

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

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MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND METEOROLOGY



CLIMATE ADAPTIVE IRRIGATION AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE FOR RESILIENCE PROJECT

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

Draft for Disclosure

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Abbreviations

CAISAR	Climate Adaptive Irrigation and Sustainable Agriculture for Resilience
COI	Corridor of Impact
DDIS	Detailed Design Implementation and Supervision
EA/IA	Executing Agency/Implementing Agency
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESO	Environmental and Social Officers
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FPICon	Free Prior and Informed Consultation
IDA	International Development Association
ILO	International Labour Organization
IP	Indigenous People
IPP	Indigenous Peoples' Plan
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
MoWRAM	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
MoSALVY	Ministry of Social Affairs, Labor, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation
NCDD	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PDWRAM	Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology
PMU	Project Management Unit
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PPC	Project Preparation Consultants
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RP	Resettlement Plan
LARPF	Resettlement Planning Framework
SA	Social Assessment
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SH	Sexual Harassment
SIB	Subproject Information Booklet
VAC	Violence Against Children

Definitions

Disadvantaged individuals/groups

Refers to individuals or groups who, due to certain own circumstances such as their age, gender, disabilities, health, economic and ethnic status, and so forth, are more likely affected adversely by the project impacts and/or more limited in their ability to take advantage of project benefits. Disadvantaged individuals/groups are more likely excluded from, or unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process. Thus, they may require specific assistance to stay engaged during project planning and implementation. In this project, disadvantaged individuals/ groups are defined as those who have the following characteristics: i) from an ethnic group, (ii) landless/ limited productive land, (iii) female headed household with dependents, (iv) frequent lack of male labor at home (e.g. migrant workers); (v) jobless, or limited economic opportunities; (vi) family member(s) with chronic illness, or disabilities; (vii) elderlies who live on their own; (viii) youth, particularly very young couple with children (early marriage), (ix) live in an especially difficult circumstance, and (x) don't meet above criteria but are concurred by local community as vulnerable to poverty and need project's support to reduce their vulnerability. Disadvantaged individuals are usually from a poor, or a near poor household.

Environmental and social risk

Environmental (including climate change and natural disasters) and social risks are determined by a combination of project design and operational characteristics, together with exogenous factors, which: (i) may adversely affect the ability of a project to achieve and sustain its development objective(s); and (ii) define the nature, scale and significance of direct and indirect environmental and social impacts.

Inclusion

Inclusion means empowering all people to participate in, and benefit from, the development process. Inclusion encompasses policies to promote equality and nondiscrimination by improving the access of all people, including the poor and disadvantaged, to services and benefits such as education, health, social protection, infrastructure, affordable energy, employment, financial services and productive assets. It also embraces action to remove barriers against those who are often excluded from the development process, such as women, children, persons with disabilities, youth and minorities, and to ensure that the voice of all can be heard.

Indigenous Peoples

According to AIIB's Environment and Social Framework (ESF), IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP), and GCF's Indigenous Peoples Policy, the term "Indigenous Peoples" is used in a generic sense to refer exclusively to a distinct social and cultural group possessing all the following characteristics – in varying degrees:

- Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous social and cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; and
- Collective attachment¹ to geographically distinct habitats, ancestral territories, or areas of seasonal use or occupation, as well as to the natural resources in these areas; and
- Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are distinct or separate from those of the mainstream society or culture, and

¹ Collective attachment means that for generations there has been a physical presence in and economic ties to land and territories traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, by the group concerned, including areas that hold special significance for it, such as sacred sites.

- A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside.

According to IFAD's SECAP, IPs are defined as follows:

- Priority in time, with respect to occupation and use of a specific territory;
- The voluntary perpetuation of cultural distinctiveness, which may include aspects of language, social organization, religion and spiritual values, modes of production, laws and institutions;
- Self-identification, as well as recognition by other groups, or by state authorities, as a distinct collectivity; and
- An experience of subjugation, marginalization, dispossession, exclusion or discrimination.

According to GCF's Indigenous People Policy, IPs are defined as follows:

- Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous social and cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats, ancestral territories, or areas of seasonal use or occupation as well as to the natural resources in these areas;
- Customary cultural, economic, social, or political systems that are distinct or separate from those of the mainstream society or culture; and
- A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside. This includes a language or dialect that has existed but does not exist now due to impacts that have made it difficult for a community or group to maintain a distinct language or dialect.

Information disclosure

The process of disseminating project information to stakeholders to allow them to understand the risks and impacts of the project, and potential opportunities. Information disclosure should be in line with the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan which is in line with the requirements of ESF of AIIB, SECAP of IFAD, and Information Disclosure Policy of GEF. It is required that the disclosure of project information include: (a) purpose, nature and scale of the project; (b) duration of proposed project activities; (c) environmental and social risks and potential impacts of the project on local communities, particularly the vulnerable/disadvantaged groups and proposed mitigation measures; (d) proposed stakeholder engagement process highlighting approach that will be taken to promote meaningful participation of project affected persons; (e) time and venue of proposed public consultation meetings, and the process by which meetings will be notified, meeting results summarized, and reported back to project stakeholders; and (f) process and means by which grievances can be received and addressed timely.

Meaningful consultation

Two-way process that (a) begins early in project planning process to gather initial views on project proposal and inform project design; (b) encourages stakeholder feedback, particularly as a way of informing project design and engagement by stakeholders in the identification and mitigation of environmental and social risks and impacts; (c) continues on an ongoing basis, as risks and impacts arise; (d) is based on prior disclosure and dissemination of relevant, transparent, objective, meaningful and easily accessible information in a timeframe that enables meaningful consultation with project stakeholders in a format culturally appropriate, and in relevant local language(s) and is understandable to stakeholders; (e) considers and responds to feedback; (f) supports active and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties; (g) is free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation; and (h) is documented and disclosed by the

Government.

Vulnerable or individuals

Refers to individuals/groups who, by virtue of factors beyond their control, are: (a) more likely to be adversely affected by the Project's environmental and social impacts; (b) more likely than others to be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of Project benefits. Such individuals or groups are also more likely to be excluded from or unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and may require specific measures or assistance (or both) to do so.

Based on the results of the vulnerability assessment conducted for the project, vulnerable individuals/groups need differentiated mitigation measures to cope with project's adverse impacts (e.g. loss of productive land/ income source), take advantage of project's intended benefits, and fully participate in meaningful consultation process during project design, implementation, and operations. Therefore, under this project, the following groups are considered vulnerable under this project: (i) poor² and near-poor³, (ii) female headed households with dependents; (iii) households from Indigenous Peoples or Ethnic Minority group that meet the definitions of Indigenous Peoples of AIIB, IFAD, and GCF, (iv) households headed by an elderly, or a disabled person with no regular income, (v) household having at least a family member with chronic illness that needs regular medical treatment.

² The poor are those who a) live below the poverty line (which is KHR 10,951 per person per day as defined by the World Bank for Cambodia), or b) have IDPoor 1 (very poor) or IDPoor 2 (poor).

³ The near-poor are those whose daily per capita consumption lies between poverty line and 1.25 times the poverty line – as proposed by the World Bank. Near-poor households also have not only lower income per capita but also less diversified incomes than non-poor households (cf. WB 2022, Cambodia Poverty Assessment – Toward A More Inclusive and Resilient Cambodia).

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Rationale

Cambodia's irrigated agriculture faces increasing challenges from adverse impacts of climate change, especially the changes in rainfall patterns, duration and timing of the rainy season, and climate induced water disasters such as floods and droughts. Climate Resilient (CR) and low emission practices and investments in agriculture and water management are therefore crucial to protect and enhance Cambodia's agricultural production and productivity which will in turn contribute to poverty reduction and increased food security.

Addressing the complex impacts of climate change on rain fed and irrigated agriculture requires action at both farm and irrigation scheme, including enabling environment at regional and national level. Farm level actions will help communities adapt to climate change while also saving water and decreasing GHG emissions from BAU of agriculture, water use and management. This will help farmers to diversify their farming while also addressing changing rainfall patterns and increasing drought conditions throughout the growing season. Actions at system level will help achieve a modernized and climate proofed irrigation infrastructure delivering irrigation services to farmers in line with the requirements at the farm level. It will also protect the natural capital stocks, especially the land and water against the increasing threats of flood. In addition, replacement of diesel pumps with solar pumps and combination of both grey and green solutions for irrigation modernization and flood proofing works will help reduce GHG emissions.

The integrated actions combining both farm and system levels has a transformative potential to reduce vulnerability of water and agriculture systems to climate change impacts while also reducing GHG emissions and enhancing the livelihood of rural populations who primarily depend on agriculture.

The theory of change diagram demonstrates how the project shifts the BAU from poorly constructed and maintained irrigation systems to a smart, climate resilient water management system with climate proofed irrigation and flood control infrastructures for smallholder farmers. The project's outcomes and outputs are in-line with GCF's adaptation and mitigation goals, objectives, and long-term sustainability principles.

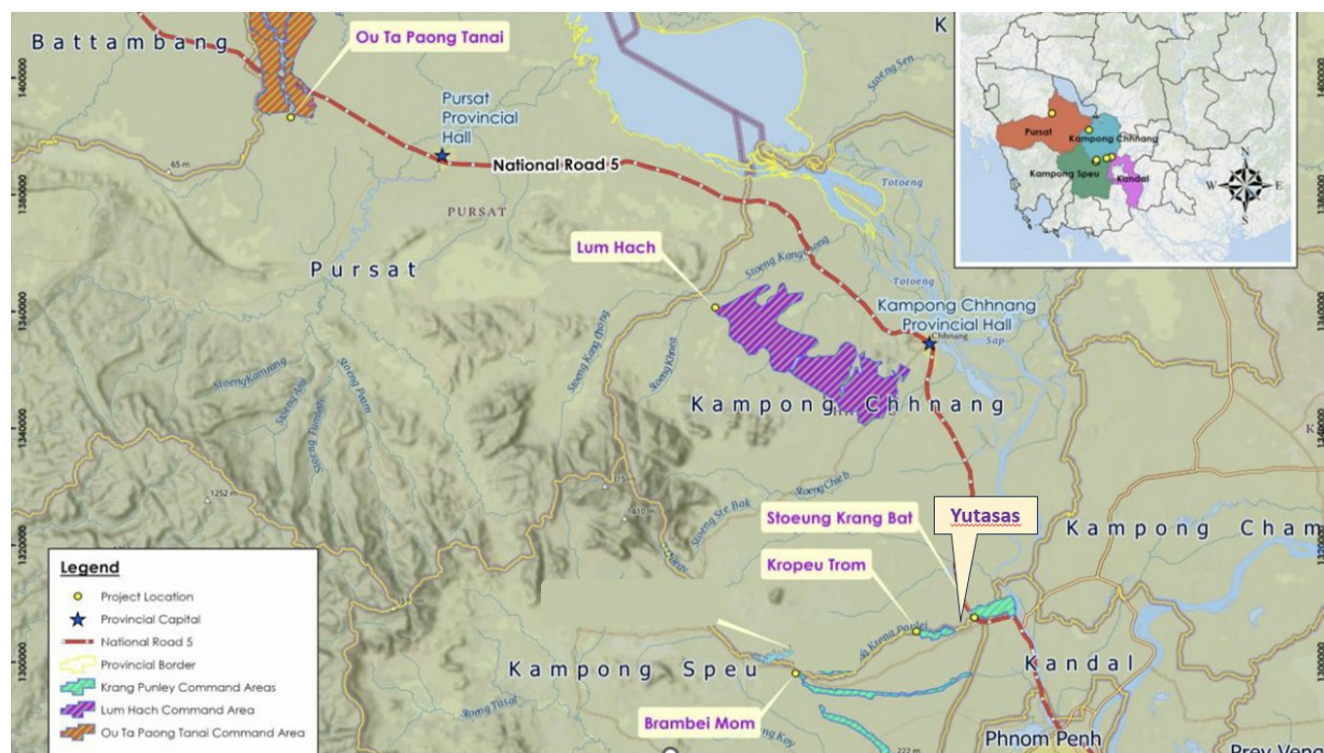
The paradigm shifting aspects of the project will include the data driven climate-proofing of irrigation infrastructure and focus on last-mile engagement of vulnerable communities. The TOC shows that IF climate resiliency of irrigated agriculture is enhanced then the agricultural outputs and income of small-scale farmers will increase, as well as the climate resilience of vulnerable households and in particular to women will increase because water and food systems are less vulnerable to increasing temperatures, changing rainfall patterns and the extreme water events, AND low-emission irrigation and sustainable agriculture adaptation practices will contribute to NDC mitigation targets.

The project's goal stated above shall be achieved through the generation of the following three outcomes: (1) Improved resiliency of small holder farmers (2) Resilient water control infrastructure and water service delivery with less crop and asset damage and (3) Reduced GHG emission. These three outcomes are derived from interventions at farm and irrigation system level together with institutional strengthening of relevant stakeholders (MoWRAM, NCDD, MoF, and MAAF) and will contribute towards an irrigated agricultural system that is climate resilient and productive ultimately reducing the climatic vulnerability of poor farmers in the project areas.

1.2 Project Development Objective and Project Components

The project objective is to increase climate adaptation, mitigate the negative impact of extreme climate events, and improve livelihoods of smallholder farmers and vulnerable rural communities in four provinces of Cambodia, including Pursat, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, and Kandal provinces (see map below).

Figure 1 – Map showing six irrigation sub-schemes located in four provinces



The project will be implemented through various activities organized under the following three components:

Component 1. Improving farm-level climate adaptation, resilience, and water use efficiency

The objective of this component is to build climate resilience (CR) of smallholder farmers and enhance sustainable production through evidence-based planning and context-relevant climate resilient practices at the farm level. This component is designed to address the lack of knowledge and skills to deploy technologies and practices at farm level by farmers and the lack of appropriate extension services to propagate them. It will introduce farmers with various climate resilient technologies and practices for both rice and non-rice activities such as vegetable production, poultry and aquaculture.

Sub-component 1.1 Deployment of farm-level climate adaptation and water use efficiency measures

Output 1.1: Increased capacity of farmers to deploy climate resilient (CR) practices at farm level

This output will focus on developing farmer's capacity in deploying CR technologies and practices to transform the agricultural production system to adapt to the changing climate context. Farmer's will be trained to first develop Action Plans (AP) to re-orient farmer behaviour and assist them in transforming the agriculture production system in a manner that is better adapted to factoring in the agro-ecological context and expected climate change impacts.

- Activity 1.1.1 Preparation of community-based action plans (AP) to transform agriculture with CR practices.
- Activity 1.1.2 Preparation of training materials to support implementation of the AP.
- Activity 1.1.3 Conduct trainings to create a pool of expertise to demonstrate and propagate the CR technologies and practices.
- Activity 1.1.4 Train farmers on applying CR technologies using the FFS approach.

- Activity 1.1.5 Strengthening and fostering tailored mechanization service providers for improved mechanization service delivery.
- Activity 1.1.6 community-based monitoring and evaluation (CBME) of implementation

Sub-Component 1.2 Climate adapted, value added, and market led agricultural investments

Output 1.2 CR value added, and market led agriculture investments secured.

This output involves improving and enhancing some value chains that are key for the project area and include rice, vegetable, chicken and aquaculture value chains, through the use of Public Private Producer Partnerships (4Ps) and increased access to finance, which will improve market access, climate adaptability, and ensure increased income for smallholders in the value chains.

- Activity 1.2.1 Value chain study and planning
- Activity 1.2.2 Establish District Multi-Stakeholder Platforms (MSPs)
- Activity 1.2.3 Public Private Producer Partnership Facility (4PF)

Sub-component 1.3 Improve enabling conditions, capacities and disaster risk management strategies

Output 1.3. Increased access to and use of climate information and advisory services for climate responsive agriculture planning

This sub-component will strengthen the production and dissemination of tailored agro-meteorological information to inform climate responsive management and planning of agriculture in the project target areas through ICT technologies. The aim is to ensure that agro-meteorological services are accessible and useful to farmers to manage climate risks, access to and use of water and efficient cropping systems.

- Activity 1.3.1 Establish ICT based multi-disciplinary platform at provincial level.
- Activity 1.3.2 Building the capacities of the platform to deliver services.
- Activity 1.3.3. Establish the agromet information systems and the outreach mechanisms.
- Activity 1.3.4 Awareness raising and capacity building of farmers and stakeholders in applying the services.

Sub-component 1.4 Rural roads

Output 1.4: Increased resilience of farm road infrastructure to climate change

- Activity 1.4.1 Initial planning and identification
- Activity 1.4.2 Technical survey and design considerations, preparation of cost estimation
- Activity 1.4.3 Improve 50 Kilometers of farm roads.
- Activity 1.4.4 Handing over of the completed works.

Component 2: Irrigation Infrastructure for increased resilience

Component 2 is linked with Component 1 such that it facilitates the implementation of CR on farm crop and water management practices through improved field level water supply delivery and drainage. It will focus on rehabilitating and modernizing of irrigation and flood protection/drainage infrastructure in the six sub-projects, including irrigation and drainage canals, flood control embankments, and ponds, to provide high-efficiency climate-resilient irrigated agriculture systems for adapting to both increasing flood and drought conditions.

Sub-Component 2.1: Modernization of irrigation scheme and ponds

Sub-Component 2.2: Flood-proofing and Drainage improvements

Sub-Component 2.3: Establishments and training of Farmers Water User Communities (FWUC)

- Activity 2.3.1 Formation of institutional strengthening of the FWUC
- Activity 2.3.2 Build technical capacities of FWCU for canal structure O&M
- Activity 2.3.3 prepare long term financing plan for O&M of the systems including the WUAS.

Sub-Component 2.4: Water information and Management (SCADA)

Component 3. Institutional Strengthening

Sub-Component 3.1 MOWRAM capacity Support.

Output 3.1 Strengthened MOWRAM Capacity

Sub-Component 3.2 Strengthening of NDA and NCDD.

Output 3.2 Improved capacities for climate action monitoring

- Activity 3.2.1 Preparation of Loss and Damage Strategy
- Activity 3.2.2 Strengthen national M&E process for climate action
- Activity 3.2.3 Enhancing Capacity of NDA and other stakeholders.

1.3 Purpose of the SEP

To achieve the above purpose, this SEP will:

- Identify all potential project stakeholders, including affected parties and interested parties;
- Consult with project stakeholders to understand their concerns, development needs, priorities, particularly those of potential adversely affected group and those who are disadvantaged/vulnerable;
- Understand the power dynamics among identified project stakeholders, particularly their interests in project activities, their influences on project design/implementation, and the impacts the project may have on them;
- Set out a concrete mechanism to ensure stakeholders' feedback is timely solicited (by subproject phase (i.e., design, pre-construction, construction, and operation), considered and incorporated into project design and implementation;
- Identify strategies to notify and disclose project information to identified stakeholders, particularly those who are negatively affected groups to collect their meaningful feedback;
- Specify methods for consulting with project stakeholders, collect opinions, and incorporate feedback into project design;
- Ensure grievance redress mechanisms are in place – for potential grievances. GRM will be designed to be accessible, responsive and culturally appropriate to potentially affected people, particularly to indigenous peoples present in the project area;
- Ensure appropriate human and financial resources are arranged to ensure timely and effective implementation of SEP; and
- Ensure project stakeholders, both affected and interested parties, have chance to monitor project's environmental and social risks and impacts during project implementation.

The SEP is a living document and may be updated, as needed, during project implementation.

2. BRIEF SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Several consultation sessions have been conducted with various stakeholders over the period from June 2023 till September 2024. The purpose of this consultation is to familiarize project affected households (in 7 communes of 4 project provinces) with project background, purpose of the public consultation, technical scope of each scheme, and anticipated environmental and social risks and impacts. Based on these risks and impacts, project affected people were informed of the environmental and social safeguards instruments to prepared, approach to risk and impact mitigation measures, project's grievance redress mechanism, and consultation process (during project design and project implementation).

In the preliminary rounds of consultation, since the project affected people are new to project's risks and impacts, their concerns focus more on whether the project have any compensation program for affected people? How a complaint could be lodged. They also express that they expect the project will be implemented

soon. In addition to concerns raised by project affected people representing six sub-schemes, local authorities also made some initial recommendations for project design stage. Key recommendations include:

- Brambei Mom (Kampong Speu): there is a community forestry of 800ha. So attention should be given to wild animals such as wild boar, peafowl, tiger cat, banteng, gaur, and so on.
- Attention should also be given to UXO albeit government's years long effort in UXO clearance.
- Further assessment need to be conducted for the reservoir of Lum Hach (Kampong Chhnang Department of Agriculture). Reservoir of Lum Hach has been reserved for irrigation purpose and it is state land. However, local people encroach and occupy the land inside the Lum Hach reservoir over the past years.
- Health and safety of workers in the project should be taken care of given concerns over the possibility of disease transmission. It is recommended that medical staff should stand by at each construction site. (Provincial Department of Health)
- Effort should be made to avoid adverse impacts on schools and students (Provincial Department of Education).
- The consultation also tap into issue of agricultural production such as labor, labor exchange, mechanization, gender. These issues have been captured into gender assessment to inform the preparation of Gender Action and Social Inclusion Plan (GASIP).

3. STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Affected Parties

2.1.1 Affected groups

- **Positively affected group (beneficiary groups).** This group include direct and indirect beneficiaries, as follows:

i. Direct beneficiaries

- Individual people who receive direct project benefits (e.g. receive project trainings, access to improved irrigation water system, loan access, participate in value chains)
- Groups of individuals such as company, farmer water user community, local communities,

ii. Indirect beneficiaries

- Individual people who are family members of direct beneficiary people.

- **Adversely affected groups, including the following subgroups (which may have an overlap)**

Individuals/ households who are physically and economically displaced due to

- Impacts on lands and houses, including physical relocation.
- Impacts on crops and trees attached to land – temporarily and/or permanently as a result of land acquisition.
- Impacts on active business activities (particularly those located along rehabilitated/ upgraded existing weirs, reservoirs, barrages, earthen embankments, irrigation canal, etc.
- Impacts on disadvantaged/ vulnerable households who suffer the above impacts (disproportionately affected).
- Impacted by restricted land access in the reservoir (Lum Hach reservoir)

- Temporary loss of water access which affect income generation activities during construction process

Indigenous Peoples

- Indigenous Peoples, including vulnerable groups such as women, elderlies, and/or those with disabilities, children, etc. may be vulnerable to identified risks associated with labour influx during construction process, and/or potential land acquisition (either temporarily or permanently, or both). IP with distinctive sociocultural characteristics may be affected as a result of labor force who is migrant labor and may not be aware of cultural taboo, etc.

Workers who are at risk of, or affected, due to

- Inadequate provisions for insurances against damage to people, equipment and property are included in the contract and sub-contract for work safety in civil work sites; and
- Prevention not to be assessed on a continuous basis, child labour, sexual exploitation, and abuse (SEA), sexual harassment (SH), violence against children (VAC) may face due to the influx of labour mobilized to serve project construction

3.2 Other Interested Parties

Interested Stakeholders include those who are interested in project activities and outcomes, and/or may have certain level of influence on project design and implementation process. These stakeholders include residents (who are not directly adversely affected by the project), concerned authorities, companies, enterprises (public and private sectors), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), service providers, public utilities, water consumers, farmers, and mass media. They are:

- National government departments, such as Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology; Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries; National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat (NCDD), Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport; Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Planning; Land Management Urban Planning and Construction;
- Relevant local departments, including Provincial Departments of Rural Development (PDRD); Provincial Hall, District Hall;
- General Department of Resettlement (GDR), Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC), Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC) and Working Groups;
- Representatives of Provincial, District and relevant Commune Women and Children's Committees and Women's Affairs, Gender Management Action Group (GMAG) in MOWRAM;
- Relevant government departments at the provincial level that may be interested in, or may need to be consulted on rehabilitating/constructing new irrigation canals, including Inspection Police (district/khan), and Administrative Post Police (commune/Sangkat) along riparian land; Provincial Department of Environment; Provincial Department of Health; Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Provincial Department of Education Youth and Sport; Provincial Department of Labour and Vocational Training; Provincial Department of Women's Affairs; Provincial Department of Cult and Religion; Provincial Department of Planning; Provincial Department of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction; Provincial Department of Culture and Fine Arts; Provincial Department of Post and Telecommunications;
- NGOs and civil society groups with an interest in gender, including sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), sexual harassment (SH) such as ADHOC - The Cambodian Human Rights & Development Association;

- NGOs and civil society groups with an interest in Indigenous Peoples' issues;
- Suppliers of materials for rehabilitation/upgrading of existing irrigation canals, etc; and
- Popular mass media such as Fresh News, TVK, BTV; and local residents.

3.3 Vulnerable/Disadvantaged Groups

Vulnerable Individuals/Households

In Cambodia, about 15 percent of the population (most are in the rural area) are near-poor. They are, thus, at risk of falling into poverty in the event of shock. Women are more likely to head poor households. Higher risk of poverty for female-headed households is associated with lower labor force participation and educational attainment. When female household heads participate in the labor market, they are more likely to be unemployed. Poorer households are only out-of-pocket in the short-term. Nearly two-thirds of female household heads had only some primary schooling, suggesting that most are confined to low-wage work⁴.

Under this project, vulnerable individuals/ households form a subset of the population that include a) near-poor⁵ and b) those who are just above the near-poor. Where data on household income/ consumption is not available to identify the near-poor, the following individuals/households are considered vulnerable:

- Indigenous peoples;
- Female-headed household with dependents;
- One parent household;
- Household with members with disability;
- Elderly people who live on their own without or with limited support from their family member;
- Youth, particularly very young couples with children; and
- Households that don't meet the above criteria but are confirmed by community as poor household that need project's support.
- People with Disability in the project area.

Disadvantaged Individuals/Households

Disadvantaged individuals/households are those who possess certain household conditions that are disadvantaged and thus put them at risk of being marginalized. For instance, the lack of land access or lack of labor may determine their well-being in the future, thereby determining their vulnerability. Under the project, people from disadvantaged group may be affected disproportionately by the project, such as loss of land, economic displacement, or simply by being forgotten, or ignored. In this project, disadvantaged individuals/households are defined as a subgroup of the poor and near-poor, and has the following traits:

- Landless, or have limited production land (e.g., less than 1 hectare, unproductive, various small land plot scattered);
- Limited/no main labor at home (e.g., seasonal migrant worker(s);
- Key labor being jobless, or have limited economic opportunities;
- One family member being chronically ill, or live with disability and needs daily care;

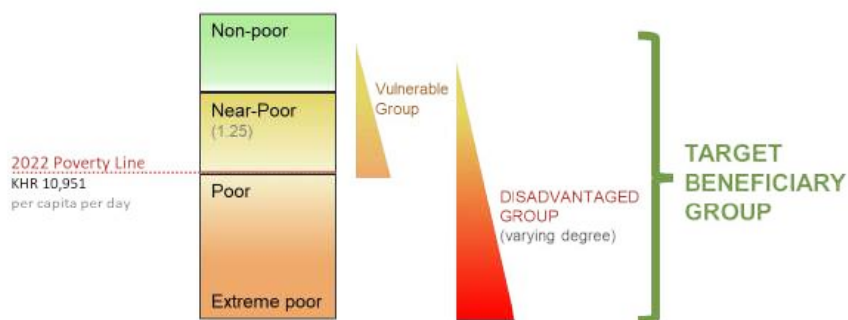
⁴ WB 2022, Cambodia Poverty Assessment – Toward A More Inclusive and Resilient Cambodia.

⁵ Near-poor are individuals whose consumption (or income) is marginally above the poverty line. In Cambodia, the WB proposed near-poor are those whose daily per capita consumption lies between poverty line and 1.25 times the poverty line while non-poor secure as those whose daily per capita consumption is higher than 1.25 times the poverty line. Near-poor households also have not only lower income per capita but also less diversified incomes than non-poor households. (WB 2022, Cambodia Poverty Assessment – Toward A More Inclusive and Resilient Cambodia).

- Elderlies who live on their own;
- Youth, particularly very young couple with more than two children, e.g., early marriage,
- Live in an especially difficult circumstance (as agreed by local communities);
- People with disability in the project area

Vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals/ households are more likely affected adversely by the project impacts and/or may have limited ability (compared to others) to take advantage of a project's benefits. As such, they are more likely to be excluded from, or unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process. Given the above characteristics, specific measures are devised to enable the poor and vulnerable of different level/degree of disadvantages to participate fully during project consultation process. The project will take into account potential differences in terms of project access and communication needs of various groups and individuals, especially those who are from indigenous groups. This includes taking into account their challenges in accessing project benefits. To incorporate the opinions of vulnerable and disadvantage groups into project design, meanwhile addressing inherent obstacles that may affect their full participation into project planning and implementation, consultation strategy is proposed to promote their full participation to receive socioeconomic benefits from the project (See also Section 3.3 – Proposed Strategy for Consultation with Vulnerable/Disadvantaged Groups). The concept of vulnerability and disadvantages are described in the diagram below.

Figure 2 – Disadvantaged Group as a Subset of Project's Target Groups



3.4 Analysis of Stakeholders

Different stakeholders have different levels of interest in, and influence on project design and implementation. Poor people and better-off people are also affected differently by the same type and same level of impact. Thus, it is important to understand a) the level of interest of each stakeholder as to project's investments, b) the magnitude of impact that the project may have on them, particularly those affected adversely, and c) range of influence that each stakeholder may have on project design, implementation process as well as eventual outcome. Under this project, stakeholders that are highly relevant to the project preparation and implementation include governmental agencies, potentially affected groups, and beneficiary communities at large. These stakeholders are affected by the project and at the same time influence project design and implementation – to various extents. Their interest in the project investments also varies at different stages of project cycle, and as such, exerting different levels of influence on project design and implementation process.

Based on the roles, responsibilities, and the potential interest of the key stakeholders obtained from initial consultations with them, Table 1 below summarizes estimated static levels of interest, impact, and influence of each stakeholder that were identified during project preparation. It is noted that these levels of interest, impact,

and influence may change over the course of project life. However, the current dynamics of stakeholders' interest, impact, and influence, as described in Table 1 (Stakeholder Identification Matrix) is useful to informing the design of stakeholder engagement strategy to promote full participation and meaning full feedback from project stakeholders. The list of stakeholders identified above is further described in Table 2 (below). Given the large number of 'Interested Stakeholders', stakeholders of similar interest (such as line ministries) are grouped.

Table 1 – Stakeholder Identification Matrix

Parties	Key stakeholders	Key functions related to project	Interests	Impacts	Influences
			High/ Medium / Low		
Affected parties (Communities)	COMMUNITY LEVEL				
	Positively affected (Beneficiaries)				
	Farmers, water consumers, and travellers (including IPs, women, youth, children...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Participate in project planning and implementationSample interviews of water users, combined with public meetings	H	M	M
	Traders and roadside vendors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Participate in project planning and implementationConsider focus group meetings, sample interviews	H	H	H
	Local Land and Property owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Participate in project planning and implementationIndividual meetings with a sample of property owners, and data collected during survey	H	M	M
	Local construction workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Participate in project planning and implementationConsider focus group meetings in addition to interviews during data collection for socio-economic survey	H	M	M
	Adversely affected				
	Rural landowners with title whose property will be acquired (including agricultural land)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Attend consultation, provide feedback on mitigation measures and compensation	H	H	H
	Owners of businesses or houses who will lose their assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Attend consultation, provide feedback on mitigation measures and compensation or/and voluntary donation	H	H	H
	Vulnerable/ Disadvantaged Groups, including Indigenous Peoples, women, the elderlies, and other people with a disability (See Section 2.3 above for more details).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Attend consultation, provide feedback on mitigation measures and compensation or/and voluntary donation; andRaising concern on their accessibility to their house and surrounding environment during construction and operation of those roads	H	H	H
Interested Parties	PUBLIC SECTOR				
	National-level authorities				
	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) <ul style="list-style-type: none">General Department of Technical Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provide comments on project proposals, design, planning and implementation in Influence areas of irrigation infrastructure engineering, water management and preservation, hydrology and river works, rural clean water	H	L	H

Parties	Key stakeholders	Key functions related to project	Interests	Impacts	Influences
			High/ Medium / Low		
		supply, and farmer water user communities.			
	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat	•	H	L	H
	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) • General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA)	• Provide comments on project proposals and design in influence areas of cultivation, livestock production, forest and fishery preservation, and agricultural communities development.	H	L	M
	Ministry of Interior (Mol) • National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat (NCDDS)	• Provide comments on project proposals and design in influence areas of Environmental and Social Safeguards for the Sub-National Democratic Development	H	L	M
	Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) Ministry of Economy and Finance (MoEF) • General Department of Resettlement for Development Projects	• Carry out project planning and implementing in influence areas of Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	H	L	H
	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS) • School Health Department	• Provide comments on project proposals and design in influence areas related to health education, hygiene and sanitation, and learning environment during project implementation and mitigation measures	H	L	M
	Ministry of Environment (MoE) • General Department of Environmental Protection • Administration General Department of Nature Conservation and Protection	• Provide comments on project proposals and design in influence areas of Environmental Protection and natural conservation.	H	L	M
	Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts (MCFA) • General Department of Heritage	• Provide comments on project proposals and design in influence area of Heritage Conservation	H	L	M
	Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training (MoLVT) • General Department of Labour	• Provide comments on project planning and implementation in influence areas of child labor and Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)	M	L	L

Parties	Key stakeholders	Key functions related to project	Interests	Impacts	Influences
			High/ Medium / Low		
	Ministry of Health (MoH)	• Provide comments on project proposals and design in influence areas of Health Protection and Hospital Service (Commune Health Centre), HIV/AIDS prevention.	H	L	M
	Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA)	• Provide comments on project proposals and design in influence areas of gender and health, Women and Child Violence Prevention and GBV.	M	L	L
	Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC) • General Department of Land Management and Urban Planning	• Provide comments on project proposals and design in influence areas of land management and urban planning	M	L	M
	Ministry of Planning (MoP) • General Secretariat for Population and Development	• Provide comments on project proposals and design in influence areas of demography and development	M	L	L
	Ministry of Social Affairs Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY) • General Department of Technical Affairs	• Provide comments on project proposals and design in influence areas of social welfare and vulnerable/ disadvantaged groups	M	L	L
	Ministry of Tourism (MoT)	• Provide comments on project proposals and design in influence areas of manage and maintain natural resorts, man-made resorts, tourist centers, and tourist development	H	L	M
	<i>Sub-national authorities (provincial, district, commune)</i>				
	Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC) and Working Groups of Pursat, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, and Kendal.	• Provide comments on project planning and implementing in influence areas of Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	H	L	H
	Provincial Halls of Pursat, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, and Kendal. • Women's and Children's Affairs Committee	• Provide comments on project planning and implementing in influence areas of gender equity, and women's and children's issues.	H	L	M
	Provincial Halls of Pursat, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, and Kendal.	• Provide comments on project proposals and design in influence areas of collaboration in principles identification	H	L	M

Parties	Key stakeholders	Key functions related to project	Interests	Impacts	Influences
			High/ Medium / Low		
	Provincial Unit of Inter-sector <ul style="list-style-type: none">Provincial Office of Construction Management and Development; andProvincial Office of Legislation and Public Safeguard.	of provincial water supply, irrigation infrastructure development, maintenance, rehabilitation, resettlement and public safety.			
	Provincial Departments (PDs) in Pursat, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, and Kendal. PDWRAM; PDAFF; PDRD; PDPWT; PDEF; PDH; PDEYS; PDE; PDCFA; PDCR; PDLVT; PDH; PDWA; PDLMUPC; PDP; PDSVY; PDT; EDC; and PDPTC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provide comments on project proposals, design, planning and implementing in related influence areas by sector of each PD.	H	L	M
	District Administration (in subproject areas) <ul style="list-style-type: none">District office of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction & Land;District office of Legislation and Local Conflict Mediation; andOmbudsman Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provide comments on project planning and implementing in related influence areas of local land management, urban planning; agriculture, national resource and environment; and local conflict mediation and GRM.	H	L	H
	Commune/Sangkat Administration (along the target roads) Commune/Sangkat (C/S) Committee for Women and Children (CCWC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provide comments on project planning and implementing in related influence areas of its roles of serving local affairs, and performant duties of Manage necessary public services that these services work well, protect and preserve the environment and natural resources, and role of conciliating disputes between citizens. CCWC's role and responsibilities in SEA/SH/GBV/GBV prevention, mitigation and intervention collaboration.	H	M	H
	PRIVATE SECTOR				
	Civil construction companies, including primary suppliers (to be identified during project implementation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Participate in project planning and implementing Inclusion of environmental and social requirements	H	L	H
	Tourism Operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Participate in project planning and implementingConsider focus group meetings in addition to interviews during data collection for socio-economic survey	H	L	L
	Cambodia Chamber of Commerce, and targeted	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Participate in project planning and implementing in area of local community investment.	H	L	L

Parties	Key stakeholders	Key functions related to project	Interests	Impacts	Influences
			High/ Medium / Low		
	provincial Chambers of Commerce				
	CIVIL SOCIETY / NON – GOVERNMENTAL				
	NGO Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide comments on project proposals, design, planning and implementing in areas of Environment, Development, Human Right, Indigenous People and Land Tenure. 	M	L	M
	ADHOC provincial offices SEA/SH/GBV/GBV service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide comments on project planning and implementing in influence areas of human rights violation, human trafficking abuse, land disputes and SEA/SH/GBV/GBV. 	M	L	M
	Cambodia Indigenous People Organization (CIPO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide comments, suggestions on project and subproject proposals, design, planning and implementation that may affect livelihood/ economic activities of IP communities. 	H	L	M
	World Wildlife Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide comments, suggestions on project activities that may affect biodiversity, including animals that are endangered and/or threatened at site-specific. 	H	L	M
	Farmer Water User Community (FWUC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide comments on project proposals, design, planning and implementing in areas of own, operate and maintain the irrigation system and infrastructures for cultivate land. 	H	L	H
	Media: Fresh News, TVK, BTV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the rehabilitation/upgrading of existing weirs, reservoirs, barrages, earthen embankments, irrigation channels, water distribution system, etc. and make investment 	M	L	M

4. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM

4.1 Purpose and Timing of Stakeholder Engagement Program

The main purpose of the stakeholder engagement program is to ensure that relevant project stakeholders are engaged by the project and participate fully in consultations during project design and implementation, particularly during stages stakeholders' feedback on project's proposed potential risks and impacts, including mitigation measures, are critical to informing project's intervention strategy. The project will consult various project stakeholders at different stages of project cycles, particularly during initial design of irrigation canals and roads before and during construction. Target groups who potentially benefit from new farming technology and value chains will also be consulted to understand the pros and cons in their current farming practices, potential constraints to adopting new technologies, participating in value chain and market access. While both affected and interested stakeholders are invited to consultations, emphasis would be on people who are potentially adversely affected as a result of project activities, particularly vulnerable groups (including IPs). The SEP should be read in conjunction with project's ESCMF, IPPF, LARPF, site-specific ESCMP, RPs, IPPs).

4.2 Proposed Strategy for Information Disclosure

Disclosure of project information refers to the activities that aim to make project's key information timely accessible to identified project stakeholders in a form that is understandable to them, such as appropriate language, format, and presentation. Under CAISAR, project's information will be disclosed during project preparation and project implementation on MOWRAM's website.

4.3 Proposed Consultation Strategy

Given the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups identified in Section 3.3 (above), table below will propose and implement differentiated measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on the disadvantaged or vulnerable, and they are not disadvantaged in sharing any development benefits and opportunities resulting from the project.

4.4 Proposed Strategy to Incorporate the View of Disadvantaged Groups

Feedback of affected people, particularly of vulnerable individuals and groups is key to designing mitigation measures and avoiding or minimizing the disproportionate project impact on them. Under this project, individuals and households from vulnerable groups are generally poor. They include also indigenous peoples who may be very small in population. Some may still practice swidden agriculture and are distinctive in their customs and habits. Some may lead precarious life and do not have or have very limited connection with the mainstream groups through small-scale agricultural trading. Because of these reasons, vulnerable individuals and households may have limited access to day-to-day support outside their family, or social network, support their living. Notifying vulnerable groups, particularly the IP group, of project consultation events may face certain difficulties because they are not always home and have phone access. MOWRAM will reach out and ensure they can participate in project consultation – whether they are adversely affected or not.

To ensure the opinion of vulnerable groups could be incorporated into project design and implementation, it is important that the process of consultation with them (including appropriate use of consultation methods) be considered and prepared thoroughly. This process includes a) notification, b) organization of consultation, and c) incorporation of feedback into project design and implementation.

- **NOTIFICATION**

Identified vulnerable individuals and households should be visited at their home to deliver invitation to attend consultation sessions. Home visits help consultation organizing unit understand the living conditions and means of livelihoods of the affected vulnerable and as such can assess the likelihood of their participation in planned consultation meeting. In cases household members are not at home at the time of home visit, effort should be made to visit them again at another time or visit in the evening.

Where face-to-face contact to notify the vulnerable people of consultation meeting is not feasible due to COVID-19 restriction, invitation for consultation may be dropped in front of their house, or at place that is easily found. In village where community radio is available, radio can be used to broadcast invitation message at time when the target group may listen to them. Radio announcement should be repeated a number of times to reach as many people as possible. An alternative way could be the use of a communication vehicle (a car or a motorbike) to approach vulnerable people and play the recorded consultation invitation. It is important that the notification be made well in advance of planned consultation meeting to provide people sufficient time to prepare, particularly for those who are busy during cropping season, and/or fulltime caregivers.

- **ORGANIZATION OF CONSULTATION**

For general feedback on a subproject, public hearings or community meetings can be used. However, for issues that are specific to certain groups of stakeholders, such as those that are vulnerable or disadvantaged, focus group discussion should be used. When focus group discussion is planned, individuals with homogenous characteristics should be invited to one group. For example, people from the same IP group should be invited together. People affected by the same type of impact, such as physical relocation, or temporary business disruption, should be invited to one group to be able to collect their in-depth feedback. Similarly, female people who are expected to share gender-sensitive opinion such as family's labor division, domestic violence, should be invited to separate group. Female facilitators should be arranged to moderate discussions for female groups. Where possible, consultation should be organized for people of same socioeconomic status. Consultation with people with disability should be organized at their home for their convenience.

Health and safety measures must be in place and taken by consultation organizing unit to avoid/reduce the risks of COVID-19 transmission, especially when face-to-face consultation is carried out, regardless of number of participants. Free sanitizers and medical masks should be arranged beforehand at the consultation venue in case participants need them. Spacing should also be exercised as recommended by local government at the time of consultation. Instructions by local government on COVID-19 prevention measures should be strictly followed when face-to-face consultations are carried out.

- **INCORPORATION OF FEEDBACKS**

The feedback of vulnerable peoples on project's risks and impacts, mitigation measures, and grievance redress, etc. are important during project design. While the quality of feedback is affected mostly by the first two steps (notification and organization of consultation), diligent consideration of collected feedback and consistent incorporation of these feedbacks into project design and implementation is of utmost importance to ensure identified risks and impacts could be avoided or reduced. Feedback should be incorporated carefully and consistently across relevant documents, such as site-specific ESMP, IPP, and RP (if relevant) – in a manner that draws the attention of implementing stakeholder who are in charge, and dedicated implementation.

	Key characteristics	Disadvantaged	Geographical areas (Subproject level)	E&S risks and impacts from project activities	Key Consultation techniques
Non-Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Khmer or ethnic group▪ Stable income generation activities▪ Access to assets (lands)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ May fall down to vulnerable group in the event of a shock (economic, natural disaster...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Area of influence (with frequent project impact)▪ Beyond Area of Influence (with occasional project benefit)▪ May include both upstream and downstream	Impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Loss of Land▪ Loss of assets on land▪ Economic displacement▪ Restricted access to land▪ Restricted/ loss of access to water resources	Public meeting, FGD, Household meeting, Key informant interview
Vulnerable (Probability of a household falling below poverty in the future)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Ethnic peoples	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Landless, or have limited production land▪ Limited/no main labor at home (e.g., seasonal migrant worker(s);▪ With one family member chronically ill, or live with disability and needs daily care▪ Elderlies who live on their own▪ Very young couple with more than two children, e.g., early marriage▪ Live in especially difficult circumstances▪ No access to project information (benefits, risks, impacts, redress procedure, etc.).		Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Risk of SEA/SH/GBV/GBV▪ Risk of exclusion, particularly for vulnerable and poor with certain disadvantages▪ Risk of traffic safety▪ Risk of community health safety▪ Risk of discrimination▪ Risk of UXO	Public meeting, FGD, Household meeting
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Female-headed household with dependents				Household meeting, FGD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Elderly people who live on their own without or with limited support from their family member▪ People with disability				Household meeting
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Households that don't meet the above criteria but are confirmed by community as poor household that need project's support				Household meeting
Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Households/individuals living below poverty line KHR10,951 per person per day based on 2019 prices)				FGD, Household meeting
Extremely Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Combination of various above characteristics▪ Live at subsistence level				FGD, Public meeting

5. RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

5.1 Resources

The PMU will oversee overall implementation of stakeholder engagement activities – both project and subproject levels, throughout project life. PMU will engage consultants – at both levels, and ensure consultants directly involved in the design of each subproject carry out consultation with subproject stakeholders timely and appropriately and using the stakeholder engagement approach set forth in this document.

The table below provides contact information of key environmental and social PMU members that can be reached to provide comments, feedback, or raise questions about the project. In case there is change to the following personnel, this SEP will be updated to reflect new staff arrangements and will be disclosed through the same channel to keep project stakeholders informed. Changes will also be updated accordingly in material distributed for consultation.

Table 2 – PMU's Environmental and Social Members and Contact Information

Contact information	PMU Manager	PMU Social Officer	PMU Environmental Officer	GRM Focal Point
Name	Mr. Imsoursdey			
Postal address				
Email	suasdeyim@yahoo.com			
Phone number	Tel. 012 851 630			

Adequate budget for stakeholder engagement activities will be allocated from the overall project cost, which will include cost for organizing meetings, workshops, trainings, hiring of staff, field visits to subproject locations, translation and printing of relevant materials, billboards, and operating project GRM (See also Chapter 8 – Costs and Budget). The cost for implementation and monitoring of environmental and social mitigation measures at construction sites will be integrated into the construction overhead and will be borne by the contractors.

5.2 Management Functions and Responsibilities

Institutional arrangements for implementation will follow the Government's institutional structure. Under this project, as the Implementing Agencies (IA), the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) will establish a Project Management Unit with a Project Director, a Project Manager, and Social and Environment Officers (SEOs).

MOWRAM's Project Director, Project Manager, and Environment and Social Officers will be directly responsible for leading the implementation of the SEP by provincial PMU such as PDWRAM during project implementation. Consultant will be engaged to MOWRAM will oversee the SEP implementation of the PMU. The project's contractors or consultants will be responsible for implementing certain part of the SEP under the supervision of PMU's SEOs. Under the guidance of the PD/PM, the SEOs will be responsible for:

- Leading, or supervising organization of consultations as described in SEP;
- Leading, or supervising the disclosure of information as per SEP;
- Establishing, maintaining, regularly updating the Project Grievance Logbook;
- Reviewing monthly monitoring reports provided by project contractors and consultants;
- Reporting regularly to the Project Director.

Stakeholder engagement activities set out in this SEP will be evaluated periodically by PMU in line with specific stakeholder engagement activities described in respective ESMP, RPs, IPP, and other relevant project documents. Project stakeholders such as affected and interested people will be encouraged to take part in monitoring project activities at subproject level.

The SEO has been supported and trained by the national consultants during the project preparation phase. During project preparation, the SEOs will be further trained to be able to perform their assigned tasks appropriately.

6. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

6.1 Objectives of the Project GRMs

The objective of the GRM is to provide affected persons with redress procedures that can be conveniently used to raise a project related concern or grievance. The GRM guides how a complaint can be lodged, including forms and channels through which a complaint can be submitted. To facilitate the grievance resolution process, grievances received will be acknowledged in writing and solved within a specified timeframe. During the resolution process, where necessary, dialogue will be held with aggrieved person for mutual understanding and effective resolution. Once a complaint is resolved, the aggrieved person will be notified of the resolution results.

The GRM has sequential steps that aggrieved person can use. If the aggrieved person is not satisfactory with the grievance resolution result, or if their complaint is not resolved within the timeframe specified for a particular step, aggrieved person can move on to the next step which is higher in resolution hierarchy. The project has an appeal process where complainant can resort if they are not satisfied with a resolution decision at a particular step, or their complaints are not resolved within a specified timeframe.

6.2 Summary of national legislation related to grievance and complaint

The RGC has various laws and sub-decrees that have been in place to guide the implementation of the complaint resolution process. These documents specify the right of the complainants as well as the responsibilities of concerned governmental agencies as to complaint resolution. Relevant legal documents include:

- Law on Expropriation (dated 26 February 2010);

- Labor Law (dated 13 March 1997, amended on 20 July 2007 and 26 June 2018);
- Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims (dated 24 October 2005);
- Sub-decree No. 22 ANK/BK (2018) on Standard Operating Procedures for Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement for Externally Financed Projects in Cambodia. Guidelines for Grievance Redress Mechanism (Appendix 8);
- Law on Administrative Management of Capital, Provinces, Municipalities, Districts and Khans (dated 22 May 2008) – Section 6 on Solution of Local Conflicts;
- Sub-decree No. 22 (25 March 2002) on Decentralization of Roles, Functions, and Power to Commune Councils (Article 61: duty to promote the role of conciliating disputes between citizens);
- Sub decree No 47 ANK.BK (31 May 2002) on Organization and Functioning of the Cadastral Commission (Chapter 4 – District/Khan Level Conciliation).

6.3 Principles of the Project GRMs

Under CAISAR, the following principles will be applied:

- **Channels.** Different channels are established to enable affected person to submit their grievances, including submission to village committee, as well as district and provincial levels.
- **Forms.** Grievances can be submitted in writing and verbally, and either directly by the affected households, or by a person delegated by the complainant.
- **Complainant can delegate a representative who acts on their behalf.** A person lodging a grievance can ask assistance from their family or from individual to act as their representative.
- **Disclosure.** GRM procedures are disclosed in public domain (e.g., websites of PMU, public notice board at village hall, and in front of substation).
- **Documentation.** A grievance logbook will be maintained at substation (subproject level) and at PMU level (through PMU GRM focal point).
- **Transparency.** Grievance procedures include steps, time frame for grievance resolution for each step, notification to affected person, how decision is made.
- **Acknowledgement.** The unit in charge of complaint resolution will notify complainant upon complaint receipt and will initiate the complaint resolution process.
- **Appeal.** If the agency in charge does not resolve a grievance in a manner that is satisfactory to the affected person, a multistakeholder committee will be established (ad-hoc) to resolve the dismissed grievance – as an alternative for affected person going to court.
- **Monitoring.** All grievances received are recorded by PMU and relevant substations, and are processed/resolved in a given timeframe, and are monitored by PMU GRM focal point.
- **Time-limit.** Time-limit is specified for each step in the grievance resolution process.
- **Complainants bear no costs.** Complaint resolution is free of charge to aggrieved person. However, if the complaints bring their case to court, they will bear the costs associated with their lawsuit.
- **Any grievance concerning urgent health and safety issues** shall be resolved immediately.

6.4 Project's Redress Procedures

The project has in place complaint handling procedures for three types of potential grievances, including grievances related to 1) land acquisition, 2) labor and working conditions, and 3) sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (SEA/SH/GBV/GBV), and 3) general complaints. These procedures are established based on the above GRM principles and are in accordance with pertinent national legislation. The GRM for complaints related to land acquisition is provided in the project's Resettlement and Policy Framework (LARPF) and that for IPs is provided in the project's IPPF. Summary for the above four procedures is provided below:

6.4.1 Redress Procedure for Complaints related to Land Acquisition

Under this project, to facilitate the grievance redress, the informal and formal steps are combined for convenient use of affected people, as follows:

- **Step 1 – Commune/Sangkat level.** APs will seek assistance from commune/Sangkat chief or community elderlies who will discuss with the leader of the PRSC-WG to find a solution. Verbal

grievance can be provided to the commune/Sangkat chief or community elderlies. So, no written complaint is required. It is noted that even if the complaint is made verbally, the complaint will be registered in project's logbook, including resolution process and result for such verbal grievance for monitoring purpose. Upon receipt of the verbal complaint, the PRSC-WG will consult with the IRC-WG to ensure the complaint is addressed timely. If the grievance is not resolved to the satisfaction of the AP, or if the AP prefers, s/he may lodge their complaint through the formal route which includes the steps below.

- **Step 2 – District level.** AH can lodge a written complaint to the Head of the District Office (where the subproject is located). The AH can bring a community elderly or their representative to discuss their grievance at the District Office. A conciliation meeting shall be held and a decision be made within 15 working days from the date of complaint is received by the District Office. If the complaint is resolved to the satisfaction of the AH, the IRC-WG will inform GDR's Department of Internal Monitoring and Data Management (DIMDM) who will review and seek the approval of the Director General of GDR for appropriate remedial action. GDR will inform the AF of the decision/ remedial action within 15 working days from the receipt of the grievance by the District Office. If the complaint is rejected at this step, District Office will inform the AH of the rejection in writing. If the complainant is not satisfied with the decision/resolution result, s/he can proceed to step 3 (below).
- **Step 3 – GDR level.** The complainant who is not satisfied with proposed resolution from Step 2 shall lodge a written complaint to the GDR for resolution. The GDR, through its DIMDM, will carry out a holistic review of the complaint and submit a report on its findings with the relevant recommendations, if any, to the Director General of GDR for review and decision. GDR may conduct a field visit to meet the complaint and the IRC-WG to gather relevant information. The final report must be completed within 30 working days from the date of receipt of the complaint by GDR for submission to the Director General of GDR who will make a final decision within 5 working days of receipt of the final report. In the event that the subject matter requires a policy level intervention, it will be referred to the IRC for a decision which may require that an additional 10 working days be extended from the original deadline for final decision.
- **Step 4 – Provincial level.** AH will submit a written complaint to the PGRC through the Provincial Governor's Office. The complainant or a representative will be given an opportunity to present its case during a meeting and the PGRC may consider any compelling and special circumstances of the AH to inform their decision. The GDR will send a representative, as a non-voting member, to provide an explanation to the rejection of the complaint at Step 3 with the GDR. The decision of the PGRC must be made on a consensus basis and will be final and binding except when the matter relates to government's policy. Decisions related to government's policy matters on land acquisition and resettlement are decided by the IRC. The PGRC will have 40 working days from the date of receipt of the complaint to reach a final decision. The decision of the PGRC will be sent to the IRC (through the GDR) for endorsement before any remedial action is taken.
There are no fees or charges levied on the AH for their lodgment of complaint and for complaint resolution for the above 4 steps.
- **Step 5 – Court of Law.** If the aggrieved person prefers filing a lawsuit at the Provincial/Municipal Courts, as applicable, to seek a resolution, AP can do so but will bear cost related to the lawsuit as per the Expropriation Law. When the case is brought to a Court of Law, there is no involvement of the GDR, PRSC or IRC-WG unless there is a judicial order from the competent courts.

6.4.2 Redress Procedure for Complaints related to Labor and Working Conditions

Project workers can lodge their grievance/complaint as follows:

- **Step 1 – Employer Level (Contractor and Subcontractor).** Aggrieved person (AP) can submit their grievance to their Employer who serves as the first focal point for receiving and resolving grievance. Grievance can be lodged verbally or in writing, in person or by phone, text message, mail or email (anonymous complaint is accepted). The Employer involved will resolve the case no later than 15 working days. Once resolved and the AP is satisfactory, the Employer will report the case, including resolution process and results, to the SEO of the MOWRAM for information and record. If the AP is not satisfied with the resolution of their Employer, the Employer will refer the AP to the SEO of MOWRAM, if needed and inform the AP of this referral. It is noted that if a complaint concerns the safety and health of one or several individuals, such complaint shall be resolved as soon as possible – depending on the nature and urgency of the grievance.
- **Step 2 – PMU level.** MOWRAM SEO will resolve the complaint referred to by the Employer (Step 1) and acknowledge receipt of the AP's complaints within two weeks from the date of complaint receipt. If the SEO of MOWRAM cannot resolve the complaint, the SEO Team will consult with the Project Manager/Director for resolution. The SEO of the MOWRAM will inform the AP (in writing) of the PMU's resolution result within 30 days from the date of complaint receipt. If the AP is not satisfied with the resolution result proposed by PMU, PMU will refer the case to the Project Steering Committee of the project and shall inform the AP (in writing) of this referral.
- **Step 3 – Project Steering Committee level.** At this level, the case will be resolved no later than 21 days. The AP will be informed of the resolution decision in writing. In case the grievance has not been solved within the specified timeframe, or the AP does not agree with the proposed resolution, the AP can approach the Labor Inspector of his/her province or municipality.
- **Step 4 – Court of Law.** If the AP is not satisfied with the resolution proposed above, a multistakeholder committee will be established (ad-hoc) to resolve the dismissed grievance – as an alternative for affected person going to court. If the grievance could not be resolved satisfactorily by the multistakeholder committee, the affected person may resort to the court of law. The cost associated with the lawsuit shall be borne by the AP. The decision of the Court will be final.

6.4.3 Redress Procedure for Complaints related to SEA/SH/GBV

Under the project, the GRM for SEA/SH/GBV mainly serves to: (i) refer complainants to a local GBV service provider; and (ii) record resolution of the complaint. In line with the above, the following principles apply so as to recognize SEA/SH/GBV victim as principal decision makers in their own care, and treat them with agency, dignity and respect for their needs and wishes:

- **Multiple channels** are in place for easy access and lodge complaints.
- **SEA/SH/GBV survivors will be referred to a local GBV service provider** for immediate support if they make a complaint directly to PMU.
- **Confidentiality of survivors is protected.** GM operator (at PMU and local GBV service providers) will keep confidential for SEA/SH/GBV allegation report.
- **No identifiable information on the survivor shall be collected and stored** in Project Grievance Logbook.
- **Costs of operating the SEA/SH/GBV GRM will be covered by the project.**

It is noted that under this project, GBV service provider will be engaged for subprojects that are rated “High” or “Substantial” for SEA/SH/GBV risks – based on SEA/SH/GBV risk assessment as part of site-specific ESMP.

The following channels can be used to submit a grievance related to SEA/SH/GBV:

+ **Channel 1** – AP who believe the SEA/SH/GBV incidence is related to project workers can follow steps outlined in Section 6.4.2 (above) to lodge a SEA/SH/GBV complaint.

+ **Channel 2** – Alternatively, AP can lodge their complaint, verbally or in writing, to the GRM's Focal Point within the SEO of MOWRAM for advice and resolution (contact of GRM Focal Point is provided in Section 5.1 (Resources)).

+ **Channel 3** – If AP wants to bring the case to the Court of Law, AP can follow steps below for prosecution. Prosecution related to SEA/SH/GBV is administered under the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure and is as follows:

- **Step 1 – Judicial Police.** SEA/SH/GBV victim or a representative can submit their grievance to a local Judicial Police (JP) Officer. JPs include a) Commune/ Sangkat Chief, b) Commune/ Sangkat/ District/ Provincial/ National Police, and c) District/ Provincial/ National Military Police. The JP is responsible for receiving, recording complaints, and may conduct preliminary investigations to identify and arrest the perpetrator. The JP will also collect evidence to support the prosecutors. If the SEA/SH/GBV happens at home and/or falls under the domain of domestic violence (as per Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims), the SEA/SH/GBV survivor may seek support from a local qualified Judiciary Police Officer (appointed by the Ministry of Women's Affairs) who can act as a complaining party on behalf of the SEA/SH/GBV survivor⁶.
- **Step 2 – Prosecutor.** Upon receiving the completed written record from the JP, the prosecutor can decide on if the prosecutor will hold a file without processing it further or conduct proceedings against the perpetrator. The prosecutor may bring the case to the Court of Law and present the evidence in Court hearings.
- **Step 3 – Investigation by Judge.** During this step, the investigating Judge will conduct interrogation of the charged person and perform other required investigation procedure.
- **Step 4 – Hearing.** After issuing an order of indictment, the investigating Judge will submit the case to the trial court president who shall arrange a date for the trial. The decision of the Court on SEA/SH/GBV resolution is final.

In addition to the above channels, aggrieved person could also use GCF's independent redress mechanism. The affected person(s) can authorise their government or representative to file and pursue the complaint on their behalf.

- Sending it by mail or email;
- Sending a voice or video recording;
- Filling out the online complaints form at this link:
<https://gcf.i-sight.com/external/case/new/group=Complaint>

⁶ In 2007, Inter-Ministerial Prakas No. 64 was issued by the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) and the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) appointing MoWA officials who have legal qualifications to be officials of the MoWA Judicial Police. The roles and authority of the JPO under MoWA is defined in the MoWA's Prakas No. 072 KKN/BS (2007) and is as follows: (1) act as a plaintiff representing the victim (2) prepare reports and records (3) monitor and follow up on relevant investigations (4) follow up on Court's procedures (decisions and convictions). In addition, Prakas of the Ministry of the Interior (No. 3840, 2020) on Establishment and Functioning of the Commune/ Sangkat Committee for Women and Children, has defined the roles and responsibilities of these Committees in prevention, mitigation and collaboration with juridical agencies to prevent, resolve cases related to domestic violence, sexual abuses, sexual harassment, human trafficking (such as exportations of women and children in commune/ sangkat for sexual exploitation).

A complaint can be filed in English, or in the local language of the complainant. Where possible, a translation should be provided in English. Otherwise, the IRM will attempt to have the complaint translated and respond in the language of the complainant.

The IRM will provide confidentiality upon receiving a complaint if requested to do so by the complainant. This includes the names and identities of complainants and any designated representatives. Where disclosure may be required to address the complaint, the IRM will consult with the complainant prior to disclosing any confidential information.

6.4.4 Redress Procedure for General Complaints

In case individuals, households, or communities are affected by any other aspects, for instance, environmental impacts such as increased dust, noise, or lack of safety measures that increase risks of traffic accident to road users or to local IP, various channels will be established for convenient use by affected parties, including IPs. These include:

- **PMU GRM focal point's telephone** (See Section 5.1 – Resources).
- **Local IP leaders** (in case affected individual/households are IP)
- **Contractor's hotline:** to report cases that they think contractors can solve timely (contact detail of Contractos will be posted at construction sites, and distributed to IPs (through Subproject Information Booklet) during consultation, and post at public billboard of Commune/Sangkat offices, pagodas, etc.
- **Commune/Sangkat offices**

6.5 Registration of Project Grievance

The SEO, Project Managers within MOWRAM is responsible to establishing and maintaining the project grievance logbook (PGL). The PGL will be established by the SEO to record all concerns/ grievance that are submitted by project stakeholders during project implementation. In case there is serious complaint, AIIB and IFAD should be notified of these complaints within 24 hours of complaint receipt (See Annex 3 for Guidance for establishing and maintaining Project Grievance Logbook).

7. MONITORING AND REPORTING

7.1 Monitoring

The objective of internal monitoring of SEP implementation is to ensure activities set out in SEP are carried out timely and appropriately. Under the overall guidance of the Project Director and Manager, the ESOs of MOWRAM are responsible for monitoring activities described in this SEP. During project implementation, the SEOs will prepare monthly internal monitoring reports for SEP activities, including activities to be carried out under IPP. Activities undertaken under RPs will be monitored by the GDR as described in the project's LARPF.

Internal monitoring by MOWRAM will focus on:

- Level of understanding of the project and project objectives, including in relation to labor and community health and safety;
- Levels of impacts within expected parameters (more/less);
- Community feedback incorporated into project design and planning;

- Adequacy and success of implementation of mitigation measures;
- Main grievances and efficacy of GRM;
- Overall community satisfaction;
- The process for voluntary land donations;
- Ease of approaching contractors and/or the SEOs, including timely acknowledgement and resolution of questions and/or complaints;
- Type of information disclosed;
- Methods used for stakeholder engagement;
- Minutes of consultation meetings;
- Number of staff working on Stakeholder Engagement, and
- Plans for the next month and long-term plans.

7.2 Monitoring of Project Stakeholders

During project implementation, communities who will benefit from the project and people who are potentially affected adversely by the project will be encouraged join in participatory monitoring of activities which potentially affect them. These activities may include construction/rehabilitation of civil works at subproject level that may cause temporary environmental risks and impact, as well as impacts related to land acquisition, potential risks related to the influx of labor, road safety, community health and safety

7.3 Reporting Back to Stakeholders

MOWRAM's SEOs will ensure feedback from affected and interested parties, including grievances submitted by affected persons will be processed/resolved adequately and reported timely to affected parties. The method of reporting back to stakeholders will depend on the stakeholder itself. There are essentially two main methods:

- For National-level stakeholders, an email and/or official letter will be sent after workshops on how comments/suggestions were considered;
- For local stakeholders, follow-up meetings/consultations will be conducted to let stakeholders know on how comments/suggestions were taken into account;

For Indigenous Peoples, , ongoing consultations will be conducted in line with this SEP and IPPF will ensure that IP's view/concerns/suggestions are incorporated into project implementation and are informed of how project responds to their feedback.

As to the performance of measures and progress in mitigating and managing SEAH risks and impacts, these aspects will be reported to SEAH survivor, and overall situation reported to project stakeholders via bi-annual PMU's Project Implementation Progress Report.

8. COSTS AND BUDGET

During project preparation, costs incurred for stakeholder consultation meetings and surveys is covered by MoWRAM's own fund. During project implementation, costs to be spent for consultation with project stakeholders, e.g. for the purpose of preparing IPP and other project development activities will be

covered by the project's financing and be mainstreamed through consultation exercises planned and carried out for respective project activities under Component 1,2 and 3.

Costs for consultation with affected people that are associated with land acquisition, and physical resettlement, if any, will not be covered by project's financing, and will be funded by the RGC- through the General Department of Resettlement.

ANNEXES

Annex 1 – Guidance for Establishing Project Grievance Logbook

A Project Grievance Logbook (PGL) should be established by the MOWRAM' SEO as soon as the project becomes effective. The PGL summarizes concerns/complaints received as a list, along with key statistics on the number of complaints, time spent for each complaint from receipt to final resolution. Each case should be assigned a unique number. A good practice is to assign the case by the date of receipt, such as 2022-01, 2022-02 etc.). Supporting documents associated with each case should be documented electronically or in hard copy for convenient retrieval when needed. These supporting documents may include a letter, email, record of conversation, etc.

The sample table below can be used. The table should include:

- Name and contact details of aggrieved persons;
- Details of the nature of the grievance;
- Date received,
- How it was submitted, acknowledged, resolved, and closed down.

Grievances can be submitted anonymously or the aggrieved person can also request their name be kept confidential.

Project Grievance Logbook (PGL)								
Name of Complainant (or anonymous)	Sex (M/F)	Contact info	Date Received	Details of the nature of the grievance (Environmental impacts, social impacts, labor, health, etc.)	To whom was grievance submitted	Actions to resolve grievance	Date grievance was settled (And what stage)	How was the response provided?

Annex 2 – Facilitator’s Guide for Conducting Meaningful Consultation with Ethnic Groups

3. Introduction

This guide provides a brief introduction and first-hand guidance to individuals who are tasked to directly facilitate a meeting with ethnic group or are involved in a team whose task is to moderate a meeting with an individual or a group of people who are from ethnic groups. By ethnic group, it refers to those who have a spoken language other than Khmer language.

4. Objective

This guide is grounded on the following key objectives of AIIB’s ESS3 (Indigenous Peoples), IFAD’s Standard 4 (Indigenous Peoples) and GCF (PS7) to ensure the project is designed and implemented in a way that fosters full respect for Indigenous Peoples’ identity, dignity, human rights, economies and cultures, as defined by the Indigenous Peoples themselves, so that IPs: (a) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; (b) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of Projects; and (c) can participate actively in Projects that affect them.

5. Steps to Engaging a Meaningful Consultation with Ethnic Groups

- **Step 1 – Get to know about EG**
 - Study about EG to be consulted with
 - Meet with local village chief, EG opinion leaders to learn about local practices, taboos
 - Conduct field observation/ exchange with experienced colleagues
 - As part of consultation with the EG, identify disadvantaged individuals/groups in EG community.
- **Step 2 – Prepare before fielding for consultation**
 - Prepare IEC materials (booklet, manuals, guidance note...)
 - Prepare meeting outline, key topics, and agenda for consultation, question guide, meeting template
 - Share meeting agenda and key information with EG peoples with whom the meeting will be conducted (“prior, and “informed”)⁷. Information should reach the consulted group two weeks in ahead of the scheduled meeting to allow them sufficient time to review and discuss the information among themselves
 - Make interpretation arrangement for the meeting
- **Step 3 – Meeting with target EG group/individuals**
 - Build rapport
 - Conduct consultation (based on meeting agenda in Step 2)
 - Manage and maintain a “free” conversation.
 - Take notes
 - Share/validate key consultation results with participants by the end of meeting
 - Inform participants of possible next consultation to follow up on issues raised
- **Step 4 – Review and Process Consultation Feedback**

⁷ “Free” refers to a consent given voluntarily and absent of coercion, intimidation, or manipulation. “Prior”: consent is sought sufficiently in advance of any authorization or commencement of activities. “Informed” refers mainly to the nature of the engagement and type of information that should be provided prior to seeking consent and also as part of the ongoing consent process.

- Peruse and process consultation feedback
- Prepare meeting minutes/ documentation
- Share meeting minutes with relevant stakeholder (e.g., management)
- **Step 5 – Incorporate consultation feedback into project design/implementation**
 - Conduct meeting with relevant stakeholder to discuss consultation feedback
 - Incorporate feedback into project design/implementation
 - Report back to consulted people on decision/progress made as to concerns, issues, expectation raised by consultation participants.

6. Commonly used consultation techniques

- **Focus Group Discussion:**
 - A focus group discussion (FGD) is a way to gather together people from similar backgrounds or experiences to discuss a specific topic of interest.
 - The group of participants (8-10 persons) is guided by a moderator (facilitator) who introduces topics for discussion and helps the group to participate in a lively and natural discussion amongst themselves.
 - Allow participants to agree or disagree with each other to obtain an insight into how a group thinks about an issue, about the range of opinion and ideas, and the inconsistencies and variation that exists in a particular community in terms of beliefs, experiences and practices.
- **Key Informant Interview:**
 - To get information about a pressing issue or problem in the community from a limited number of well-connected and informed community experts.
 - To understand the motivation and beliefs of community residents on a particular issue.
 - To get information from people with diverse backgrounds and opinions and be able to ask in-depth and probing questions.
 - To discuss sensitive topics, get respondents' candid discussion of the topic, or to get the depth of information you need.

- **Tips for Facilitators**

Preparing the room

- Arrive at least half an hour early to set up the room
- Check your laptop, papers, pens

Opening the session

- Introduce yourself, your assistant
- Introduce purpose of the focus group.
- Explain to participants that they have been invited to share their opinions and that you will guide the discussion by asking the group to reflect on specific questions.
- Tell them what time the session will conclude.

Explain the ground rules for the focus group discussion

- These will set the tone and expectations for behavior so that everyone will feel safe and willing to participate.
- Participation in the focus group is voluntary.
- It's all right to abstain from discussing specific topics if you are not comfortable.
- All responses are welcome – are no right or wrong answers.

- Please respect the opinions of others even if you don't agree.
- Try to stay on topic; we may need to interrupt so that we can cover all the material.
- Speak as openly as you feel comfortable.
- Avoid revealing very detailed information about your personal health.
- Help protect others' privacy by not discussing details outside the group.

Closing the session

- End the discussion by summarizing the main points. If there is time, invite participants to reflect on the main ideas
- Ask if they have any additional thoughts to share.
- Thank the group for participating; let them know how the discussion results will be used.
- Collect and save all notes (save the file if you type in on laptop)
- Their ideas/suggestion will be used to a) design the project, b) prepare documents that help ensure avoid/minimize the adverse impact on local people while enhancing project's positive impacts.

7. List of Do and Don't Do

- ✓ Show respect to consulted people who are the poor, vulnerable, disadvantaged people
- ✓ Being on time,
- ✓ Speaking slowly and clearly. Repeat as necessary. Check if people understand. Explain as necessary.
- ✓ Using local ethnic spoken language if possible, or through the assistance of native interpreter
- Do not use slang
- Avoid talking about issues that should not be spoken/discussed (based on initial information gathered from Step 1)

Method	What it Used For
Information Boards in Commune Offices, worker's camp and other relevant locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To disseminate information, announce meetings, advertise jobs
Project Information Booklets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide clear and summarized information about the project and particular impacts and mitigation measures (such as land acquisition and environment)
Summaries of Environmental and Social Impact Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide summaries of main environmental and social documents (ESMP and RPs) and how project impacts are being mitigated
Correspondence by phone/ email/SMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute project information to government officials, CSOs and NGOs • Invite stakeholders to meetings
Print media and radio announcements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate project information to large audiences, announce meetings, advertise jobs

One-on-one interviews and/or Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solicit views and opinions • Enable stakeholders to speak freely and confidentially about ideas or concerns • Get information regarding sensitive issues such as Gender Based Violence (GBV), labor influx, women workers, child labor, etc. • Information gathering on, and consultation with, IP groups (if relevant) • Social due diligence (on supply chain, IP issues, voluntary land donations, involuntary land acquisition, other) • Project monitoring
Formal meetings and consultations (national/ provincial)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present project information • Allow stakeholders to provide their views and opinions • Build relations with high level stakeholders and ensure initiatives of different ministries, donors and/or NGOs are well aligned • Distribute/disclose technical or other project documents
Village-level meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present/disclose project information to communities and other stakeholders in the project area • Allow stakeholders to provide their views and opinions on the project, including proposed Grievance Mechanism • Announce project initiatives/jobs (such as hiring local people, including women) • Conduct trainings on relevant topics (such as road safety, gender) • Discuss IP issues (if relevant), involuntary land acquisition and/or voluntary land donations • Build relationships • Project monitoring
Small group trainings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target specific groups of people in trainings or meetings (for instance, targeting contractors to train on GBV, conducting community trainings on road safety, etc.)
Surveys (i.e., socioeconomic, inventory of losses, other)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather information from individual stakeholders that may be specifically impacted by the project, such as by loss of assets or relocation, or who are voluntarily donating land • Gather information on a specific topic (such as IPs)
Website and social media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclose project information, project reports, timelines, project updates

Annex 3 – Summary of Consultation Results During Project Preparation

1. Consultation Process

Public consultation is a key component of CAISAR, and it was pivotal in preparation of the Environmental, Social, Climate Impact Assessment report (ESCA) Report and the Environmental, Social, Climate Management (ESCM) Plan. The consultations were conducted with relevant institutions, non-governmental organizations, local authorities, and local people during the preparation of ESCIA and ESCMP for CAISAR project. The data collection and consultations were conducted in four (4) periods:

- The first consultation was conducted between 26 and 28 July 2024 to capture information regarding biodiversity and environmental condition in the project area.
- The second consultation was conducted to consult with forestry and fishery communities, local authorities and key informants to understand the situation and concerns related to the presence of the project. The consultation was conducted between 03 and 09 August 2024.
- The third consultation was conducted at household, village, and commune level stakeholders focusing on status, concerns and feedback regarding the project implementation. This consultation was conducted between 10 and 18 August 2024.
- The last consultation was conducted between 21 and 23 August 2024 with the district and provincial stakeholders, mainly focusing on the opinion, and feedback regarding the implementation of the project.

In addition to the stated consultations, there are also continuous consultations being conducted with AIIB, IFAD, and CAISAR PMU including the PMU management, SECAP team, and engineering team to ensure that the disclosed information being aligned with the most updated information of the project.

Summary of participants being consulted for the ESCIA

Levels	Household survey (Beneficiaries and Potentially Affected)	Focus Group Discussions	Key Informant Interviews	Total
Village level	272 (134 Females)	309 (180 Females)	32 (3 Females)	613 (317 females)
Commune level			35 (11 Females)	35 (11 Females)
District level			28 (10 Females)	28 (10 Females)
Provincial level			51 (12 Females)	51 (12 Females)
			Total	727 (350 Females)

Types of stakeholders, and topics of the consultations

Types of stakeholders, and topics of the consultations						
No.	Levels	Key topics	Methods	Timeframe	Participants	Concerns
1	Village	Beneficiary Households	Household Survey	10 - 18 August 2024	A household survey was carried out to gather information from local people living in the 31 villages neighbouring the ESCIA project area.	Refer to concerns and suggestions from consulted people in section 9.2.2.
		Potentially Affected Households				
		Rice farmers	FGDs	10 - 18 August 2024	309 persons (129 male and 180 female)	
		Vegetable producers				
		Chicken raisers				
		Duck raisers				
2	Commune	Commune Committee for	Key Informant	26 - 28 July 2024	31 persons (20 male and 11 female)	

No.	Levels	Key topics	Methods	Timeframe	Participants	Concerns
		Women and Children	Interviews	03 - 09 August 2024		
		Agricultural Cooperatives				
		Water Farmer User Community				
		Fishermen				
		Community Forestry				
		Community Fishery				
3	District	Offices of Development and Planning, Agriculture, Environment, Women Affairs,	Key Informant Interviews	21 - 23 August 2024	28 persons (18 male and 10 female)	
4	Province	Provincial Hall, Departments of Land, Water, Agriculture, Environment, Women Affairs, Labour, and Culture	Key Informant Interviews	26 - 28 July 2024 21 - 23 August 2024	51 persons (39 male and 12 female)	
		Non-Governmental Organizations				
		Biodiversity Expert				

2. Results of the Consultations

The result of the consultation is presented below summarizing what the consulted stakeholders perceived about the project, their concerns on the risks and impacts, and their feedback and suggestions to which the project should be taken care of. The results of the consultations include general opinions, concerns and feedback on the project of stakeholders from focus group discussion, village leaders, commune councils, district authorities, provincial line departments, and provincial governments. The results from the consultations were also included in Chapter 06, and Chapter 08 to which they have been responded in the mitigation measures of the project. The synthesized results of the consultation are presented as per the identified VECs below.

2.1 Ou Ta Paong Sub-scheme

2.1.1 Environment and Biodiversity Component

a. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency

Concerns

- The rehabilitation of irrigation canals and farm roads can disturb environmental effects.
- Large machines can generate noise and vibration pollution, which can disturb nearby residents and wildlife.
- The disposal of solid, liquid, and domestic waste from the workers at the irrigation construction site can negatively impact local air quality and surface water.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- Avoid construction at night.
- Install garbage bins and waste storage areas in the construction sites and conduct orientation workers to put the waste in the garbage bins.
- Government institutions and stakeholders should regularly conduct site inspections to inspect project activities that harm the environment and local community.

b. Biodiversity

Concerns

- CAISAR project may cause negative impacts on the environment, including changes in water quality, dust generation, air pollution, soil erosion, improper waste disposal, and hazardous waste from machinery.
- The project could disrupt the natural flow of water from upstream to Tonle Sap Lake, potentially harming the lake's biodiversity.
- Fish populations in command areas may decrease due to disrupting the natural flow of water and the impact on their habitats from the implementation of the irrigation infrastructure and canal upgrading.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- The contractors and relevant parties should conduct water quality and air quality monitoring during construction.
- Contractors must regularly monitor and inspect the living conditions of the workers, manage waste effectively, and provide adequate housing and sanitation facilities to them.
- Providing comprehensive training to workers on proper waste and oil management procedures.
- Activities such as fishing and hunting should be strictly prohibited to minimize environmental impact.
- The project should avoid construction activities and improve irrigation on fish and aquatic habitats.
- Prevent damage from the construction activities to biodiversity, habitats, and other environmental components.

c. GHG Emission

Concerns

- Climate change is negatively impacting rice production, causing problems such as insect infestations, and extended dry seasons,
- Waste and pollution may contribute to the emission of GHG

Suggestions from the consulted people

- The contractors should ensure that garbage bins are conveniently placed throughout the workers' camp and collaborates with a waste collection company to guarantee regular and efficient removal of waste.
- To minimize emissions, contractors are advised to refrain from using outdated machinery.

2.1.2 Social Component

a. Labor and Working Conditions

Concerns

- The presence of construction staff and workers at the community may lead to sexual exploitation or affecting women workers and women and children in the community.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- The construction companies should hire local workers to offer them jobs and strictly abide by laws and reduce the concerns about gender-based violence or sexual violence.
- Construction companies and relevant departments should provide training on gender issues, violence, labour laws, and social protections to their staff and workers.
- The project should allocate budget for relevant line departments to conduct relevant trainings to the companies and workers, and to monitor the construction sites

b. Community Health and Safety

Concerns

- Participants remain concerned that the presence of workers could result in sexual abuse of women and children living near the project site,
- Drug trafficking and consuming among workers may cause unsafe environment for both workers and surrounded residents,
- The construction activities may generate dust and slippery road conditions which may lead to traffic incidents,
- Waste generated from worker camps and construction activities during the project could degrade water quality, negatively impacting human health, livestock, and crops.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- The construction companies should regularly place warning signs and water the roads, as well as schedule construction times to minimize noise pollution that could disrupt the community,
- The project should promote gender awareness, enforce stricter punishments for offenders, and prevent drug trafficking in the workplace,
- The construction companies must collaborate with local authorities in all activities to make a proper management, control and monitoring during construction, and

- The project should conduct gender education at the district to prevent and address gender-based violence.

c. Land acquisition, economic and physical displacement

Concerns

- Conflicts between the project and affected families may arise, often driven by external influences rather than the families themselves.
- Land-owning farmers might lose their land for agriculture, which could compel them to migrate.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- The project should conduct a preliminary study on land issues before construction is going to be implemented, addressing specific aspects of land impact and conducting evaluations for each affected property,
- The project/construction company must collaborate with local authorities to resolve land-related issues, and compensation should be provided to landowners affected by the project,
- Farmers who own land may lose it for farming, which could force them to migrate, heightening their vulnerability to exploitation.

d. Cross-cutting risks and impacts

Concerns

- Unequal water distribution among farmers leads to conflicts.
- Institutions or companies responsible for establishing FWUCs are typically based at the national level, resulting in limited quality implementation weakening the FWUCs as PDWRAM is sidelined.
- The FWUCs struggle to generate income, making water management challenging, as there is no budget for repairs, leading to improper system operations.
- Farmers face various challenges such as pests, diseases, labor shortages, lack of capital, limited production techniques, flooding, unstable prices for vegetables and livestock, and high agricultural input costs.
- The provincial department lacks the budget to support the resolution of water user conflicts.
- Some farmers are absent from the rice fields during water distribution periods.
- Tensions between upstream and downstream villages arise when excess water released upstream during the wet season causes downstream flooding, while in the dry season, insufficient upstream water flow impacts downstream areas.
- High agricultural input costs continue to reduce farmers' profitability.
- Farmers do not follow official guidance on the size of rice fields to be cultivated, leading to inadequate water for irrigation.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- PDWRAM should be the leader in formulating the FWUCs with the support from national level,
- Water use and maintenance support should be provided including technical and management training, along with problem-solving techniques, to effectively control and manage water distribution,
- The project should thoroughly examine the water availability, technical and situational aspects of the sub-scheme before construction to prevent water shortages or flooding,
- Ensure transparent water supply to prevent disputes by holding meetings to plan water use and distribution, involving the district governor, commune council, and relevant stakeholders,
- All parties should also participate in the maintenance of the irrigation system and provide training or education on water conservation to farmers.
- Prior to starting irrigation rehabilitation, disseminate project information to people and stakeholders, and announce the construction period in advance.
- The water consumption fee should be gathered from farmers which could be used later to support caretakers and maintain the irrigation system.
- Increase the number of commune agricultural technical officers to provide training and monitor farmers' cultivation techniques.
- Build more water storages, and reservoirs such as ponds or wells and conduct training on water-saving techniques to adapt to actual water availability.
- Installing and upgrading the damaged sluice gates to improve water distribution efficiency and prevent water loss in agricultural production and irrigation systems.
- Facilitate the development of additional agricultural markets.
- Providing modern equipment and new techniques to department officers can enhance agricultural production efficiency and yield.

2.2 Lum Hach Sub-scheme

2.2.1 Environment and Biodiversity Component

a. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency

Concerns

- During the construction stage, such as the rehabilitation of irrigation canals and farm roads, can have disturbing environmental effects.
- The disposal of liquid waste from the workers at the irrigation construction site will negatively impact local air quality and surface water.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- Government institutions and stakeholders should regularly conduct site inspections to reduce project activities that harm the environment and local community.
- Relevant ministries should conduct a visit to evaluate and address the issue of liquid waste from the construction activities in the commune.

b. Biodiversity

Concerns

- CAISAR project may cause negative impacts on the environment, including changes in water quality, and hazardous waste from machinery.
- The fish populations in command areas may decrease due to disrupting the natural flow of water and the impact on their habitats from the implementation of the irrigation infrastructure and canal upgrading.

Suggestions from consulted people

- To ensure the well-being of workers, contractors must regularly monitor and inspect the living conditions of the workers, manage waste effectively, and provide adequate housing and sanitation facilities to them.
- The contractor is responsible for providing comprehensive training to workers on proper waste management procedures.

c. GHG emission

Concerns

- Climate change is negatively impacting rice production, causing problems such as increased disease, insect infestations, and extended dry seasons,
- Waste and pollution may contribute to the emission of GHG

Suggestions from the consulted people

- Installing solar water pumps in agriculture processing facilities can reduce fuel consumption, which causes greenhouse gas emissions.

2.2.2 Social Component

a. Labor and Working Conditions

Concerns

- The presence of construction staff and workers at the community may lead to sexual exploitation or affecting women workers and women and children in the community.
- At the construction sites, some men may undervalue women's work. The gender disparities continue to exist, with some men holding the belief that women are not capable or willing to work.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- Construction companies should prioritize hiring local workers, comply strictly with laws, and take steps to mitigate concerns about gender-based and sexual violence.
- Construction companies and relevant departments should provide training on gender issues, violence prevention, labor laws, and social protections to their staff and workers.
- Additional support and monitoring measures should be put in place to prevent abuse, with any incidents being promptly addressed to avoid recurrence.
- Local authorities should regularly inspect construction sites to ensure no children are employed, taking immediate action if any issues are identified.
- The project should allocate funds to support relevant departments in providing training to companies and workers, as well as monitoring construction sites.

b. Community Health and Safety

Concerns

- The presence of workers could lead to the sexual abuse of women and children living near the project site.

- Drug trafficking and use among workers could create an unsafe environment for both workers and nearby residents.
- After construction is completed, there may be risks of people and animals falling into the canals, potentially leading to drowning incidents.
- Waste generated from worker camps and construction activities during the project could degrade water quality, negatively impacting human health, livestock, and crops.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- Construction companies should regularly place warning signs, water the roads, and schedule construction activities to minimize noise pollution that could disrupt the community.
- The project should promote gender awareness, enforce stricter penalties for offenders, and prevent drug trafficking in the workplace.
- Separate accommodations for men and women should be provided.
- Construction companies must collaborate with local authorities to ensure proper management, control, and monitoring throughout the construction phase.
- The project should conduct gender education at the district level to prevent and address gender-based violence.
- The project should establish gender outreach committees at the commune and village levels to monitor gender-related issues within the project areas, particularly during construction.

c. Land acquisition, economic and physical displacement

Concerns

- Landowners along the irrigation system without proper land registration are concerned they may not receive compensation due to the lack of title deeds.
- While the project supports agricultural production, it may not benefit poor families who do not own land for farming.
- Conflicts between the project and affected families may arise, often instigated by external parties rather than the families themselves.
- Land-owning farmers could lose their land, potentially forcing them to migrate, increasing their vulnerability to exploitation and potentially causing their children to drop out of school.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- The project should conduct a preliminary study on land issues before starting construction, addressing specific land impacts and evaluating each affected property.
- The project or construction company must work closely with local authorities to resolve land-related issues, and compensation should be provided to landowners affected by the project.

d. Cross-cutting risks and impacts

Concerns

- Construction companies might disregard concerns raised by local authorities and communities regarding the actual conditions of the area.
- The high cost of agricultural inputs continues to reduce farmers' profits,
- Farmers do not follow the guidance from authorities regarding the size of rice land areas that should be cultivated causing inadequate water for irrigation,
- Manure for fertilizer is declining due to reduced animal raising and lower cattle prices are prompting farmers to reduce livestock raising
- Besides water issues, farmers also struggle with pests, diseases, inadequate labour, lack of capital, limited production technique, flooding, unstable sale price (vegetable and animal) and high agricultural input costs,
- The provincial department lacks budget to support water user conflict resolution,

Suggestions from the consulted people

- A proper handover to local authorities upon project completion should be conducted to avoid quiet handovers,
- Women should be engaged and be promoted as the members of Water User Community to promote water distribution equality regarding water allocation from the system,
- Closed monitoring and support to FWUCs are critical and should be conducted regularly by all levels,
- Water use and maintenance support should be provided including technical and management training, along with problem-solving techniques, to effectively control and manage water distribution,
- Ensure transparent water supply to prevent disputes by holding meetings to plan water use and distribution, involving the district governor, commune council, and relevant stakeholders,

- All parties should also participate in the maintenance of the irrigation system and provide training or education on water conservation to farmers.
- Prior to starting irrigation rehabilitation, organize a public forum to gather feedback from local residents, disseminate project information to people and stakeholders, and announce the construction period in advance.
- The water consumption fee should be gathered from farmers which could be used later to support caretakers and maintain the irrigation system.
- Build more water storages, and reservoirs such as ponds or wells and conduct training on water-saving techniques to adapt to actual water availability.
- Installing and upgrading the damaged sluice gates to improve water distribution efficiency and prevent water loss in agricultural production and irrigation systems.
- Facilitate the development of additional agricultural markets.

2.3 Brambei Mom Sub-scheme

2.3.1 Environment and Biodiversity Component

a. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency

Concerns

- Stakeholders did not express concern about the pollution caused by the rehabilitation and construction of the irrigation system.
- The construction process can release dust, which will disturb the local community and surface water quality.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- Regularly watering on the road transports construction materials and soil to reduce dust that may disturb nearby residents.

b. Biodiversity

Concerns

- Participants did not address the concerns related to the impact of construction activities on local biodiversity; instead, they highlighted the positive effects on fish and aquaculture habitat and movement.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- Prevent damage from the construction activities to biodiversity, habitats, and other environmental components.

c. GHG emission

Concerns

- Climate change is negatively impacting rice production, causing problems such as increased disease, insect infestations, and extended dry seasons,

Suggestions from the consulted people

- Installing solar water pumps in agriculture processing facilities can reduce fuel consumption, which causes greenhouse gas emissions.

2.3.2 Social Component

a. Labor and Working Conditions

Concerns

- The presence of construction staff and workers at the community may lead to sexual exploitation or affecting women workers and women and children in the community.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- The construction companies should hire local workers to offer them jobs and strictly abide by laws and reduce the concerns about gender-based violence or sexual violence.
- Construction companies and relevant departments should provide training on gender issues, violence, labour laws, and social protections to their staff and workers.
- Additional support and monitoring measures should be implemented to prevent abuse, and any incidents should be promptly addressed to prevent recurrence.
- The project should allocate budget for relevant line departments to conduct relevant trainings to the companies and workers, and to monitor the construction sites

b. Community Health and Safety

Concerns

- Participants remain concerned that the presence of workers could result in sexual abuse of women and children living near the project site,

- Drug trafficking and consuming among workers may cause unsafe environment for both workers and surrounded residents,
- The construction activities may generate dust and slippery road conditions which may lead to traffic incidents,

Suggestions from the consulted people

- The construction companies should regularly place warning signs and water the roads, as well as schedule construction times to minimize noise pollution that could disrupt the community,
- The project should promote gender awareness, enforce stricter punishments for offenders, and prevent drug trafficking in the workplace,
- The construction companies must collaborate with local authorities in all activities to make a proper management, control and monitoring during construction, and
- The project should conduct gender education at the district to prevent and address gender-based violence,
- Separate accommodations for men and women should be provided,
- The project should establish gender outreach committees at the commune and village levels to monitor the gender related issues within the project areas, especially during construction,

c. Land acquisition, economic and physical displacement

Concerns

- Conflicts between the project and affected families could emerge, often fuelled by external instigators rather than the families themselves,

Suggestions from the consulted people

- Preliminary study on land issues before construction is recommended, with each sector addressing specific aspects of land impact and conducting evaluations for each affected property.
- The project/construction company must collaborate with local authorities to resolve land-related issues, and compensation should be provided to landowners affected by the project.
- The government is requested to assist in issuing land titles to farmers with land adjacent to streams and canals.

d. Cross-cutting risks and impacts

Concerns

- Climate change is negatively impacting rice production, causing problems such as increased disease, insect infestations, and extended dry seasons,
- The high cost of agricultural inputs continues to reduce farmers' profits,
- Manure for fertilizer is declining due to reduced animal raising and lower cattle prices are prompting farmers to reduce livestock raising.
- Farmer Water User Group (FWUG) is not well-functioning.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- Providing technical and management training, materials supported to existing Farmer Water User Group (FWUG) to oversee water use and maintenance effectively control and manage water distribution.
- Restore the Brambei Mom dam to its original height to improve water storage capacity and Stueng Krang Ponley with its sub-canal to improve water distribution.
- Improving the Anlong Chrey Reservoir and upgrading the sluice gate can help prevent flooding and better manage water resources.
- Request to produce more water sources, and reservoirs which are able to store more water due to the previous canals and dams are narrow and shallow, limited effective water distribution and set up quickly which can improve agricultural production.
- Utilizing durable concrete for the canal system can improve the efficiency and longevity of the irrigation infrastructure.
- Installing and upgrading damaged sluice gates in both main and secondary canals can improve water distribution efficiency and prevent water loss in agricultural production and irrigation systems.
- Construct both side roads along the canal to enhance transportation for farmers and traders.
- The project should thoroughly examine the technical and situational aspects of the sub-scheme before construction to prevent water shortages or flooding post-construction, and it should be implemented promptly.

2.4 Krapeu Truom Sub-scheme

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10.2.2.4

2.4.1 Environment and Biodiversity Component

a. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency

Concerns

- The construction process can release dust, which will disturb the local community and surface water quality.
- The disposal of solid, liquid, and domestic waste from the workers at the irrigation construction site will negatively impact local air quality and surface water.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- Regularly watering on the road transports construction materials and soil to reduce dust that may disturb nearby residents.
- Install garbage bins and waste storage areas in the construction sites and conduct orientation workers to put the waste in the garbage bins.

b. Biodiversity

Concerns

- The fish populations in command areas may decrease due to disrupting the natural flow of water and the impact on their habitats from the implementation of the reirrigation infrastructure and canal upgrading.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- The project should avoid construction activities and improve irrigation on fish and aquatic habitats.
- Prevent damage from the construction activities to biodiversity, habitats, and other environmental components.
- Maintain existing large trees along the dam and canal within the sub-schemes during the irrigation and upgrading process.

c. GHG emission

Concerns

- Climate change is negatively impacting rice production, causing problems such as increased disease, insect infestations, and extended dry seasons,

Suggestions from the consulted people

- Installing solar water pumps in agriculture processing facilities can reduce fuel consumption, which causes greenhouse gas emissions.

2.4.2 Social Component

a. Labor and Working Conditions

Concerns

- The presence of construction staff and workers could lead to gender-based violence affecting women workers, women and children in the community.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- Should offer training to their staff and workers on gender issues, violence, and legal protections.
- Preventive support measures should also be put in place to stop abuse, and any incidents must be swiftly handled to avoid repetition. The training should be conducted by technical officers.

b. Community Health and Safety

Concerns

- Concerns about the presence of workers could cause sexual abuse of women and children living near the project site

Suggestions from the consulted people

- To prevent incidents, construction staff should regularly place warning signs and water the roads, as well as schedule construction times to minimize noise pollution that could disrupt the community and notify authorities upon project completion to avoid quiet handovers.

c. Land acquisition, economic and physical displacement

Concerns

- Landowners along the irrigation system without land registration are concerned they may not receive compensation due to the lack of title deeds.

- Conflicts between the project and affected families could emerge, often fuelled by external instigators rather than the families themselves.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- A preliminary study on land issues before construction is recommended, with each sector addressing specific aspects of land impact and conducting evaluations for each affected property.
- The project/construction company must collaborate with local authorities to resolve land-related issues, and compensation should be provided to landowners affected by the project.
- The construction company should submit quarterly monitoring reports on implementation activities to the provincial department to identify and quickly resolve any issues.
- The government is requested to assist in issuing land titles to farmers with land adjacent to streams and canals.

d. Cross-cutting risks and impacts

Concerns

- Provincial department facing of limited budget to develop and rehabilitate the existing irrigation system

Suggestions from the consulted people

- The project should thoroughly examine the technical and situational aspects of the sub-scheme before construction to prevent water shortages or flooding post-construction, and it should be implemented promptly.
- Establish a Farmer Water User Group (FWUG) to oversee water use and maintenance by providing technical and management training, materials supported to effectively control and manage water distribution.
- The water consumption fee should be gathered from farmers which could be used later to support caretakers and maintain the irrigation system.

e. Agricultural Production

Concerns

- The high cost of agricultural inputs continues to reduce farmers' profits.
- Climate change is negatively impacting rice production, causing problems such as increased disease, insect infestations, and extended dry seasons.
- Manure for fertiliser is declining due to reduced animal raising and lower cattle prices are prompting farmers to reduce livestock raising.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- Build more water storage and reservoir which able to store more water
- The irrigation should be constructed based on technical and water conditions in the area.
- Utilizing durable concrete for the canal system can improve the efficiency and longevity of the irrigation infrastructure.
- Installing and upgrading damaged sluice gates in both main and secondary canals can improve water distribution efficiency and prevent water loss in agricultural production and irrigation systems.
- Construct both side roads along the canal to enhance transportation for farmers and traders.

2.5 Yutasas Sub-scheme

2.5.1 Environment and Biodiversity Component

a. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency

Concerns

- The construction process can release dust, which will disturb the local community and surface water quality.
- The disposal of solid, liquid, and domestic waste from the workers at the irrigation construction site will negatively impact local air quality and surface water.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- Regularly watering on the road transports construction materials and soil to reduce dust that may disturb nearby residents.
- Relevant ministries should conduct a visit to evaluate and address the issue of liquid waste from the construction activities in the commune.

b. Biodiversity

Concerns

- CAISAR project may cause changes in water quality, dust generation, air pollution, soil erosion, improper waste disposal, and hazardous waste from machinery.
- The fish populations in command areas may decrease due to disrupting the natural flow of water and the impact on their habitats from the implementation of the irrigation infrastructure and canal upgrading.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- Contractors must regularly monitor and inspect the living conditions of the workers, manage waste effectively, and provide adequate housing and sanitation facilities to them.
 - The project should avoid construction activities and improve irrigation on fish and aquatic habitats.
 - Prevent damage from the construction activities to biodiversity, habitats, and other environmental components.
- c. *GHG emission*

Concerns

- Waste and pollution may contribute to the emission of GHG

Suggestions

- Contractors are advised to refrain from using outdated machinery.

2.5.2 Social Component**d. Labor and Working Conditions****Concerns**

- The presence of construction staff and workers at the community may lead to sexual exploitation or affecting women workers and women and children in the community.
- Under 18 years old workers may be involved for the construction phase as they are eligible to work in factories or other companies that adhere to laws,
- At the construction sites, some men may undervalue women's work. The gender disparities continue to exist, with some men holding the belief that women are not capable or willing to work.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- The construction companies should hire local workers to offer them jobs and strictly abide by laws and reduce the concerns about gender-based violence or sexual violence.
- Construction companies and relevant departments should provide training on gender issues, violence, labour laws, and social protections to their staff and workers.
- Additional support and monitoring measures should be implemented to prevent abuse, and any incidents should be promptly addressed to prevent recurrence.
- Local authorities should regularly monitor and inspect construction sites to ensure no children are working there, taking immediate action if any issues arise.

e. Community Health and Safety**Concerns**

- The presence of workers could result in sexual abuse of women and children living near the project site,
- Drug trafficking and consuming among workers may cause unsafe environment for both workers and surrounded residents,
- After the construction complete, there may also be the risks of humans and animals falling into the canals causing drowning,
- Waste generated from worker camps and construction activities during the project could degrade water quality, negatively impacting human health, livestock, and crops.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- The construction companies should regularly place warning signs and water the roads, as well as schedule construction times to minimize noise pollution that could disrupt the community,
- The project should promote gender awareness, enforce stricter punishments for offenders, and prevent drug trafficking in the workplace,
- Separate accommodations for men and women should be provided,
- The construction companies must collaborate with local authorities in all activities to make a proper management, control and monitoring during construction, and
- The project should conduct gender education at the district to prevent and address gender-based violence,
- The project should establish gender outreach committees at the commune and village levels to monitor the gender related issues within the project areas, especially during construction,
- The project should equip the solar lights along the roads to promote the safety of travellers during nighttime,

f. Land acquisition, economic and physical displacement**Concerns**

- While the project supports agricultural production, it may not benefit poor families who do not have land for farming,

- Conflicts between the project and affected families could emerge, often fuelled by external instigators rather than the families themselves, and
- Farmers who own land may lose it for farming, which could force them to migrate, heightening their vulnerability to exploitation and potentially causing their children to drop out of school.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- The project should conduct a preliminary study on land issues before construction is going to be implemented, addressing specific aspects of land impact and conducting evaluations for each affected property,
- The project/construction company must collaborate with local authorities to resolve land-related issues, and compensation should be provided to landowners affected by the project,
- If business land is impacted, the government or provincial authorities should provide temporary business premises,
- Advocacy for voluntary land contributions should be encouraged, as the project benefits both the community and individuals, and the restoration of old canals is supported to improve agricultural activities, and
- The construction company should submit quarterly monitoring reports on implementation activities to the provincial department to identify and quickly resolve any issues which affect the livelihood of the community people.

g. Cross-cutting risks and impacts

Concerns

- Unequal water distribution among farmers leads to partisanship and disputes, often because farmers do not adhere to water distribution instructions or announcements from authorities,
- The FWUC could not generate income, causing the management of the water being difficult such as having no budget for repair, resulting in improper operation of the system,
- Besides water issues, farmers also struggle with pests, diseases, inadequate labour, lack of capital, limited production technique, flooding, unstable sale price (vegetable and animal) and high agricultural input costs,
- The provincial department lacks budget to support water user conflict resolution,
- Tensions arise between upstream and downstream villages when water use upstream results in flooding downstream due to excess water being released during the wet season. Conversely, during the dry season, upstream water flow to downstream areas is insufficient.
- Manure for fertiliser is declining due to reduced animal raising and lower cattle prices are prompting farmers to reduce livestock raising.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- A proper handover to local authorities upon project completion should be conducted to avoid quiet handovers,
- Women should be engaged and be promoted as the members of Water User Community to promote water distribution equality regarding water allocation from the system,
- Closed monitoring and support to FWUCs are critical and should be conducted regularly by all levels,
- Water use and maintenance support should be provided including technical and management training, along with problem-solving techniques, to effectively control and manage water distribution,
- Ensure transparent water supply to prevent disputes by holding meetings to plan water use and distribution, involving the district governor, commune council, and relevant stakeholders,
- Prior to starting irrigation rehabilitation, organize a public forum to gather feedback from local residents, disseminate project information to people and stakeholders, and announce the construction period in advance.
- Increase the number of commune agricultural technical officers to provide training and monitor farmers' cultivation techniques.
- Build more water storages, and reservoir such as ponds or wells and conduct training on water-saving techniques to adapt to actual water availability.
- Installing and upgrading the damaged sluice gates to improve water distribution efficiency and prevent water loss in agricultural production and irrigation systems.
- Facilitate the development of additional agricultural markets.

2.6 Steung Krang Bat Sub-scheme

2.6.1 Environment and Biodiversity Component

a. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency

Concerns

- The construction process may generate dust that could disturb the local community.

- Waste from solid, liquid, and domestic sources produced by workers at the irrigation construction site may have adverse effects on local air quality and surface water.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- Regularly watering roads used for transporting construction materials and soil is recommended to minimize dust disturbance to nearby residents.
- Conduct site visits to assess and address issues related to liquid waste from construction activities within the commune.

b. Biodiversity

Concerns

- The CAISAR project may have negative environmental impacts, such as dust generation and air pollution.
- Construction activities could potentially affect fish habitats and aquaculture.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- Measures should be taken to prevent damage to biodiversity, habitats, and other environmental components due to construction activities.

c. GHG emission

Overall Opinion

- Minor greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions could contribute to global GHG levels due to activities like transportation, agricultural practices, the decomposition of agricultural waste, and its burning.

Concerns

- Waste and pollution may also contribute to GHG emissions.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- Participants did not provide any suggestion for greenhouse gas emissions.

2.6.2 Social Component

d. Labor and Working Conditions

Concerns

- The presence of construction staff and workers at the community may lead to sexual exploitation or affecting women workers and women and children in the community.
- Under 18 years old workers may be involved for the construction phase as they are illegible to work in factories or other companies that adhere to laws,
- At the construction sites, some men may undervalue women's work. The gender disparities continue to exist, with some men holding the belief that women are not capable or willing to work.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- The construction companies should hire local workers to offer them jobs and strictly abide by laws and reduce the concerns about gender-based violence or sexual violence.
- Construction companies and relevant departments should provide training on gender issues, violence, labour laws, and social protections to their staff and workers.
- Local authorities should regularly monitor and inspect construction sites to ensure no children are working there, taking immediate action if any issues arise.

e. Community Health and Safety

Concerns

- The presence of workers could result in sexual abuse of women and children living near the project site,
- Drug trafficking and consuming among workers may cause unsafe environment for both workers and surrounded residents,

Suggestions from the consulted people

- The project should promote gender awareness, enforce stricter punishments for offenders, and prevent drug trafficking in the workplace,
- Separate accommodations for men and women should be provided,
- The construction companies must collaborate with local authorities in all activities to make a proper management, control and monitoring during construction, and
- The project should conduct gender education at the district to prevent and address gender-based violence.

f. Land acquisition, economic and physical displacement

Concerns

- Conflicts between the project and affected families could emerge, often fuelled by external instigators rather than the families themselves
- Farmers who own land may lose it for farming, which could force them to migrate, heightening their vulnerability to exploitation.

Suggestions from the consulted people

- The project should conduct a preliminary study on land issues before construction is going to be implemented, addressing specific aspects of land impact and conducting evaluations for each affected property,
- The project/construction company must collaborate with local authorities to resolve land-related issues, and compensation should be provided to landowners affected by the project.
- The construction company should submit quarterly monitoring reports on implementation activities to the provincial department to identify and quickly resolve any issues which affect the livelihood of the community people.

g. Cross-cutting risks and impacts

Concerns

- Unequal water distribution among farmers leads to partisanship and disputes, often because farmers do not adhere to water distribution instructions or announcements from authorities,
- The FWUC could not generate income, causing the management of the water being difficult such as having no budget for repair, resulting in improper operation of the system,
- Besides water issues, farmers also struggle with pests, diseases, inadequate labour, lack of capital, limited production technique, flooding, unstable sale price (vegetable and animal) and high agricultural input costs,
- Construction companies might disregard concerns raised by local authorities and communities regarding the actual conditions of the area.
- The construction of the system may cause water shortages downstream of the Stung Krang Ponley area.
- Agricultural production in the Stueng Krang Bat command area is not a potential sector where land is infertile and expensive, and a garment factory is preferable.
- The provincial department lacks budget to support water user conflict resolution,

Suggestions from the consulted people

- A proper handover to local authorities upon project completion should be conducted to avoid quiet handovers,
- Women should be engaged and be promoted as the members of Water User Community to promote water distribution equality regarding water allocation from the system,
- Closed monitoring and support to FWUCs are critical and should be conducted regularly by all levels,
- Water use and maintenance support should be provided including technical and management training, along with problem-solving techniques, to effectively control and manage water distribution,
- Ensure transparent water distribution to prevent disputes by holding meetings to plan water use and distribution, involving the district governor, commune council, and relevant stakeholders,
- Prior to starting irrigation rehabilitation, organize a public forum to gather feedback from residents, disseminate project information to people and stakeholders, and announce the construction period in advance.
- Build more water storages, and reservoirs such as ponds or wells and conduct training on water-saving techniques to adapt to actual water availability.
- Installing and upgrading the damaged sluice gates to improve water distribution efficiency and prevent water loss in agricultural production and irrigation systems.