechor (signature) NIEM OM</p>	<p>Drawn by (signature) CHANN LIHOR</p>
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⁷ Land demarcation letter to confirm 3 public land plots (pagoda, reservoir and school) under the management of Choam Khsant District office. Signed by Choam Khsant District Governor, Sra En Commune Chief, Decho Thamacheat Village Chief and Cadastral Officer on January 04th 2021.

2.2.2 Land Hard Title of Hun Sen Srah Kdol Primary School Stamped by the Director of the Provincial Department of Land Management and Construction in Preh Vihear (October 2017)


ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

វិញ្ញាបនបត្រសម្បទានសម្រាប់ម្ចាស់អចលនវត្ថុ

លេខ : 13030807-2688

រាជធានី/ខេត្ត : ព្រះវិហារ
ក្រុង/ស្រុក/ខណ្ឌ : ជាំក្សាន្ត
ឃុំ សង្កាត់ : ស្រែអែម
ភូមិ : ព្រះវិហារ

សន្លឹកតែនទីលេខ : 5937-IV 120
លេខក្បាលដី : 2688
ទំហំ : 21559 ម^២
ប្រភេទដី : រូបភាពប្រើប្រាស់ដី : សាលារៀន
លក្ខណៈនៃការប្រើប្រាស់ដី : សាធារណៈ


ជើង



1474		1599	1467	1464	1164	1162	1157	
1472	1471	1470	1469	1465	1462	1543	1161	1156
1473			1468	1466	1463	1163	1160	1158

មាត្រដ្ឋាន 1/5500

ធ្វើនៅព្រះវិហារ, ថ្ងៃទី ១៧ ខែ ១០ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧

គប.លេសរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងរៀបចំដែនដី នគរូបនីយកម្ម និងសំណង់
ប្រធានទទួលបន្ទុកដីស្រែ និងសំណង់

គង់ សោភ័ណ

បញ្ជាក់: ប្រសិនបើមានការប្តឹងបណ្តឹងទាក់ទងនឹងការប្រើប្រាស់ដីស្រែ និងសំណង់ នេះ ត្រូវប្រើប្រាស់ដីស្រែ និងសំណង់ តាមការប្រកាសរបស់រដ្ឋបាលខេត្ត/ក្រុង/ស្រុក/ខណ្ឌ ដែលមានសមត្ថកិច្ចសម្រេច និងមានសិទ្ធិស្នើសុំត្រួតពិនិត្យ និងសម្រេចបាន។

2.2.3 Translation of Land Hard Title of Hun Sen Srah Kdol Primary School Stamped by the Director of the Provincial Department of Land Management and Construction in Preah Vihear (October 2017)

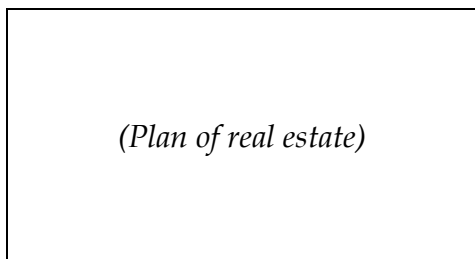
(National Coat-of-Arms)
KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
 Nation Religion King

3

CERTIFICATE OF OWNERSHIP OF REAL ESTATE

No. 130308078-2688

Province/City	: Preah Vihea	Plan page No.	: 5937-IV 120
District	: Chaom Ksan	Plot	: 2688
Commune/Quarter	: Srer Em	Size	: 21559 m ²
Village	: Nature of Samdech Dechor	Type of land	:
		Type of land use	: School
		Purpose of land use	: Private



North



Scale
1/5500

Phnom Penh, *October 17, 2017*

**By order of the Senior Minister, Minister of Land Management,
 Urban Planning and Construction
 Department Chief of Land Management, Urban Planning,
 Construction and Land Registry
 (Signature and stamp)**

KONG SOPHORN

DECLARATION: If you have obtained this Certificate of Ownership of Real Estate by inheritance, by purchase or by pledge, do not forget to attend at the offices of the relevant authorities, together with the previous proprietor, to provide them with a signed letter of testimony. To change the name of the proprietor, inform the District Office of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction and Land Registry of the change. If these things are not done, this certificate cannot be used as collateral or evidence of legal ownership.

No. 029161

2.2.4 Supporting Letter from Preah Vihear Provincial Governor (11 November 2020)⁸



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

រដ្ឋបាលខេត្តព្រះវិហារ

លេខ ÷ ៤៤៥/២០ សជណ

ថ្ងៃពុធ ១១ ខែ វិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ ជូត ទោស័ក ព.ស. ២៥៦៤

ខេត្តព្រះវិហារ ថ្ងៃទី ១១ ខែ វិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ ២០២០

សូមគោរពជូន

ឯកឧត្តម ភីមរ័ត្ន វិសិដ្ឋ រដ្ឋលេខាធិការនៃគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី និងជា
ប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សានិយោគសេវាសម្ព័ន្ធសង្គមស៊ីវិល

កម្មវត្ថុ ÷ ស្តីពីការណែនាំសំណើសុំផ្តល់ការគាំទ្រសម្រាប់អនុវត្ត “គម្រោងពេជ្ជាភូមិ១០០” ក្នុងភូមិសាស្ត្រ
ខេត្តព្រះវិហារ ។

យោង ÷ - លិខិតលេខ ២២៦/២០ វ.ស.ស ចុះថ្ងៃទី ០៩ ខែតុលា ឆ្នាំ២០២០ របស់វេទិកាសម្ព័ន្ធសង្គម
ស៊ីវិល ។

- លិខិតលេខ ២៤៦/២០ វ.ស.ស ចុះថ្ងៃទី ១២ ខែតុលា ឆ្នាំ២០២០ របស់វេទិកាសម្ព័ន្ធសង្គម
ស៊ីវិល ។

សេចក្តីដូចមានចែងក្នុងកម្មវត្ថុ និងយោងខាងលើ ខ្ញុំមានកិត្តិយសសូមគោរពជម្រាបជូន
ឯកឧត្តមរដ្ឋលេខាធិការ និងជាប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សានិយោគសេវាសម្ព័ន្ធសង្គមស៊ីវិល មេត្តាជ្រាបថា ÷
រដ្ឋបាលខេត្តព្រះវិហារ បានទទួលរួចហើយនូវលិខិតរបស់ឯកឧត្តមស្តីពីសំណើសុំផ្តល់ការគាំទ្រសម្រាប់
អនុវត្ត “គម្រោងពេជ្ជាភូមិ១០០” ក្នុងភូមិសាស្ត្រខេត្តព្រះវិហារ ។ ផ្អែកតាមកិច្ចប្រជុំរវាងរដ្ឋបាលខេត្ត
ជាមួយក្រុមការងារវេទិកាសម្ព័ន្ធសង្គមស៊ីវិលស៊ីវិលកាលពីថ្ងៃទី ២២ ខែតុលា ឆ្នាំ២០២០ រដ្ឋបាល
ខេត្តព្រះវិហារពុំមានការយល់ទាស់នោះទេ និងសូមគាំទ្រចំពោះការអនុវត្តគម្រោង “ គម្រោងពេជ្ជ
ភូមិ១០០ ” ក្នុងភូមិសាស្ត្រខេត្តព្រះវិហារ ។

អាស្រ័យហេតុដូចមានគោរពជម្រាបជូនខាងលើ សូម **ឯកឧត្តមរដ្ឋលេខាធិការនៃគណៈ**
គណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី និងជាប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សានិយោគសេវាសម្ព័ន្ធសង្គមស៊ីវិល មេត្តាជ្រាបជាព័ត៌មាន
តាមការគួរ ។

សូម **ឯកឧត្តមរដ្ឋលេខាធិការ** មេត្តាទទួលនូវការគោរពដ៏ខ្ពង់ខ្ពស់អំពីខ្ញុំ ។ *Me/18*

ឯកសារកាលប្បវត្តិ

រដ្ឋបាលខេត្ត

ប្រាក់ សុបណ្ណ

⁸ The letter issued by the Provincial Governor of Preah Vihear to support the project. Issued on November 11th, 2020.

2.2.5 Translated Supporting Letter from Preah Vihear Provincial Governor (11 November 2020)⁹

**THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING**

3

Preah Vihear Province Administration
No. 445/20 N.

(Khmer date)

Preah Vihear Province, 11 November 2020

To

**His Excellency Kim Roth, Secretary of State of the Council of Ministers
and the Chairman of the Board of Civil Society Alliance Forum**

Subject: Requesting for support for the implementation of “TECHO 100 Villages Project” in the geography of Preah Vihear Province.

Ref:

- Letter No.225CSAF dated October 9, 2020 of Civil Society Alliance Forum;
- Letter No.246/20CSAF dated October 12, 2020 of Civil Society Alliance Forum.

With the above subject and reference, I would like to inform **His Excellency Secretary of State and is the Chairman of Board of Civil Society Alliance Forum** that: Preah Vihear Province Administration has already received your letter on the request for providing support for the implementation of “**Techo 100 Villages Project**” in geography of Preah Vihear Province. According to the meeting between the province administration and Civil Society Alliance Forum workgroup on October 22, 2020 the Preah Vihear Administration do not have any objection and support the implementation of “**Techo 100 Villages Project**” in the geography of Preah Vihear Province.

As stated above, please His Excellency the Secretary of State of the Council of Ministers and is the Chairman of Board of Civil Society Alliance Forum be informed.

Please accept, **Your Excellency**, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Provincial Governor

(Sign & Stamp)

Prak Sovann

- Archive

Address: Preah Khan Street, Phum Kandal, Kampong Bronak, Preah Vihear City, Preah Vihear Province.
Website: www.preahvihear.gov.kh

⁹ The letter issued by the Provincial Governor of Preah Vihear to support the project. Issued on November 11th, 2020.

ANNEX 3: MINUTE OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

MINUTES OF FIRST ROUND PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING (Takeo Province)

Province	: Takeo
District	: Doun Keo
Commune	: NA
Date and Time	: December 28th, 2020 / 8:30am – 11:00am
Participants	: Provincial Governor and Departments, Total: 17 (M: 11, F: 06)
Venue	: TAKEO Provincial Governor Office.

I. Major issues discussed during the consultation meeting

- (i) RGC and ADB overall policies
- (ii) Overview of the project and selected sites
- (iii) Design features and criteria for avoiding impacts
- (iv) Involvement of communities in project planning, design and implementation
- (v) Expectation of the Project from beneficiaries (participation in transect walk/drive, consultations)
- (vi) Output of the Transect Walk/Drive and how the community concerns are incorporated into the design
- (vii) Grievance Redress Mechanism
- (viii) Requirement to avoid use of selected land plot, and non-compensation for any additional use of structures on selected land after transect walk / drive (cut-off date)
- (ix) Framework for compensation and Entitlements (SPS ADB 2009 and MEF-SOP on LAR 2018)
- (x) Ethnic minorities and Indigenous Peoples
- (xi) Questions, answers, concerns and recommendations

Note: PIBs of Khmer language were distributed well ahead of each meeting to enable participants to read through before the commencement of consultation meetings.

A. Opening Remarks

- Deputy Provincial Governor, Ms. Phea Sophou to welcome the working group and also to introduce the composition of the provincial departments and related authorities. She suggested to all provincial departments to work closely with the project team in order for the collection of information related to project planning to run smoothly
- She also said that this project is very important for both the government and the people, especially those who work in the tourism sector to have more jobs and help improve their lives.
- She also suggested to CSAF to include more 6 villages in Takeo province to Decho-100 project.

B. The presentation of HE. Duong Viroth, CSAF's deputy director:

- ADB-financed projects generally require a number of consultation meetings with relevant organizations, local authorities and the public to get their opinions, concerns and recommendations for better project design. Therefore, this meeting is very essential. I would like to encourage and suggest all of you to share your opinions and concerns as much as possible.
 - Some of you may have seen or involved with the similar meetings like this before. This meeting in particular is to assess the environment and social impacts that may happen during the project implementation. This meeting is the final meeting, once the meeting is finishing the Due Diligence Report for Environment and Social will be developed and submitted to ADB together with Project Administration Manual for approval.
 - The meeting to be held with both of community level, which also enable public people to join and sharing their concerns and recommendations. Meeting also to be held with provincial and district level as well for some related issues such as land titling and how to establish tourist community.
 - Due to COVID-19 outbreak, the meeting has to be held with the standard safety of MOH, which the participants will not exceed 20, social distancing and using quick hand sanitizer.
 - To explain the participants about the purpose of the project that will help to accelerate post-coronavirus disease tourism recovery in rural communities living near Decho village and Phnom Da, Phnom Borei. The project aim to strengthen local capacity for the CBT and also enhance public facilities and services.
 - He presented locations of the project, which is located in two provinces, Takeo and Preah Vihear. The construction of community tourism center of Preah Vihear will take place at Hun Sen Srah Kdol Primary School, adjacent to Osvay Dam while in Takeo the construction will take place at Angkor Borei district office. The community tourism center will consist of souvenir shops, restaurant, bathroom and parking lot.
- C. The presentation of Ms. Sao Sambath Morakath, Environmental Safeguard Specialist.
- She explains about a set of documents printed out for them (translated IEE) that the document is about the information discloser related the environmental assessed under this project.
 - For ADB-financed project we have to do the assessment on the impact of Environment. As a result, from the assessment, we develop Environmental Management Plan. This has to be done before the project implementation. The project must execute the plan.
 - She also explains that there is Grievance Redress Mechanism established under this project. Aggrieved people can file their complaints to the project through the GRM in written or verbally. There are three steps for the file complaint: 1. People can file their complaint through village/commune chief, after 5days if they are not happy with the result, they can file their complaint to NAPV (for Preah Vihear), District Governor (Takeo) and after 5 days if they are still not happy with the result they can continue filling complaint to CSAF.
- D. The presentation of Mr. Soksan Tem, Social Safeguard Specialist.
- Firstly, he checked on all of the participants whether they know the locations of construction site by showing the map at the commune office.
 - Inform participants that we have PIB distributed to them. They can read the PIB in detail. Most of the information of the project was summarized in the PIB. Contact

number of the project focal persons are also available there, they can contact them any time for further information or if they have any concerns if there will be any impact to their properties by the project.

- He explains about the ADB policies particularly SPS 2009. He also explains the project's principles, which the project related constructions will only be built within the boundary of government land. Any sub-projects with potential impacts has been screened out from the project.
- He explains about the important of transect walk and drive that the public people can join with the working group so that they can see exactly where the construction sites will be. So that, people can share their concerns and recommendation to the project.
- He explains that today's meeting is the cut-off date for the project. People are not allowed to construct any building/structures, using land to grow any crops/trees. There will be no compensation for the use of structures on selected land after transect walk / drive (cut-off date)
- The project will not expect any involuntary resettlement impact since there were many safeguards impact screening conducted. However, if there will be impact
- Compensations and entitlement will follow ADB SPS 2009 and MEF-SOP on LAR 2018.
- He also ask if there is any indigenous people such Kuoy, Steang, Sam Re etc... living around here as well as Cham, Vietnamese or Chinese. If yes, another consultation meeting will have to be held with them in their language with their language translator.
- He also refers to the project level GRM that had been presented by Environmental Specialist in the previous presentation. However, the contact numbers of project focal persons are listed in the PIB. Peoples are encouraged to contact them if any concern or to get further information about the project.

II. Questions and Answers:

Name/Title	Question	Answer, by who
Mr. Chiek Rithy (Provincial Department of Environment)	What have the project done so far regarding the assessment of the Environment, IR and IP impact?	Tem Soksan: We have done some field visits to the target sub-projects. Carried out technical meetings with Project Executing Agency, implementing agency, local authorities and especially with this last public consultation meetings aiming for community peoples. We have also conducted some interviews with likely affected people, monk and school principal.
Mr. Sorn Nor (Provincial Department of Water Resource)	Will this project build a riverbank?	HE Viroth. We only pave roads above but not riverbanks because we focus on tourism, so we focus on only concrete walkways. We don't have that much budget to cover the riverbanks.

Name/Title	Question	Answer, by who
Roth Sothy (Provincial Department of Culture)	I would like to express my thanks and also showing my support to the project. However, may I ask if there is a study regarding the Archeology to avoid any impact?	Morakat: We did the preliminary study on the archeology but there will be some further study at the implementation stage to avoid the impact. HE. Viroth: There is no construction except the community tourism facility, which located inside Angkor Borei district office. For the other sites such as Wat Kumnu, there will be no construction, which probably has no negative impacts to cultural and heritage.
Mr. Moeng Viriya (Provincial department of labor and vocational training)	I would like to express my support to the project. However, there are some comments from my side as follows: Firstly, is to be careful with the noise. Secondly, in the name of the provincial department of labor and vocational training, I would also like to know how many workers will be hired by the project therefore we can give our recommendations and sharing our perspectives in term of how to protect the workers from being harmed. From our previous experiences from the other projects, there weren't enough protections for workers. So far, workers didn't even have the shoes to wear while mixing cement, which causing their feet wounded.	Morakath: Thank you so much for your recommendations. We will incorporate your recommendations in our report. However, the number of workers to be employed by the project during the construction we still not know the number. But the project will keep you informed about this.
HE. Viroth	1. To clarify regarding the land certificate whether we have the evidence proof that the land belongs to the government? 2. To clarify with her excellency regarding the land use agreement if the project can use the land after the 4 year of its implementation to ensure project's sustainability. 3. To clarify on how to register and establish CBT	Her Excellency Sophou: 1. Land in Angkor Borei still not have hard title. However, it's confirmed from the AB governor that the land plot belongs to the district. There is no objection from us, at the provincial office regarding the land certificate. For the boat landing, it is to be confirmed that the land is Ok to use. It's not privately owned. 2. It depends on the real situation, if they can be self-sustained it should be ok to use the land as long as they want but if they are not success what is the point of still keeping this land for. At this point, it depends on what the community will be like at the end of the

Name/Title	Question	Answer, by who
		<p>project, whether it can run on its own. Let me give you an example of the Tonle Bati community after the implementation of this projects the community did not seem to be progressing. At that time, we cooperated with the Department of Rural Development to build the market for them to sell their, but they did not use the market, even though we tried to persuade them to use.</p> <p>3. For the CBT registration and establishment, I am not sure about this and I need to consult with provincial governor first.</p>
Mr. Moeng Viriya, (Provincial department of labor and vocational training)	Request to have study tour to the other project to learn about their success practice.	<p>HE Viroth:</p> <p>Thanks. The project will have capacity buildings and trainings. We will keep you informed once the project starts.</p>

III. List of Name for Public Consultation Working Group

No	Name	Sex	Role	Organization
1	HE. Duong Viroth	M	Deputy Director	CSAF
2	Setha Vatana	M	Deputy Secretary General	CSAF
3	Sim Vuthea	M	Deputy Secretary General	CSAF
4	Sao Sambath Morakath	F	Environment Safeguard Consultant	ADB
5	Tem Soksan	M	Social Safeguard and Resettlement Consultant	ADB
6	Keo Piseth	M	Consultant	ADB

IV. Public Consultation Meeting Photos





V. Attendant List of Participants

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

មន្ទីរកសិកម្ម
រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់
និងនេសាទ

ស្ថិតិ: គីឡូ.ម៉ែត្រ... គីឡូ.ម៉ែត្រ... គីឡូ.ម៉ែត្រ... គីឡូ.ម៉ែត្រ... គីឡូ.ម៉ែត្រ... (៣១១៦៧)

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម ឈ្មោះ	ភេទ	តំបន់	អង្គភាព	ហត្ថលេខា	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ
1	ស្រី គុណ្ណា	ស្រី	ព្រះសីហនុ	សាលា	Waporn	095399995
2	ស្រី គុណ្ណា	ស្រី	ព្រះសីហនុ	សាលា	D. Uth...	012488838
3	ស្រី គុណ្ណា	ស្រី	ព្រះសីហនុ	សាលា	...	085385828
4	ស្រី គុណ្ណា	ស្រី	ព្រះសីហនុ	សាលា	...	09242407
5	ស្រី គុណ្ណា	ស្រី	ព្រះសីហនុ	សាលា	AVI...	019959955
6	ស្រី គុណ្ណា	ស្រី	ព្រះសីហនុ	សាលា	...	012408930
7	ស្រី គុណ្ណា	ស្រី	ព្រះសីហនុ	សាលា	ADTS	012210101
8	ស្រី គុណ្ណា	ស្រី	ព្រះសីហនុ	សាលា	ADB	012483388
9	ស្រី គុណ្ណា	ស្រី	ព្រះសីហនុ	សាលា	...	012932353
10	ស្រី គុណ្ណា	ស្រី	ព្រះសីហនុ	សាលា	...	017516280
11	ស្រី គុណ្ណា	ស្រី	ព្រះសីហនុ	សាលា	...	01282997-
12	ស្រី គុណ្ណា	ស្រី	ព្រះសីហនុ	សាលា	...	016946668
13	ស្រី គុណ្ណា	ស្រី	ព្រះសីហនុ	សាលា	...	012236641
14	ស្រី គុណ្ណា	ស្រី	ព្រះសីហនុ	សាលា	...	098899296
15	ស្រី គុណ្ណា	ស្រី	ព្រះសីហនុ	សាលា	...	012424840
16	ស្រី គុណ្ណា	ស្រី	ព្រះសីហនុ	សាលា	...	016855888
17	ស្រី គុណ្ណា	ស្រី	ព្រះសីហនុ	សាលា	...	092748558

សរុបចំនួន.....នាក់ ស្រី.....នាក់ ថ្ងៃទី...២៣...ខែ...០៤...ឆ្នាំ 2020

រៀបចំដោយ... គីឡូ.ម៉ែត្រ... គីឡូ.ម៉ែត្រ...

VI. Translated Attendant List of Participants

No	Name	Sex	Role
1	Phea Sophou	F	Deputy provincial governor (Takeo)
2	Duong Viroth	M	CSAF deputy director
3	Setha Vatana	M	CSAF secretary general
4	Sim Vuthea	M	CSAF secretary general
5	Chin Bunthuon	M	AVI PSDS
6	Nget Sophea	F	Deputy director of Takeo PDAFF
7	Tem Soksan	M	ADB Social safeguard consultant
8	Sao Sambath Morakath	F	ADB Environmental safeguard consultant
9	Sorn No	M	Deputy director
10	Chiek Rithy	M	Deputy director of Takeo Provincial Department of Environment
11	Roth Sothy	M	Chief of cultural office
12	Yim Pheary	F	Deputy director of Provincial Department of Woman Affair
13	Prum Chandara	F	Chief of general affairs office (DPWT)
14	Sun Sok Noeurn	F	Deputy director of Provincial Department of Tourism
15	Moeng Viriya	M	Director of Provincial Department of Labor
16	Kong Vichea Vuth	M	Deputy director of Provincial Department of Land Management and Construction
17	Meas Uy	M	Chief of Provincial Administration Department

MINUTES OF SECOND ROUND PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING (Takeo Province)

Province	: Takeo
District	: Angkor Borei
Commune	: NA
Date and Time	: December 28th, 2020 / 3:00pm – 05:15pm
Participants	: District Governor, commune/village chiefs and community members Total: 23 (Men: 20, Women: 03)
Venue	: Angkor Borei District Governor Office.

I. Major issues discussed during the consultation meeting

- (i) RGC and ADB overall policies
- (ii) Overview of the project and selected sites
- (iii) Design features and criteria for avoiding impacts
- (iv) Involvement of communities in project planning, design and implementation
- (v) Expectation of the Project from beneficiaries (participation in transect walk/drive, consultations)
- (vi) Output of the Transect Walk/Drive and how the community concerns are incorporated into the design
- (vii) Grievance Redress Mechanism
- (viii) Requirement to avoid use of selected land plot, and non-compensation for any additional use of structures on selected land after transect walk / drive (cut-off date)
- (ix) Framework for compensation and entitlements (SPS ADB 2009 and MEF-SOP on LAR 2018)
- (x) Ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples
- (xi) Questions, answers, concerns and recommendations

Note: PIBs of Khmer language were distributed well ahead of each meeting to enable participants to read through before the commencement of consultation meetings.

A. Opening Remarks

- Deputy District Governor, Mr. Dim Kimsan to welcome CSAF, ADB Consultants and all of the participants. He thanked the project aimed at improving tourism in Takeo province, which so far has seen a decrease in the number of tourists, especially during the outbreak of COVID-19. The district governor office is willing to support the project and will give as much as inputs to this meeting enable ADB working group to get as much as information needed for this project preparation

B. The presentation of HE. Duong Viroth, CSAF's deputy director:

- ADB-financed projects generally require a number of consultation meetings with relevant organizations, local authorities and the public to get their opinions, concerns and recommendations for better project design. Therefore, this meeting

is very essential. I would like to encourage and suggest all of you to share your opinions and concerns as much as possible.

- Some of you may have seen or involved with the similar meetings like this before. This meeting in particular is to assess the environment and social impacts that may happen during the project implementation. This meeting is the final meeting, once the meeting is finishing the Due Diligence Report for Environment and Social will be developed and submitted to ADB together with Project Administration Manual for approval.
- The meeting to be held with both of community level, which also enable public people to join and sharing their concerns and recommendations. Meeting also to be held with provincial and district level as well for some related issues such as land titling and how to establish tourist community.
- Due to COVID-19 outbreak, the meeting has to be held with the standard safety of MOH, which the participants will not exceed 20, social distancing and using quick hand sanitizer.
- To explain the participants about the purpose of the project that will help to accelerate post-coronavirus disease tourism recovery in rural communities living near Decho village and Phnom Da, Phnom Borei. The project aim to strengthen local capacity for the CBT and also enhance public facilities and services.
- He presented locations of the project, which is located in two provinces, Takeo and Preah Vihear. The construction of community tourism center of Preah Vihear will take place at Hun Sen Srah Kdol Primary School, adjacent to Osvay Dam while in Takeo the construction will take place at Angkor Borei district office. The community tourism center will consist of souvenir shops, restaurant, bathroom and parking lot.

C. The presentation of Ms. Sao Sambath Morakath, Environmental Safeguard Specialist.

- She explains about a set of documents printed out for them (translated IEE) that the document is about the information discloser related the environmental assessed under this project.
- For ADB-financed project we have to do the assessment on the impact of Environment. As a result, from the assessment, we develop Environmental Management Plan. This has to be done before the project implementation. The project must execute the plan.
- She also explains that there is Grievance Redress Mechanism established under this project. Aggrieved people can file their complaints to the project through the GRM in written or verbally. There are three steps for the file complaint: 1. People can file their complaint through village/commune chief, after 5days if they are not happy with the result they can file their complaint to NAPV (for Preah Vihear), District Governor (Takeo) and after 5 days if they are still not happy with the result they can continue filling complaint to CSAF.

D. The presentation of Mr. Soksan Tem, Social Safeguard Specialist.

- Firstly, he checked on all of the participants whether they know the locations of construction site by showing the map at the commune office.
- Inform participants that we have PIB distributed to them. They can read the PIB in detail. Most of the information of the project was summarized in the PIB. Contact number of the project focal persons are also available there, they can contact them any time for further information or if they have any concerns if there will be any impact to their properties by the project.

- He explains about the ADB policies particularly SPS 2009. He also explains the project's principles, which the project related constructions will only be built within the boundary of government land. Any sub-projects with potential impacts has been screened out from the project.
- He explains about the important of transect walk and drive that the public people can join with the working group so that they can see exactly where the construction sites will be. So that, people can share their concerns and recommendation to the project.
- He explains that today's meeting is the cut-off date for the project. People are not allowed to construct any building/structures, using land to grow any crops/trees. There will be no compensation for the use of structures on selected land after transect walk / drive (cut-off date)
- The project will not expect any involuntary resettlement impact since there were many safeguards impact screening conducted. However, if there will be impact
- Compensations and entitlement will follow ADB SPS 2009 and MEF-SOP on LAR 2018.
- He also ask if there is any indigenous people such Kuoy, Steang, Sam Re etc... living around here as well as Cham, Vietnamese or Chinese. If yes, another consultation meeting will have to be held with them in their language with their language translator.
- He also refers to the project level GRM that had been presented by Environmental Specialist in the previous presentation. However, the contact numbers of project focal persons are listed in the PIB. Peoples are encouraged to contact them if any concern or to get further information about the project.

II. Questions and Answers:

Name/Title	Question	Answer, by who
HE. Viroth	Based on the sub-degree 184 issued in 2019 enable district office to register and establish community. So far, district office is not allowed to do so? For instance, if we want to establish a water resource community, the procedure has to go through the ministry of water resource. So, now I want to get to know from you if the district office has the authority to do the community registration? Please advise Mr. Deputy District Governor	District Governor: In the past, we had a lot of communities, such as fishing communities, water use communities. We were able to establish these communities because there are a lot of peoples want to use it. We also need advice from the project on how they want to structure the community, how many members, and what their goals are. Having these objectives, we will be able to establish community on our own.
	To be sustainable for the project as well as the tourism community, there will be an agreement between the authorities and the community for the use of the land to make sure that after the 4 years of project implementation, the community still be able to use the land as well as the facilities. In this case is just to ensure that the authorities will not	District Governor: Before the project, district governor office also proposed to have renovation of the land around this area as well but since we don't have any fund to support the activities, we kept it as it is. Since the CBT is not establish therefore the District governor will sign an

Name/Title	Question	Answer, by who
	take the land back while the project is being success.	agreement with CSAF regarding the land use agreement once the CBT is established district governor will sign the letter directly with CBT

III. List of Name for Public Consultation Working Group

No	Name	Sex	Role	Organization
1	HE. Duong Viroth	M	Deputy Director	CSAF
2	Setha Vatana	M	Deputy Secretary General	CSAF
3	Sim Vuthea	M	Deputy Secretary General	CSAF
4	Sao Sambath Morakath	F	Environment Safeguard Consultant	ADB
5	Tem Soksan	M	Social Safeguard and Resettlement Consultant	ADB
6	Keo Piseth	M	Consultant	ADB

IV. Public Consultation Meeting Photos



V. Attendant List of Participants

បញ្ជីបង្គោល
 ថ្ងៃទី១៣ ខែ កុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ២០២០ ភ្នំពេញ ទោសក ព.ស២៨៦៨
 ថ្ងៃទី១៣ ខែ កុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ២០២០
 ខ្លឹមសារ : គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត ៣១៩៦៨
 ទីកន្លែង : សាលាស្រុកអង្គប្រឹក្សា

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និង នាម	ភេទ	តួនាទី	អង្គការ	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1	ឌី. ឌី. ឌី					
2	លី. លី	ប.ស	អនុប្រឹក្សា	ស.ស.ស	០១២៦២៥១២៥	[Signature]
3	ឌី. ឌី	ប.ស	ប.ស	ប.ស	០១៧៣៣៥៥៥៥	[Signature]
4	ឌី. ឌី	ប.ស	ប.ស	ប.ស	០១២៥៦៥៦៥	[Signature]
5	ឌី. ឌី	ប.ស	ប.ស	ប.ស	០១៧៣៣៥៥៥៥	[Signature]
6	ឌី. ឌី	ប.ស	ប.ស	ប.ស	០១៥៥០៦២០៤៦	[Signature]
7	ឌី. ឌី	ប.ស	ប.ស	ប.ស	០១៧៦០៨៨៩៥៥	[Signature]
8	ឌី. ឌី	ប.ស	ប.ស	ប.ស	០១២៦២៥១២៥	[Signature]
9	ឌី. ឌី	ប.ស	ប.ស	ប.ស	០១៧៥០៥០៥០	[Signature]
10	ឌី. ឌី	ប.ស	ប.ស	ប.ស	០១៧៨៦៨៦៦៦	[Signature]
11	ឌី. ឌី	ប.ស	ប.ស	ប.ស	០១៧៧៧៧៧៧	[Signature]
12	ឌី. ឌី	ប.ស	ប.ស	ប.ស	០១៧៦២៦២៦	[Signature]
13	ឌី. ឌី	ប.ស	ប.ស	ប.ស	០១៨៧៨៦៩៩០	[Signature]
14	ឌី. ឌី	ប.ស	ប.ស	ប.ស	០៨៨១១១១១	[Signature]
15	ឌី. ឌី	ប.ស	ប.ស	ប.ស	០១៧៧៦៥១៧	[Signature]
16	ឌី. ឌី	ប.ស	ប.ស	ADB	០១២២១០១	[Signature]
17	ឌី. ឌី	ប.ស	ប.ស	ADB	០១២៤៨១៣៨	[Signature]
18	ឌី. ឌី	ប.ស	ប.ស	AVI	០១៧៩៥៩៥៥	[Signature]
19	ឌី. ឌី	ប.ស	ប.ស	ប.ស	០១២៤៨៨៨	[Signature]
20	ឌី. ឌី	ប.ស	ប.ស	ប.ស	០១៥៨៩៩៩៨	[Signature]
21	ឌី. ឌី	ប.ស	ប.ស	ប.ស	០១២៤៤៤០	[Signature]
22	ឌី. ឌី	ប.ស	ប.ស	AVI	០១៧៧៥៧៥៥	[Signature]
23	ឌី. ឌី	ប.ស	ប.ស	ADB	០១៥៨៤៨៧៨	[Signature]

សរុប 23 ឃ្លា (២៣ ឃ្លា)

VI. Translated Attendant List of Participants

No	Name	Sex	Role
1	Dim Kim San	M	Angkor Borei District Governor
2	Ros Roath	M	Deputy District Governor
3	Touch Sreang	F	Director of Social Welfare Office
4	Leng Khov	M	Council Member of District Office
5	Chea Sambath	M	Deputy Director of Social Welfare Office
6	Mok Chou	M	Kouk Thlorc Commune Chief
7	Oum Phal	M	Deputy Commune Chief
8	Prum Vat	M	Farmer
9	Ouk Samnang	M	Homestay Owner
10	Phoerk Srean	M	Farmer
11	Keo Bora	M	Farmer
12	Heng Sambath	M	Farmer
13	Bronh Hean	M	Social Affair Officer
14	Dang Seang	M	Preak Ptol Deputy Commune Chief
15	Sa Rotana	M	Chief of District Procurement Unit
16	Tem Soksan	M	ADB Social Safeguard Consultant
17	Sao Sambath Morakath	F	ADB Environmental Safeguard Consultant
18	Chin Bunthuok	M	AVI CSDS
19	HE. Duong Viroth	M	Deputy Director of CSAF
20	Setha Vatana	M	Deputy Secretary General of CSAF
21	Sim Vuthea	M	Deputy Secretary General of CSAF
22	Pheap Chakriya	F	AVI CSQS
23	Keo Piseth	M	ADB Consultant

MINUTES OF FIRST ROUND PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING (Preah Vihear Province)

Province	: Preah Vihear
District	: Krong Preah Vihear
Commune	: NA
Date and Time	: December 30th, 2020 / 8:30am – 11:00am
Participants	: Provincial Governor and Departments, Total: 23 (Men: 20, Women: 03)
Venue	: Preah Vihear Provincial Governor Office.

I. Major issues discussed during the consultation meeting

- (i) RGC and ADB overall policies
- (ii) Overview of the project and selected sites
- (iii) Design features and criteria for avoiding impacts
- (iv) Involvement of communities in project planning, design and implementation
- (v) Expectation of the Project from beneficiaries (participation in transect walk/drive, consultations)
- (vi) Output of the Transect Walk/Drive and how the community concerns are incorporated into the design
- (vii) Grievance Redress Mechanism
- (viii) Requirement to avoid use of selected land plot, and non-compensation for any additional use of structures on selected land after transect walk / drive (cut-off date)
- (ix) Framework for compensation and Entitlements (SPS ADB 2009 and MEF-SOP on LAR 2018)
- (x) Ethnic minorities and Indigenous Peoples
- (xi) Questions, answers, concerns and recommendations

Note: PIBs of Khmer language were distributed well ahead of each meeting to enable participants to read through before the commencement of consultation meetings.

A. Opening Remarks

- Deputy Provincial Governor, Mr. Kou Sum Ban Soeurt to welcome CSAF, ADB Consultants and all of the participants. I am very pleased that CSAF has brought this project to our Preah Vihear province. It seems like my dream has come true because there are so many tourism communities coming to this province and it makes the province's economy more prosperous and makes Preah Vihear more famous. On behalf of the Governor of the Provincial Board of Governors, I would like to fully support this project. And for the project itself, if there is anything that the provincial government can help please don't be hesitate to come to us we are pleased to cooperate with the project.

B. The presentation of HE. Duong Viroth, CSAF's deputy director:

- ADB-financed projects generally require a number of consultation meetings with relevant organizations, local authorities and the public to get their opinions, concerns and recommendations for better project design. Therefore, this meeting is very essential. I would like to encourage and suggest all of you to share your opinions and concerns as much as possible.
- Some of you may have seen or involved with the similar meetings like this before. This meeting in particular is to assess the environment and social impacts that may happen during the project implementation. This meeting is the final meeting, once the meeting is finishing the Due Diligence Report for Environment and Social will be developed and submitted to ADB together with Project Administration Manual for approval.
- The meeting to be held with both of community level, which also enable public people to join and sharing their concerns and recommendations. Meeting also to be held with provincial and district level as well for some related issues such as land titling and how to establish tourist community.
- Due to COVID-19 outbreak, the meeting has to be held with the standard safety of MOH, which the participants will not exceed 20, social distancing and using quick hand sanitizer.
- To explain the participants about the purpose of the project that will help to accelerate post-coronavirus disease tourism recovery in rural communities living near Decho village and Phnom Da, Phnom Borei. The project aim to strengthen local capacity for the CBT and also enhance public facilities and services.
- He presented locations of the project, which is located in two provinces, Takeo and Preah Vihear. The construction of community tourism center of Preah Vihear will take place at Hun Sen Srah Kdol Primary School, adjacent to Osvay Dam while in Takeo the construction will take place at Angkor Borei district office. The community tourism center will consist of souvenir shops, restaurant, bathroom and parking lot.

C. The presentation of Ms. Sao Sambath Morakath, Environmental Safeguard Specialist.

- She explains about a set of documents printed out for them (translated IEE) that the document is about the information discloser related the environmental assessed under this project.
- For ADB-financed project we have to do the assessment on the impact of Environment. As a result, from the assessment, we develop Environmental Management Plan. This has to be done before the project implementation. The project must execute the plan.
- She also explains that there is Grievance Redress Mechanism established under this project. Aggrieved people can file their complaints to the project through the GRM in written or verbally. There are three steps for the file complaint: 1. People can file their complaint through village/commune chief, after 5days if they are not happy with the result they can file their complaint to NAPV (for Preah Vihear), District Governor (Takeo) and after 5 days if they are still not happy with the result they can continue filling complaint to CSAF.

D. The presentation of Mr. Soksan Tem, Social Safeguard Specialist.

- Firstly, he checked on all of the participants whether they know the locations of construction site by showing the map at the commune office.
- Inform participants that we have PIB distributed to them. They can read the PIB in detail. Most of the information of the project was summarized in the PIB. Contact

number of the project focal persons are also available there, they can contact them any time for further information or if they have any concerns if there will be any impact to their properties by the project.

- He explains about the ADB policies particularly SPS 2009. He also explains the project's principles, which the project related constructions will only be built within the boundary of government land. Any sub-projects with potential impacts has been screened out from the project.
- He explains about the important of transect walk and drive that the public people can join with the working group so that they can see exactly where the construction sites will be. So that, people can share their concerns and recommendation to the project.
- He explains that today's meeting is the cut-off date for the project. People are not allowed to construct any building/structures, using land to grow any crops/trees. There will be no compensation for the use of structures on selected land after transect walk / drive (cut-off date)
- The project will not expect any involuntary resettlement impact since there were many safeguards impact screening conducted. However, if there will be impact
- Compensations and entitlement will follow ADB SPS 2009 and MEF-SOP on LAR 2018.
- He also ask if there is any indigenouse people such Kuoy, Steang, Sam Re etc., living around here as well as Cham, Vietnamese or Chinese. If yes, another consultation meeting will have to be held with them in their language with their language translator.
- He also explains about the project GRM

II. Questions and Answers:

Name/Title	Questions/Suggestions	Answer, by who
Kong Vibol, Provincial Department of Tourist	I would like to give my opinions to the meeting to make this project work well, we need to have a mechanism to manage the project from the relevant departments and institutions and with an officer who is an expert to the tourist management participate in the implementation of the project. As the team presented earlier, there is a lot of works to manage such as the environment, social and tourism facilities, so I think this work is a lot. In addition, the training of human resources is even more important, so it requires the involvement of the Department of Tourism, as well as relevant provincial departments. Both of physical and human resource to be provided to the project in order to provide the training as well as to develop more human resources to meet the project's demands. Organization/management structure, benefit agreement, standard community	HE. Viroth: Thanks for sharing with us.

Name/Title	Questions/Suggestions	Answer, by who
	tourism, and action plan has to be developed.	
Mao Vannarin PDPWT	Suggestion: I would like to suggest to the contractor to obey the traffic law. When they transport the construction materials, please don't overload. Water the road regularly to prevent dust from affecting public health.	Morakath: Thanks for your suggestion. We will incorporate in the report.
HE. Viroth	<p>There are two issues that I would like to discuss with you all. Firstly, is the use of land for construction work, also known as project sites. I also want to emphasize that there are 3 land plot to be used for the project. Osvay Lake, Primary School and the pagoda. O Svay is the attraction spot and a piece of land plot of the primary school to be build the community tourist center.</p> <p>Secondly, To be sustainable for the project as well as the tourism community, there will be an agreement between the authorities and the community for the use of the land to make sure that after the 4 years of project implementation, the community still be able to use the land as well as the facilities. In this case is just to ensure that the authorities will not take the land back while the project is being success.</p> <p>For the land use agreement, this does not mean that the project will use the land for life. This is just to allow the tourism community to use the land for a reasonable period of time, not when the project is successful, the authorities take back the land. On the other hand, also not means that the land title will be transferred to the CSAF. The discussion about this land issue is to prove that these lands are state-owned lands that can be used to build community tourist buildings. We just facilitate for the community to have a proper land use agreement.</p>	<p>Department of Tourism:</p> <p>The tourism community that has already been named by the Ministry does not need to be renamed, but we can include additional activities for them to do. In particular, for the newly established tourism community is to register with the Ministry of Tourism.</p> <p>Deputy District Governor:</p> <p>For the land title, we will share with you the letter to certify that the lands are the state-owned land.</p>


III. List of Name for Public Consultation Working Group

No	Name	Sex	Role	Organization
1	HE. Duong Viroth	M	Deputy Director	CSAF
2	Setha Vatana	M	Deputy Secretary General	CSAF
3	Sim Vuthea	M	Deputy Secretary General	CSAF
4	Sao Sambath Morakath	F	Environment Safeguard Consultant	ADB
5	Tem Soksan	M	Social Safeguard and Resettlement Consultant	ADB
6	Keo Piseth	M	Consultant	ADB

IV. Public Consultation Meeting Photos



V. Attendant List of Participants



ព្រះបរមរាជវាំង
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

រដ្ឋបាលខេត្តព្រះវិហារ
ទីបាត់ការអន្តរាស័យ

បញ្ជីបេក្ខណ៍

កិច្ចប្រជុំពិគ្រោះយោបល់សាធារណៈពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងគម្រោងស្ថាបនាសាលាមន្តីរៈសាលាស្រុកជ្រៃត្រាង ខេត្តព្រះវិហារ ថ្ងៃទី ៣០ ខែ ធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ ២០២០

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ	ភេទ	តំណកម្ម	អង្គការ	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1
2	077233311	...
3	085571192	...
4	012923206	...
5	0977821888	...
6	0975917300	...
7	012619136	...
8	0977220152	...
9	012993711	...
10	0977417278	...
11	015848787	...
12	012188838	...
13	085899898	...
14	092424207	...
15	ADB	01248378	...
16	ADB	012710101	...
17
18
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21
22
23	078647586	...

VI. Translated Attendant List of Participants

No	Name	Sex	Role
1	HE. Kou Som Bun Seurt	M	Deputy Provincial Governor
2	Nuon Vorleak	F	Administrative Director of Provincial Office
3	Nov Chan Kong	M	Director of Provincial Culture Department
4	Nan Boneth	M	Deputy Director of Provincial Office
5	Mao Vannarin	M	Deputy Director of Provincial Department of Public Work and Transportation
6	Ros Mithona	M	Deputy Director of Provincial Department of Woman Affairs
7	Kong Vibol	M	Director of Provincial Department of Tourism
8	San Ratanak	M	Deputy Director of Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery
9	Phann Saren	M	Deputy Director of Provincial Department of Social Affairs
10	Hem Sinat	M	National Authority of Preah Vihear Representative
11	Keo Piseth	M	ADB Consultant
12	HE. Duong Virorth	M	Deputy Director of CSAF
13	Setha Vatana	M	Deputy Secretary General of CSAF
14	Sim Vuthea	M	Deputy Secretary General of CSAF
15	Sao Sambath Morakath	F	ADB Environmental Safeguard Consultant
16	Tem Soksan	M	ADB Social Safeguard and Resettlement Consultant
17	Vouch Dara	M	Deputy District Governor of Choam Khsant
18	Vong Lo	M	Council Member of Provincial Office
19	Khun Vichet	M	Council Member of Provincial Office
20	Kem Sopharat	M	Provincial Office Staff
21	You Kimleng	M	Director of Environmental Office
22	Von Veasna	M	Deputy Director of Provincial Department of Labor
23	Kim Hang Vireak	M	Deputy Director of Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery

**MINUTES OF SECOND ROUND PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING
(Preah Vihear Province)**

Province	: Preah Vihear
District	: Choam Khsant
Commune	: Sra Em
Date and Time	: December 29th, 2020 / 2:400pm – 4:45pm
Participants	: District, Commune Authorities and Communities Total: 20(Men:16, Women:4)
Venue	: Sra Em Commue Office

I. Major issues discussed during the consultation meeting

- (i) RGC and ADB overall policies
- (ii) Overview of the project and selected sites
- (iii) Design features and criteria for avoiding impacts
- (iv) Involvement of communities in project planning, design and implementation
- (v) Expectation of the Project from beneficiaries (participation in transect walk/drive, consultations)
- (vi) Output of the Transect Walk/Drive and how the community concerns are incorporated into the design
- (vii) Grievance Redress Mechanism
- (viii) Requirement to avoid use of selected land plot, and non-compensation for any additional use of structures on selected land after transect walk / drive (cut-off date)
- (ix) Framework for compensation and entitlements (SPS ADB 2009 and MEF-SOP on LAR 2018)
- (x) Ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples
- (xi) Questions, answers, concerns and recommendations

Note: PIBs of Khmer language were distributed well ahead of each meeting to enable participants to read through before the commencement of consultation meetings.

A. Opening Remarks

- Deputy District Governor, Mr. Vuth Dara to welcome CSAF, ADB Consultants and all of the participants. He expressed his thanks to the project that intended to improve the tourism sector in Preah Vihear province, which so far the number of tourists was decreasing especially during the pandemic outbreak of COVID-19. He added that the project will help the authorities of Preah Vihear province as well as the people in here to improve their livelihood, making this province to be more attractive to tourists. Finally, he strongly supports to the project and also request to the relevant district and community authorities to cooperate with the project.

B. The presentation of HE. Duong Viroth, CSAF's deputy director:

- ADB-financed projects generally require a number of consultation meetings with relevant organizations, local authorities and the public to get their opinions,

concerns and recommendations for better project design. Therefore, this meeting is very essential. I would like to encourage and suggest all of you to share your opinions and concerns as much as possible.

- Some of you may have seen or involved with the similar meetings like this before. This meeting in particular is to assess the environment and social impacts that may happen during the project implementation. This meeting is the final meeting, once the meeting is finishing the Due Diligence Report for Environment and Social will be developed and submitted to ADB together with Project Administration Manual for approval.
- The meeting to be held with both of community level, which also enable public people to join and sharing their concerns and recommendations. Meeting also to be held with provincial and district level as well for some related issues such as land titling and how to establish tourist community.
- Due to COVID-19 outbreak, the meeting has to be held with the standard safety of MOH, which the participants will not exceed 20, social distancing and using quick hand sanitizer.
- To explain the participants about the purpose of the project that will help to accelerate post-coronavirus disease tourism recovery in rural communities living near Decho village and Phnom Da, Phnom Borei. The project aim to strengthen local capacity for the CBT and also enhance public facilities and services.
- He presented locations of the project, which is located in two provinces, Takeo and Preah Vihear. The construction of community tourism center of Preah Vihear will take place at Hun Sen Srah Kdol Primary School, adjacent to Osvay Dam while in Takeo the construction will take place at Angkor Borei district office. The community tourism center will consist of souvenir shops, restaurant, bathroom and parking lot.

- C. The presentation of Ms. Sao Sambath Morakath, Environmental Safeguard Specialist.
- She explains about a set of documents printed out for them (translated IEE) that the document is about the information discloser related the environmental assessed under this project.
 - For ADB-financed project we have to do the assessment on the impact of Environment. As a result, from the assessment, we develop Environmental Management Plan. This has to be done before the project implementation. The project must execute the plan.
 - She also explains that there is Grievance Redress Mechanism established under this project. Aggrieved people can file their complaints to the project through the GRM in written or verbally. There are three steps for the file complaint: 1. People can file their complaint through village/commune chief, after 5days if they are not happy with the result they can file their complaint to NAPV (for Preah Vihear), District Governor (Takeo) and after 5 days if they are still not happy with the result they can continue filling complaint to CSAF.
- D. The presentation of Mr. Soksan Tem, Social Safeguard Specialist.
- Firstly, he checked on all of the participants whether they know the locations of construction site by showing the map at the commune office.
 - Inform participants that we have PIB distributed to them. They can read the PIB in detail. Most of the information of the project was summarized in the PIB. Contact number of the project focal persons are also available there, they can contact them

any time for further information or if they have any concerns if there will be any impact to their properties by the project.

- He explains about the ADB policies particularly SPS 2009. He also explains the project's principles, which the project related constructions will only be built within the boundary of government land. Any sub-projects with potential impacts has been screened out from the project.
- He explains about the important of transect walk and drive that the public people can join with the working group so that they can see exactly where the construction sites will be. So that, people can share their concerns and recommendation to the project.
- He explains that today's meeting is the cut-off date for the project. People are not allowed to construct any building/structures, using land to grow any crops/trees. There will be no compensation for the use of structures on selected land after transect walk / drive (cut-off date)
- The project will not expect any involuntary resettlement impact since there were many safeguards impact screening conducted. However, if there will be impact
- Compensations and entitlement will follow ADB SPS 2009 and MEF-SOP on LAR 2018.
- He also ask if there is any indigenous people such Kuoy, Steang, Sam Re etc... living around here as well as Cham, Vietnamese or Chinese. If yes, another consultation meeting will have to be held with them in their language with their language translator.
- He also refers to the project level GRM that had been presented by Environmental Specialist in the previous presentation. However, the contact numbers of project focal persons are listed in the PIB. Peoples are encouraged to contact them if any concern or to get further information about the project.

II. Questions and Answers:

Name/Title	Question	Answer, by who
Prak Thy	Is there any resettlement impact to the pagoda?	<p>HE. Viroth:</p> <p>Actually, for the civil work, we will only focus on the triangle piece of land which is belong to Hun Sen Srah Kdol Primary school only.</p> <p>Soksan:</p> <p>The main construction will take place in Hun Sen Srah Kdol primary school. For the pagoda project will only use some available part of the land with no IR impact for the construction of car parking lot. As you can see in the map, this part is a vacant land.</p>
Soksan	To ask to the house owners. How do you think about the project when the project chooses your house to be homestay?	<p>Va Srey Mech:</p> <p>that's very good to me. I don't have any objection regarding the project using my house as a homestay. We can earn some money from the project by renting our house to the tourists. I will also be</p>

Name/Title	Question	Answer, by who
		happy once the project provide training and assist us to gain more knowledge and skills.
Mean Om	Will there be impact to a house along the road to the lake?	Soksan: Like mentioned earlier, there will be no construction at that part of the lake. The project will only use school's land and some vacant land from the pagoda.
HE. Viroth	Based on the sub-degree 184 enable district office to register and establish community. So far, district office is not allowed to do so? For instance, if we want to establish a water resource community, the procedure has to go through the ministry of water resource. So, now I want to get to know from you if the district office has the authority to do the community registration? Please advice Mr. Deputy District Governor	Vuth Dara: Since the government make a decentralization by providing physical resources, human resources and finance to the district office. Therefore, this community can be registered by the district office.
HE. Viroth	When we establish the community, we want to have sustainability. The project's facilities such as community tourist buildings, the government cannot take it back while the project is success. So, an agreement between community and local authorities has to be made to ensure that the facilities are not taken from the community once the project implementation is finished? To be honest and simple to say, before the project land price is low so the authorities allow project to come and once the land is improved, the price go up the authorities take it back for sale.	Vouth Dara: The authorities will not take back the land. If agreement need to be signed. That's is ok, we can sign the agreement.
Vouth Dara	I would like to clarify with Mr. Soksan. For the land title, what type of land title would you like to obtain from us?	Soksan: Land management and construction works in Cambodia is under the ministry of Land Management and Construction. District cadastral office is a department under the ministry to manage this type of work. To me, the land title has to be certified by the cadastral office at the district level showing the ownership and as well as the demarcation of the land. It has to proof the ownership and where it's located, this means it should have the GPS coordinates. Mr. Piseth: The project needs to have an evidence proof of to whom the land belong to. See? In Osvay Lake, there are many relevant authorities such as Water

Name/Title	Question	Answer, by who
		Resource, NAPV, School and Pagoda. Therefore, we need cadastral office to certify on the land title before we can commence civil work.
Vouth Dara	Will the project help CBT after its funding period of 4 months?	HE. Viroth: the project will help CBT members by supporting to build a construction which costs around US\$600,000. Therefore, CBT can make use of the building and make more income such as renting shops/restaurants, using their skills from the project's training to make more income. We have at least 4 years to make income for the community
Rin March	Thanks to the project for being implemented in here. Before the project, my husband and I had a big piece of land, we were thinking about how to make use of it by making more profit to the family but we had no idea on how to make use of it since we have limited knowledge as well as resources to improve our land. Since then, one of the project staff comes to us asking us if we want to join the project. We were told that the project has so many activities related to tourism and especially they have training program. After the discussion with the project staffs, we were so happy with the idea of putting our land and house as a homestay, which will help us to generate more incomes and gaining more knowledges about tourism activities.	HE. Viroth: Thank you so much for sharing your story with us. I am so glad to hear from you about the positivity of the project impact.

III. List of Name for Public Consultation Working Group

No	Name	Sex	Role	Organization
1	HE. Duong Viroth	M	Deputy Director	CSAF
2	Setha Vatana	M	Deputy Secretary General	CSAF
3	Sim Vuthea	M	Deputy Secretary General	CSAF
4	Vuth Dara	M	Deputy District Governor	Choam Khsant District
5	Sao Sambath Morakath	F	Environment Safeguard Consultant	ADB
6	Tem Soksan	M	Social Safeguard and Resettlement Consultant	ADB
7	Keo Piseth	M	Consultant	ADB

IV. Public Consultation Meeting Photos



V. Attendant List of Participants

បញ្ជីចម្ការ

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VI. Translated Attendant List of Participants

No	Name	Sex	Role
1	Duong Viroth	M	CSAF Deputy Director
2	Setha Vatana	M	CSAF Deputy Secretary General
3	Sim Vutha	M	CSAF Secretary General
4	Vuth Dara	M	Choam Khsant Deputy District Governor
5	Hem Sinat	M	Head of Department (NAPV)
6	Prak Phy	M	Sra Em Commune Chief
7	Yeam Savry	M	Chief of Economic Office of Choam Khsant District
8	Men Phanith	M	Second deputy commune chief (Choam Khsant)
9	Nou Sok Kheang	M	Deputy village chief (Thama Cheat Village)
10	Horm Kha	M	Commune council member (Choam Khsant)
11	Neam Om	M	Village chief (Thama Cheat Village)
12	Khann Vorn	M	Commune council member (Choam Khsant)
13	Ouk Him	M	Farmer
14	Sorm Vorn	M	Farmer
15	Rin March	F	Farmer
16	Va Srey Mech	F	Farmer
17	Sean Soth	F	Farmer
18	Tem Soksan	M	Social safeguard consultant (ADB)
19	Keo Piseth	M	ADB Consultant
20	Sao Sambath Morakath	F	Environmental safeguard consultant (ADB)

ANNEX 4: PUBLIC INFORMATION BOOKLET¹

Classification: PUBLIC

PUBLIC INFORMATION BROCHURE

COMMUNITY-BASED TOURISM COVID-19 RECOVERY PROJECT

1. Project Background and Proposed Activities

Project Background

The proposed Community Based Tourism COVID-19 Recovery Project will help accelerate post-coronavirus disease (COVID-19) tourism recovery in rural communities living near Preah Vihear (Preah Vihear province) and Phnom Da, Angkor Borei (Takeo province) heritage sites. The project aims to (i) strengthen local capacity for inclusive community-based tourism (CBT) development and promotion; (ii) support tourism and commercial agricultural livelihood activities; and (iii) enhance community-based public facilities and services. Initially, the project will promote domestic tourism, which is less affected by COVID-19 related travel restrictions. As Cambodia's borders open to international travel the project focus will shift to promoting intra-regional tourism.

Figure 1: Picture of the Design of O Svay Tourist Center



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¹ This PIB will be updated when site plans and DEDs are completed and community consultations held for civil works packages in Angkor Borei including the Excavation site, Phnom Da and Phnom Borei.

Classification: PUBLIC

Figure 2: Picture of the Design of Angkor Borei Tourist Center



Table 1: Proposed Project's Activities in Preah Vihear Province

Project Sites	Description
East Side O Svay Lake	O Svay Lake tourist facilities include kiosks for tourists, interpretation center, restaurant, car parking, restroom facilities ¹ , small pier for Kayaks and longtail tourist boats
West Side of O Svay Lake	O Svay Lake tourist rest area. Car parking, restroom facilities, boat landings and viewing platforms on western side of the lake
Techo Thomacheat Village	1. Homestay 5 pilot homestays. The homestays will utilize Khmer architectural and eco-friendly designs (natural materials). The homestays will include an integrated farming systems.
	2. Jasmine cultivation and production. The project plans to support water-saving techniques, e.g. solar water pumps, water storage tanks, drip irrigation, and the use of organic fertilizers. The participated villagers will be trained to produce herb tea sold in natural packaging (Smok). NAPV plan to have a building for villagers to sell flower on top of the mountain adjacent to the temple.
	3. Vegetable production (cucumber, long beans, lemon grass). The project will support the maximum 15 farmers (existing and new) to be trained in the field school with improved water dripping irrigation system and the introduction of pump solar system. The interventions will attribute to the water conservation of O Svay reservoir and protection of the groundwater aquifer.

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Project Sites	Description
	4. Fishing Raising - Tilapia (for up to 5 families). The project will introduce technical fish raising training to reduce the mortality ratio from 30% to 10% and provide access to fish fingerlings to be produced by NAPV-Japan JV fish hatchery (currently being constructed).
	5. Filtered Water Suppliers. The project will support and additional two Teuk Saat 1001 O-We water filtration facilities which will provide potable drinking water to an additional 600 families and tourists visiting the O Svay lake tourist facilities.
	6. CBT Waste Collection and Recycling. This initiative will support the implementation of collection and recycling facilities at O Svay Lake based on the Banteay Chhmar CBT model.

Table 2: Proposed Project's Activities in Takeo Province

Project Sites	Description
Angkor Borei district	1. Angkor Borie Tourist Center. This includes an interpretation center, car park, restaurant, souvenir outlet (inside restaurant), restrooms, boat landing, and cycling and walking paths. 2. Homestay 5 pilot homestays. The homestays will utilize Khmer architectural and eco-friendly designs (natural materials). The homestays will include farming system that uses solar water pumping system.
Asian Royal Palace (Komnou Pagoda)	The project will support stairs, a viewing platform and an information stand so tourists can view the archaeological excavation.
Angkor Borei Prawn Farm	Support to the existing Fresh Water Prawn Farming for hatcheries and local prawn farms. The project will work provide equipment for developing new hatcheries.
Phnom Da	The project will support a boat landing pier, temple access, information board and directional signage, stairs and viewing platforms (with safety rails) and walking paths. Waste management equipment and services will be provided by CBT as explained in the text below.
Phnom Borei	The project will support boat landing pier stairs and viewing platforms (with safety rails) and walking paths. Waste management equipment and services to be provided by CBT.

2. Project Safeguard Policy

The project's policy is designed and implemented following ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS, 2009). Involuntary resettlement (IR) and indigenous people (IP) screening activities will be continued to be conducted to inform decision-makers and stakeholders about the need to identify and implement

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measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts. Each sub-project is categorized according to the project screening procedure.

The Project design will ensure that any subproject funded under the project will not cause any (a) involuntary resettlement or private land/trees/crops acquisitions; and (b) negative impacts on indigenous people/ ethnic minority groups (IP/EM). Subprojects with an involuntary resettlement and/or IP/EM impacts will be screened out and excluded, or the design are modified including realignment, or reconfiguring the construction site envelope. The project will broadly disseminate information on the planning and implementation procedures to all relevant stakeholders and conduct public consultations with project beneficiaries.

For this project, any subproject that has category A or B for IR and IP impacts, in accordance to ADB SPS, will not be implemented. The construction of related civil works will be completed within the boundary of available public land only.

3. Potential Project Impacts

The project impact will be tourism recovery promoted in project villages and tourism destinations diversified. The outcome will be increased income and tourism developed in project villages. By project completion, (i) average total gross annual household income will increase by 15% in Techo Thomacheat village and by 10% in Prek Taphor village (2020 Baseline: \$1,570 in Techo village, \$1,721 in Prek Taphor village); and (ii) the number of tourists increased by 15% in Choam Khsant district, and 10% in Angkor Borei district.

No involuntary resettlement is expected during project implementation. In case minor change of project activity or design of civil works, some minimal impacts on structures (fences, extended roofs, temporary street vendors), crops or trees of private owners may occur. These minor affected assets will be rebuilt under the environmental management plan (EMP) budget to its pre-existing condition by the contractors.

Any unanticipated impacts on that are unavoidable will be reviewed through a social impact assessment (SIA) and when required, a mitigation plan will be prepared, as per ADB SPS.

During construction, any temporary impact by the project, such as storage of construction materials and machinery on private land will be compensated by the contractor.

Other inconveniences that may occur during construction, such as dust, noise and construction debris, will be mitigated by applying good civil engineering and construction practices and close supervision, as detailed in the project EMP.

4. Ethnic Minority and Indigenous Peoples

The project will not impact on ethnic minority and indigenous peoples as the project activities are not located in indigenous communities. The project will not affect the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous peoples or affect the territories of natural or cultural resources that indigenous peoples own, use, occupy, or claim as their ancestral domain.

The Government ensures that the project will not finance any project activities and tourism facilities involving any ethnic minorities or indigenous peoples and/or use their cultural assets in the project activities. If impacts on EMs / IPs are identified due to any subproject activities, either by land acquisition or by other induced negative impacts, a mitigation plan will be prepared as per ADB SPS on Indigenous People.

5. Entitlement Matrix (in case of impact during construction)

Although the project is categorized C for involuntary resettlement and a Resettlement Plan is not required - status of involuntary resettlement will need to be updated following detailed engineering design (DED) of the subproject to reconfirm the categorization. If unanticipated land acquisition and resettlement impacts are identified during project implementation based on the detailed design, a Resettlement Plan will be developed. This will include compensation of the affected assets as per the principles, requirements and provisions of the ADB's SPS, 2009 and relevant policies of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

There are existing laws that govern land acquisition and resettlement in Cambodia (MEF SOP on Land Acquisition and Resettlement, Feb 2018). These laws, together with the ADB's Safeguard Policy This information is being disclosed to the public in accordance with ADB's Access to Information Policy.

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Statement (SPS, 2009) shall regulate the land acquisition and compensation of DPs under the project and all the subprojects.

The Entitlement Matrix defines the main types of impact/losses for different types of assets for different categories of displaced persons and their entitlement to compensation. These impacts/losses of assets shall include:

No	Type of loss	Application	Category of AH	Compensation
1	Loss of Land	Agricultural, residential and commercial land	Legal owners and holders of real right of land, including those covered by customary rights	Cash compensation and assistance as per LAR – SOP 2018 of GDR
			Tenants and Leaseholders	No compensation for loss of land as not legal owners of land.
			Illegal occupiers/squatters without legal titles or rights to land	No compensation for land loss as not legal owners of land.
2	Loss of Crops and Fruit Trees	Agricultural land	All AHs who are engaged in farming	Cash compensation and assistance as per LAR – SOP 2018 of GDR
3	Loss of Business	Commercial land and businesses	All AHs who are engaged in businesses	Cash compensation and assistance as per LAR – SOP 2018 of GDR
4	Loss of Houses and Structures	Residential, commercial structures and other assets	Owners of houses, buildings and structures	Cash compensation and assistance as per LAR – SOP 2018 of GDR
			Tenants and Leaseholders	
			Illegal occupiers/squatters	
4	Loss of Income during Transition Period-Subsistence Allowance	Loss of Income	AHs who lose income during the transition period.	Cash compensation and assistance as per LAR – SOP 2018 of GDR
6	Permanent Loss of Livelihood Source due to Physical Relocation	Income Restoration	AHs who lose their source of livelihood permanently	

6. Grievance Redress Mechanism

The overall purpose of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to reduce risks for the Project, offer communities an effective platform for expressing concerns, and achieving solutions to their concerns that will promote a constructive relationship between the people/local communities, project implementers including contractors, and other stakeholders. A GRM is essential to ensure that the local people including women, project

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beneficiaries, affected persons, if any, and low-income households will have access to project benefits during implementation and operation phase in all project outputs/activities. In this context, a project level GRM will be available to allow appeals against any disagreeable decision, practice or activity.

The Grievance redress process will be as follows:

1. Any land user who feels that he or she has not been treated fairly or given enough compensation for the loss of his or her land or assets, may complain verbally or in writing to the VDC or commune/village Chief;
2. If this does not solve the problem, the land user may complain to the PIU based at National Authority Management of Preah Vihear/District Governor's Office of Angkor Borei; and
3. If this does not solve the problem, the land user may complain verbally or in writing to the CSAF in Phnom Penh.

At any level, the land user has the right to receive a written reply to their complaint, within 10 days after making the complaint. The land user does not have to pay any charge of any kind in order to make a complaint under this grievance procedure.

here will be a Complaint Remediating (CR) Focal Person in the village/commune where you are living. There are also CR Focal Persons at the Provincial Project Implementation Unit (PIU) whom you can contact if not satisfied with the response from CR Focal Person. Their contact details are provided below:

For Angkor Borei

Mr. Kimsan, District Governor of Angkor Borei (Assigned as the Representative of The Implementing Agency in Angkor Borei)
Tel: 012 965 988
Email Address: doung.virorth@gmail.com

For Preah Vihear

Mr. HEM Sinat, Department Director of National Authority of Preah Vihear. (Assigned as the Representative of The Implementing Agency in Angkor Borei)
Tel: 012 890 078
Email Address: hemsinath2012@gmail.com

ANNEX 5: TOURIST CENTER SITE PLANS

