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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 Three Laterite Surfacing Roads (5,696m),
One Reinforcement Concrete Pavement Road (500m), and One
Health Post in Katot Indigenous Community; and Agriculture and
Livelihood Support for Demo Farm Livestock Activities



KATOT, BRAO Indigenous Community

In Katot Village, Kamphon Commune,

Sesan District, Stung Treng Province

December 21, 2023

(Final)

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List of Abbreviation and Acronym

CC	Commune Council
CLT	Communal Land Titling
DWG	District Working Group
ECOP	Environment Code of Practice
EOI	Expression of Interest
ES	Environment and Social
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 People
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	None Timber Forest Products
OHS	Occupation, Health, and Safety
PDH	Provincial Department of Health
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

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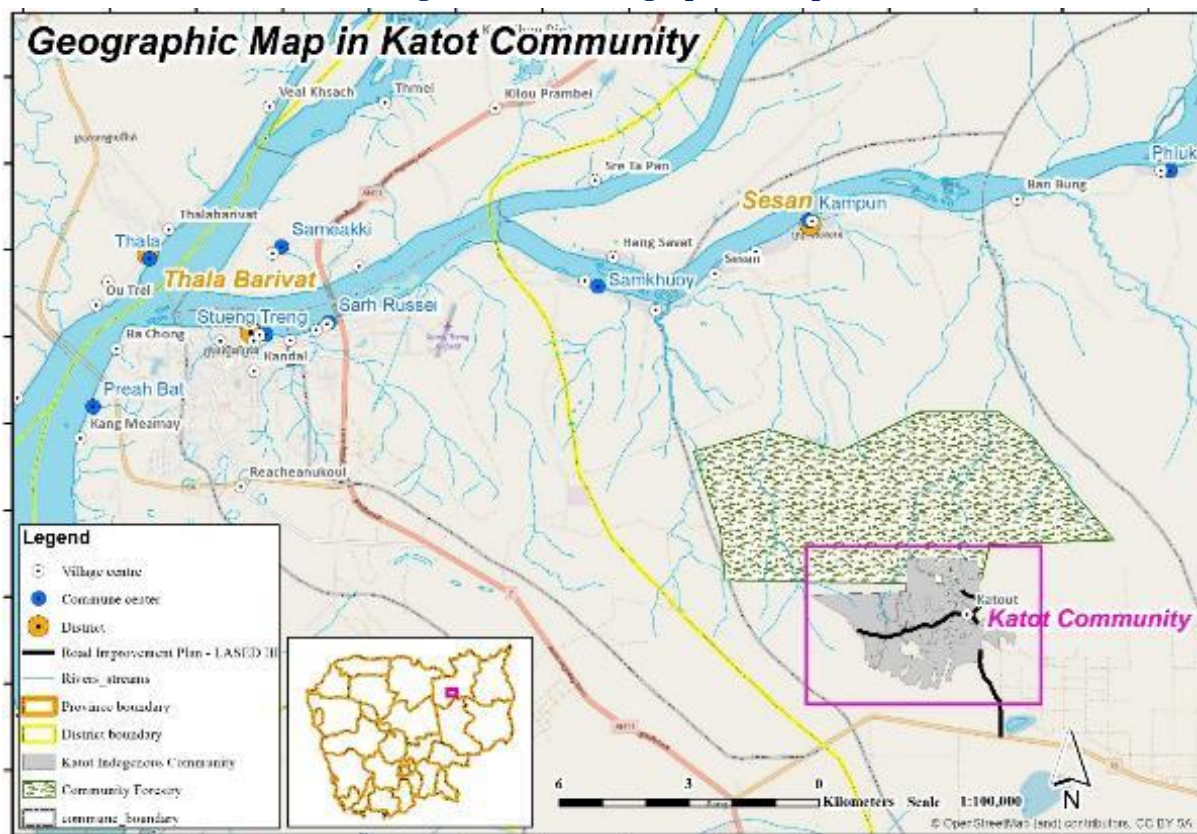
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1. Introduction

1.1 Location/Site Description

1. Katot village is an indigenous Brao ethnicity located in Kamphun commune, Sesan district, Stung Treng Province. It is bordered by Kbal Romeas and Pluk communes at the east and by Sam Khuoy commune at the West and the South and Kratie province at the South. The village is in the South-east, approximately 30 kilometers from Stung Treng municipality. It has a better access road access via the national road 78, around 3 km in the South-east of the community. The dusty and bumpy road access from this community (Katot Village) to the Sesan district and Kamphun commune is around 10 km northeast of this village/community. The villagers come to the commune regularly to receive public services such as health and education. The secondary and high school and health centers are in the commune town. In this community, there are three community roads and two access roads. The initial access/connection road has a length of 2800 meters, of which 500 meters are concrete roads already constructed by the commune budget in late 2021; this road begins at the national crossroads 78 (Boeng Rompel Toch) toward the entrance of Katot village. The first community road, 879 meters long, runs from the beginning of this route to the end of Katot village. Second, the access route runs for 10,700 meters, of which 296 meters are concrete roads, from a crossroads riverbank in the middle of Sesan district (near the corner of Kamphun pagoda) to the end of Katot village. Finally, the second community road begins at the Katot village crossroads and leads to a rice field. The proposed development infrastructure under LASED III support is in Annex A.

Figure 1: Katot Geographical Map



2. In Katot village, there are 94 households with a population of 375 people (178 females), while 263 villagers (70% of total population) and 79 females (44% of total females) can read and write the Khmer language; 225 villagers (60% of total population) and 68 females (38% of total females) can use the

¹ 500 meters concrete road had constructed among 2800 meters of connection road in Katot
<https://www.information.gov.kh/articles/27510>

internet. According to the village chief, a group of vulnerable people includes 23 elderly (15 females), 23 female-headed households (24% of total households) with six children living in the same house, and 11 disabled villagers (4 females). Additionally, each household earns less than \$2,000 a year².

3. Religious practices, such as Buddhism and Hinduism, intangible cultural heritage, forbidden zones, spiritual, burial forestland, and customary rites or rituals, still exist in the village. However, there are no longer any traditional identities of the groom and bride's house in the community.

4. Due to their relatively fertile terrain and access to sufficient water from the streams surrounding the village, villagers mainly depend on cultivating cashew and rice. Additionally, they have relied on non-timber forest products (NTFP), such as wood for homes and firewood, and gathering fruits and vegetables for daily dietary needs. There is little doubt that these natural resources have been essential to people's livelihoods.

5. All households lack access to clean water, although they have plenty of water from streams within the community. There are five streams located in Katot. There are seven pump wells in the community and school. However, five wells have been damaged and cannot be used anymore. Those pump wells are located about 200 meters away from the school. However, the community informed that the water has a high quantity of dregs that is unpleasant for daily usage.

6. Regarding water resources, there are five main streams, namely O' Phin Phon (3km long, 5m wide), O' Alak (8km long, 3m wide), O' Tbal (5km long, 10m wide), O' Chab, and O' Sanang (3km long, 4m wide each), which flow across the community. Most of the streams have slightly changed in terms of their width during the rainy season and some do not have water during the dry season. Nevertheless, these streams are important for the community's daily consumption, agriculture, and animal raising.

7. The size and composition of the CLT are summarized in the Table below:

Table 1 Size and composition of Katot CLT

Types of Communal Land Title area	Proposed Communal Land Title area	
	Number of parcels	Size if known (ha)
1. Residential land area	6	160.5
2. Agricultural land area	8	
3. Shifting Cultivation land area	4	517
4. Spiritual Forest land area	2	5.03
5. Burial Forest land area	1	2.28
Total	21	685

1.2 Scope and Activities

8. The proposed sub-projects (road improvement, health post construction, livelihoods, and demo-farm) are located inside the Katot's community boundary. Also, one road improvement (in the existing alignment without widening) connects National Road #76 to the center of Katot's community. According to the site screening and 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). The E&S risks and mitigation measures will be detailed in sections 2 & 3 below.

² The Project Book of Katot Village, Kamphun commune, Sesan district, Stueng Treng Province. (Mar, 2022)

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

10. **Road Improvement.** The road improvement of 6.196 km based on the community's needs for better accessibility to their farms, market, and closer to public services (health, education, etc.). All road lines are mainly improved on the existing road alignment without widening. These proposed road improvements were also registered in the MUMUPC systematic land registration with a total road width is 12m, and under PDRD's road inventories management. All community members are aware of this road width since this result has been discussed and is on public display during the systematic land registration. According to the E&S screening assessment, all of these proposed road improvements do not have a negative impact on land acquisition or displacement of the people from their residential or cultivated area. Nevertheless, there is a slight impact on the people growing their fruit trees vegetables during the construction that may resulted from the dust. In addition, some families-built fences on the roadside. This impacts households for growing fruit trees and vegetables to be aware of this minor impact and support the projects to proceed. The consultation and discussion meeting with all 58 impacted households to inform with detailed road improvement construction along with local authority participation. Based on the information provided and the community beneficiary of good road access both in concrete and laterite roads, the IP families agreed to make a voluntary asset donation with an understanding of the subproject activities and their benefit and loss among all 58 households from this consultation to move the front fences of their houses backward around 40cm – 100cm from the roadside (or right of way) and the cutting down fruit trees. The asset donations from all these impacted families do not affect their family's income and their livelihoods are not made worse by the donation (The asset donation is very little if compared to the total assets they have). Detailed voluntary land/asset donation forms are provided in the attachments.

11. The reinforcement concrete pavement road of 0.5 km distance by 5m width (STG-02a) is located in the center of Katot community, mainly in the residential area, which will provide suitable road access after construction. However, the construction stage will interrupt the community's people daily life residence along the roadside for a short period, but the mitigation measure for these risks will be presented in table 5 below.

12. Three laterite surfacing roads of 5.696 km. First, a road alignment of 2.149km distance by 6m width (STG-01) is a connection road improvement from National Road # 76 to the center of the community, which also connects to STG-02a. Then, the road alignment of 2.607km distance by 4m width (STG-02b) connects STG-02a to the agricultural area entirely inside the Katot community. The last road line is 0.94km distance by 5m width (STG-03) connecting STG-02a to the other side of the residential area and health post (to be built by LASED III) in the community. This road improvement with almost 1 km, also connects to the Kamphun commune administration and Sesan district administration center.

13. **Building construction.** One health post will be built on the reserved community land with a consensus agreement from all ICC and IP community members (see map in Annex A). There is no requirement for additional land acquisition.

14. **Agriculture and livelihood support.** The activities include (a). livestock demo farms such pig raising, chicken raising, cow shelter, (b). vegetable demo, including a greenhouse. And (c). Aquaculture such as fishponds. MAFF provides technical support and disseminates various improved agricultural techniques to indigenous groups and people of Katot IC/village.

15. 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 Katot village through various agricultural activities, accordingly to villagers' demand (Table 15-16) in terms of improving their agricultural knowledge and capacity and increasing their income generation. The agricultural activities in Katot village are as follows:

16. **Demonstration Plot Establishment:**

17. **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 dangers and contamination to the people in the community. In terms of running this type of demonstration, the main installments are 5 adult sows 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 by farmer field school and demo trainings.

18. **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, 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 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.

19. **Chicken Breeding Demonstration Plot.** Local chicken present some positive features that exotic ones do not have, such as their strong resistance to infection and climate or environment and ability to scavenge the 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 Katot village to train indigenous people how to raise 100 chickens in 24 m² shelter with regular supplement and vaccination against infections. This demonstration plot will be monitored and maintained by Village Animal Health Workers (VAHWs). It will also have an interaction with chicken producer groups and other IPs through the farmer field school and demo trainings.

20. **Greenhouse demonstration plot.** Greenhouses or Net houses can produce fresh vegetables in all year-round production. Generally, Greenhouses are easily to construct and very tolerant to local weather (climate change) and insect. All the elements to build a greenhouse, such as structure, cover materials, climate-control systems, irrigation and fertilization equipment, are available. In addition, Katot village presents suitable conditions for the construction of greenhouses. Greenhouse demonstration aims to disseminate the techniques such as mulching, water management and fertilization to improve vegetable production. This demonstration plot stands on a surface of 60 m² covered and surrounded by the net. It will be monitored and maintained by Village Extension Workers (VEWs), it will be also interacted to vegetable producer production groups and other IPs through farmer field school and demo training.

21. **Fishpond Production Demonstration Plot.** Fish is a main protein and energy food for Cambodians. 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 Katot village also has suitable condition and status for fish culture, for example, there are several canals or springs where the fish keeper uses the water for their fishpond. Therefore, several fishpond production demonstration plots will be established in this community. This demonstration fishpond will be located in a 150 m² area with the following dimensions: Width:10m x Length :15m x Depth :2 m. It will be surrounded by a net to protect children, animals and erosion. 1100 fingerlings of various types of fish will be released in the pond. In addition, the fish will be fed by the existing natural feeds (Phyto and zooplankton) which are produced in the pond. In addition, the pond will be fertilized with animal and green manures in order to produce sufficient natural feed. 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.

22. **Rice production demonstration:** Katot village produces rice, and the existence of flat land could improve rice production. So, this demonstration will introduce to the indigenous people or communities the improved techniques and technologies of rice production in order to increase the yields of rice and the income of farm households. 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 will be facilitated by VEW under the technical support of Agriculture Development facilitator (ADF).

23. In the proposed agriculture and livelihood support sub-projects, there will be activities related to demonstration (i.e., livestock, aquaculture). These activities will take place at plots of land 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, where they need to cooperate with project staff, including agriculture extension workers, to allow them to conduct demonstrations at the sites for the interest of the community as a whole.

2. Stakeholder Engagement

24. The stakeholder engagement describes the Assessment of Outcomes of the Consultation and Engagement during the entire ICLT Process, stakeholders’ identification, stakeholder engagement plan and finally environmental and social risks and mitigation measures.

2.1. Assessment of Outcomes of the Consultation and Engagement during the entire ICLT Process

25. 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 2. Due-diligence Assessment of the ICLT process

Due diligence Assessment	Members			Comments
	Total	Male	Female	
Composition of Indigenous Community Council	13	7	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The initial composition of ICC could address social and gender inclusiveness and representation. Among 4 leading positions in the committee, there were two women. However, the current ICC remains 9 members after four members have resigned (1 member was married and relocated to a different village; 2 members had their own business, and 1 has a newborn). At the same time, the Chair of ICC also wants to resign and hand over to another member due to his aging and exhaustion. <p>Mitigation Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project support through an NGO to facilitate ICC and the communities to re-establish the composition of ICC to ensure social and gender inclusion and representation.
Indigenous Community By-laws for IC	Do the By-laws and/or the CLTs provide	Yes	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The By-Laws fall short of accommodating the interests and concerns of the elderly and the weaker

Due diligence Assessment	Members				Comments
	Total	Male	Female		
	for equitable access to residential and agricultural land for all IP households.			✓	<p>members of the IC. The ICC internal rule is not available.</p> <p>Remedial action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LASED III should take steps to facilitate a process based on FPIC principles that would rectify these shortcomings at the start of the LASED III sub-project development. • The project through a supporting NGO, which will be onboard in about two months from now, to facilitate ICC and the communities as a whole for reviewing and adjusting the By-laws and establish the Internal Rule to enhance inclusion, voice and representation of social and gender aspects in the composition of ICC³.

2.2 Stakeholders

26. The stakeholder engagement during planning and implementation of development support activities is explained in Table 3 below, including local stakeholders from national (National LASED Project team) or sub-national government entities such as Provincial Department of Rural Development (PDRD), Provincial Department of Health (PDH), 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).

27. Since the beginning, between late 2021 and early 2022, the community has been informed and actively participated (including youth, women and vulnerable households) in outreach activities to implement LASED III's purpose and for 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 the result of outreach activity, a community submitted the community consensus request for their potential subproject development through the commune council to LASED III project. The achieved FPIC is that community consensus on the number of sub-project proposals for LASED III are funding the road improvement and school construction. 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 late August 2022 with all stakeholders involved (Below table in more detailed). Finally, the final ESMP will be publicly disclosed, including the consultation with Katot IC community representative for incorporating their comments and feedback. Also, The final ESMP will be included in the bidding documents of the subproject; after that, the successful contractor shall implement the works following this ESMP.

³ Article 23 of the By-Laws: Indigenous community By-Laws may be amended at the request of the chairperson of the community committee or at the request of two-thirds of the members of the community committee for submission to the community committee meeting. In the event of multiple amendments affecting the collective interests, the amendment shall be made in a plenary session with the participation of at least two-thirds of all members. The community must submit a proposal to the Ministry of Interior to issue a decision recognizing the amendment to the new By-Laws and copy to the Commune Council for information.

Table 3. Stakeholders 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 Technical Director ICLT team C&G team Infra. team ESS team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community outreach identifying the community priority needs. • ICC consultation to propose and finalize priority needs for development support. • Lead the consultation and development of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Infrastructure Need Assessment ○ Village Profile ○ Sub-project E&S Risk and Impact Screening and ESMP. ○ Road alignment observation. 	Approx. 30	Khmer, Brao through community translation Physical meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-person, Phone, Telegram • Ensure that the SEP provisions are implemented for all outreach activities. • Ensure FPIC is obtained from IC. • FGD, community broad meeting • Identify with IC the needs of basic infrastructure development. • Undertake E&S Risk and Impact screening and ESMP consultation with the mitigation measures. • Lead topographical survey for proposed road rehabilitation and new construction (Infra. Team).
LASEDIII-MAFF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach Activities • Beneficiary Profile • Livelihood development support 	Approx. 20	Khmer, Brao through community translation, Physical meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure that the SEP provisions are implemented for all outreach activities. • To identify the needs of basic infrastructure development. • Ensure FPIC obtained from IC • Undertake FGD with IC
PDMLMUCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-national Project Executive Agency • Coordination between project's partner for physical study, planning, monitoring and reporting. • Monitoring and Reporting • GRM Implementing for sub-project contract 	30	Khmer, Brao through translation from elders from the community, Physical meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-person, Phone, Telegram • Topographical survey for proposed road rehabilitation and building construction. • Monitoring and Reporting the sub-project contract implementation. • Reporting of GRM Compliance
PDRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide consultation and planning for required technical specifications. • Participate in the road physical study • Monitoring the construction 	2	Khmer, Brao through translation from elders from the community, Physical meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-person, Phone, Telegram • Commune meeting • Participated in a topographical survey • Involved in the detailed design of road alignment.
PDH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide consultation and planning for required technical specifications. • Monitoring the construction • Integrated Plan for resource allocation after finishing construction of health post. 	1	Khmer, Brao through translation from elders from the community, Physical meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-person, Phone • Requirement of health post specification according to the Ministry of Health design standards. • To confirm the availability for LASED III construction plan (not parallel with PDH plan of construction support).

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
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and run the health service for health post after receiving the handing over from the project
DWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in selecting and planning community road rehabilitation and improvements. • Monitoring and Reporting 	5	Khmer, Brao through translation from elders from the community, Physical meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-person, Phone, Telegram • E&S Risk and Impact consulting • GRM Implementing, coordinating and reporting. • Monitoring the sub-project construction in the community.
CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in selecting and planning community road rehabilitation and improvements as well as health post. • Provincial Grievance Redress Committee (PGRC) member. • Monitoring and Reporting 	3	Khmer, Brao through translation from elders from the community, Physical meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-person, Phone, Telegram • E&S Risk and Impact consulting • GRM Implementing, coordinating and reporting. • Monitoring the sub-project construction in the community.
ICC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FPIC • Participate in selecting and planning community road rehabilitation, and improvements as well as health post • Provincial Grievance Redress Committee (PGRC) member. • Monitoring the sub-project 	13	Khmer, Brao through translation from elders from the community, Physical meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-person, Phone, Telegram • E&S Risk and Impact consulting • Provide FPIC to subproject activities. • GRM Implementing, coordinating and reporting. • Participating in monitoring the sub-project construction in the community. • Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of the road and health post after construction.
Impacted Households from Road Improvement (Road STG02)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacted households from Road Improvement. 	58 Households	Khmer, Brao through translation from elders from the community. Physical meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The voluntary asset donation contract through the FPIC process with all 58 households.

2.3 Stakeholder Engagement Plan

28. The stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) matrix in Table 4 below describes the consultation activities in term of information to be disclosed, means of disclosure, timing and expected outcome of the processes of (a) the E&S Site Risk Screening, (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 4. 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
1.The result of ES Risk Screening and mitigation measures	January 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLMUPC PDRD, DWG • Commune Council (CC), Indigenous Community Committee (ICC), Village Chief, Indigenous Community (ICs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project leaflets • Project GRM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community representative meeting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community outreach identifying the community priority needs. • ICC meeting to propose priority needs of development support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved FPIC through the consultation process on the sub-project activities development. The achieved FPIC are 1)— community consensus of confirmation on the number of sub-project proposals for LASED III funding the improvement and the construction. 2). The contract agreement of 58 IP families to move the front fences of their houses backward around 40cm – 100cm from the roadside (IP agreement through FPIC for their benefit, as they make the fence on the registered state public land for road). • Developed Katot ESMP.
	August 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLUPC Infra – PDRD, PDH, DWG, CC, ICC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community priority needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commune meeting • PDH meeting. • PDRD meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting to finalize the priority needs 	
	August 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLMUPC ESS, PDRD, PDH, DWG, CC, ICC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community hotspot map. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commune meeting • Community meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
	August 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLMUPC ESS, PDRD, DWG • CC, ICC, Village Chief • ICs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community priority needs • Hotspot map • Road construction and possibly cutting down trees. • Health post at the reserved community land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road alignment plan (3 laterite roads & 1 Concrete Pavement Road). ES screening format 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road alignment observation with community representatives (ICC, Village Chief). • Possible affected individual household consultation and reach contract agreement. 	
2.Physical study and Design (Road and Health Post)	November 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LASED III-Infra team, PDRD, DWG • CC, ICC • ICs 	Result of physical study report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FGD • Field survey format notes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICC Meeting • Topographic survey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report the result of the physical study report regarding the status of the land for the proposed access roads and health post, and whether there will be any land acquisition impacts associated with the construction of either the road or the health post. If any land acquisition impacts, describe how the land will be obtained.

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
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If access to land affects Indigenous Communities (IC), verify Free, Prior, and Informed Consent. • Road design to follow with the required specifications and E&S Risk mitigation measures. • Health Post design which follows the required specifications and Environmental Code of Conduct (ECOP) of the ESMF in Appendix 7. • Update ESMP.
3. Procurement and contracting (Roads + Health Post + Supporting NGO)	June – November 2023 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Success firm contracting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLMUPC Procurement Unit • Infrastructure Unit • ESS Unit • Success Candidate/firm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement Process and ToR • OHS is integrated into tender document. • ESHS specification is integrated in work contract document. • Location-specific ESMP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Announcement for Expression of Interest (EOI) • Works contracting documents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Term of Reference (TOR) and work contract development for Firm. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selected firm to sign work contract documents with contractor. • Before the contractor(s) start work, all land acquisition issues, and associated compensation (or voluntary donation agreements) must be finalized (if any).
4. At the start of construction	December 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LASED III - PDMLMUPCC • PDRD • DWG, CC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising of OHS, ESHS, CHS and GRM 	Extension training reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FGD and Individual interview with contracted workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICC, IC • Workers 	among contracted workers.			
5. During Construction Monitoring (Roads + Health Post)	Jan-June 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>LASED III - PDMLMUPCC</u> • PDRD, PDH • DWG, CC • ICC, IC • Workers • Contractor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Safety Plan of the construction site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site visit report • GRM reports/records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Inspection • Interview of contracted workers and ICs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESMP implementation from contractor • Corrected action for OHS, ESHS, • GRM solutions • Reporting
6. Operation & Maintenance (O&M)	Post Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CC • ICC • O & M community committees • PDRD • PDH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand over to mandated agencies for construction and building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificate of handing over construction • Handing over ceremony. • List of O & M community committees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handing over the ceremony. • Letter/certificate of handing over. • Checklist of E&S compliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community receives health posts, services, comfortable travel, and market connections. • Sustainability use of road and health post • Road and health post maintenance is integrated into commune investment plan (CIP).

3. E&S Risks and Mitigation Measures

29. The tables below explain E&S risks, level of impact and probability, mitigation measures, institutional responsibility, and stakeholder engagement associated with all steps of each sub-project planned at Katot villages, including four lines of the road (6.196 km) and one health post.

3.1 Laterite Surfacing & Reinforcement Concrete Pavement Roads

30. In total there is **6.196 km** road improvement, including three laterite surfacing roads of 5.696km, 1). A road alignment of 2.149km distance by 6m width (STG-01) is a connection road improvement from national road # 76 to the center of the community, which also connects to STG-02a. 2). The road alignment

of 2.607km distance by 4m width (STG-02b) connects STG-02a to the agricultural area entirely inside the Katot community. 3). The alignment of 0.94km distance by 5m width (STG-03) connects STG-02a to the other side of the residential area and health post (to be built by LASED III) in the community. This road improvement with almost 1km, also connects to the Kamphun commune administration and Sesan district administration center. In addition, there is one reinforcement concrete pavement road with 500m in the residential area. Regarding to the construction materials, the contracted firm will bring in the materials from outside the community to build these roads.

31. In August 2022, The E&S risk screening identified an impact on some owned fruit trees and the in-front house fence on the roadside to be improved on-road n° STG02. In addition, the FPIC process was conducted between September and October 2022 for those impacted people until reaching a consensus on a voluntary donation contract for all 58 households living along the roadside (Voluntary donation contract as in Annex C). During the process of FPIC, the 58 impacted households understood that the loss is much smaller than the gain they would receive and included their whole communities for the comfortable social and economic benefit from improving the road access under LASED III financial support. All in all, the 58 impacted households provided a voluntary donation contract without claiming any compensation, the ICC of Katot and the Local authority actively participated in the process of meaningful consultation by applying FPIC, and they appreciate the voluntary donation from all impacted households; which highly contributes to community development (Annex 3). The required laterite soil for this road improvement is included in the budget for the contractor's responsibility, the quality of the borrow pits will be verified by LASED III project's engineer and the E&S risk management and mitigation by the Project's ESS. Furthermore, the borrow pits will not be close to the protected area or interrupt any habitat or biodiversity. 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 5. Road Improvement-Risk Mitigation Measures

Description of Risk associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact ⁴				Probability				Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
3.1.1 Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)											
a) Accidents of moving vehicles			✓					✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Each moving equipment operator will provide A Spotter and flagman to guide the vehicle movement. ii. The Operator will receive relevant safety equipment and training from the contractor. iii. All construction vehicles shall be equipped with proper lighting and warning system. 	Contractor	Construction stage
b) Lack of PPE will increase the risk of workers' exposure to construction hazards.			✓					✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The contractor shall provide relevant PPE to all workers. 	Contractor Workers	Construction stage

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

Description of Risk associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact ⁴				Probability				Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. All workers must use at the construction site. iii. Workers must maintain the PPE. 		
c) Risk of injury for machinery operation			✓					✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
3.1.2 Labor and Working Conditions											
a) Risk of Using child labor				✓				✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The contractor shall follow a contract agreement prohibiting child labor at the construction site. ii. Verification of age before contracting and employment of worker (attachment of legal document: ID card, birth certificate, etc.). 	Contractor Workers	
b) Risk of unfair treatment/discrimination.				✓				✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure workers know their rights to submit a grievance through the Project Worker Grievance Mechanism. 	Contractor Workers	Construction stage
c) Risk of GBV/SEA/SH				✓				✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Training before construction to workers, stakeholders, and the local community on the risks of GBV/SEA/SH. ii. Small number of workers (with less than 30 workers) iii. Workers will be hired or recruited from within the community. iv. Ensure that workers sign the code of conduct 	Contractor Workers	Construction stage

Description of Risk associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact ⁴				Probability				Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
									v. Manager's code of conduct will be properly implemented (including, GBV/SEA/SH).		
3.1.3 Community, Health and Safety (CHS)											
a) Risk of accidents from construction vehicles.				✓				✓	i. Consultation with the community about the construction before the commencement of work. ii. Traffic management (including speed limit, traffic control, traffic signs, road bumper, and safe access/crossing for pedestrians).	Contractor Workers	Construction stage
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 awareness raising to the community.	Contractor	Before the start of construction/ during construction
c) Risk of conflict between outside workers and the community.				✓				✓	i. Workers have to comply with the code of conduct. ii. Cooperate with relevant local authorities.	Contractor Workers	Construction stage
d) Risk or disruption of transit from residence during the road improvement construction for households, especially, the children and elderly.				✓				✓	i. Deploy staff to guide the traffic during household transit, especially, the children and elderly. ii. Provide safe and main easy access to the household house by putting strong thick wood panels or steel plates over the open ditches or main holes.	Contractor	Construction stage
3.1.3 Environment and Natural Resources											
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, especially mobile sources operating through community areas or close to	Contractor Workers	Construction stage

Description of Risk associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact ⁴				Probability				Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
									residential houses (typically between 11 am – 1 pm). Avoid machinery equipment (such as truck, bulldozer) movements at night. ii. Plan vehicle routes to avoid settlements where possible.		
b) Dust emissions (especially in dry conditions)				✓				✓	i. Ensure watering of transportation roads during dry and windy conditions. Generally, keep roads in good condition. ii. Cover truck loads with canvas to avoid dust blowing. iii. Ensure optimal traffic routes. Enforce vehicle speed limits (max 20km/h) on unpaved roads (earth road).	Contractor Workers	Construction stage
c) Environmental contamination/spills.				✓				✓	i. Ensure appropriate containment and disposal of construction wastewater. ii. Ensure proper and safe storage of hazardous material or contaminants (including second contaminants and maintenance) such as fuels, construction materials, and wastes. Provide absorbent and intervention materials in sufficient quantities and at appropriate locations for intervention in case of leakages/spills. iii. Ensure immediate cleaning of any spills and remediation of contaminated areas.	Contractor Workers	Construction stage
d) Generation of Wastes during site clearance			✓					✓	i. Waste handling procedure (including stockpiling and disposal).	Contractor	Construction and Post construction stage

Description of Risk associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact ⁴				Probability				Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
e) Generation of Construction Wastes.			✓					✓	i. Development of a waste management plan (including waste separation, recycling and proper disposal).	Contractor	Construction and Post construction stage

3.2 Building Construction: Health Post Construction

32. As stated in section 1.2, the proposed health post will be built on the community reserved land with a consensus of agreement from all ICC and representatives of the IP community members. This activity will not impact the 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 6. 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 and flagman to guide the vehicle's movement. ii. The Operator will receive relevant safety equipment and training from a contractor.	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			
									iii. All construction vehicles shall equip with proper lighting and warning system.		
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 worker (attachment of legal document: ID card, birth certificate, etc.).	Contractor	Construction stage
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. Training before construction to workers, stakeholders, and the local community on the risks of GBV/SEA/SH.	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			
									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Small number of workers (with less than 30 workers) iii. Workers will be hired or recruited from within the community. iv. Ensure that workers sign the code of conduct. v. Manager's code of conduct will be properly implemented (including, GBV/SEA/SH). 		
3.2.3 Community, Health and Safety (CHS)											
a) Safety Risks to students and teachers due to the operation of construction, machinery, and vehicles				✓				✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Awareness raising of safety measures /danger. The teachers need to restrict their students from being around the construction site. ii. Brief on safety requirements to driver iii. Fencing the construction site iv. Access restriction v. Soundproof machinery shall be used at the site. vi. Schedule for noise activities at times vii. Spotter during the movement of trucks in and out of the site. 	Contractor	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				✓				✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Limit the hours of operation for specific equipment or operations (typically between 11 am – 1 pm). Avoid machinery equipment (such as a truck) movement at night. 	Contractor	Construction stage
b) Dust emissions (especially in dry conditions)				✓				✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Dust suppression at the construction site ii. Cover truck loads with canvas to avoid dust blowing. 	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			
									iii. Enforce vehicle speed limits (max 20km/h)		
c) Environmental contamination/spills				✓				✓	i. Ensure proper and safe storage of hazardous material or contaminants (including second contaminants and maintenance) such as fuels, construction materials, and wastes. 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	Contractor	Construction stage
d) Generation of Wastes 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

3.3. Agriculture and livelihood support

33. 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 Practice (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 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 7. Agriculture and Livelihood Support-Risk Mitigation Measures

Description of Risk 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 the pesticide for the Vegetables or demo-farm				✓				✓	a. Awareness raising, including pesticide and herbicide reduction. b. Wear necessary PPE during implementation c. Apply the existing Cambodia GAP	MAFF	Throughout the project implementation
3.3.2 Other risks related to farming Activities of Vegetable (Demo-farm).			✓					✓	To follow the ECOP as follow: a. Avoid the introduction of invasive species. b. 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.) c. 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.) d. Induce conservation and efficient use of water.	LASED III-MAFF	Throughout the project implementation

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

Description of Risk 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			
									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Reduce misuse of agrochemicals, contributing to a reduction of toxic substances in soil and water. f. Reduce usage of pesticides and promote integrated pest management approaches recommended by the national regulations. g. Reduce, recycle and reuse the agricultural waste (natural, animal, plant waste) 		

Table 8. Risk related to Demo farm Livestock Activities

Description of Risk 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			
3.3.3 Risk to community health and Safety from activities related to Demo farm Livestock			✓					✓	<p>To follow the ECOP as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fence off water bodies from gazing animals. b. Regularly collect and store manure properly for composting and later application to fields to reduce noxious odours and to limit spread of pathogens. c. Regular cleaning of livestock sheds and feeding pens. d. Increase the carbon-to-nitrogen ratio in feeds to reduce methane and nitrous oxide production. 	LASED III - MAFF	Throughout the project implementation

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

Description of Risk 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			
									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Promote efficient storage, handling and use of feed by maintaining records of feed purchases and livestock feed use. f. Use covered or protected feeders to prevent feed from exposure to rain and wind. g. Consider mixing waste feed with other recyclable materials destined for use as fertilizer, or else consider incineration or land disposal options. h. 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) i. 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 buildings to collect and divert clean stormwater) j. Control the temperature, humidity, and other environmental factors of manure storage to reduce methane and nitrous oxide emissions. This may involve use of closed storage tanks, or maintaining the integrity of the crust on open manure storage ponds / lagoons 		

Description of Risk 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			
									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> k. Keep waste as dry as possible by scraping wastes instead of, or in addition, to flushing with water to remove waste; l. Locate manure stacks and urine away from household area, water bodies, floodplains, wellhead fields; or other sensitive habitats m. Regularly collect and store manure for composting and later application to fields to reduce noxious odor and to limit spread of pathogens. n. Conduct manure spread only as part of well-planned strategy that considers potential risks to health and the environmental due to the presence of 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) o. Regular cleaning of livestock sheds and feeding pens. p. Reduce the amount of water used during cleaning (e.g. by using high-pressure, low-flow nozzles) q. Improve the productivity and efficiency of livestock production (thus lowering the methane emissions per unit of livestock) through improvements in nutrition 		

Description of Risk 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			
									<p>and genetics, use mechanical controls (e.g. traps, barriers, light, and sound) to kill, relocate, or repel pests</p> <p>r. Consider covering manure piles with geotextiles (which allow water to enter the pile and maintain composting activity) to reduce fly populations</p> <p>s. Use predators to control pests. Protect natural enemies of pests by providing a favorable habitat (e.g. bushes for nesting sites and other indigenous vegetation) that can house pest predators</p> <p>t. Reduce mortalities through proper animal care and disease prevention</p> <p>u. 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.</p> <p>v. MAFF need to strengthen the animal health system</p> <p>w. 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.</p>		

Description of Risk 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			
									x. Identify and contain sick animals and develop containment and cull procedures for adequate removal and disposal of dead animals in accordance with the guidance from the national regulation.		
3.3.4 Risk related to small fish Pond (10m x15mx2m) including drowning risk to children and over application of fertilizer.				✓				✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Avoid area with unsuitable soil properties such as saline soil, insufficient clay content, b. Fencing around the pond to protect children from entering. c. Avoid the construction of pond above 2%⁸ (the slope of the land for the fish pond). d. Prevent over-application of fertilizers by adequate planning on the rate and mode of application to maximize utilization, taking into account predicted consumption rates e. Increase efficiency of application and dispersion through practices such as dilution of fertilizers prior to application f. Avoid the use of fertilizers containing ammonia or ammonium in water with pH of 8 or above to avoid the formation of toxic unionized ammonia g. Siting of the pond away from waterbodies 	Contractor LASED III	Construction & Implementation stage

⁸ This is the degree of fall or descent of the land. An ideal site for a fish pond has a gentle slope (of about 2% to 5%). This 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. Construction is also more expensive because the appropriate levels within the ponds must be attained.

Description of Risk 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				
										h. 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.		

3.4. ICLT sustainability and infrastructure operation & maintenance

Table 9. Community By-Laws, internal rule enhancement and public disclosure

Description of Risk associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact ⁹				Probability				Risk Mitigation Measures and Instruments	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
3.4.1 Community By-Laws falls short of accommodating the interests of women, youth, elderly, and the weaker members of the IC. Internal rule is not available			✓				✓		<p>13.1 Steps should be taken to facilitate a process based on FPIC principles that would rectify these shortcomings of By-Laws and the establishment of Internal Rules prior the start of sub-project development.</p> <p>13.2 The project support through an NGO to facilitate ICC and the communities as a whole for reviewing and adjusting the By-law and the development of Internal Rule to enhance inclusion, voice and representative of social and gender aspects.¹⁰</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO (recruited by LASED III or collaborated NGO supporting ICC and indigenous communities. • National and provincial ESS team and ICLT team. 	<p>W3 Sep 2023</p> <p>W4 Sep 2023</p>

⁹ Level of Impact, H=High, S=Severe, M=Moderate, L=Low

¹⁰ Adjust the provision of Internal Rule ICC 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

Description of Risk associated with each planned sub-project	Level of Impact ⁹				Probability				Risk Mitigation Measures and Instruments	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
3.4.2 Lack of awareness raising on By-Laws, internal rule, collective land used and collective land titles.			✓				✓		<p>14.1 Promote public disclosure on the existing collective land titling and land use within the communities:</p> <p>a) Prepare Youth Album in each village, on Community Land Use Planning including key information of By-Laws and Internal Rule, copied of land titles and list summary of parcels of collective land titles and list of individual land used of agriculture, residential and reserve lands and update issues related to land used.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>c) Support youth to biannually update the information of the album.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth, ICF, community members, supporting NGO, ES Focal persons and consultants (national and provincial) 	W1 Sep 2023
3.4.3 The lack of control over the operation and support maintenance in sustainability manner post construction.			✓				✓		<p>15.1 The project will prepare the handing over of the community infrastructures to the relevant provincial departments, districts, communes, and communities in consistency with RGC reform policy, while finalizing the community guideline for O&M.</p> <p>15.2 Formation of community infrastructure management committee to support O&M.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LASED III • PDRD working close with provincial team, 	Post construction.

- 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 record 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 ⁹				Probability				Risk Mitigation Measures and Instruments	Responsibility	Timing
	H	S	M	L	H	S	M	L			
									<p>15.3 Orientation O&M follow Community Operation and Maintenance (COM).</p> <p>a) Operation and maintenance of road and health post is integrated in commune investment plan (CIP).</p> <p>b) Implementation infrastructure O&M</p> <p>c) Follow up implementation and administration support.</p>	<p>district and commune.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Commune Operational and Maintenance Infrastructure Committee</u> (Rural Road, health post...). • <u>Commune council</u> with close authority (ICC, Village Chief) to support the implementation of infrastructure O&M and resource mobilization. 	

4. Institutional and sustainability risks for sub-project development

34. E&S unit (including E&S officer or E&S 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.

35. 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 pertaining to the management of 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, for promoting 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.

36. 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 risk of social and gender inclusion in the process of infrastructure and livelihood sub-projects development as well as in the community land-use development plan. The ICC under support of NGO will ensure the gender balance in the ICC composition, by-law and internal rule revision as described in section 2 (table 2).

37. The project also supports establishing and strengthening the O&M Committee to ensure community mobilization and commune investment plan to maintain the health post and road construction. The Provincial Department of Rural Development (PDRD) and Provincial Department of Health (PDH) plays a vital role in supporting, maintaining, and functioning the O&M Committee.

5. Grievance Redress Mechanism

38. The Grievance Redress Mechanism's procedure established on December 22, 2022 will be used for this subproject. Representatives from the village, commune, district, and provincial levels make up the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) team. 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 public space or at the commune administrative office. Enquiries or ideas, rent seeking/corruption, unfair treatment/activities and the other related environmental and social issues/complaints on contractors in which complaints may arise throughout the project.

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

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

- Project Director, Chairperson, H.E. Roth Hok (shall we change the name to Dr Dina here?) Tel: 012 823 714, Email: hokroth@gmail.com
- Grievance Redress Officer from MLMUPC, Member, Mr. Rithy Rattanakcheyseth. Tel: 017 988 333, Email: rrcheyseth@yahoo.com
- Grievance Redress Officer from MAFF, Member, Mr. Khy Kosal (Tel: 081 839 345, Email: kosalkhy@yahoo.com)
- National Social [or E&S] Risk Management Adviser/Consultant, Secretary

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

42. 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 Coordinator/Project Manager, Chairperson. Tel:
- Representative of each relevant department, Member. Tel:
- LASED III activities in the province, Member: Tel:
- A member from the Provincial Grievance Redress Unit, Secretary. Tel:
- A trained IP community representative in the operation of GRM of ICLT site, Member. Tel:

6. Budgeting, Monitoring, and Reporting

43. As 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 regular monitoring reports on the Project's environmental, social, health, and safety (ESHS) performance, including the sub-project implementation, stakeholder engagement activities, functioning of the grievance redress mechanism (GRM).

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

45. In case of incidents and accidents, the contractor must promptly notify to 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, damage to property).

46. The detailed monitoring arrangement are described in the tables below:

Table 10. 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

47. This ESMP implementation will be monitored by the National and Sub-national E&S teams and E&S consultants, including the relevant stakeholders and the project management level from MLMUPC & MAFF. The monitoring shall refer to Tables 7, 8, 9, and 15.

Table 11. Monitoring Checklist

N	Type of monitoring	Mitigation Measure	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Frequency
1	Level of awareness raising and practices	1.1. Develop friendly leaflet on OHS, ESHS, CHS, GRM	Availability of printed leaflets	Chief of ESS	Prior of sub-project

N	Type of monitoring	Mitigation Measure	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Frequency
		1.2. Provide ToT OHS, ESHS, CHS, GRM measures to provincial team 1.3. Provision of extension training OHS, ESHS, CHS, GRM measures at community level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full day training at 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. 	ToT reports	Chief of ESS and consultants	Prior of sub-project
2	Inform the 58 IP households of the voluntary donation agreement to move their fence backward from the roadside before the Road improvement start.	2.1 Inform the 58 IP households at least 20 calendar days before the road construction starts for implementing the voluntary donation agreement.	58 Households meeting report.	LASED III team (ESS and Infra.). DWG CC ICC and IC	20 calendar days Prior to the sub-project start
3	a. Risk related to Occupational Health and Safety b. Risk related to Labor and working Conditions c. Risk related to Community, Health and Safety (CHS) d. Risk related to Environment and Natural Resources Risk related to Agriculture and Livelihood Support	Refer to tables 7, 8 & 9 of this ESMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
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. Internal rule is not available	5.1 Steps should be taken to facilitate a process based on FPIC principles that would rectify these shortcomings of By-Laws and the establishment of Internal Rules prior to the start of sub-project development. 5.2 The project support through an NGO to facilitate ICC and the communities as a whole for reviewing and adjusting the By-laws and the development of Internal	Recruited support NGO, Adjust the By-laws and the development of Internal Rule.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO (recruited by LASED III or NGO supporting ICC and indigenous communities. • National and provincial ESS team and ICLT team. 	Sep 2023 when NGO support is on board

N	Type of monitoring	Mitigation Measure	Means of Verification	Responsibility	Frequency
		Rule to enhance inclusion, voice and representative of social and gender aspects.			
6	Lack of awareness raising on By-Laws, internal rule, communal land used, and collective land titles.	<p>6.1 Promote public disclosure on the existing collective land titling and land use within the communities:</p> <p>a) Prepare Youth Album in each village, on Community Land Use Planning (including key information of By-Laws and Internal Rule, copies of land titles and list summary of parcels of collective land titles and list of individual land used for agriculture, residential and reserve lands and update issues related to land use.</p> <p>b) Encourage elders, women and youths 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.</p> <p>c) Support youth to biannually update the information of the album.</p>	<p>Recruited support NGO,</p> <p>Community Land Use Planning Album</p> <p>Monthly report with the participation of elders, women and youth.</p> <p>biannually update the information of the album.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth, ICF, community members, supporting NGO, ES Focal persons and consultants (national and provincial) 	Sep 2023 when NGO support is on board
7	The lack of control over the operation and support maintenance in sustainability manner post construction.	<p>7.1 The project will prepare the handing over of the community infrastructures to the relevant provincial departments, districts, communes, and communities in consistency with RGC reform policy, while finalizing the community guideline for O&M.</p> <p>7.2 Formation of community infrastructure management committee to support O&M.</p> <p>7.3 Orientation O&M follow Community Operation and Maintenance (COM).</p> <p>a) Operation and maintenance of road and health post is integrated in commune investment plan (CIP).</p> <p>b) Implementation infrastructure O&M</p> <p>c) Follow up implementation and administration support.</p>	<p>Community Infrastructure Management committee formation</p> <p>Records of an orientation O&M follow Community Operation and Maintenance (COM).</p> <p>M&E Report of infrastructure O&M</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LASED III PDRD working close with provincial team, district and commune. Commune Operational and Maintenance Infrastructure Committee (Rural Road, health post...). Commune council with the close authority (ICC, Village Chief) to support the implementation of infrastructure O&M and resource mobilization. 	Post Construction

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

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

In Community of

Katot

Appendix 3B

Date of Risk Screening	17-08-2022	GIS reference¹¹	
Province	District	Commune	Titled IC (if applicable)
Stueng Traeng	Sesan	Kamphon	Katot

Table 1: Summary of planned infrastructure and agriculture subprojects along with risks and impacts¹²

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).
Roads /Tracks	Yes	<p>The length of road lines will be rehabilitated and improved from the earth to be laterite and concrete roads, which include the concrete community road with 0.5 Kilometers, the community laterite road– 3.55 Kilometers, and the connection road (from national road # 78 connected to the community) – 2.15 Kilometers.</p> <p>The associated risks and impact and the required mitigation for this construction describe below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trees are possible to cut down to extend the roadside. The mitigation is to avoid cutting down the trees or fruit trees as much as possible on the roadside through the road design. Then, if avoidance is not possible, replanting trees after road construction by the contractor (around 15-30 fruit trees are alongside the improved road in the community residential and other 30-40 trees along the roadside). 2. The construction-related impacts include Labour Rights, Occupation health and safety impact, and Community and Safety Impact. All of these associated risks will be mitigated and managed through the instrument of Environmental, Social, Health, and Safety Specification (ESHSS). The ESHSS will be developed and included in the works contract documents.
Building Construction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health post	Yes	<p>Adopt ECOP (Appendix 7 of ESMF);</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide adequate rooms that may consist of a treatment room, a patient’s room, a waiting area, and sanitary facilities (washrooms and toilets with a septic tank). b. A tiled floor is preferred as it makes the cleaning easier and more hygienic. c. Provide adequate drainage in the buildings’ immediate surroundings to avoid standing water. Possible insect disease vectors and unsanitary conditions may develop due to inadequate drainage. d. Make sure rooms are well-ventilated. e. Avoid at all costs using asbestos cement tiles as roof materials.

¹¹ 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).

¹² 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).

Table2: Screening information on Impacts and Risks.

No	Screening Questions	Roads	Health Post	Remarks
1	Location: Will any part of the sub-project be located outside the area of the SLC or ICLT?	Yes (The connected road from the national road 7, with a length of 2.149 km)	No	
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	
4	Will the sub-project be implemented by workers employed by any other type of contractor or service provider?	No	Yes	
5	Will any community workers be used to implement the sub-project?	Possible	Possible	
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 (During the construction)	No	
9	Will the sub-project create noise pollution that may affect people living nearby?	Yes (During the construction)	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?	No	No	
12	Community Health and Safety: Will the sub-project result in increased road traffic?	Yes	No	
13	Will construction of the project result in road traffic hazards during construction?	Yes	No	
14	Will implementation of the sub-project involve use of heavy machinery in places where the public has access?	Yes	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/ ERW at the sub-project site or close to the sub-project site?	No	No	

No	Screening Questions	Roads	Health Post	Remarks
17	If the sub-project involves drinking water supplies, has the supply been tested for arsenic?	Not involved	Will be tested after construction	(for Well also be included)
18	If the sub-project involves drinking water supplies, has the supply been tested for chemical pollution?	Not involved	Not involved	
19	If the sub-project involves drinking water supplies, has the supply been tested for biological pollution?	Not involved	Not involved	
20	Climate Change: Will the sub-project result in a large increase in CO2 emissions?	Yes (very little)	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)?	No	No	
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	
24	Will any people have to move their home to make room for a sub-project?	No	No	
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 SLC or IC site?	Yes	No	One road line will be improved on the existing road alignment which connects the community to the national road #78 (2000+ meters).
28	If any land is required for any sub-project (whether inside or outside the SLC or IC site), how will it be obtained?	Existing roads alignment.	Community reserved land	There is no requirement of land acquisition. The existing roads alignment and community land were registered in systematic land registration.
29	Natural Resources: Will any sub-project result in increased extraction of water from a natural river, stream, or spring?	No	No	The small length of road improvement and health post construction, will not result in increased extraction of water from a natural river, stream or spring.
30	Will the sub-project result in increased extraction of water from a natural lake?	No	No	The small length of road improvement and health post

No	Screening Questions	Roads	Health Post	Remarks
				construction, will not affect the use of water from a natural lake.
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 now?	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?	Yes	Yes	
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)?	Not affected	Not affected	
40	Will any indigenous minority people outside the SLC or IC site be affected by a sub-project, and if so, have they been fully consulted and agreed to the sub-project?	Not affected	Not affected	
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 (community requested the need for a sub-project)	Yes (community requested the need for a sub-project)	Outreach Consultation
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)?	Not affected	Not affected	Outreach Consultation
43	Have there been any objections to any aspect of the sub-project from the local community?	No	No	Road and Health post were requested +.by the community.

Conclusion:

- All proposed roads, including the in-community road and road connections to the community, are upgrading/improving the existing roads without widening, so there would not be affected

in the form of land acquisition or displacement of the people from their residential or cultivated area.

- Based on the evidence on the ground and the community report, there are no impacts to the community's tangible or intangible cultural source resulting from road improving/upgrading and health post construction.
- The related impacts of the construction regarding the specification of Environment, Social, Health, and Safety (ESHSS) will be developed and integrated into the works contract and services as the contractor's obligation. The potential environmental impact and risk are limited for the health post construction and road construction, therefore, the ESMP will apply the Environmental Code of Practice (ECOP) in ESMF of Appendix 7 of ESMF.

Annex C: Contract Agreement for Voluntary Donation of cutting down the fruit trees and moving their front house fence from the roadside

58 Households - Contract Agreement for Voluntary Donation of cutting down the fruit trees and moving their front house fence from the roadside.

link

<https://rb.gy/dbo0us>

To open the link above:

Option1: press and hold "Ctrl" key while clicking the link

Option2: Mouse right-click on the link, then select "Open hyperlink".

