KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING

MINISTRY OF LAND MANAGEMENT, URBAN PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION (MLMUPC)
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES (MAFF)

LAND ALLOCATION FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT III (LASED III)

Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for Development Support to Titled Indigenous Community (TIC)

The Construction of One Primary School Building (3 Rooms), One Health Post, and Agriculture and Livelihood Support for Demo farm Livestock Activities.

***KROENG Indigenous Community,* Kang Koy Village,**

Pouy Commune, Ou Chum District, Ratanak Kiri Province

Updated on April 8, 2024

Contents

List of Abbreviation and Acronym

CC	Commune Council
CLT	Communal Land Titling
DWG	District Working Group
ECOP	Environment Code of Practice
EOI	Empress of Interest
ES	Environment and Social
ESCP	Environment and Social Commitment Plan
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESHS	Environmental, Social, Health and Safety
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguards
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IC	Indigenous Community
ICC	Indigenous Community Committee
ICLT	Indigenous Community Land Titling
ILO	International Labour Organization
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPCC	Indigenous People Community Committee
LASED	Land Allocation for Social and Economic Development
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOI	Ministry of Interior
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Products
OHS	Occupation, Health, and Safety
PDH	Provincial Department of Health
PDEYS	Provincial Department of Education
PDLMUCC	Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction, and Cadastral
PDRD	Provincial Department of Rural Development
PGRC	Provincial Grievance Redress Committee
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RP	Resettlement Plan

SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
STD	Sexually transmitted diseases
TB	Tuberculosis
TIC	Titled Indigenous Community
TOR	Term of Reference
TBC	To be confirmed

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1. Introduction

1.1 Location/Site Description

1. Kang Koy village is a Kroeng indigenous ethnicity located in Pouy commune, Ou Chum district, Ratanak Kiri province. This village borders on the North by Kan Chheung village, on the South by Kreh village and Ta Nach village, on the East by Mas village, and on the West by Ta Nach village. The demarcation of Kang Koy village is defined by streams, lakes, mountains, roads, and boulders (See Figure 1).

2. The travel distance between the village center and the commune hall is about 4 km with a poor-condition dirt road. However, the village has 240m of concrete road in the middle down hill road. The distance from the commune hall to the district town is about 18.70km with a good DBST road, and from the village to the provincial hall is about 29km.

Figure 1. Kang Koy Geographic Map

3. The Kang Koy village has 38 houses with 72 families and the total population is 245 people, including 118 women (49% of the total population). The people from age 18 years old are 84 people, including 40 women (about 46%). The community has no women head households, and there are three poor households[1] identified as ID Poor level 1, 13 poor households identified as ID Poor level2, and 15 people with disabilities.

[1] ***Poor Households*** *refers to the determination of poor households, their level of poverty, and area poverty rates. The Poverty classification refers to the classification of poverty as Poverty Level 1 (ID poor) and Poverty Level 2. The Procedures for identification of poor households refer to the official procedures of the Ministry of Planning. Relevant ministries and institutions at national and sub-national levels must cooperate with the Ministry of Planning to facilitate and implement identification of poor households.*

Table 1: Number of households, population by age group and beliefs of the ethnic groups[2]

Households	Population			Population by age group				Religion	
	Total	M	F	0 - 5	6-12	13-17	18 +	Main	Others
72	245	127	118	16	32	24	173	Kroeng	Christianity
		52%	48%	6.53%	13.06%	9.80%	70.61%	95%	5%

4. The Kang Koy village has one new wooden village hall and one old wooden meeting hall. This old meeting hall became a primary school with 19 pupils for grade 1, there is no kindergarten school. The old wooden primary school building is located next to the village hall. Literacy and internet use are about 30% and 60% of the total population, respectively. Women's literacy rate and internet use is about 49% for both literacy and internet use. The community practices religious beliefs such as farm pray (Sen Chamkar) and Christianity (3 families) but no rainwater pray. The community also counts on tangible heritage such as spiritual and burial forestlands.

5. There is no health post in the village. Community people have access to health services at a commune health center located about 4km from the village, alternatively, they attend the private clinic services in the provincial town (29 km). The community has been supported so far by non-governmental organizations such as CIDCE, DPA, CIPO, and NTPF. These NGOs were working on clean water supply (underground water well and rainwater tank with metal stand and PVC tank), latrines, awareness raising on public health, chicken raising, fish raising, savings group, and elimination of domestic violence towards women and children.

6. Waste management is still a challenge in rural communities, where the community's households manage their waste through reuse, composting, and selling recycle materials to waste collectors/pickers. Informal waste collectors play a significant role in collecting recyclable materials, such as plastic, paper, and metal, from individual household waste and selling them to recycling businesses. Cambodia's efforts are underway to improve landfill management and develop engineered sanitary landfills that comply with environmental standards.

7. The village has four underground pumping wells (-2 of them have been damaged); three concrete water wells (also 2 of them have been damaged); and two underground water wells (motor pumping) owned by two families in the village season (See table 2). As a result, around 80% of the village population can access clean water for consumption. The village has no spring water (Teuk Chrabp), lake, or dam. The underground water source is significantly used by its population in terms of daily consumption, especially in dry.

Table 2: Community Infrastructure of Kang Koy Village

Description	Type	Unit	Condition	Location
Village Hall	Wooden	1	New	Central of the village
Kindergarten school	No	-	-	-
Primary school	Wooden	1	Partially damaged	Next door to the village hall
Health Post	No	-	-	-
Pumping well	Clean Water	4	Two damaged	In the community
Concrete well	Clean Water	3	Two damaged	In the community

[2] Data from Actual E&S Risk Screening on 12 September, 2023

Underground water tube with motor pump	Clean Water	2	Daily use	Owned by two families
Rainwater tank with metal stand	No	-	-	-
Springwater (Teuk Chrabɒ)	No	-	-	-
Waterfalls	No	-	-	-
Road	soil road	1	Partially damaged, including new concrete road of 240m in the middle of soil road (hilly point)	Connected to National Road No 78-5 to Village Centre

8. Kang Koy village is a hilly area surrounded by cashew plantations, cassava, and forest. The soil in this community, including soil found in the mountains and hills, is red soil (Laban Siek soil) suitable for upland crops, fruit trees, and other industrial crops such as soybean, cassava, cashew, and rubber.

9. The total area of 453.7096 hectares is agricultural land with cashew plantation, cassava, durian, soybean, upland rice, and other cash crops which accounts for 90% of the total area, the other 10% is residential land. Agricultural cultivation has two seasons: a dry season from December to May and a wet season (rainy season) from June to November. Since the establishment of the village, cashew farms have been replaced by cassava, soybean, and upland paddy fields. Each household takes care of storing and selecting their own crop seeds.

10. The community members rely on seasonal rainfall for crop production, and underground water is used for daily consumption. It is observed that climate change has caused a critical shortage of rainwater for the last few years, which leads to a decrease in crop yields. The village's animals include chickens (5 heads x 38 households), no ducks, six cattle (3 cows), 30 boars, and no buffalos.

11. The demarcation of each type of land in the community involves the participation of elders, community committees, relevant authorities, and community members who share a common border on all land types. The total collective land size of Kang Koy TIC is 463.5201 ha, including one parcel of residential land occupied of 3.4240 ha, one parcel of agricultural land with 453.7096 ha, two parcels of shifting agricultural land with 4.0554 ha, one parcel for spiritual forest land of 1.4388ha, and one parcel of burial forest land with 0.8922ha (table 3).

Table 3: Size and Composition of the CLT

Types of Communal Land Titled	Communal Land Titled	
	Number of parcels	Land Size(ha)
1. Residential land area	1	3.4240
2. Agricultural land area	1	453.7096
3. Shifting Cultivation land area	2	4.0554
4. Spiritual Forest land area	1	1.4388
5. Burial Forest land area	1	0.8922
6. Reserve land		
Total	**6**	**463.5201**
Five Community Forestry (5 villages)	**1**	**5,000.00**

1.2 Scope and Activities

12. As mentioned above, there is no primary school building in the community. Only the old wooden community meeting hall is used for the grade 1 classroom. After they/pupils finish grade 1 they must

continue their grade ~~twoin~~two in a neighboring village/community. The health service is also not available in the village/community. Community people have access to health services at a commune health center located about 4 km from the village, or the private clinic services in the provincial town (29 km). Based on the infrastructure needs assessment which defined the community's priority needs, there is need for primary school buildings and health post for installation in the community.

13. Based on the community needs, the proposed sub-projects of the construction of three classroom school, and a health post will be built to meet the community's primary needs of education and health services close to their community. These subprojects are purely located inside the community boundary (communities reserved land). According to the location screening through the community consultation, there is no impact on the community's tangible or intangible cultural sources resulting from sub-project activities. Based on IC demand, these sub-projects resulted from the assessment, consultation, and close engagement with ICs. The screening procedure consists of a two-stage process. First, the screening out of proposed sub-projects that fall under the project's negative list, and second, the screening of potential environmental and social impacts and risks using a sub-project screening format (Annex B).

14. Improving the agricultural sector and people's livelihoods are necessary tasks, especially to reduce people's poverty in the community. In agricultural technology dissemination, plot/field demonstration is the most appropriate method for farmers in the community. The purpose of farmer field schools (FFS) is to improve farmers' skills to empower them to make better decisions. This technique often aims to reduce production inputs such as chemical fertilizers, and pesticide use, promote better farming practices, and boost crop/livestock yields or income.

15. This Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is prepared to identify, manage, and monitor E&S risks and impacts for the following activities:

- **One primary school building construction:** The school building will include climate resilience features such as orienting the school building to maximize natural ventilation and daylight while minimizing exposure to direct sunlight and prevailing winds. Also, the building has operable windows and vents to facilitate natural ventilation and passive cooling; roofing with less heat absorption tiles;~~.~~ rainwater harvesting system to capture and store rainwater for non-potable uses, including irrigation, toilet flushing, and cleaning, choice of paint colors (nothing dark that will absorb heat) and ensure water drains away from the building. It was also discussed among community and school management the risk mitigation measures for the students and teachers. It was agreed that t~~T~~he pupils will study at each teacher's house in this community during the construction, which is about 100m far from the construction area. Also, there is no requirement for additional land acquisition (figure 2).

- **One health post construction:** One health post will be built on the community's reserved land with a consensus agreement from all ICC and IP community members. There is no requirement for additional land acquisition (figure 2).

- **Agriculture and livelihood support:** Before the demonstration process, the group formation of the volunteer farmers will be selected. Volunteer farmers must also have a piece of land to grow crops and a sufficient labor force to manage the field demonstrations such as vegetable production, cassava production, and other crops, while livestock raising, the volunteer farmers must have a piece of land for shelter construction for swine or cattle or cage for local chicken raising. The activities include: (a). livestock demo farm such as pig raising, chicken raising, cow shelter, (b). vegetable demo, including a greenhouse. (c). Aquaculture such as fish ponds. MAFF provides technical support and disseminates various improved agricultural techniques to indigenous groups and people of Kang Koy village.

16. In addition, LASED III-MAFF has already provided and will provide technical support or disseminate the various improved agricultural techniques to indigenous groups and people of Kang Koy village through various agricultural activities. These activities are according to the villagers' demands (Table 9 & 10) in terms of improving their agricultural knowledge and increasing their income generation. The agricultural support activities in this community are described below:

Commented [VR1]: RSA commented/suggested to consider climate change resilience design for the community infrastructure (school building).

This additional sentence is proposed for your consideration. Please check whether this is acceptable and in line with the building design.

Commented [KVRS2R1]: Thanks. We agreed and more added

- **Demonstration Plot Establishment:**

1). Indigenous pig demonstration plot: It has been observed that the indigenous pig has natural features, such as consuming a small number of local available feeds and presenting more tolerance to infectious diseases than the normal pigs. Based on these features, 2 indigenous pig demonstration plots will be established in this village. This will help to disseminate to indigenous people the improved techniques of indigenous pig's production and consequently increase their incomes/ profit in an environmentally sustainable way. The construction of this demonstration plot will be located far from the houses to avoid danger and contamination to the people in the community. In terms of running this type of demonstration, the main installments are 5 adult saws and 1 boar. These pigs will be completely fed by local feed and all of the inputs of the demonstration plot will be brought from non-infectious contaminated areas. Furthermore, this demonstration will be monitored and maintained by Village Animal Health Workers (VAHWs) and it will link very closely to animal producer groups and other IPs through farmer field school and demo training. The most common training for illiterate IPs and farmers of the project is based on practical lessons and farmer to farmer methods which stimulate their discussion and sharing experiences, using appropriate tools, time based, under the technical orientation of IP demo farmer, facilitation of VEW, VAHWs and agricultural officers of PDAFF of target provinces.

2). Cattle Raising (Provision of shelter): An important factor affecting cattle's health is good shelter. Theoretically, good shelter helps to improve the welfare, feed intake, digestibility, and body weight of animals and to protect them from other factors. Most indigenous households of this village like to release their cattle into the forest year-round. The project will demonstrate to the villagers of this village how to raise the cattle with proper shelter, prepare supplements, and provide regular vaccination and deworming. The demonstration plot will be monitored and maintained by Village Animal Health Workers (VAHWs) who will interact with cattle producer groups and other IPs through farmer field school and demo training.

3). Chicken Breeding Demonstration Plot: The local chicken presents some positive features that exotic ones do not have, such as their strong resistance to infection and climate/environmental factors, also their ability to scavenge extracted protein and energy residue. Therefore, breeding local chicken will benefit the chicken breeders and increase their profit. Two chicken breeding demonstration plots will be established in Kang Koy village to train indigenous people how to raise 100 chickens in a 24 sqm shelter with regular supplements and vaccination against infections. This demonstration plot will be monitored and maintained by Village Animal Health Workers (VAHWs). They will also have an interaction with chicken producer groups and other IPs through the farmer field school and demo training.

4). Greenhouse demonstration plot: Greenhouses or Net houses can produce fresh vegetables in all year-round production. Generally, Greenhouses are easy to construct and very tolerant to local weather (climate change) and insects. All the elements to build a greenhouse, such as structure, cover materials, climate-control systems, irrigation, and fertilization equipment, are available. In addition, Kang Koy village presents suitable conditions for the construction of greenhouses. Greenhouse demonstration aims to disseminate techniques such as mulching, water management, and fertilization to improve vegetable production. This demonstration plot stands on a surface of 60 m^2 covered and surrounded by the net. It will be monitored and maintained by Village Extension Workers (VEWs), they will also interact with vegetable production groups and other IPs through farmer field school and demo training.

5). Fish Pond Production Demonstration Plot: Fish is an important food for Cambodians, it provides protein and energy. Fish is found in natural water resources (pond, lakes and rivers). The fish in these natural water resources could survive on natural feed. It has been observed that Kang Koy village also has suitable conditions and status for fish culture, for example, there are several canals or springs where the fish keeper uses the water for their fish pond. Therefore, several fish pond production demonstration plots will be established in this community. This demonstration fish

pond will be located in a 150 m^2 area with the following dimensions: Width:10m x Length:15m x Depth:2 m. It will be surrounded by a net and covered by plastic at its bottom to protect children and animals, as well as water filtration and water saving. The prepared pond needs to be fertilized by animal or green manure and filled with 30 cm level of water from the existing water resources of the village, especially the wells, this level of water needs to be pumped out a week later, then it needs to be refilled and kept quiet at least for another week. 1100 fingerlings (7 fingerlings/m^2 of pond) of various types of fish will be released in the pond. Furthermore, the fish will be fed by the existing natural feeds (Phyto and zooplankton) produced in the pond and a small amount of supplement. However, the fish pond is recommended to pump out and refilled from 2 to 3 time in a cycle of fish production. So, the pond's water requirement will not affect residents' water consumption. In addition, the pump out water and water of the pond is very fertile for the near by home gardens and other crops. This demonstration will be managed by Village Extension Workers (VEWs) and will interact with the community and most farmers through farmer field school and demo training.

6). Rice production demonstration: the demonstration will teach the indigenous people and communities the improved techniques and technologies of rice production to increase farm households' yield and income. In addition, this demonstration plot will compare the yield of an experimental field with the traditional one. The rate of rice growth and yield increment will be presented to villagers through farmer field school and demo training, which VEW will facilitate with the technical support of the Agriculture Development facilitator (ADF).

17. In the proposed agriculture and livelihood support sub-projects, there will be activities related to demonstration (i.e. livestock, aquaculture). These activities will occur at land plots belonging to individual community members. So there are no issues with land acquisition. However, the community members agreeing to conduct demonstrations in their plots of land will be consulted appropriately in advance to understand the terms and requirements of the projects. This includes the fact that they need to cooperate with project staff and agriculture extension workers, to allow them to conduct demonstrations in their plots for the interest of the community as a whole.

2 Stakeholder Engagement

18. The stakeholder engagement describes the assessment of the consultation and engagement outcomes during the entire ICLT Process, stakeholders' identification, stakeholder engagement plan, and environmental and social risks and mitigation measures for the subproject.

2.2 Assessment of Outcomes of the Consultation and Engagement during the entire ICLT Process:

19. The assessment of the outcomes of the consultation and engagement during the entire ICLT process, describes (i) whether the composition of the Indigenous Community Committee (ICC) accommodates its inclusiveness and representativeness, (ii) whether the provision of community internal rule and by-Laws accommodate the interests of different sub-sets of the IC and finally (iii) any remedial actions are required to adjust the composition of the ICC or the provisions of the By-laws and internal rules to enhance inclusion, voice, and access to benefits across different sub-sets of the beneficiary IC (e.g., women-headed HHs, youth, elderly).

Table 4: Due-diligence Assessment of the entire ICLT process

Due diligence Assessment	Members			Comments	
	Total	Male	Female		
Composition of Indigenous Community Council	**5**	**4**	**1**	• With NGO's support the composition of ICC was set up and approved by the Ministry of Interior (MOI) on January 10, 2013, to address social and gender inclusiveness representation. One woman was in charge of the treasury among the five leading positions in the committee. • The composition of ICC falls short of social and gender inclusiveness and representation. Four of the five leading positions in the committee are taken by men. **Mitigation Measures**: • The project will build up the capacity of the ICC and the community, with the support of an NGO, setting-up a new ICC to ensure effective leadership and address social inclusiveness (Table 19) •	
Indigenous Community By-laws for IC and Collective land titles	Do the By-laws and/or the ICLTs provide for equitable access to residential and agricultural land for all IP households.		**Yes**	**No**	The by-laws fall short of accommodating the interests and concerns of the elderly, women, and the weaker members of the IC. **Remedial action** • LASED III should take steps to facilitate a process based on broader community support ~~FPIC principles~~ that would rectify these shortcomings at the start of the LASED III sub-project development. • LASED III will, with the support of an NGO, facilitate the review and adjustment of the ICC and the By-laws to establish an Internal Rule to enhance inclusion, voice, and social and gender representation in the composition of the ICC.
				✓	

2.3 Stakeholders

20. The stakeholder engagement during planning and implementation of development support activities is explained in Table 5 below, including local stakeholders from national level (National LASED-III Project Team) or Sub-National Government Entities such as Provincial Department of Rural Development (PDRD), Provincial Department of Education (PDE), District Working Group (DWG), Commune Council (CC) involved in the implementation of LASED-III at the community level and the beneficiary IC, ICC, facilitating NGO(s).

21. Since the beginning, between late 2021 and early 2022, the community was informed and actively participated (including youth, women, and vulnerable people) in the outreach activities for LASED III, including explaining its purpose and identifying the subprojects (i.e., infrastructure development and agriculture & livelihoods) for the titled indigenous community. The primary purpose of the outreach activity is to disseminate project information and the required selection criteria for providing support such as infrastructure, agriculture, and livelihood subproject development support. As a result of the outreach activity, a community submitted the community consensus request for their required sub-project development through the commune council to the LASED III project. The achieved broader community support ~~FPIC~~ is that the community consensus confirmed the number of sub-project proposals for LASED III funding, including the school building and health post constructions. Then LASED III selected the community that met LASED III selection criteria and the available budget for all 33 titled ICs. After that, LASED III coordinated the topographic survey for detailed design and the ES risk and impact screening/consultation conducted in September 2023 with all stakeholders involved (see table below for more details).

~~21.~~22. Notably, this simple infrastructure (school and health post[3]) will start in this first stage, as mentioned in this ESMP, and then the construction firm under LASED III will study another possible complex infrastructure (road) later. Finally, this final ESMP will be publicly disclosed, including the consultation with Kang Poy IC community representative and incorporating their comments and feedback. The final ESMP will be included in the bidding documents of the sub-projects; after that, the successful contractor shall implement the works following this ESMP.

Table 5: Stakeholders Consultation/Engagement

Type of Stakeholder	Stakeholder interest or role in project planning, implementation, and outcomes	Number of People	Language, Literacy, and Internet Use	Means of Communication / Specific Needs in the Consultation process
LASEDIII-MLMUPC	• Community outreach identified the community's priority needs. • ICC consultation to propose and finalize priority needs of development support. • Lead the consultation and development of the following: ○ Infrastructure Need Assessment	Approx. 30	Khmer, KROENG through a community translator.	• In-person, Phone, Telegram; • Ensure that the SEP provisions are implemented for all outreach activities; • Ensure broader community support ~~FPIC~~ is obtained from IC ; • FGD, community broad meeting; • Identify with IC the needs of basic infrastructure development;

[3] Simple and complex infrastructures: schools and health posts are considered simple, and roads are considered complex. The complex infra~~e~~structure will be designed and supervised by a contracted firm.

Type of Stakeholder	Stakeholder interest or role in project planning, implementation, and outcomes	Number of People	Language, Literacy, and Internet Use	Means of Communication / Specific Needs in the Consultation process
	○ Village Profile ○ Sub-project E&S Risk and Impact Screening and ESMP. ○ School and health post observations.			• Undertake E&S Risk and Impact screening and ESMP consultation with the mitigation measures; • Lead in topographical survey for proposed school and health post-construction (Infrastructure Team).
LASEDIII-MAFF	• Outreach Activities • Beneficiary Profile • Livelihood development support	Approx. 20	Khmer, KROENG through: Elders' translation & Physical meeting	• Ensure that the SEP provisions are implemented for all outreach activities; • To identify the needs of basic infrastructure development; • Ensure broader community support ~~FPIC~~ obtained from IC, and • Undertake FGD with IC
PDMLMUCC	• Sub-National Project Executive Agency • Coordination between project's partner for physical study, planning, monitoring and reporting; • Monitoring and Reporting, and • GRM Implementing for sub-project contract	30	Khmer, KROENG through: Elders' translation & Physical meeting	• In-person, Phone, Telegram • Topographical survey for proposed school and health post building construction; • Monitoring and Reporting the sub-project contract implementation, and • Reporting of GRM Compliant
PDEYS	• Provide consultation and planning for required technical specifications; • Participate in the school building physical study and • Monitoring the construction	2	Khmer, KROENG through: Elders' translation & Physical meeting	• In-person, Phone, Telegram • Commune meeting • Participated in a topographical survey • Involved in the detailed design of the school
PDH	• Provide consultation and planning for required technical specifications; • Participate in the health post buildings' physical study, and • Monitoring the construction	2	Khmer, KROENG through: Elders' translation & Physical meeting	• In-person, Phone, Telegram • Commune meeting • Involved in the detailed design of health post building. • Resource planning for this new health post

Commented [SE3]: Will PDEYS appoint/assign sufficient teachers for the newly built school?

Commented [KVRS4R3]: Thanks. This is based on the actual need of the community through the outreach and the Infrastructure need assessement (INA), then according to INA, Project also discussed and confirmed with the head of Provicial department of education for the plan of allocation of resources for this new school after construction.

Commented [SVG5]: Not all of these acronyms are in the table of abbreviations. In any case, it is good to spell out.

Commented [KVRS6R5]: Thanks, we added more of "PDEYS" in the table above.

Commented [SE7]: Any assurance that there are health staff to be appointed and work in the health post?

Commented [SVG8R7]: I had the same question

Commented [KVRS9R7]: Thanks. According to INA, the proposed health post have been discussed and confirmed from the head of provincial department of health for the plan of allocation resource to this health post after construction.

Type of Stakeholder	Stakeholder interest or role in project planning, implementation, and outcomes	Number of People	Language, Literacy, and Internet Use	Means of Communication / Specific Needs in the Consultation process
DWG	• Participate in selecting and planning community school and health post buildings. • Monitoring and Reporting	5	Khmer, KROENG through: Elders' translation & Physical meeting	• In-person, phone, telegram; • E&S risk and impact consulting; • GRM implementing, coordinating and reporting, and • Monitoring the sub-project construction in the community.
CC	• Participate in selecting and planning community school and health post building construction and agriculture and livelihood support; • Provincial grievance redress committee (PGRC) member and • Monitoring and reporting	3	Khmer, KROENG through: Elders' translation & Physical meeting	• In-person, phone, telegram • E&S risk and impact consulting • GRM Implementing, coordinating, and reporting. • Monitoring the sub-project construction in the community.
ICC	• Broader Community Support~~FPIC~~ • Participate in selecting and planning community school and health post buildings, and agriculture and livelihood support. • Provincial Grievance Redress Committee (PGRC) member. • Monitoring the sub-project	13	Khmer, KROENG through: Elders' translation & Physical meeting	• In-person, Phone, Telegram • E&S risk and impact consulting • Provide FPIC to sub-project activities • GRM implementing, coordinating and reporting. • Participating in monitoring the sub-project construction in the community. • Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of the school and health post buildings after construction.

2.4 Stakeholder Engagement Plan

~~22.~~23. The stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) matrix in Table 6 below describes the consultation activities in terms of information to be disclosed, means of disclosure, timing and expected outcome of the processes of (a) the E&S Risk Screening Site, (b) physical study and design (c) procurement and contracting, (d) monitoring at the start and during construction and finally (e) operation and maintenance. It includes local stakeholders from the beneficiary IC (e.g., beneficiary ICC members, traditional authorities, community members including women, youth, elders, as well as any adversely affected groups), facilitating project actors such as NGO(s), and national or sub-national government entities. It also indicates the **lead agency** highlighted in bold and underline.

Table 6: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Process Steps regarding Consultations on Selection and Risk Screening of Development Support	Timing	Stakeholders	Information to Be Disclosed	Means of Disclosure	Consultation Activities	Expected Outcome of Consultation
2.4.1The ES risk screening and mitigation measures	Sep-2023 (Completed)	• **MLMUPC** PDRD, DWG • Commune Council (CC), Indigenous Community Committee (ICC), Village Chief, Indigenous Community (ICs)	• Project leaflets • Project GRM	• Community broad meeting.	• Community outreach identified the community's priority needs. • ICC meeting to propose priority needs of development support.	• Achieved broader community support ~~FPIC~~ through a~~the~~ meaningful consultation process on the sub-project activities development. The achieved broader community support ~~FPIC~~ is that community reached consensus and confirmed the number of sub-project proposals for LASED III: funding the school and health post buildings to improve the education and health
	Sep-2023 (Completed)	• **MLUPC Infra** – PDRD, DWG, CC, ICC.	• Community priority needs	• Commune meeting • PDEYS & PDH meeting	• Meeting to finalize the priority needs	
	Sep-2023 (Completed)	• **MLMUPC ESS**, PDRD, DWG, CC, ICC	• Community hotspot map. • Community priority needs	• Commune meeting • Community meeting	• ES sub-project screening	

Process Steps regarding Consultations on Selection and Risk Screening of Development Support	Timing	Stakeholders	Information to Be Disclosed	Means of Disclosure	Consultation Activities	Expected Outcome of Consultation
						services in the community. • Developed the sub-project ESMP.
	Sep-2023 (Completed)	• **MLMUPC ESS**, PDRD, DWG • CC, ICC, Village Chief • ICs	• Hotspot map • School building construction • Health post construction.	• School building (5 rooms) • Health Post • ES screening format.	• School and health post-construction locations were observed by community representatives (ICC, Village Chief).	
2.4.2 Physical study and Design (school & health post buildings)	Sep-2023 (Completed)	• **LASED III-Infra team,** PDRD, DWG • CC, ICC • ICs	Result of physical study report.	• FGD • Field survey format notes.	• ICC Meeting • Topographic survey for school and health post.	• Report the result of the physical study regarding the land status for the proposed school and health post building. • If access to land affects Indigenous Communities (IC), verify Free, Prior, and Informed Consent. • School and health post buildings are designed to follow the required specifications and E&S risk mitigation measures.

Process Steps regarding Consultations on Selection and Risk Screening of Development Support	Timing	Stakeholders	Information to Be Disclosed	Means of Disclosure	Consultation Activities	Expected Outcome of Consultation
						• Building construction follows the required specifications and Environmental Code of Conduct (ECOP) of the ESMF in Appendix 7. • Update ESMP.
2.4.3 Procurement and contracting (School + Health Post)	**Nov 2023 - Apr 2024** • Contract with successful firm	• **MLMUPC Procurement Unit** • Infrastructure Unit • ESS Unit • Success Candidate/firm	• Procurement Process and ToR • OHS is integrated into the tender document • ESHS specification is integrated in work contract document • Location-specific ESMP	• Announcement for Expressions of Interest (EOI) • Working on contracting documents	• Develop the term of reference (TOR) and firm contract.	• Select firms and sign contract documents with the firm or contractor. • Before the contractors(s) start work, all land acquisition issues and associated compensation (or voluntary donation agreements) must be finalized.
2.4.4At the start of construction	**May 2024**	• **LASED III - PDMLMUPCC** • PDRD	• Raising awareness of OHS, ESHS,	Extension training reports	• FGD and Individual interviews with contracted workers	• Confirmed commencement of the construction.

Process Steps regarding Consultations on Selection and Risk Screening of Development Support	Timing	Stakeholders	Information to Be Disclosed	Means of Disclosure	Consultation Activities	Expected Outcome of Consultation
		• DWG, CC • ICC, IC • Workers	CHS, Project GRM and GRM among contracted workers.			
2.4.5 During construction monitoring (School +Health Post)	**Mar-Aug 2024**	• **LASED III - PDMLMUPCC** • PDRD, • DWG, CC • ICC, IC • Workers • Contractor	• Health and Safety Plan of the construction site.	• Site visit report/ ESMP monitoring report • GRM reports/records	• Site Inspection • Interview of contracted workers and ICs	• ESMP implementation from a contractor • Corrected action for OHS, ESHS, • GRM solutions • Reporting
2.4.6 Operation & Maintenance (O&M)	**Post Construction**	• CC • ICC • O & M community committees • PDRD	• Hand over to mandate agencies for construction and building	• Certificate of handing over construction • Handing over the ceremony. • List of O & M community committees.	• Hand over ceremony of construction building. • Letter/certificate of handing over. • Checklist of E&S compliance	• The community receives primary school and health posts, the children in the village can access education, and people in the village also have access to healthcare services; • Sustainability use of Primary School and health post. • School and health post-maintenance are

Process Steps regarding Consultations on Selection and Risk Screening of Development Support	Timing	Stakeholders	Information to Be Disclosed	Means of Disclosure	Consultation Activities	Expected Outcome of Consultation
						integrated into the commune investment plan (CIP).

Figure 2: E&S Consultation for Infra. and Livelihoods sub-project support in Kang KPoy Village

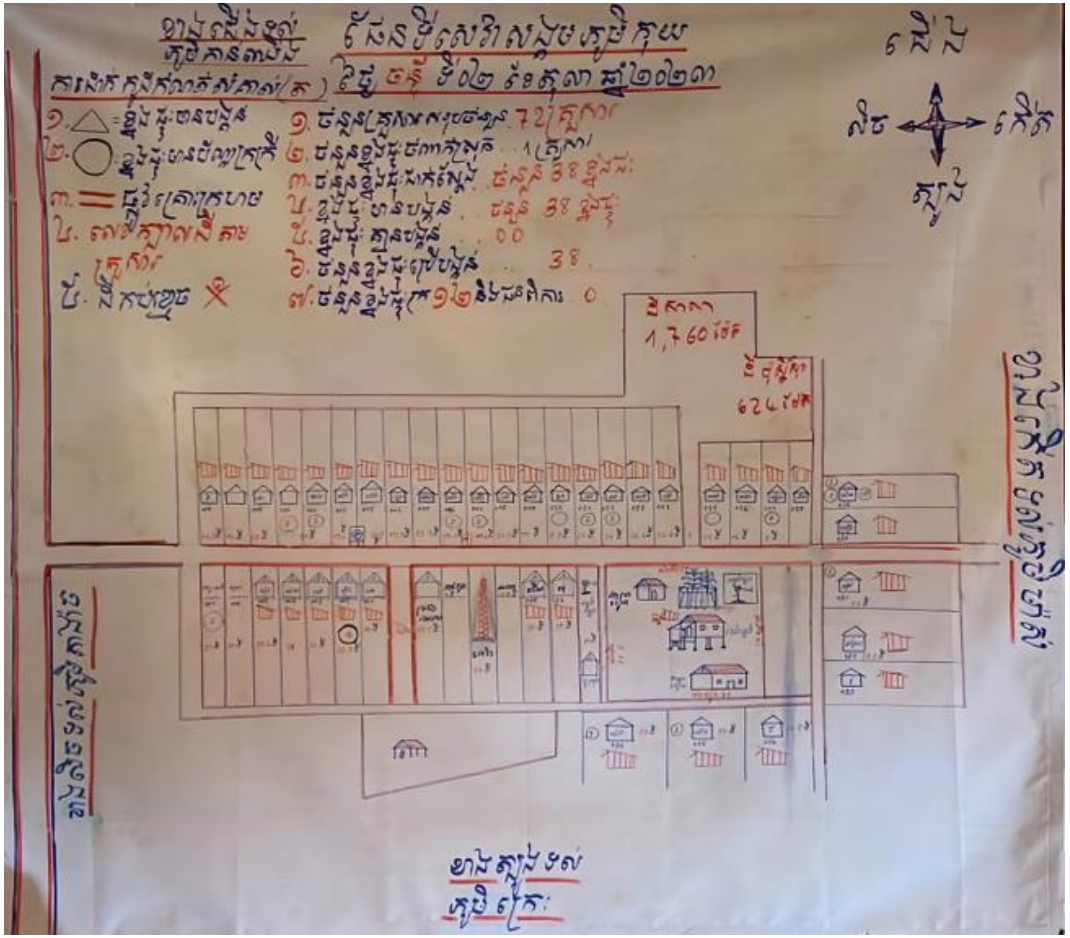
E&S Consultation for Infra. and Livelihoods sub-project support

Community reserved land for school building

School kids using the old community hall as a classroom (only grade 1 availability).

School and Health Post Site Identification and Measurement.

Figure 3: Kang Koy's social service hand-drawn sketch by the community



3. E&S Risks and Mitigation Measures

~~23.~~24. The table below explains the E&S risk level of impact probability, mitigation measures, institutional responsibility and stakeholder engagement associated with all steps of the sub-project planned at Kang Koy villages, including one primary school building and one health post building. The mitigation measures~~y~~ include, but they are not limited to, training of all workers on a) occupational, health and safety (OHS) and community health and safety (CHS) measures; b) code of conduct; c) labor rights; d) emergency preparedness and response; e) grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for project workers.

3.1. Building Construction: Primary School Construction (One building with three classrooms)

25. This proposed school building with three classrooms will be built in the existing school complex/compound within the existing old wooden school of Kang Koy Primary School, Kang Koy Community. In the construction stage, the pupils will study at each teacher's house, which are located~~is~~ about 100m far from the construction area.

26. The old wooden school buildings will be removed before the construction of the new school, the removal is the responsibility of the contractor. The materials removed from the old school buildings will be temporarily stored in a suitable location at the school compound (The school compound is large enough to temporarily store the construction materials and the materials removed from the old school buildings in the western site). The contractor will ensure that the site is accessible, secured, and does not pose risks to people or the environment. Construction materials (especially wood) will be recycled and/or reused for other purposes. Wood waste, such as small wood scraps, old wood, and decay can be composted along with other organic materials. The rest of waste that cannot be reused, recycled, or used for composting, may be disposed of in an available dumpsite approved by the local environmental agency.

27. This proposed building construction has no requirement for additional land. However, the risks to school kids and teachers, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), Labor and Working Conditions (LWC), Community, Health and Safety (CHS), and Environment and Natural Resources during construction will be mitigated in the table below:

Table 7: Primary School Construction - Risk Mitigation Measures

Description of Risk associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact[4]				Probability				Risk Mitigation Measures and Instruments	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
3.1.1 Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)											
a) Risk of failing when working at a height				✓				✓	i. Wear proper PPE when working at height ii. Fall-preventing devices such as harnesses, safety belt	Contractor	Construction stage

[4] Level of Impact, H=High, S=Severe, M=Moderate, L=Low

Commented [SVG10]: I don't see community health and safety risks listed in terms of fencing the site especially any excavations and putting signage to keep children and all residents away from the active construction site.

There could also be risk (maybe low) of disease spread from outside workers.

Commented [KVRS11R10]: Thanks. We added in the table below as per comment. (3.1.3)

Description of Risk associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact[4]				Probability				Risk Mitigation Measures and Instruments	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
									iii. Provide/Install necessary guardrail		
b) Accidents of moving vehicles				✓				✓	i. A spotter and flagman will be provided to each moving equipment operator to guide the vehicle movement. ii. The Operator will receive relevant safety equipment and training by a contractor. iii. All construction vehicles shall be equipped -with proper lighting and warning system.	Contractor	Construction stage
c) Lack of PPE will increase the risk of workers' exposure to construction hazards.			✓				✓		i. The contractor shall provide relevant PPE to all workers. ii. All workers must use PPE at the construction site. iii. Workers must maintain the PPE.	Contractor Workers	Construction stage
d) Risk of injury while operating machinery			✓					✓	i. The contractor needs to provide training in machinery and equipment operation. ii. Wear proper PPE before any operation of machinery/equipment iii. Daily morning toolbox must be carried out before commencement of work.	Contractor Workers	Contractor Workers
3.1.2 Labor and Working Conditions											
a) Risk of using child labor				✓				✓	i. The contractor shall follow a contract agreement prohibiting child labor at the construction site.	Contractor	Before and during construction stage

Description of Risk associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact[4]				Probability				Risk Mitigation Measures and Instruments	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
									ii. Age verification must be conducted before contracting and employing the worker (attachment of legal document: ID card, birth certificate, etc.). iii. Employment of workers from within the community. iv. Contractor to attend training regarding labour law and working conditions (LWC).		
b) Risk of unfair treatment/ discrimination				✓				✓	i. Ensure workers know their rights and are able to submit a grievance through the Project Worker Grievance Mechanism. ii. Contractor must attend training regarding labour and working conditions (LWC).	Contractor	Before and during construction stage
c) Risk of GBV/SEA/SH								✓	i. Ensure that workers and contractor sign the code of conduct. ii. Endeavour to employ workers from within the community so the risk of GBV/SEA/SH is low. iii. Design and deliver GBV/SEA/SH awareness training to workers, broader community, including~~and~~ school teachers and~~,~~ school children.	Contractor	Construction stage
3.1.3 Community, Health and Safety (CHS)											
a) Risk of Accident from construction related activities.				✓				✓	i. Consultation with the community about the construction before the commencement of work.	Contractor	Construction Stage

Description of Risk associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact[4]				Probability				Risk Mitigation Measures and Instruments	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
									ii. Traffic management (including speed limit, traffic control, traffic signs, road bumper, safe access/crossing for pedestrian). iii. Assign safety officer iv.		
b) Risk of communicable diseases				✓				✓	i. Report any occurrence of any communicable diseases among the workforce (STD, HIV/AIDS, TB, malaria, and Hepatitis B and C) and set up a disease prevention program if needed. iv. Conduct community awareness	Contractor	Before the start of construction/ during construction
c) Risk of conflict between outside workers and community				✓				✓	i. Workers have to comply with code of conduct. ii. Cooperate with the relevant local authority.	Contractor Workers	Construction stage
3.1.4 Environment and Natural Resource											
a) Risk of pollution, Noise and vibration impact at the construction sites and from construction traffic				✓				✓	i. Limit the hours of operation for specific equipment or operations (typically between 11 am – 1 pm). Avoid machinery/equipment movement at night (such as trucks).	Contractor	Construction stage
b) Dust emissions (especially in dry conditions)				✓				✓	i. Dust suppression at the construction site (i.e., water hosing) ii. Cover truck loads with canvas to avoid dust blowing. iii. Enforce vehicle speed limits (max 20km/h)	Contractor	Construction stage

Description of Risk associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact[4]				Probability				Risk Mitigation Measures and Instruments	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
c) Environmental contamination/ spills				✓				✓	i. Ensure appropriate and safe storage of hazardous material or contaminants (including second contaminants and maintenance) such as fuels, construction materials, and wastes. ii. Ensure immediate cleaning of any spills and remediation of contaminated areas. iii. Provide absorbent and intervention materials in sufficient quantities and at appropriate locations for intervention in case of leakages/spills	Contractor	Construction stage
d) Generation of Waste during site clearance			✓					✓	~~i.~~ The wood and other construction materials coming from the old schools will be temporarily and securely stored at project site. Waste~~s~~ will be recycled, reused, and composted. The rest of waste~~s~~ will be disposed at approved dumpsite. ~~Waste handling procedure (including stockpiling and disposal).~~	Contractor	Construction and Post construction stage
e) Generation of Construction Waste.			✓					✓	~~i. Development of a waste management plan~~ i. ~~Waste management (including waste separation, recycling, and proper disposal).~~	Contractor	Construction and Post construction stage

Description of Risk associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact[4]				Probability				Risk Mitigation Measures and Instruments	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
									ii. Provide litter bins, containers, and recycling systems for waste at all places of work; ~~ii.~~iii. There shall be no burning, burial, or disposal of hazardous waste on site; and		

3.2 Building Construction: Health Post Construction

~~24.~~28. As stated in section 1.2, the proposed health post will be built on the community reserved land with the~~a~~ consensus of all ICC and representatives of the IP community members. This activity will not impact on land acquisition or harm the spirit and burial forest in this community. However, the risks of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), Labor and Working Conditions (LWC), Community, Health and Safety (CHS), and Environment and Natural Resources during construction will be mitigated in the table below:

Table 8: Health-Post Construction - Risk Mitigation Measures

Description of Risk associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact[5]				Probability				Risk Mitigation Measures and Instruments	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
3.2.1 Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)											
a. Risk of falling when working at a height				✓				✓	i. Wear proper PPE when working at a height ii. Fall-preventing devices such as harnesses, safety belt iii. Provide/Install necessary guardrail	Contractor	Construction stage
b. Accidents of moving vehicles				✓				✓	i. Each moving equipment operator will provide a spotter	Contractor	Construction stage

[5] Level of Impact, H=High, S=Severe, M=Moderate, L=Low

Description of Risk associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact[5]				Probability				Risk Mitigation Measures and Instruments	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
									and flagman to guide the vehicle's movement. ii. The Operator will receive relevant safety equipment and training from a contractor. iii. All construction vehicles shall be equipped with proper lighting and warning systems.		
c. Lack of PPE will increase the risk of workers exposure to construction hazards			✓				✓		i. The contractor shall provide relevant PPE to all workers. ii. All workers must use PPE at the construction site. iii. Workers must maintain the PPE.	Contractor Workers	Construction stage
d. Risk of injury for machinery operation			✓					✓	i. The contractor needs to provide training in machinery and equipment operation. ii. Wear proper PPE before any operation of machinery/equipment iii. Daily morning toolbox must be carried out before the commencement of work.	Contractor Workers	Contractor Workers
3.2.2 Labor and Working Conditions											
a) Risk of Using child labor				✓				✓	i. The contractor shall follow a contract agreement prohibiting child labor at the construction site. ii. Verification of age before contracting and employment of	Contractor	Construction stage

Description of Risk associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact[5]				Probability				Risk Mitigation Measures and Instruments	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
									worker (attachment of legal document: ID card, birth certificate, etc.). iii. Contractor to attend training regarding labour law and working conditions(LWC).		
b) Risk of unfair treatment/ discrimination				✓				✓	i. Ensure workers are informed of their rights to submit a grievance through the Project Worker Grievance Mechanism.	Contractor	Construction stage
c) Risk of GBV/SEA/SH				✓				✓	i. Awareness t~~T~~raining before construction to workers, stakeholders, ~~and~~ the local community including school teachers and children on the risks of GBV/SEA/SH. ii. Ensure that workers sign the code of conduct. iii. Manager's code of conduct will be properly implemented (including GBV/SEA/SH). iv. Endeavor to employ workers from within the community so the risk of GBV/SEA/SH is low	Contractor	Construction stage
3.2.3 Community, Health and Safety (CHS)											
a) Risk of Accident from construction related activities.				✓				✓	i. Consultation with the community about the construction before the commencement of work. ii. Traffic management (including speed limit, traffic control,	Contractor	Construction Stage

Description of Risk associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact[5]				Probability				Risk Mitigation Measures and Instruments	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
									traffic signs, road bumper, safe access/crossing for pedestrian). ~~i.~~iii. Assign safety officer		
b) Risk of communicable diseases				✓				✓	i. Report any occurrence of any communicable diseases among the workforce (STD, HIV/AIDS, TB, malaria, and Hepatitis B and C) and set up a disease prevention program if needed. ii. Conduct community awareness	Contractor	Before the start of construction/ during construction
c) Risk of conflict between outside workers and community				✓				✓	i. Workers have to comply with code of conduct. Cooperate with the relevant local authority.	Contractor Workers	Construction stage
3.2.4 Environment and Natural Resource											
a) Risk of pollution, Noise and vibration impact at the construction sites and from construction traffic				✓				✓	i. Limit the hours of operation for specific equipment or operations (typically between 11 am – 1 pm). Avoid machinery equipment movement at night. (such as trucks)	Contractor	Construction stage
b) Dust emissions (especially in dry conditions)				✓				✓	i. Dust suppression at the construction site (i.e.water hosing). ii. Cover truck loads with canvas to avoid dust blowing. iii. Enforce vehicle speed limits (max 20km/h)	Contractor	Construction stage
c) Environmental contamination/ spills				✓				✓	i. Ensure proper and safe storage of hazardous material or contaminants (including second	Contractor	Construction stage

Description of Risk associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact[5]				Probability				Risk Mitigation Measures and Instruments	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
									contaminants and maintenance) such as fuels, construction materials, and waste. Provide absorbent and intervention materials in sufficient quantities and at appropriate locations for intervention in case of leakages/spills. ii. Ensure immediate cleaning of any spills and remediation of contaminated areas		
d) Generation of Waste during site clearance			✓					✓	i. Waste handling procedure (including stockpiling and disposal).	Contractor	Construction and Post construction stage
e) Generation of Construction Waste.			✓					✓	i. Development of waste management plan ii. Waste management (including waste separation, recycling and proper disposal).	Contractor	Construction and Post construction stage

Figure 4: Planned School and Health Post Construction Location in Kang KPoy Village (There is no impact or land acquisition or any form of compensation).

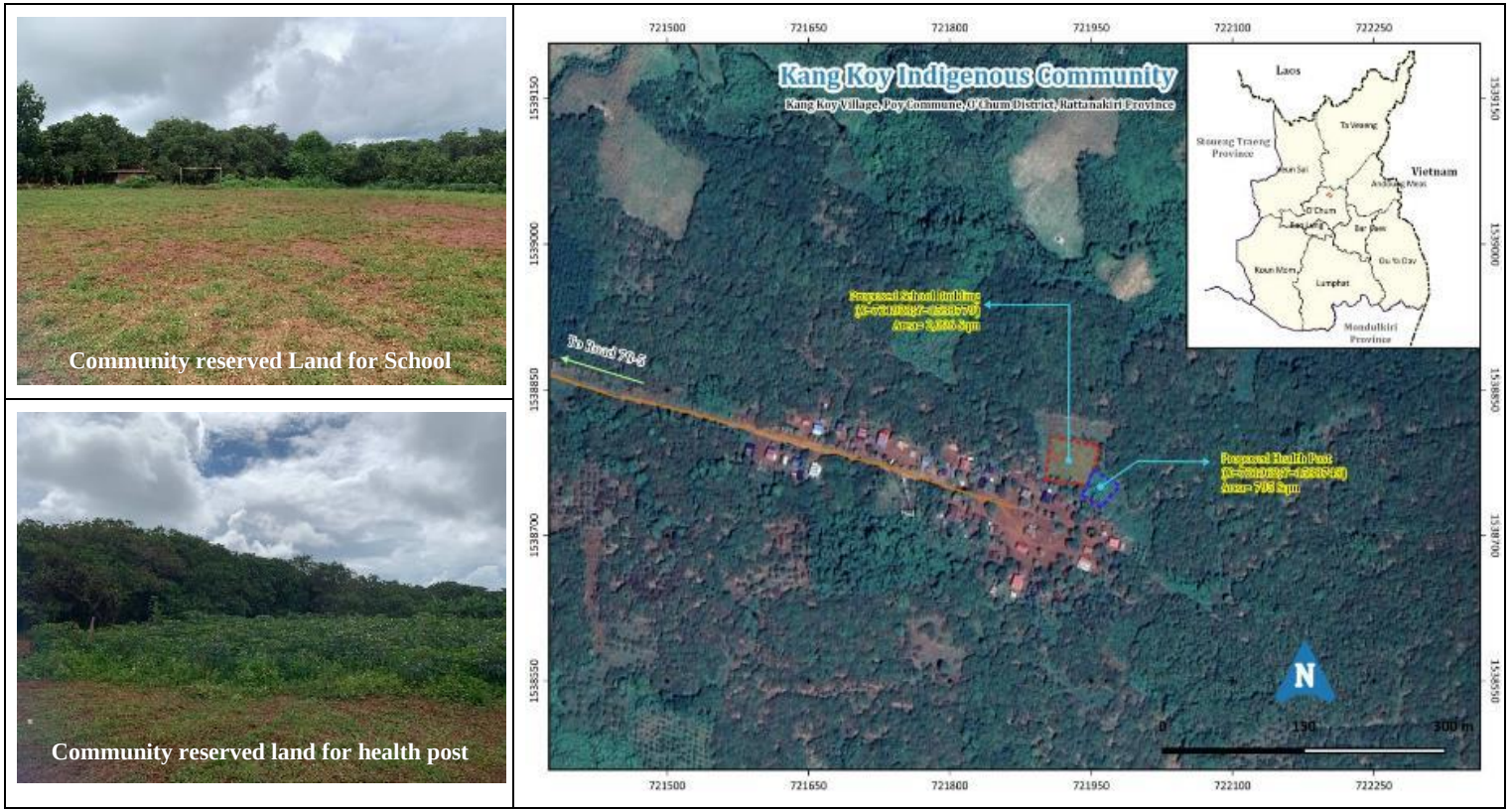
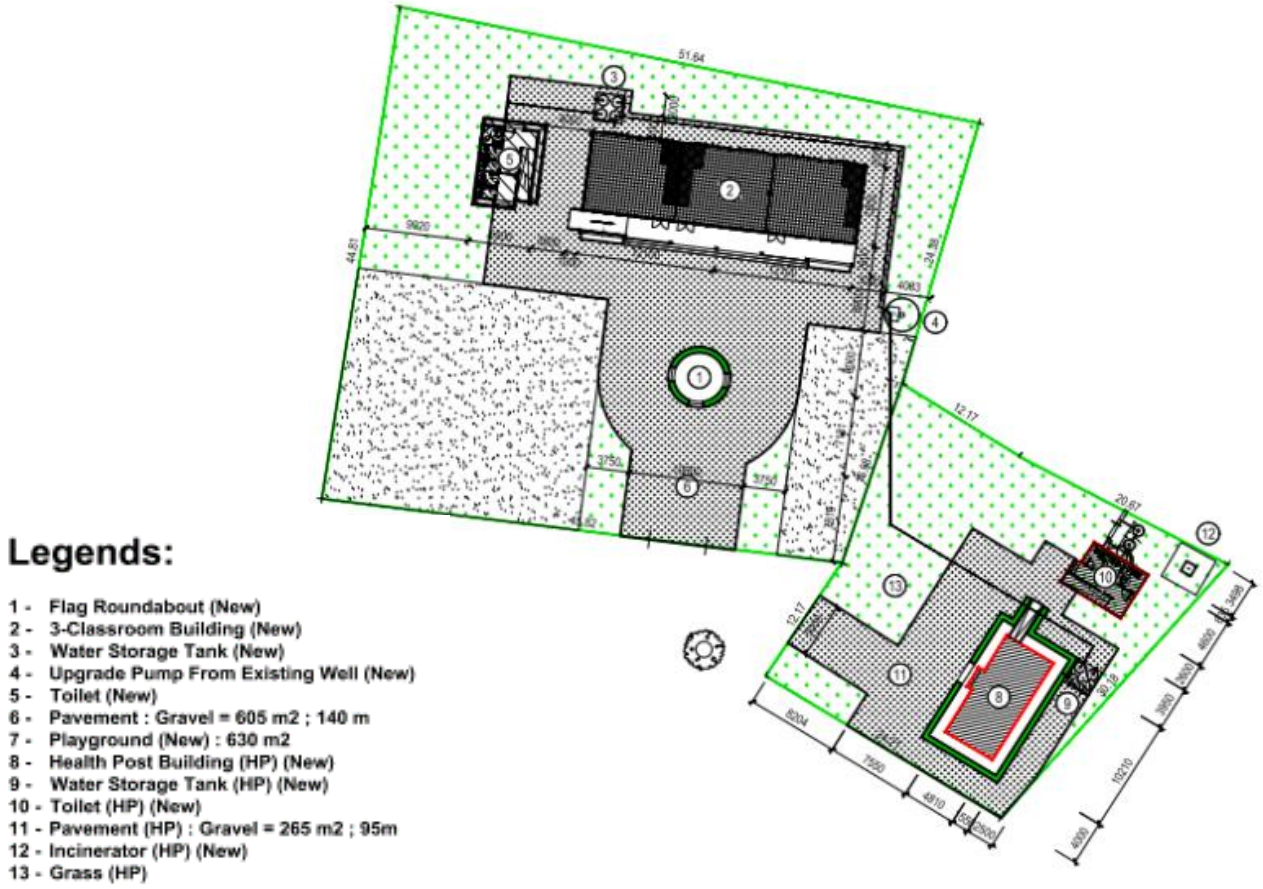


Figure 5: Master Plan for School and Health Post Construction under LASED III Finance Support in Kang K~~P~~oy Village



3.3. Agriculture and livelihood support

~~25.~~29. The proposed sub-projects below support agriculture and livelihood and are related to demonstration activities (i.e. livestock, aquaculture). It is noted that the project will not introduce any alien or non-native species impacting biodiversity in the area. Also, the project will introduce the Cambodia Agriculture Good Practise (CamGAP) to the community, including an awareness program on integrated pest management and using natural fertilizers. These activities will occur at land plots belonging to individual community members. So there are no issues with land acquisition. However, the community members agreeing to conduct demonstrations will be meaningfully consulted in advance to understand the terms and requirements of the projects. For example, they will need to cooperate with project staff, including agriculture extension workers, to allow them to conduct demonstrations at the sites for community interest. The risks related to agriculture and livelihood support activities will be mitigated as in the table below:

Table 9: Agriculture and Livelihood Support-Risk Mitigation Measures

Description of Risks associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact[6]				Probability				Risk Mitigation Measures and Instruments	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
3.3.1 Risk of using pesticides on the demo farm/vegetables and Chemical fertilizer.				✓				✓	i. Awareness raising, including pesticide and herbicide reduction. ii. Wear necessary PPE during implementation iii. Use sustainable agricultural practices/approaches/technologies (e.g., Agroforestry Practices, Polycultures, and Crop rotation, Integrated Pest Management (encouraging the predators of crop-eating pest insects such as birds and bats, etc.) iv. Reduce usage of pesticides and promote integrated pest management approaches recommended by the national	LASED III-MAFF Farmers	Throughout the project implementation

[6] Level of Impact, H=High, S=Severe, M=Moderate, L=Low

Description of Risks associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact[6]				Probability				Risk Mitigation Measures and Instruments	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
									regulations（apply the existing Cambodia GAP).		
3.3.2 Risk of soil fertility reduction and erosion.				✓				✓	Reduce top-soil losses from erosion and the reduction in soil fertility (Cover Crops and Mulches establishing leguminous ground cover and applying plant residues), Grass Barriers (planting grass in strips along the contour lines, etc.)	LASED III-MAFF	Throughout the project implementation
3.3.3 Insufficient water use for farming and fish ponds.				✓				✓	i. Implement water-saving irrigation techniques such as drip irrigation, micro-irrigation, and rainwater harvesting to optimize water use efficiency in agriculture. ii. Promote the cultivation of drought-resistant or drought-tolerant crop varieties suited to local water conditions. iii. For fish ponds, feed fish appropriate amounts of high-quality feed at regular intervals, avoiding overfeeding and excess feed accumulation, which can lead to poor water quality and increased water exchange requirements. iv. Implement efficient feeding practices to minimize feed	LASED III-MAFF Community Farmers	Throughout the project implementation

Description of Risks associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact[6]				Probability				Risk Mitigation Measures and Instruments	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
									waste and nutrient loading in the pond.		
3.3.4 Risk of agricultural waste				✓				✓	i. Reduce, recycle, and reuse agricultural waste (natural, animal, and plant waste). ii. Recycling facilities for agricultural waste, including non-biodegradable materials. iii. Train farmers on proper waste segregation and disposal practices.	LASED III-MAFF Community Farmers	Throughout the project implementation
3.3.5 Risk of invasive species				✓				✓	i. Avoid the introduction of invasive species.	LASED III-MAFF	Throughout the project implementation

Table 10: Risk related to Demo farm Livestock Activities

Description of Risks associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact[7]				Probability				Risk Mitigation Measures and Instruments	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
3.3.6 Risks to community health and safety from activities related to Demo farm/livestock.			✓					✓	i. Fence off water bodies from grazing animals. ii. Regularly collect and store manure properly for composting and later application to fields to reduce noxious odours and limit the spread of pathogens.	LASED III - MAFF	Throughout the project implementation

[7] Level of Impact, H=High, S=Severe, M=Moderate, L=Low

Description of Risks associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact[7]				Probability				Risk Mitigation Measures and Instruments	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
									iii. Regular cleaning of livestock sheds and feeding pens. iv. Promote efficient storage, handling, and use of feed by maintaining records of feed purchases and livestock feed use. v. Use covered or protected feeders to prevent feed from exposure to rain and wind. vi. Consider mixing waste feed with other recyclable materials destined for use as fertilizer, or else consider incineration or land disposal options. vii. Grind feed to increase utilization efficiency by the animals, allowing the use of less feed and thereby reducing the amount of manure generated (as well as increasing the production efficiency) viii. Ensure production and manure storage facilities are constructed to prevent urine and manure contamination of surface water and groundwater (e.g. use concrete floors, collect liquid effluent from pens, and use roof gutters on		

Description of Risks associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact[7]				Probability				Risk Mitigation Measures and Instruments	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
									buildings to collect and divert clean stormwater) ix. Control the temperature, humidity, and other environmental factors of manure storage to reduce methane and nitrous oxide emissions. This may involve the use of closed storage tanks, or maintaining the integrity of the crust on open manure storage ponds/lagoons x. Keep waste as dry as possible by scraping wastes instead of, or in addition, to flushing with water to remove waste; xi. Locate manure stacks and urine away from household areas, water bodies, floodplains, wellhead fields; or other sensitive habitats xii. Regularly collect and store manure for composting and later application to fields to reduce noxious odor and to limit the spread of pathogens. xiii. Conduct manure spread only as part of well-planned strategy that considers potential risks to health and the environmental due to the presence of		

Description of Risks associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact[7]				Probability				Risk Mitigation Measures and Instruments	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
									chemical and biological agents as well as nutrient balance in an agricultural setting. Ensure that manure is applied to agricultural land only during periods that are appropriate for its use as plant nutrient (generally just before the start of the growing season) xiv. Regular cleaning of livestock sheds and feeding pens. xv. Reduce the amount of water used during cleaning (e.g. by using high-pressure, low-flow nozzles) xvi. Improve the productivity and efficiency of livestock production (thus lowering the methane emissions per unit of livestock) through improvements in nutrition and genetics, use mechanical controls (e.g. traps, barriers, light, and sound) to kill, relocate, or repel pests. xvii. Consider covering manure piles with geotextiles (which allow water to enter the pile and maintain composting activity) to reduce fly populations. xviii. Use predators to control pests. Protect natural enemies of pests		

Description of Risks associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact[7]				Probability				Risk Mitigation Measures and Instruments	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
									by providing a favorable habitat (e.g. bushes for nesting sites and other indigenous vegetation) that can house pest predators. xix. Reduce mortalities through proper animal care and disease prevention xx. Any sick or injured animals should be treated or cared for to alleviate pain and distress as soon as practically possible, including being isolated or humanely destroyed if necessary. xxi. MAFF needs to strengthen the animal health system by implementing comprehensive disease prevention and control measures, including vaccination programs, biosecurity protocols, and disease surveillance. xxii. Animals should be confirmed dead before disposal, and any still alive should be euthanized immediately. Dead animals should be removed promptly and disposed of appropriately.		

Description of Risks associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact[7]				Probability				Risk Mitigation Measures and Instruments	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
									xxiii. Identify and contain sick animals and develop containment and cully procedures for adequate removal and disposal of dead animals in accordance with the guidance from the national regulation.		
3.3.7 Risk related to small fishpond (10m x15mx2m) including drowning risk to children and over application of fertilizer.				✓				✓	i. Avoid areas with unsuitable soil properties such as saline soil, insufficient clay content, ii. Fencing around the pond to protect children from entering. iii. Contractor to provide information to the community on the risks of drowning and how to avoid it. iv. The pond wall must have a proper gentle slope which enables the pond to be filled and drained under natural gravity. If the slope is too steep, it is more prone to the effects of landslides. v. Prevent over-application of fertilizers by adequate planning on the rate and mode of application to maximize utilization, taking into account predicted consumption rates	**Contractor** LASED III	Construction & Implementation stage

Description of Risks associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact[7]				Probability				Risk Mitigation Measures and Instruments	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
									vi. Increase efficiency of application and dispersion through practices such as dilution of fertilizers before application. vii. Avoid using fertilizers containing ammonia or ammonium in water with a PH of 8 or above to avoid the formation of toxic unionized ammonia. viii. Prevent pond effluent from entering surrounding water bodies through (a) recycling pond water to be used to cultivate several crop rotations of certain species (e.g., catfish, etc.); and (b) ensuring that the height of pond embankments is adequate to prevent loss of effluent during periods of increased rainfall.		

3.5. ICLT Sustainability

Table 11: Community by-Laws, internal rule enhancement, and public disclosure

Description of Risk associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact[8]				Probability				Risk Mitigation Measures and Instruments	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
3.5.1 Community By-Laws and internal rule fall short of accommodating the interests of women, youth, the elderly, and the weaker members of the IC.			✓				✓		i. Steps should be taken to facilitate a process based on the updated sample By-Laws issued on October 2020 by the MRD, MoI, NGO Forum and ICSO as well as broader community support~~FPIC principles~~ that would rectify these shortcomings of By-Laws and the establishment of Internal Rules prior the start of sub-project development. ii. The project support through an NGO to facilitate ICC and the communities as a whole for reviewing and adjusting the By-laws and developing Internal Rules to enhance inclusion, voice, and social and gender representation.[9]	• **NGO** (recruited by LASED III or collaboration with NGO supporting ICC and indigenous communities. • National and provincial ESS team and ICLT team.	January 2024

[8] Level of Impact, H=High, S=Severe, M=Moderate, L=Low

[9] Adjust the provision of Internal RuleICC to enhance inclusive and access to benefits across different sub-sets of the beneficiary IC (e.g., women headed HHs, youth, elderly) by articulating:
- Minimum land size for the vulnerable community member (widows, elderly, persons with disability) who lack of household labor.
- Maximum common land use
- Community interventions or response are necessary to ensure the vulnerable community members are able to access their minimum land size (both for residential and agricultural land).
- Land distribution for residential and agricultural purposes should be in written in a recored book of ICC and internally signed or thumb-printed by Chair of ICC and Village Chief with a clause about illegal sale to or collateral use with outsiders as internal interim protective measures

Description of Risk associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact[8]				Probability				Risk Mitigation Measures and Instruments	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
3.5.2 Lack of awareness of by-laws, internal rules, collective land used, and land titles.			✓				✓		i. Promote public disclosure on the existing collective land titling and land use within the communities: a) Prepare Youth Album in each village, on Community Land Use Planning (including key information of By-Laws and Internal Rule, copy of land titles and a list of parcels of collective land titles as well as a list of individual land used for agriculture, residential and reserve land and update issues related to land used. b) Encourage elders, women and youth to regularly (monthly) engage with the ICC and community members on the issues related to the information of the album and action taken to address the related issues. ii. Support youth to biannually update the information of the album.	• **Youth**, ICF, community members, supporting NGO, ES Focal persons, and consultants (national and provincial)	January 2024

3.6. Infrastructure Operation & Maintenance

Table 12: The lack of control over the operation and support maintenance in a sustainable manner.

Description of Risk associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact[10]				Probability				Risk Mitigation Measures and Instruments	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
3.6.1 The lack of control over the operation and s*ustainable* maintenance post construction.		✓				✓			i. The project will prepare to hand over the community infrastructures to the relevant provincial departments, districts, communes, and communities consistent with RGC reform policy while finalizing the community guidelines for Operation & Maintenance (O&M). ii. Formation of community infrastructure management committee to support O&M. iii. Orientation O&M follow community operation and maintenance (COM). iv. Operation and maintenance of school and health post is integrated in commune investment plan (CIP). v. Implementation infrastructure O&M vi. Follow up implementation and administration support.	• LASED III • PDH & PDEYS are working closely with the provincial team, district and commune. • Commune operational and maintenance infrastructure committee (school, health post…). • Commune council with the close authority (ICC, village chief) to support the implementation of infrastructure O&M and resource mobilization.	Post construction.

[10] Level of Impact, H=High, S=Severe, M=Moderate, L=Low

4. Institutional and sustainability risks for sub-project development

~~26.~~30. E&S unit (including focal points and E&S consultants) from MLMUPC and MAFF will be responsible for monitoring and supervising the implementation of the ESMP in coordination with the ICC of the Indigenous community and an NGO, to be contracted by MLMUPC to support the indigenous community.

~~27.~~31. The Support NGO under LASED III will provide capacity building for key factors such as ICC members, elders, women, and youth groups on legal and policy issues on managing collective land and natural resources and paying particular attention to the roles of the ICCs and gender norms. The NGO will also facilitate various consultative dialogues with key stakeholders, including indigenous people organizations, local NGO partners, and donors, to promote deeper engagement of ICC, especially elders, women, and youth groups consistent with their roles and obligations in their internal governance and communal land management, and in full adherence with the ~~FPIC principle~~broader community support.

~~28.~~32. The ICC has played a critical role in securing its land tenure, as stated in the internal rule of managing the ICLT land. The capacity development among the ICC and communities, especially youth, would be key factors to mitigate the risk of social and gender inclusion in the infrastructure and livelihood sub-project development and in the community land-use development plan. Under the support of the NGO, the ICC will ensure the gender balance in the ICC composition, by-law, and internal rule revision as described in section 2.

~~29.~~33. The project also supports establishing and strengthening the O&M Committee to ensure community mobilization and commune investment plan to maintain the school and health post after construction completion. The Provincial Department of Health (PDH) and Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport (PDoEYS) plays a vital role in supporting, maintaining, and functioning the O&M Committee.

5. Grievance Redress Mechanism

~~30.~~34. The Grievance Redress Mechanism's procedure established on December 22, 2022 will be used for this sub-project. Representatives from the IP community or village, commune, district, and provincial levels comprise the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) committee. GRM training will be provided to the focal points or GRM committee, IP community, and workers for the grievance redress process[11]. Affected individuals and the community may send their complaints verbally (also with their own local language for IP) or in writing to the local authority (including a trained IP community representative or customary authority) or drop a complaint letter in the complaint box in a village/IP community public space or at the commune administrative office. Inquiries or ideas, rent-seeking/corruption, unfair treatment/activities, and other related environmental and social issues/complaints on contractors in which complaints may arise throughout the project support. All feedback and complaints will be processed and addressed by the project promptly and effectively. Within five working days, we'll acknowledge the comments or complaints. After the grievance is lodged, the mechanism will take up to 30 working days to process it, giving time for evidence collecting and analysis (if necessary). Negotiations with the parties to the complaint may take more times than 45 working days, but this resolution cannot take longer (also refer to LASED III GRM for Project Worker and affected parties).

~~31.~~35. The complaints may be made in writing, verbally, or electronically also to Project GRM as below:

[11] Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) For Project-Affected Parties and Project-Workers, LASED III.

1. The National Grievance Redress Committee is located at the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction (MLMUPC). The committee comprises:

- Project Director, Chairperson, **Dr. Thol Dina** Tel: 088 410 7778**,** Email: tholdinajp@gmail.com
- Grievance Redress Officer from MLMUPC, Mr. Rithy Rattanakcheyseth. Tel: 017 988 333, email: rrcheyseth@yahoo.com
- Grievance Redress Officer from MAFF, H.E. Khy Kosal, Tel: 081 839 345, email: kosalkhy@yahoo.com)
- Complainants can also submit their grievances or concerns on any potential adverse impacts caused by the project via email: LASEDIIIGRM@GMAIL.COM

Complainants can also submit their grievances or concerns on any potential adverse impacts caused by the project via email: **LASEDIIIGRM@GMAIL.COM**

2. The Provincial Grievance Redress Committees are located at the provincial/ municipal halls or the Provincial Departments of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction, and Cadastre. The committee comprises:

- Project Manager, Mr. Ly Ousphea, Tel/Telegram: 012 663 661
- Representative of each relevant department, 1). Mr. Heng Samoeun (PDRD) Tel/Telegram: 097 762 4556. 2). Mr. Ngaet Theara (PDAFF) Tel/Telegram: 097 573 8383.
- A member from the provincial grievance redress unit, secretary. Mr. Ho Kimloeng, Tel: 088 448 8806 and Telegram: 012 599 171.
- A trained community representative in the operation of GRM of Kang Koy community, Mr. Nhat Nhoeun, Tel: 0718536713, Telegram: 0718536713.

6. Budgeting, Monitoring, and Reporting

26. Implementation of the ESMP and reporting are required under the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)., No Objection to sub-project ESMP from the World Bank must be obtained and this sub-project ESMP will be disclosed prior to any sub-project implementation under LASED III. The LASED III MLMUPC will prepare and submit semi-annual monitoring reports on the Project's environmental, social, health, and safety (ESHS) performance, stakeholder engagement activities, and grievance redress mechanism (GRM) functioning. The contractors are also required to prepare and submit regular reports as required under the contract agreement to MLMUPC.

27. The contractors also are required to prepare and submit a monthly ES risk management monitoring report to MLMUPC. The report should include details on the project's environmental and social performance against requirements in this sub-project ESMP.

28. In case of incidents and accidents, the contractor must promptly notify LASED III MLMUPC of any incident or accident related to the sub-project implementation which has, or is likely to have, a significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities, the public or workers (for example an accident resulting in death or hospitalization of project workers; landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) incident; significant chance find of cultural heritage; natural disaster affecting project beneficiaries; civil disturbances at or relating to a project site; property damage).

29. The indicative budget and detailed monitoring arrangements are described in the tables below:

Table 13: ESMP Implementing Cost

N	Activities	Cost Estimation
1	ESMP consultation with the local authority and IP Community and disclosure	$ 1,000
1	Awareness raising and practices OHS, ESHS, CHS, GRM and Leaflet/booklet printing	$ 1,500
3	Stakeholders' Engagement & Grievance Redress Mechanism Implementation	$ 2,500
4	Supervision, Monitoring, and Reporting	$ 2,500
	Total	$ **7,500**

Table 14: Monitoring Checklist

N	Type of monitoring	Mitigation Measure	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Frequency
1	**Level of awareness raising and practices**	1.1. Develop friendly leaflets on OHS, ESHS, CHS, GRM	Availability of printed leaflets	Chief of ESS	Prior of sub-project
		1.2. Provide ToT OHS, ESHS, CHS, GRM measures to the provincial team	ToT reports	Chief of ESS and consultants	Prior of sub-project
		1.3. Provision of extension training OHS, ESHS, CHS, GRM measures at community level • Full-day training at a construction site (during inauguration road construction). • Display at the construction site and distribute User-Friendly Leaflet on OHS & CHS as a training tool to workers.	Extension training reports	LASED III Provincial team (Focal person and consultant)	At the start of the sub-project
3	**a. Risks related to occupational health and safety** **b. Risks related to labor and working conditions** **c. Risks related to community, health, and safety (CHS)** **d. Risks related to environment and Natural Resources**	Refer to tables **2, 3, 4, 5 & 5** of this ESMP	• Training record, • GRM in place • and GRM records • Contractor Monthly report Project Site visit report.	PDLMUPCC, MAFF (Including E&S officers, consultants, and other involved units) ICC and IC	Throughout project implementation

N	Type of monitoring	Mitigation Measure	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Frequency
	e. Risk related to agriculture and livelihood support				
4	**Grievance Redress**	4.1 GRM functioning 4.2 GRM training to the focal points or GRM committee, IP community, and workers. 4.3 Establish an easy way for filling verbal complaints and written complaints in the complaint boxes at the community site level or commune administration office. 4.4 Respond to the grievance redress in timely manner following the project's GRM.	The Appointment of GRM Committee (LASED III Sub-national and National), GRM Training Record, Grievance redress filling for each project site, Grievance Records and Solution Responses, Worker interview, Community Interview	**LASED III Sub-national Grievance Redress Mechanism Committee (GRMC),** National GRMC	Through construction.
5	**Community By-Laws falls short of accommodating the interests of women, youth, elderly, and the weaker members of the IC.**	5.1 Steps should be taken to facilitate a process based on broader community consultation ~~support~~~~FPIC principles~~ that would rectify these shortcomings of By-Laws and the establishment of Internal	Recruited ~~support~~ NGO, for support Adjust the By-laws and the development of Internal Rule.	• **NGO (recruited by LASED III or NGO** supporting ICC and indigenous communities. • National and provincial ESS team and ICLT team.	January 2024

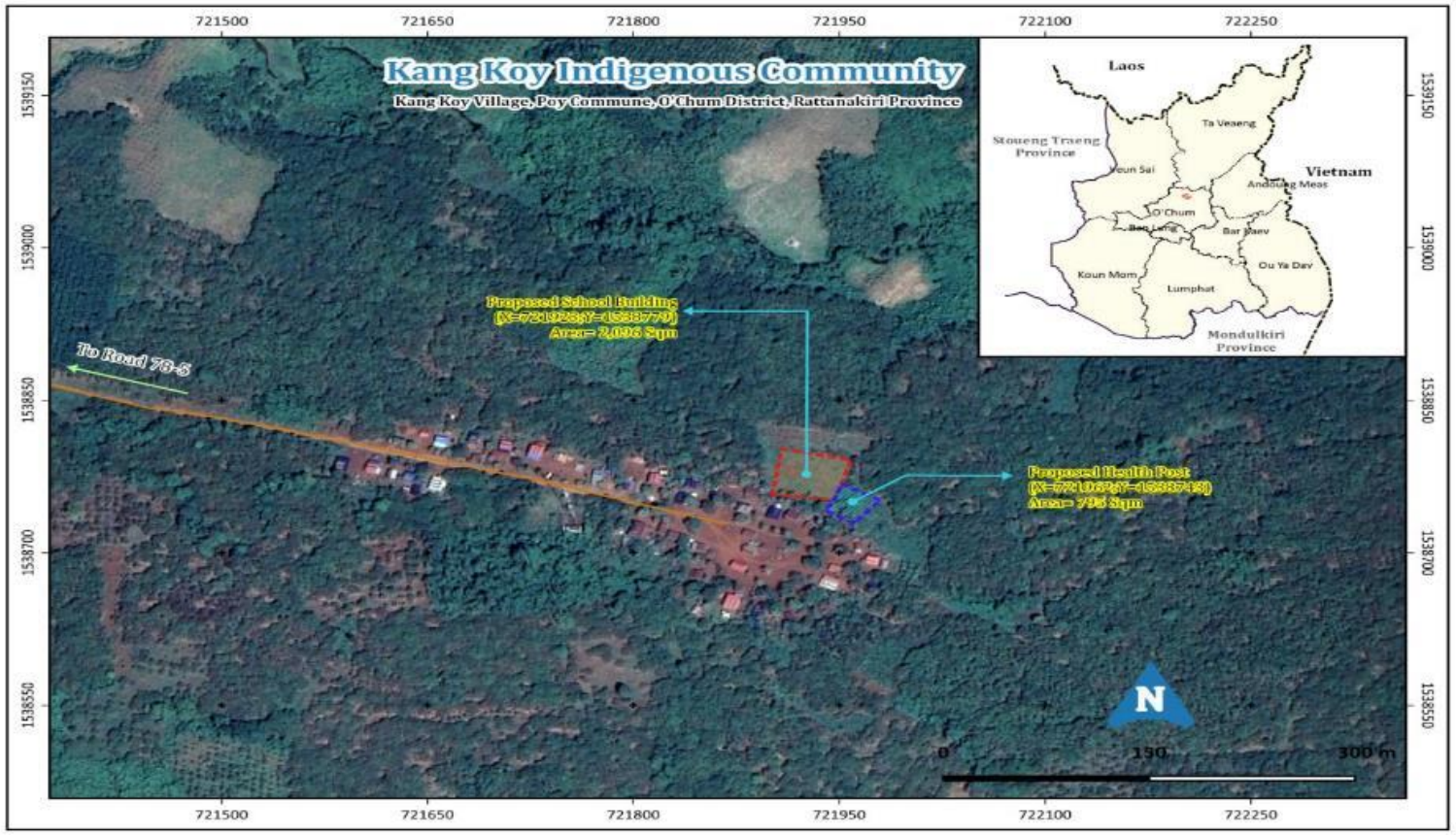
N	Type of monitoring	Mitigation Measure	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Frequency
		Rules prior to the start of sub-project development. 5.2 The project will support through an NGO to facilitate the ICC and the communityies as a whole for reviewing and adjusting the By-laws and the development of Internal Rules to enhance inclusion, voice and social and gender representation.			
6	**Lack of awareness raising on By-Laws, internal rule, communal land used, and collective land titles.**	6.1 Promote public disclosure on the existing collective land titling and land use within the communities: a) Prepare Youth Album in each village on Community Land Use Planning (including key information on By-Laws and Internal Rule, copies of land titles a list summary of parcels of collective land titles, and a list of individual land used for agriculture, residential and reserve lands and update issues related to land use.	Recruited NGO for support NGO, Community Land Use Planning Album Monthly report with the participation of elders, women and youth. Biannually update the information of the album.	• **Youth, ICF, community members, supporting NGO, ES Focal persons and consultants (national and provincial)**	January 2024

N	Type of monitoring	Mitigation Measure	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Frequency
		b) Encourage elders, women and youths to regularly (monthly) engage with the ICC and community members on the issues related to the album's information and action taken to address the related issues. c) Support youth to biannually update the information of the album.			
7	**The lack of control over the operation and support maintenance in a sustainable manner post-construction.**	7.1 The project will prepare the handing over of the community infrastructures to the relevant provincial departments, districts, communes, and communities consistent ~~in consistency~~ with RGC reform policy, while finalizing the community guideline for O&M. 7.2 Formation of community infrastructure management committee to support O&M. 7.3 Orientation O&M follows Community	Community Infrastructure Management Committee Formation Records of an orientation O&M follow Community Operation and Maintenance (COM). M&E Report of Infrastructure O&M	• **LASED III** • **PDRD working closely with provincial team, district, and commune.** • **Commune Operational and Maintenance Infrastructure Committee (Rural road, health post…).**	Post Construction

N	Type of monitoring	Mitigation Measure	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Frequency
		Operation and Maintenance (COM). a) Operation and maintenance of the school and health post are integrated into the commune investment plan (CIP). b) Implementation infrastructure O&M c) Follow-up implementation and administration support.		• **Commune council working closely with the authoritiesy (ICC, Village Chief) to support the implementation of infrastructure O&M and resource mobilization.**	

3 **Annexes**

Annex A: Map showing the Proposed School and Health Post Construction Sites in Kang Koy Community



LAND ALLOCATION FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PHASE III (LASED III)

E&S Risk Screening Form for Development Support to Titled ICs

School Building and Health Post Sub-Projects

Kroeng Indigenous Community,
Kang Koy Village, Pouy Commune,
Ou Chum District, Ratanak Kiri Province

Date of Risk Screening	07 Spetember 2023	GIS reference[12]	
Province	**District**	**Commune**	**Titled IC (if applicable)**
Rattanak Kiri	Ou Chum	Pouy	Kang Koy

Table 1: Summary of planned infrastructure and agriculture sub-projects along with risks and impacts[13] (First, complete the answer the screening questions in Table 2, and then use this information to provide the summary overview in Table 1)

What are the planned infrastructure and agriculture/livelihood sub-projects	**Yes/No**	**Brief summary description of planned sub-projects, their associated risks and impacts, and the required mitigation instruments (if any).**
Building Construction (School Building and Health Post)	Yes	• Adopt ECOP (Appendix 7 of ESMF);

Table 2: Screening information on Impacts and Risks

No	Screening Questions	Health Post	School building (3 rooms)	Remarks
1	**Location:** Will any part of the sub-project be located outside the area of the ICLT?	No	No	Both the school and health post~~They~~ are entirely inside the community reserved land ~~for school and health post.~~

[12] Add a map (based as applicable on either final SLC or CLT mapping) that shows (a) the boundary of the SLC or IC, (b) existing settlements and land use within the SLC or IC area, (c) any IC or Khmer villages bordering the SLC or IC area, (d) physical cultural heritage sites, and (e) any ES hotspots or receptors (including a list of water bodies/streams that need to be reserved).
[13] This brief summary shall draw on the detailed information in Table 2 below with screening questions on potential risks and impacts for specific sub-projects. So, the first step is to answer the screening questions in Table 2, and then use this information to provide the summary overview in Table 1 of the planned sub-projects, their associated risks and impacts, and the required mitigation instruments (if any).

No	Screening Questions	Health Post	School building (3 rooms)	Remarks
2	**Water Courses:** Will the sub-project affect any water body or water-course that has a part that is outside the area of the SLC or ICLT?	No	No	
3	**Labor and Working Conditions**: Will the sub-project be implemented by workers employed by a construction contractor?	Yes	Yes	The contractor will sign a Code of Conduct which protects workers' rights.
4	Will the sub-project be implemented by workers employed by any other type of contractor or service provider?	No	No	
5	Will any community workers be used to implement the sub-project?	No	No	
6	Will the sub-project require use of bricks or tiles?	No	Yes	
7	Will the sub-project require use of agriculture planting materials produced on a commercial plantation?	No	No	
8	**Environment.** Will the sub-project create dust pollution that may affect people living nearby?	Yes	Yes	During the construction
9	Will the sub-project create noise pollution that may affect people living nearby?	Yes	Yes	During the construction
10	Are there any streams or water bodies that may be polluted due to the sub-project?	No	No	
11	Will the sub-project result in non-biodegradable solid waste that will need to be disposed of properly?	Yes	Yes	During the construction
12	**Community Health and Safety:** Will the sub-project result in increased road traffic?	No	No	The increase will be minimal mainly while transporting the

No	Screening Questions	Health Post	School building (3 rooms)	Remarks
				construction materials for the new school.
13	Will construction of the project result in road traffic hazards during construction?	No	No	
14	Will implementation of the sub-project involve use of heavy machinery in places where the public has access?	No	No	
15	Will any type of chemical be used in implementation of the sub-project?	No	No	
16	Is there any known hazard of landmines / UXO / ERW at the sub-project site or close to the sub-project site?	No	No	
17	If the sub-project involves drinking water supplies, has the supply been tested for arsenic?	Yes	Yes	For both school and health post, wells will be provided. Water quality will also require water quality testing.
18	If the sub-project involves drinking water supplies, has the supply been tested for chemical pollution?	Yes	Yes	For both school and health post, wells will be provided. Water quality will also require water quality testing.
19	If the sub-project involves drinking water supplies, has the supply been tested for biological pollution?	Yes	Yes	For both school and health post, wells will be provided. Water quality will also require water quality testing.
20	**Climate Change:** Will the sub-project result in a large increase in CO2 emissions?	No	No	
21	Is the sub-project in an area that is at risk of climate hazards (e.g. floods)?	No	No	
22	Is there a risk that climate change will make the project unsustainable (e.g. growing a crop that will not grow when the climate becomes hotter)?	N/A	N/A	
23	**Land Acquisition:** Will any sub-project (or part of it) be constructed on land that is in private ownership or in private use?	No	No	Both school and health post will be built~~are~~ entirely inside the community reserved land.
24	Will any people have to move their home to make room for a sub-project?	No	No	

No	Screening Questions	Health Post	School building (3 rooms)	Remarks
25	Will any people lose part of their productive land because of a sub-project?	No	No	
26	Will any sub-project be constructed on land that is used for common property resource purposes (grazing, fishing, non-timber forest products, etc.)?	No	No	
27	Will any sub-project require access to land outside the IC site?	No	No	
28	If any land is required for any sub-project (whether inside or outside the SLC or IC site), how will it be obtained?	No	No	
29	**Natural Resources:** Will any sub-project result in increased extraction of water from a natural river, stream, or spring?	No	No	
30	Will the sub-project result in increased extraction of water from a natural lake?	No	No	
31	Will any sub-project result in increased extraction of groundwater (except for domestic consumption)?	No	No	
32	Will any sub-project be constructed in any area that is natural forest or natural wetland ?	No	No	
33	Are there any areas that are important for biodiversity within 1km of any sub-project?	No	No	
34	Will any sub-project require extraction of mineral resources, stone, gravel, or sand of any kind?	No	No	These materials will be imported from outside the community.

No	Screening Questions	Health Post	School building (3 rooms)	Remarks
35	**Cultural Heritage**: Are there any places of tangible cultural heritage (ancient temples, valuable cultural buildings, places that are culturally important to local communities) that may be affected by any sub-project?	No	No	
36	Are there any places that are important because of their natural beauty (e.g. waterfalls, lakes, etc.) that may be affected by any sub-project?	No	No	
37	Are there any risks that a sub-project will have a negative effect on non-physical cultural heritage that is important to the local community?	No	No	
38	**Indigenous People:** Will any sub-project affect any indigenous minority people in any way (as beneficiaries or adversely)?	No	No	
39	If any sub-project will affect indigenous minority people, have they been fully consulted and agreed to the sub-project(s)?	No	No	
40	Will any indigenous minority people outside the IC site be affected by a sub-project, and if so, have they been fully consulted and agreed to the sub-project?	No	No	
41	**Stakeholder Consultation**: Whether they are intended beneficiaries or adversely impacted, have the communities that will be affected by the sub-project been informed about the sub-project plans?	Yes	Yes	Outreach Consultation, infrastructure needs assessment and design.
42	Have the communities that will be affected by the sub-project participated in discussions about the design of the sub-project and mitigation of its adverse impacts (if any)?	Yes	Yes	Outreach Consultation, Infrastructure needs assessment and design.

No	Screening Questions	Health Post	School building (3 rooms)	Remarks
43	Have there been any objections to any aspect of the sub-project from the local community?	**No**	**No**	Health posts and schools were requested ~~from~~ by the community members through the commune council.

Conclusion:

Based on the findings in these locations-specific environmental and social risk screening for the planned development infrastructure sub-projects (School building and Health post) in Kang Koy TIC, the team~~We~~ found that:

- The two sub-projects will not have any adverse impacts in the form of land displacement of ~~the~~ people from their residential land (not required for the resettlement plan);
- The two sub-projects of school and health post will be built on the community reserve land. The community members have agreed upon these locations and also have been assured through the letter of acknowledgment by the commune council;
- Based on the evidence on the ground and the community reports, there is no adverse effect resulting from the school~~l~~ and health post buildings on community's tangible or intangible cultural heritage, water bodies/water sources, or other land that is used for common purposes (grazing, fishing, non-timber forest products resulting from school building and health post constructions);
- There is no evidence of mining or ERW's accidents in these areas;
- The impacts related to the construction of the school and health post will be mitigated through -Environment, Social, Health, and Safety Specifications (ESHSS) measures which will be developed and integrated into the works contract and services as the contractor's obligation;
- The management of environmental impact and social risks, impact management and the required mitigation instruments of the school building and health post constructions will be implemented by the Environmental Code of Practice (ECOP), Appendix 7 of ESMF.