

Indigenous People Plan

April 2024

National Restoration of Rural Productive Capacity Project (NRRPCP)

**Pralay commune (Samroang village) community pond subproject, Thma Bang
district, Koh Kong province (KKG-CP002)**

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Currency Unit	= riel (KHR)
KHR1.00	= 0.00024
USD1.00	= KHR 4,091.94 (1 Apr 2024)

ABBREVIATIONS

AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AHs	Affected Households
DED	Detailed Engineering Design
EA	Executing Agency
FHH	Female Headed Household
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HHs	Households
LAR	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
IP	Indigenous People
IPP	Indigenous People Plan
PIB	Project Information Booklet
PMU	Project Management Unit
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
ESS	Environment and Social Standard
NRRPCP	National Restoration of Rural Productive Capacity Project

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of Kingdom of Cambodia (GoKC) secured a loan from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) for the National Restoration of Rural Productive Capacity Project (NRRPCP) to address COVID-19 impacts on rural areas. The Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) is overseeing project coordination, targeting provinces including Pailin, Kampong Chhnang, Koh Kong, Prey Veng, and Tboung Khmum, with activities including rehabilitating and constructing community ponds. In Koh Kong (KKG) province, a total of 24 community pond subprojects were identified, one of which is located in Samraong village, Pralay commune in which there is an IP group residing belonging to the *Chorng* tribe. Following AIIB guidance and local concerns, this Indigenous People Plan (IPP) has been prepared despite there being minimal negative impacts foreseen, that aim to ensure equitable benefits and address potential grievances. Although the proposed community pond subproject expected to benefit both Indigenous and Khmer communities, the safeguard category has been amended from C to B to align with AIIB policies and necessitating the preparation of a social impact assessment that is included within the IPP.

The social impact assessment (SIA) was conducted during March 2024 with a total participant of 86 (including 66.3% women) and involving two community level public consultation meetings, two Focus Groups Discussion, and two Key Informant Interviews with both male and female IP groups purposively selected across Samraong village in Pralay commune. Baseline information and implementation plan were prepared incorporating findings from this SIA.

The result of the SIA showed that IPs commonly practice their cultures and spiritual ceremonies as well as traditional healing. During the time that the IP are practicing their spiritual rituals, they call for help from their ancestors, and some specific activities require specific kinds of food, vegetables, and meat to prepare for the praying ceremony. Strict penalties are applied for any violation of their rules and that increase for repeat violations.

A large proportion of the IP community are very aware and support the construction of the community pond. project. The perceptions of IP residents regarding the project were found to be generally positive, with a high level of awareness about the planned construction activities.

Extensive consultation meetings and FGDs were carried out during the SIA applying a culturally appropriate approach for the IP participants that also served as part of the two way communications. All meetings and consultations adopted a participatory approach, and the moderators also aimed to increase project awareness and confirmed that the proposed subproject is supported by the IP community. There were topics included for discussion during the meeting to allow the participants to understand (i) the overall project and sub-project detailed design; (ii) dissemination of the proposed construction timeline; (iii) policy principles adopted for the subproject; and (iv) inviting suggestions, concerns and recommendations from the IP community for incorporation into the IPP.

Prior to and during the civil works, the IP community will be provided with the opportunity for capacity building and an awareness raising program/campaign with specific topic included such as Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), women's decision in the community, Gender Action Plan (GAP) and sex and IP disaggregated data collected and used for reporting.

A project specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established and specific focal points have been assigned with contact details that will be displayed at the construction site and at the commune office. During the site assessment, the GRM related forms were also provided to PIU focal points including (i) GRM logbook; (ii) complaints form; (iii) complaint response form; and (iv) GRM reporting form. The details of the AIIB Project-Affected People Mechanism (PPM) will also be displayed at the construction site.

KKG Project Implementation Unit (PIU) - The Provincial Department of Rural Development (PDRD) focal person has been assigned as GRM focal person to cover all environmental and social safeguard issues including those relating to the IPs and an ability to converse with the IP community on their local language may be needed to help in dealing/responding to concerns IP population.

NRRPCP - Project Management Unit (PMU) has the overall responsibility for the coordination and consolidation of reports to MEF and AIIB and will be responsible for preparing and overseeing the implementation of this IPP with technical support from PMU social and gender specialists.

The PMU social safeguards specialist will provide technical support to PIU in monitoring and supervision of construction work and provide immediate corrective action in compliance to this IPP in case of physical impacts and disruption that may occur.

PMU through the support from PIU, SP3, social safeguard and gender specialists to closely monitor the implementation of this IPP and report to be incorporated into ESSMR for official submission to AIIB. Gender and IP/EG disaggregated data shall be provided into the ESSMR on the results of IPP implementation.

The activities in the IPP are integrated into the overall arrangements and total budget of the project, including consulting services. IPP-related training and communication activities will be incorporated into other project training and communication activities especially GAP implementation.

A. Project Background

1. The Government of Kingdom of Cambodia (GoKC) has received a loan from Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) in the form of a loan to assist in financing the National Restoration of Rural Productive Capacity Project (NRRPCP). This project has been identified as an immediate priority of the GKC COVID-19 response and is a part of the proposed comprehensive rural infrastructure program to be funded under the AIIB COVID-19 Crisis Response Facility to strengthen the GKC financial resources that have been impacted by the pandemic.
2. The Executing Agency (EA) for NRRPCP is the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) and is responsible for overall project coordination, planning, financial management, procurement and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The target project provinces are Pailin (PLN), Kampong Chhnang (KCH), Koh Kong (KKG), Prey Veng (PVG) and Tboung Khmum (TKM). The project implementation period is from February 2021 to June 2024.
3. The objective is to sustain the rural economy and livelihoods of vulnerable rural population and returning migrants affected by COVID-19 pandemic. The civil works for community ponds (sub-component A2) includes the rehabilitation of 75 existing ponds and the construction of 75 new ponds with the provision of riprap and geomembrane linings in the case of ponds at sites with high percolation losses and greening of the pond embankments using nature-based solutions and indigenous materials.
4. In consultation with the provincial Project Implementation Units (PIUs), the Project Management Unit (PMU) has identified total 24 community pond subprojects that consist of 12 existing ponds for the restoration and 12 new ponds for the construction in Koh Kong province. The selected community pond subprojects have been identified through specific sites visits and consultations with the commune and village authorities, local communities, and relevant stakeholders.
5. The WASH Design and Construction Supervision Team (SP3) conducted field visits to undertake the environmental and social screenings with participation of PIU, local authorities, and the communities as well as the water and sanitation user groups (WSUG). The Rapid Environmental and Social Assessment (RESA) checklists were used for screening of each proposed community pond subproject. The RESA checklists have been prepared by environment and climate change specialists and agreed by the commune chief and the provincial project manager or representative. There is only one community pond out of the total 24 in Koh Kong province with the presence of Indigenous People namely Chornng tribe, which is located in Samraong village, Pralay commune, and Thmar Bang district.

B. Rational for Indigenous People Plan

6. During the discussions AIIB during the review mission from 14th to 17th November 2023, there was guidance provided by the AIIB Social Safeguard Specialist to prepare an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) for any subproject where there is a presence of Indigenous People (IP) even though there is no potential negative impact on the IP. In addition, the PIU and district authorities raised some additional concerns relating to the challenges regarding the selection of the subprojects within villages with IP that may result in a number of consequences that include (i) the burden on the PDRD on selecting subprojects since this district in KKG province has many by IP (mainly *Chornng*); (ii) community people and especially those from IPs have a misconception that the project is not helping IP; and (iii) IP communities are concerned that they are not gaining equal benefits from the project as Khmer people and remain living in poor conditions of local infrastructures.
7. Based on the proposed design specifications, the land required for the community pond is small since the dimension of the pond is only 75 meters x 40 meters. In addition, the consultations carried out with the IP and relevant authorities established that the subproject would have no negative impact to the IP living in and around the subproject areas. On the contrary, it will provide a number of benefits to IP as well as Khmer people by providing easy access to water using for their household consumption and vegetable gardening since it is quite challenging in this area to access to the water during the dry season since they rely heavily on rainwater.
8. Given these facts, the IP safeguard under this subproject has been recategorized from C to B with only positive impacts at the implementation stage to enable the implementation of any subprojects with the presence of IP as beneficiary. Therefore, AIIB safeguard policy ESS 3 is applied and a social impact assessment and IPP has been prepared in compliance with the AIIB ESS policy.¹

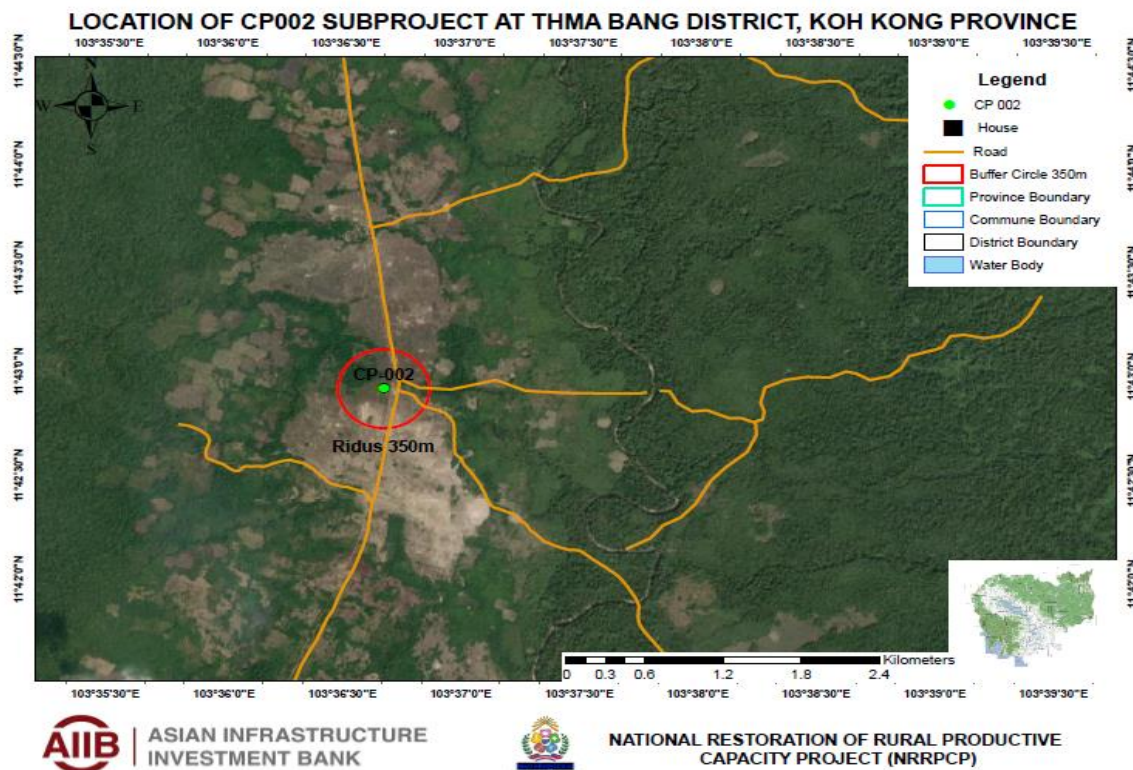
¹ The IPP for Samraong village community pond was prepared by the NRRPCP PMU safeguards team.

C. Subproject Description

9. The proposed subproject (KKG-CP002) is located in Samraong village, Pralay commune, Thmar Bang district and KKG province. The village is one of the four villages in this commune, comprising of 76 households with 234 persons including 124 women. The village has only 16 households with ID poor or 55 households that are all IP households.

10. The community pond subproject that is proposed will be constructed within shrubland that consist of scattered individuals of small trees, shrubs and grasslands, is just about 250 meters behind the office of Pralay commune.

Figure 1: Location map of the proposed subproject



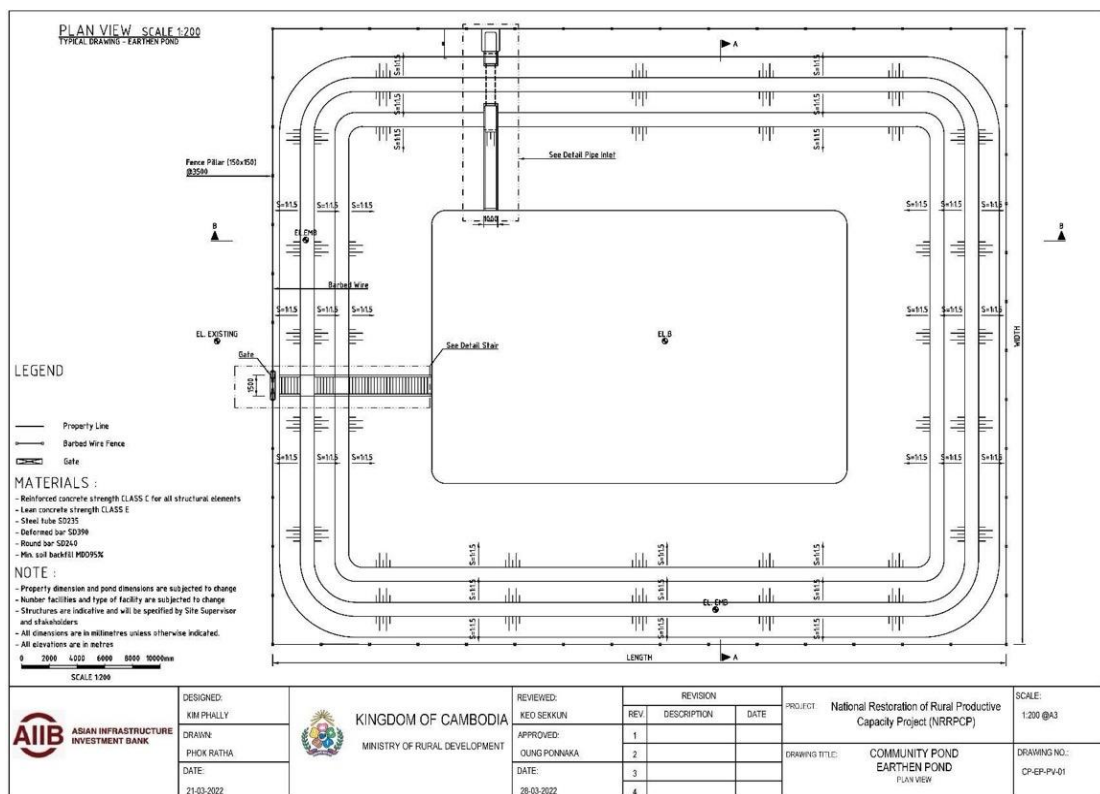
11. There is only one IP tribe residing in this village, which is called *Chorng Tumpoun*, and they are fully integrated with Khmer people in the village. Their manner of dress, conversation, lifestyle and living conditions are very similar to Khmer villagers and they are not noticeable as IP when not speaking their own language.

C. 1 Design Specifications

12. The community pond subproject will be constructed following the MRD standard design for ordinary community ponds. The dimension of the pond is 75 meter x 40 meter, the slope is fixed at 1:2.0 and the embankments will be constructed with a bottom width of four meters and a top width of one meter. This will remain as an unlined earth pond, but the pond embankments will be stabilized through the use of nature-based solutions and indigenous materials.

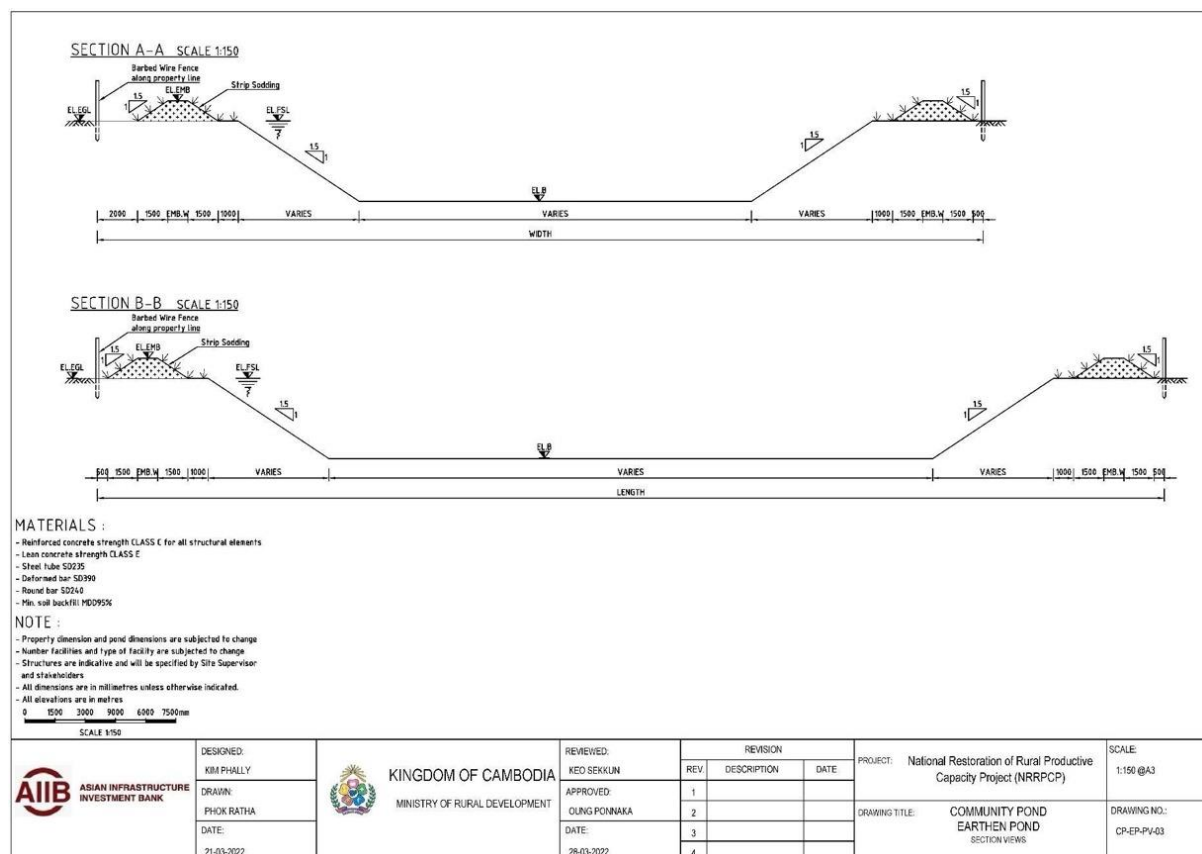
13. The land area has been confirmed as being common property and owned by the commune and the commune chief confirmed the agreement of the local authority witnessed by the village development committee for the utilization of the land for the construction of the community pond.

Figure 2: DED of the community pond



Source: SP3 Detailed Design

Figure 3: Typical cross section design of community pond



Source: SP3 Detailed Design

D. Legal and Policy Framework

D. 1 Relevant National Laws and Policies Concerning Indigenous Peoples

14. **Cambodia Constitution and the Land Law:** In the context of the Cambodian legal framework, Article 31 of the Cambodian Constitution states that “All Cambodian citizens shall be equal before the law, enjoying the same rights, freedom and fulfilling the same obligations regardless of race, color, sex, language, religious belief, political tendency, birth origin, social status, wealth or other status”; and the promulgation of the 2001 Cambodian Land Law marks explicit recognition of collective land rights of indigenous communities by the State that offers a unique chance for indigenous peoples in Cambodia to exercise their rights to self-determined development that include:

- Ownership of the lands is granted by the State to indigenous communities as collective ownership, including all the rights and protections enjoyed by private owners. The exercise of collective ownership rights is the responsibility of the traditional authorities and decision-making mechanisms of the indigenous community, according to their customs and subject to laws such as the law on environmental protection. (Article 26).
- No authority outside the community may acquire any rights to immovable properties belonging indigenous community. (Article 28).

15. Indigenous communities have the right to collective ownership of their lands, which gives them all the rights and protection of ownership as enjoyed by private landowners. The lands of indigenous communities include residential and agricultural land and encompass land cultivated and the lands reserved for shifting cultivation. Indigenous communities shall continue to manage their community land according to their traditional customs, pending the determination of their legal status. Once they are registered as legal entities, communities can apply for the registration of their collective title (Land Law 2001, Article 23 to 25).

16. According to the constitution of 1993 and the Land Law of 2001 five main categories of property on land can be distinguished such as (i) Private land, (ii) State public land (all areas need for public services such as roads, riverbanks, etc.), (iii) State private land (all other areas owned by the state), (iv) Communal land, and (v) Indigenous land.

17. Cambodia's Administration Law of 2001, Article 43, stipulates the Commune Council's role in protecting and preserving the environment and natural resources. They also have a role in the classifying and setting boundaries for all forests in their area of jurisdiction, in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (Forestry Law 2002, Article 10).

18. **Registration of Lands of Indigenous Communities 2009:** Sub-decrees on tenurial security have been issued by the RGC to put in place procedures whereby IPs can process claims to their rightful lands (provided they are the majority population at commune level). Recognition and certification of lands among IPs are ongoing with the issuance of the 2009 Sub-Decree on Procedures of Registration of Lands of Indigenous Communities.

19. **National Policy on Development of Indigenous Peoples (NPDIP):** The 2009 National Policy on Development of Indigenous Peoples (NPDIP) provides the main policy framework related to indigenous land rights in Cambodia. It also sets out policy directions in the fields of culture, education, vocational training, health, environment, land, agriculture, water resources, infrastructure, justice, tourism and industry, and mines and energy. National Policy on the Development of Indigenous Peoples" has various goals, (i) Indigenous peoples shall have a living standard beyond starvation and extreme poverty, (ii) Indigenous peoples shall be provided for at least nine years of fundamental education and shall be provided for appropriate vocational skill training courses according to their needs and based on the geographical areas in which they live, (iii) Indigenous peoples have been provided for good healthcare services and (iv) The cultures of indigenous peoples have been carefully protected and safeguarded.

20. **Other Policy Considerations:** Apart from its Constitution and other national laws, Cambodia has adopted and supports the UN Declaration of Rights of Indigenous Peoples (IP) by way of ending discrimination and promoting the rights of Cambodia's recognized IPs.

21. The Cambodian government initiated a decentralization program to be more responsive to community needs, indigenous peoples included. In the mid-1990s, the Cambodian government created the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Ethnic Minorities Development and the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Highland Peoples Development to address indigenous peoples' issues. The Department of Ethnic Minority Development at the Ministry of Rural Development was established in 1999 after the Inter-

Ministerial Committee was abolished. The Department mainly works to maintain the culture, beliefs and traditions of IPs through a formal process of establishing the identity and conditions of IP groups in Cambodia (a total of 56 IP groups has been recognized as legal IP groups). The Department operates through IP Offices in the provinces. IPs are represented in the formal governance structures in Cambodia from the village, commune and through to the district/provincial levels.

D. 2 AIIB Environment and Social Standard 3 (2022) for Indigenous Peoples

22. The AIIB fosters full respect for indigenous peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by them. It ensures that AIIB-financed development interventions that may impact indigenous peoples will be consistent with the needs and aspirations of affected indigenous communities and compatible with their culture and social and economic institutions. This IPP recognizes the vulnerability of indigenous peoples and ensures that all project impacts will be addressed by the implementing agency. The implementing agency will ensure that affected indigenous peoples have the opportunity to fully participate in and benefit equally from project interventions. The following are the principles of AIIB-ESS 3 for indigenous peoples:

- Early screening to determine IP presence and/or collective attachment to, the project area as well as potential project impacts on IPs.
- Conduct of culturally appropriate, gender-sensitive, and technically backed-up social impact assessment where full consideration of IP-generated options as regards benefits and mitigation measures are taken into account and translated into IP plan that includes a framework for continued consultation and culturally appropriate disclosure modalities during project implementation, specifies measures to ensure IPs receive culturally matched benefits, identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts, and includes culturally acceptable grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.
- Undertake meaningful consultations with affected IP communities and concerned organizations to solicit their participation across the project cycle to avoid adverse impacts or in cases when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects by establishing culturally appropriate and gender-inclusive capacity development modalities and grievance mechanisms.
- Ensure consent of affected IP communities to project activities that may introduce commercial development of cultural resources and indigenous knowledge, physical displacement from traditional or customary land, and commercial development of natural resources within customary lands that impact on livelihoods or cultural uses that define the identity and community of IPs. Consent refers to a collective expression by affected IP communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for project/project activities even if some individuals or groups object.
- Avoid restricted access to and physical displacement from protected areas and natural resources but when not possible, ensure that affected IP communities participate in all aspects of the project cycle and that their benefits are equitably shared.
- Prepare an IPP that is based on the social impact assessment with the assistance of qualified and experienced experts that draw on indigenous knowledge and participation by the affected IP communities. The IPP includes a framework for continued consultation with the affected IP communities during project implementation; specifies measures to ensure that IPs receive culturally appropriate benefits; identifies measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for any adverse project impacts; and includes culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.
- Disclose the draft IPP, including documentation of the consultation process and the results of the social impact assessment in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and local languages understandable to affected IPs communities and other stakeholders.
- Prepare an action plan for legal recognition of customary rights to lands and territories or ancestral domains when the project involves (i) activities that are contingent on establishing legally recognized rights to lands and territories that IPs have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, or (ii) involuntary acquisition of such lands.

- Monitor implementation of the IPP using qualified and experienced experts; adopt a participatory monitoring approach, wherever possible; and assess whether the IPP's objective and desired outcome have been achieved, considering the baseline conditions and the results of IPP monitoring.
- Disclosure of the monitoring report.

D. 3 Applicable Policies and Objective of the IPP

23. The subproject has been categorized as B for indigenous peoples during this implementation stage. This IPP has been prepared in accordance with the AIIB- Environment and Social Standard 3 (ESS3) on indigenous people, and the relevant national law and regulations. The project is expected to have positive impacts on IPs in terms of provision of building a community pond to the people in Samraong village. The plan specifies safeguard provisions to be monitored during project implementation to ensure that indigenous people can access and receive benefits from project activities. The IPP provides the guidance necessary to guarantee culturally appropriate program implementation for indigenous beneficiaries. The project will ensure that ethnic group and indigenous peoples are aware of the community pond provided by the government. The project will employ culturally appropriate and gender sensitive consultation processes when engaging IP representatives.

E. Social Impact Assessment

E. 1 Assessment Methodology

a) Desk Review/Secondary Data Collection

24. Secondary data collection involved a review of project documents, proposed subproject location, local laws, and regulations, AIIB's ESS Framework, NRRPCP's IPPF, and the reviewing of design specifications and geodatabase of the IPs from open sources.

b) Primary Data Collection

25. The PMU SSS together with the PMU team and SP3 safeguard specialists carried out a public consultation meetings, A Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) was also applied to collect some socio-economic, livelihood, and anthropological data of the IP from the village and commune levels. The RRA consists of direct observation, transect walk, village mapping and historical profile.

26. The field mission was carried out from 4th to 11th March 2024. Two Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and two Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted in the target locations and there were 10 participants per FGD. The team sought to be inclusive when selecting participants, including ensuring 50% of women participants, and different age groups, such as young people (16 to 30 years old) as well as older residents between of up to 60 years old.

27. Out of the 55 households belonging to the indigenous community, 41 households were interviewed using a structured questionnaire. The goal was to interview all indigenous households, but only 41 were reached due to some individuals being unavailable at home during the survey.

F. Key Results and Findings

F. 1 Overview of IP in Cambodia

28. The population of Cambodia is a multi-ethnic society with an estimated current population of about 15.3 million with an average annual growth rate of 1.4% and with 51.5 women.² Life expectancy for men is 68 years and 72 years for women. The predominant ethnic groups are Cambodian (90%), Vietnamese (5%), Chinese (1%) and others small numbers of Cham, Laos, and hill tribes (4%). However, the numbers of IPs are imprecise since Khmer is the official language and is spoken by almost the entire population aside from very small numbers of IPs residing in some remote villages in the north-east of the country and even in these villages the children are attending local schools in which Khmer is taught. The IP statistics are the responsibility of the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning in collaboration with the Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Interior. They communicate through the channel of the National Committee for Democratic Development (NCDD) and collaborate with the Commune Councils (CCs) in gathering annual population statistics, including those for the indigenous population. The NCDD consolidates and aggregates data for the IP

² Cambodian National Census 2019.

https://www.nis.gov.kh/nis/Census2019/Provisional%20Population%20Census%202019_English_FINAL.pdf

at the national level.

29. However, there are no definitive population figures for IPs and the national censuses provide an imprecise measure. Based upon the inventory of officially recognized IPs compiled by the MRD the IP population numbers about 73,000 that is equivalent to only 0.4 percent of the total population. IP communities are recorded in more than 10 provinces of Cambodia, with almost 70% located in Ratanakiri and Monduliri provinces. There are 14 groups of IP minorities in Cambodia, who are also referred to as Khmer-Loeu (hill-tribes). The major groups among the IP communities are the *Phnong*, *Kuoy*, *Tumpuon*, *Charay* and *Kroeung*.

F. 2 Demographics

30. This data for the major socio-economic characteristics of the area within which the proposed subproject is located in Samraong village are based on information obtained from the village chiefs and commune councils together with the survey data. This provides a measure of the existing socio-economic environment and the potential vulnerability of households within the subproject. There are a total of 234 people residing in the village with 76 households. The average family size in the villages is only 3.0 people per household. The majority of the population in the village are *Chorng* people, accounting for 72.4% while Khmer people account for 27.6%.

F. 3 Education

31. Generally, the number of people in the village who can speak and read Khmer are very high 85 percent. However, the higher educational profile (high school and university) of people in this village are pretty low less than 1 percent for the university and less than 5 percent for high school. The highest proportion of people who have completed primary education is 59.4, while people who have completed secondary education accounts for 31.6 percent. In addition, the literacy rate of the village's population is 3 percent.

F. 4 Occupation and income sources

32. The primary source of family income in the villages are farming mainly paddy rice and vegetables plantation and working as agricultural and construction workers. Some of them are running small businesses (groceries, motorbike repairing and food stalls). Some villagers have other sources of income from livestock (mostly pigs, chicken and cows).

33. The level of economic migration for employment is low and it is almost equal between men and women. There is migration for work inside the province and there is very little migration for work outside the country. The wealth classification in the villages is divided into four categories according to the national wealth classification (Ministry of Planning, Kingdom of Cambodia). By combining the 'medium' and 'well-off' categories about 70 percent of the total population in the subproject village are categorized as well-off. Based on the focus group discussion, the average monthly household income is estimated at between 1.5 to 2 million Khmer Riel (US\$ 365 - 488) per household. However, this range of income fluctuates since it is mainly derived from agriculture with seasonal production and variable market prices plus potential risks due to natural disasters.

F. 5 Energy and source of lighting

34. Solar lighting has become the main source of energy used for lighting in the area and only one household reported that they have access to electricity. Solar has been used widely for lighting, but in terms of cooking, firewood is still the most popular within the area followed by charcoal, while only a few households are using LPG for cooking.

F. 6 Source of water, hygiene, and sanitation

35. There are many sources of water that have been used as the source for drinking during both the wet and dry seasons, but there are three main sources: (i) rainwater which the households have mentioned they use as the main source of drinking water in the wet season and dry season; (ii) dug wells, (iii) boreholes; and (iv) for only a few households there is access to piped water. During the dry season, the first two sources of water, rainwater and dug wells, are the most commonly used water source in the village.

36. From the group discussion, when asked about toilet availability in the household, 90% confirmed they have a usable latrine at their residence either inside the house or constructed near their house. This figure is quite high since the village is close to the commune office, which is considered to be populated area. The awareness of basic sanitation through hand washing among households within

those areas is still limited and households mentioned that they think it necessary before eating, when their hands are soiled from working or after use of the toilet.

F. 7 Access to public infrastructures

37. According to focus group discussion, direct observation, and transect walk, the road is available to all households, they also can access schools, health centers, pagodas, and markets. However, there are still some difficulties traveling along these roads, the major reason is being bumpy, dusty, and slippery. It is dusty in the dry season, and it is slippery in the rainy season.

F. 8 Religious and cultural practices

38. The tribe commonly practice their cultures and spiritual praying as well as traditional healing similarly to some Khmer households. This is because they have been living together for generations and have adapted to each other. They also have been well integrated into modern society and no longer strictly stick to their culture/norms. However, as a result from the FGDs and consultations, below are some examples of beliefs and cultural practices which is different from Khmer and are essential for this project found from the IP:

- Animism centered on forests, combined with ancestor worship.
- IP respect spirits and have ceremonies for the village every year.
- IP commonly call for help (Pray) and have ceremonies to compensate through spiritual help.
- IP calls for their ancestor when they need to find out why someone is sick.
- IP village do have and respect their village leader.

F. 9 Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

39. Meaningful consultation is one of the most vital features of the AIB-ESS. It provides the opportunity for indigenous people to be heard, recognized, and responded to. Meaningful consultation is a process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

40. Recognizing the important role of indigenous people in project, two rounds of public consultation meetings with project affected indigenous people and other stakeholders were conducted. The dialogue provided the opportunity for the participants to raise their concerns concerning the proposed subproject and make recommendations to further refine the project design. The consultations were conducted in September 2023 (first round) and March 2024 (second round) followed by 2FGDs and 2 interviews with Indigenous leaders/elders. There was 1 FGD conducted with mixed genders while the indigenous women shared their views separately through the other 1 FGD. In addition, the household socioeconomic survey with 41 interviewed households also plays very important role as one-to-one consultation, which information about the project was included in the part of the interview, concerns/recommendations from the households were also obtained from the interview. In total, there were 86 people and authorities involved with the public meetings and information disclosure of which 57 are female (or about 66.3%).

Table 1: Location, Time and Number of Participants

No.	Date	Location	Consultative Activities	Total No. of participants
1	September 14 th 2022	Pralay commune office	Public consultation meeting (IR and IP screening)	5 (1 woman)
2	March 6 th 2024	Samraong village	FGD	10 (5 women)
3	March 6 th 2024	Samraong village	FGD	07 (all women)
4	March 7 th 2024	Samraong village	KII with IP leaders	1 woman

No.	Date	Location	Consultative Activities	Total No. of participants
5	March 7 th 2024	Samraong village	Public consultation meeting(2 nd round	18 (8 women)
6	March 4 th - 7 th 2024	Samraing village	Household Survey	41 (25 women)

41. All concerns raised by, and opinions put forward by the participants have been addressed and incorporated into this IPP. The table below summarizes opinions, concerns and suggestions of the meetings and FGDs.

Table 2: Summary of Consultation Meeting with IP Communities

Issues	Opinions, Concerns and Suggestions of Participants	Responses to the Participants
Project Design	How large is the pond?	The proposed design is 75m x 40m
	When will the construction commence?	We are now at the preparation stage of the IPP, if it is approved by EA and AIIB we expect to have the construction start mid or end of this year.
Potential Positive Impacts	If the Project commences, will there be any work opportunities for the IP?	The IP will be prioritized for work during construction, which will be included in the contractor bidding documents.
Implementation schedule	The implementation schedule should be informed and updated to the IP regularly, especially for the construction activities.	The implementation schedule will be disclosed and updated to the IP through meeting with project information disclosure.

F. 10 Consultation and Participation Mechanism

42. Additional consultations will need to be conducted with IP communities prior to the start of civil work and the project implementation. The process and mechanism for consulting with IP communities shall be prepared according to the following steps and process.

c) Preparation stage:

- Pre-inform to both village leader and IP elders
- Obtain the coordinated schedule ensuring the agreed date and time are not overlapping with any IP ceremonies and/or spiritual praying.
- Be aware of any type of activities and other related materials that are contradicting IP cultures and norms (prohibitional norms), to be confirmed by IP leader.

d) Information disclosure

- Ensuring proper documentations for reporting with sex and IP data disaggregation.
- Provide short summaries of discussed/agreed points.
- Culturally appropriate closing remarks to IP communities
- The agreed IPP will be made available in Khmer language and sent to PDRD office, district, and commune office. The document will also be uploaded onto the MRD website and posted in accessible public places.
- The monitoring reports on IPP implementation will also be posted on the MRD website. Summaries of the monitoring reports will be posted in PDRD, district/commune office, and delivered to IPs via their representatives and tribal leader.

G. Project Impacts on Indigenous People Beneficiaries and Mitigation Measure

43. The IPP provides guidance intended to guarantee culturally appropriate project implementation and ensure IP receive social and economic benefits that are culturally sensitive and gender responsive.

It includes measures to minimize and mitigate any unavoidable adverse impacts.

G. 1 Anticipated Positive Impacts

44. During the FGDs and KIs the participants indicated that they anticipated the following beneficial impacts as a result of the proposed subprojects:

a) Overall benefits of construction of community pond

- The community pond will serve as a reliable sources of water for various purposes such as irrigation for agriculture, livestock watering, and household consumption. This is especially crucial during dry seasons or droughts when access to water may be limited.
- The community pond will serve as a gathering place where community members come together for various activities such as socializing and community events. The pond promotes social cohesion and strengthen community ties.
- Water from the community pond can be used for irrigation, supporting agricultural activities and enhancing crop yields. This contributes to improving food security and increasing household incomes.

b) Benefits for women within the IP community

- Women are often responsible for fetching water for household use. Community ponds provide a nearby, more convenient and reliable source of water, reducing the time and effort required for water collection. This frees up time for women to engage in other productive activities or spend time with their families.
- The community pond can serve as a facility to promote women's participation and empowerment. Women can be involved in decision-making processes related to pond management, such as determining water usage regulations or allocating resources. Participating in such activities can enhance women's confidence, leadership skills, and sense of agency within their communities.
- Access to usable water from community pond contributes to improved hygiene practices, particularly for women responsible for household cleanliness and sanitation. Clean water is essential for cleaning and personal hygiene, reducing the risk of waterborne diseases and promoting overall health and well-being.

G. 2 Precautionary Impacts and Their Mitigation Measures.

45. During the FGDs and KIs the participants raised their views on some of the precautionary impacts that may occur during the community pond construction period:

- Workers are not aware of IP norms and cultural practices and may possibly violate those restricted practices, especially during the construction of the community pond. IP groups may have different practices and penalties.
- Penalties applied for those who violate the IP and cultural practices may possibly lead to conflict between IP and workers.
- Most of IP are using their language at home while the vast majority of workers are Khmer. The language barrier may result in ineffective communication from contractors and IP residents during the construction of the community pond.
- To ensure that the IPs receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate and gender responsive and that measures are crafted to avoid adverse impacts on them, their socio-economic profile, and results of consultations and FGDs with them were considered and served as guide in the IPP.

46. Although no specific impacts have been identified, the following measures were thoroughly discussed with the IP community to ensure that any potential unforeseen impacts that may arise during the construction of the community pond subproject are effectively managed and mitigated. Refer to Table 3 below for details:

Table 3: Mitigation Measures for Potential Unforeseen Impacts

No.	Precautionary Impacts/Concerns Shared by IPs	Avoidable Measures	Mitigatable/Beneficial Measures and Implementation Arrangement/Reporting
1	Organize religious rituals of the indigenous peoples prior to the commencement of the construction.	Contractors must carry out public consultation meetings with IPs and their leaders to identify suitable ways, time, and date for performing their rituals.	The contractor will be provided with an orientation session by PMU after contract awarded on IP traditions/norms and advise them to respect IPs' beliefs. Include specific measures to ensure participation of Chong tribe females and vulnerable households in the planning of these rituals. Specific consultations with IP tribe to be carried out by the contractor. The photos and attendant lists shall be kept and reported with gender disaggregated data.
2	Sacred objects belonging to IP ancestors may be unearthed during excavation work.	None	If sacred objects are found, the contractor must notify the PIU, relevant authorities, and IP leader immediately. Close off the area to avoid further disturbance, conduct an assessment by cultural resources experts, and implement actions consistent with the requirements of ESS1 of AIIB and national law. Incorporate "chance find procedures" into the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and provide training for contractor's workers to follow these procedures. Confirmed and agreed by IP during SIA and consultations. Monthly site monitoring by SP3 and PIU and report to PMU. Include updates in monitoring reports on chance find procedures training and implementation.
3	Soil excavation may result in blocking access to land being used for farming.	None	The contractor must provide an access road and conduct excavation work one side at a time to allow people to continue using access to their agricultural land. Ensure engagement of Chong tribe females and vulnerable households in determining the access needs. Confirmed and agreed by IP during SIA and consultations. Monthly site monitoring by SP3 and PIU and report to PMU and monitoring report.
4	Workers from outside the community may not be aware of IP traditions and norms that could lead to violations of traditional practices, including any ritual ceremonies.	The contractor must carry out public consultation meetings with IP prior to the commencement of the construction to agree on a schedule for any possible conflicts with the timing of traditional ceremonies.	The contractor must conduct an information session on IP-specific ceremonies and cultures and advise the workers to respect these beliefs and not violate them during the work. Training should specifically include awareness on the participation of IP women and vulnerable households. Specific consultations with the IP tribe will be carried out by the contractor. The photos and attendant lists shall be kept and reported with gender disaggregated data.
5	IPs mostly use their language at home, while workers are using Khmer language; therefore, it may result in misunderstandings or ineffective communication between contractors and IP villagers during the construction of the pond.	Where necessary, a translator will be hired for the public consultation meetings as well as day-to-day construction activities to ensure effective communication with the IP villagers, especially the elderly since they may not speak Khmer well. Ensure communication is also accessible to females and vulnerable households.	List of attendants for any consultation shall be reported with sex and IP disaggregated data. Include in reporting the effectiveness of communication efforts and any adjustments made.

47. The following table outlines the beneficial measures developed for the positive impacts identified in the community pond subproject. These measures are designed to maximize the benefits for the Indigenous People (IP) community, particularly in terms of water availability, agricultural productivity, social cohesion, and the reduction of women's labor.

Benefit	Beneficial Measure
The community pond will serve as a reliable source of water for multiple purposes such as irrigation, livestock watering, and household consumption. This ensures the community's access to water throughout the year, reducing dependence on rainwater, especially during dry seasons or droughts.	Regular and proper maintenance of the pond to ensure consistent water availability year-round. This will include creating a schedule for pond upkeep and forming a maintenance committee responsible for ensuring that the pond remains functional.
The community pond will enhance social cohesion by serving as a gathering point for various community activities. It can become a central place for social interactions, fostering unity and collaboration among community members.	Organize community events and regular meetings at the pond site to further promote social cohesion. Establish an area near the pond where community members can gather for events, ceremonies, or discussions.
Water availability will support agricultural activities such as irrigating crops, improving food security and contributing to the local economy by boosting crop yields and household income levels.	Develop an irrigation management system in collaboration with local farmers to ensure optimal use of water resources for agriculture. Implement a training program to educate farmers on water-saving techniques.
Women, who are traditionally responsible for collecting water for household use, will benefit from having a nearby, reliable source of water, reducing the time and effort they spend on this task. This will free up time for other productive activities or personal endeavors.	Establish a water user group to manage water access and ensure equitable distribution, with particular attention to the needs of women and vulnerable households. Promote women's participation in decision-making processes related to water management.
The construction and maintenance of the pond can offer employment opportunities for local community members, providing short-term income and boosting the local economy.	Prioritize hiring local labor for pond construction and maintenance activities. Offer skill development programs to enhance local employment opportunities in water management.

H. Capacity Building

48. During the road construction and project implementation, all IP villages shall be provided with the opportunity for capacity building for any awareness raising program/campaign with specific topics included on WASH and on the use and maintenance of the pond. Gender Actions Plan (GAP) shall be integrated with this action and sex disaggregated by IP should be generated for reporting. The contractor will be responsible to carry out specific training sessions at their own cost to their employed workers avoiding cultural violation and conflict with IP communities as specified in recommended action and beneficial and mitigative measures above.

I. Grievance Redress Mechanism

49. Project-specific GRM has been established and specific focal points have been assigned with the contact provided in the below table below. During the site assessment, GRM-related forms were also provided to PIU focal points including (i) GRM logbook; (ii) complaints form; (iii) complaint response form; and (iv) GRM reporting form.

50. The Provincial Department of Rural Development in LKKG province has been assigned as GRM focal point to cover both IR and IP-related issues and their ability to speak in IP language is essential to help in dealing/responding to concerns by IP population.

Table 4: List of focal persons responsible for GRM

No.	Name	Position	Telephone
I PMU			
1.2	Ms. Cheng Marady	E & S Management Unit, Manager	010 22 70 91
1.3	Tem Soksan	Social Safeguards Specialist	017 71 01 01
1.4	Ms. Keo Niseay	E & S Management Unit, Officer	017 88 48 58
1.5	Nguon Mongkul	E & S Management Unit, Officer	078 20 57 89
II PIUs			
Koh Kong			
2.1	Eing Daravuth	Provincial Project Manager	016 49 50 50
2.2	Men Phaly	Rural Road Technical Officer	097 46 55 193
III SP3			
3.1	Oun Syvibola	Social Safeguard Specialist	078 606 256
VI Community Level			
4.1	Moeuk Lang	Pralay Commune Chief	088 333 66 99
4.2	Kel Kin	Pralay Village Chief	066 616 740

51. In cases where Affected Households (AHs) do not have the writing skills or are unable to verbally express their grievances, it is customary that AHs are allowed to seek assistance from any recognized local groups, NGO's, other family members, village heads, or community chiefs to have their complaints or grievances written for them and affix their signature to the letter of complaint. Throughout the grievance redress process, the responsible grievance committee will ensure that the AHs concerned are provided with copies of complaints and decisions or resolutions reached.

52. The GRM process consists of three escalating stages as follows:

- **First stage:** APs will present their complaints and grievance verbally or in writing to the contractor, or village chief/commune directly to address the issue. However, whenever possible, the contractor or village chief/commune will resolve the issue directly with the affected person. The contractor will give a clear reply within 5 working days.
- **Second Stage:** If no appropriate solution can be found, the contractor should forward the complaint to the PIU within 5 working days. The complainant may also decide to submit a written or oral complaint to the PIU focal point, either directly or via one of the GRM entry points.
- **Third stage:** If no appropriate solution, the PIU within five working days, the complainant may also decide to submit a written or oral complaint to PMU. The PMU will investigate and identify the solution and provide a clear reply for the complainant within five working days. The safeguards officer of the PMU will assist in replying to the affected person. The PMU will, in a timely manner, convey the complaint/grievance and suggested solution to the contractors or operators of facilities. The contractors during construction and the operators during operation will implement the agreed-upon redress solution and report the outcome to the PMU within 7 working days.

J. Project-affected People Mechanism

53. As part of its strong commitment to responsible and sustainable development, the AIIB has established the Project-Affected People's Mechanism (PPM). This provides an independent and impartial supplementary GRM that empowers individuals and communities potentially impacted by AIIB-financed projects to voice their concerns.

54. The PPM serves as a vital platform for individuals and communities directly or indirectly affected by such projects, including residents, workers, and indigenous communities. It offers a clear avenue for addressing grievances arising from any perceived or potential non-compliance with the AIIB's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP). This includes situations where individuals have been denied access to information or meaningful consultation regarding a project, or where they are dissatisfied with the outcomes of project-level grievance redress mechanisms.

55. By providing a transparent and accessible platform for addressing concerns, the AIIB PPM demonstrates the Bank's commitment to accountability and its dedication to ensuring that its projects contribute positively to the lives of affected communities while adhering to the highest environmental and social standards. This commitment fosters trust and collaboration between the AIIB, project stakeholders, and impacted communities, ultimately contributing to the successful implementation of

sustainable infrastructure projects across Asia and beyond.

56. The AIIB PPM can be accessed through the AIIB website where there are instructions provided on how to lodge a complaint including an on-line application form.³ The PPM was incorporated into the PIB to ensure that all relevant stakeholders had access to important information. The PIB, containing the PPM, was distributed to all participants during the village consultation meetings, where community members gathered to discuss and provide feedback on the project. During these meetings, the PPM was formally introduced to the participants, ensuring they were well-informed about the procedures and guidelines. In addition to the meetings, the PPM was also displayed in public areas such as commune office and at the construction sites to ensure that workers and other individuals involved in the project were aware of its contents and could refer to it as needed throughout the project's implementation.

57. The GRM procedures were developed through a series of public consultations with the local IP community. The first round of public consultation meetings was conducted in September 2023, during which the community was introduced to the project and the grievance mechanisms. A second round of consultations followed in March 2024, where further discussions ensured that the procedures were culturally appropriate, gender-sensitive, and effective. Additionally, focused discussions with IP women were held on March 7, 2024, to confirm that the GRM was accessible and met the needs of all community members, particularly women and vulnerable groups. These participatory consultations ensured that the GRM and PPM were well understood by the community and tailored to their specific cultural and gender sensitivities.

58. The GRM was designed to be gender-sensitive through specific efforts made during consultations to ensure that women, who often have unique needs and vulnerabilities, were fully represented and their concerns were addressed. This was achieved by holding **women-only Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)** on **March 7, 2024**, where Indigenous women were given the space to voice their perspectives on the project and the GRM without the presence of male participants. This helped create a comfortable environment for women to share their views openly and provided a platform to identify any gender-specific challenges they might face in accessing the GRM and PPM.

59. Moreover, the GRM procedure included measures to ensure that women could easily access and use the mechanism. It recognized that in IP community, women may not be as vocal in mixed-gender settings or might face literacy barriers. To address this, the procedure allowed for complaints to be submitted verbally or with assistance from community representatives, ensuring that women who are less literate or hesitant to approach formal grievance channels could still have their voices heard. Additionally, the GRM specifically assigned focal points familiar with gender issues and encouraged the inclusion of women in the grievance resolution process, ensuring that their needs were considered in decision-making.

K. Institutional Arrangement

60. NRRPCP-PMU is the Executing Agency to prepare and implement project activities including this IPP. PMU have established full-time staff to execute and manage the Project. Provincial Department of Rural Development of Koh Kong is the Project Implementation Unit and responsible for day-to-day implementation of subproject covering the construction works during the project implementation.

61. NRRPCP-PMU has an overall responsibility for the coordination and consolidation of reports to MEF and AIIB and is responsible for preparing and overseeing the implementation of this IPP with technical support from PMU's social safeguard specialist.

62. Table below shows the matrix of institutional responsibilities in the implementation of the IPP per project phase.

³ [How We Assist You - Project-Affected People's Mechanism \(aiib.org\)](https://www.aiib.org/en/how-we-assist-you/project-affected-peoples-mechanism)

Table 5: Institutional Arrangements

Institution	Prior to Construction Phase	During Construction Phase
PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engaging SSSs to carry out free, prior informed consent (FPIC) and consultation meetings with IP communities. - Coordinate with contractor to ensure the incorporation of updated findings and mitigation, if any. - Ensure the budget for the IPP implementation is available and adequate. - Monitor the settlement of the project-related complaints and ensure that the GRM and PPM operate effectively, and representatives of IP are included in the grievance committee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decide on matters related to social safeguard requirements and other concerns that may arise that need intervention. - Conduct inspections and spot checks to monitor the performance of the contractor in implementing the social safeguard requirements and implementation of IPP. - Review monthly and quarterly monitoring reports of the contractor related to safeguards issues. - Prepare the project's semi-annual monitoring reports for submission to AIIB. - Ensure the budget for the IPP implementation of the activities covered in the IPP is available and adequate. - Monitor the settlement of the project-related complaints and ensure that the GRM operates effectively, and representatives of IPs are included in the GC.
Social Safeguards Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide technical assistance and guidance to the PUM in updating the IPP based on final design and final consultation with IP communities, including socio-economic profile updating. - Providing capacity building training on the IPP to PMU's staff, PIU and contractors. - Review bidding documents, as necessary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide technical advice/assistance to the PMU's staff in the preparation of semi-annual monitoring reports for submission to AIIB and review quarterly monitoring reports. - Provide follow-up technical support to the PMU, PIU and IP representatives.
SP3 and Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporate mitigation measures into the final detailed design and bidding documents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement mitigation measures as specified in the agreed IPP. - Conduct internal monitoring with support from consultants. - Prepare monthly and semi-annual progress reports, including safeguards issues. - Resolve complaints regarding construction and implementation of mitigation measures.
PIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate and participate in public consultation meetings and information disclosure. - Participate in the implementation and monitoring of the IPP. - Facilitate the lodging and resolution of complaints of affected individuals as part of the Grievance Committee. 	

L. Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

63. PMU through the support from SP3 team, PIU, and PMU social safeguard and gender specialists, to closely monitor the implementation of this IPP and report to be incorporated in the SEMR for official submission to AIIB. Gender and IP disaggregated data shall be provided in the SEMR on the results of IPP implementation.

64. The Monitoring Indicator Matrix for the IPP provides a structured approach to track the implementation of mitigation and beneficial measures designed to avoid, minimize, or compensate for negative impacts and promote positive impacts on the Chong tribe community. The matrix includes specific indicators for each measure, such as confirming the provision of access roads during excavation, ensuring participation of Chong tribe females and vulnerable households in decision-making, and conducting training on "chance find procedures." It also outlines the means of verification, such as site inspections, meeting minutes, and training attendance records, as well as the frequency of monitoring and the responsible parties, including the PIU, contractors, and local authorities. This framework ensures accountability and continuous monitoring to enhance the effectiveness of the IPP in delivering culturally appropriate and inclusive outcomes for the indigenous community.

Table 6: IPP Monitoring Indicator Matrix

Mitigation/Beneficial Measure	Monitoring Indicator	Means of Verification	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party	Beneficial Measure
The contractor must provide an access road and conduct excavation work one side at a time to allow people to continue using access to their agricultural land.	Confirmation that an access road is provided to the community; Confirmation that excavation work is done one side at a time.	Site inspections, photographic evidence, reports from contractors.	Monthly during construction.	Project Implementation Unit (PIU), Contractor, Social Safeguard Specialist (SP3)	Regular and proper maintenance of the pond to ensure water availability for agricultural use.
Conduct public consultation meetings with IPs to identify suitable ways, time, and date for performing rituals.	Number of consultation meetings held; Documentation of agreed rituals schedule and details.	Meeting minutes, attendance lists, documented agreements.	Prior to construction and as needed.	Contractor, PIU, Local Authorities	Organize community events at the pond to promote social cohesion and community involvement.
Training for contractor's workers on 'chance find procedures' to handle any sacred objects unearthed during excavation work.	Number of training sessions conducted; Percentage of workers trained; Knowledge test results before and after training.	Training attendance records, training materials, test results.	Prior to construction commencement, refresher as needed.	PMU, PIU, and Contractor	Establish a water user group to manage the pond's resources, ensuring equitable access for agriculture and livestock.
Ensure participation of Chong tribe females and vulnerable households in planning and decision-making processes.	Number of Chong tribe females and vulnerable households participating in meetings; Feedback from participants on inclusiveness.	Attendance lists, meeting minutes, participant feedback forms.	Every public meeting or consultation.	PIU, Contractor, Local Authorities, Social Safeguard Specialist (SP3)	Develop an irrigation management system to optimize water usage for agriculture.
Provision of gender-sensitive GRM information and materials at construction site and community areas.	Number and location of GRM information materials posted; Accessibility of GRM materials to both genders and vulnerable groups.	Site inspections, community feedback, photographic evidence.	Monthly during construction and operation.	SP3, Contractor, Local Authorities	Provide training on home gardening techniques and efficient water use to improve household food security and income.
The community pond will serve as a reliable source of water for multiple purposes such as irrigation, livestock watering, and household consumption. This ensures the					Regular and proper maintenance of the pond to ensure consistent water availability year-round. This will include creating a schedule for pond upkeep and forming a maintenance committee

Mitigation/Beneficial Measure	Monitoring Indicator	Means of Verification	Frequency of Monitoring	Responsible Party	Beneficial Measure
community's access to water throughout the year, reducing dependence on rainwater, especially during dry seasons or droughts.					responsible for ensuring that the pond remains functional.
The community pond will enhance social cohesion by serving as a gathering point for various community activities. It can become a central place for social interactions, fostering unity and collaboration among community members.					Organize community events and regular meetings at the pond site to further promote social cohesion. Establish an area near the pond where community members can gather for events, ceremonies, or discussions.
Water availability will support agricultural activities such as irrigating crops, improving food security and contributing to the local economy by boosting crop yields and household income levels.					Develop an irrigation management system in collaboration with local farmers to ensure optimal use of water resources for agriculture. Implement a training program to educate farmers on water-saving techniques.
Women, who are traditionally responsible for collecting water for household use, will benefit from having a nearby, reliable source of water, reducing the time and effort they spend on this task. This will free up time for other productive activities or personal endeavors.					Establish a water user group to manage water access and ensure equitable distribution, with particular attention to the needs of women and vulnerable households. Promote women's participation in decision-making processes related to water management.
The construction and maintenance of the pond can offer employment opportunities for local community members, providing short-term income and boosting the local economy.					Prioritize hiring local labor for pond construction and maintenance activities. Offer skill development programs to enhance local employment opportunities in water management.

M. Budget and Financing

65. The activities in the IPP are integrated into the overall arrangements and total budget of the project, including consulting services. IPP related training and communication activities will be incorporated into other project training and communication activities including GAP implementation.

ANNEX 1: MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING AND GROUP DISCUSSION

Province	: Koh Kong
District	: Thmar Bang
Sangkat / Commune	: Pralay
Village	: Samraong
Date and Time	: March 7 th , 2024 (09:00 am to 11:00 am.)
Participants	: Total: 18 (8 women)
Location	: The meetings was carried out at the commune office of Pralay

1. Main topics discussed during the meeting:

- AIIB's safeguard policy related to indigenous people and ethnic minority.
- Project overview, community subproject design features, and criteria for avoiding impact.
- Involvement of communities in project planning, design, and implementation
- The expectation of the Project from beneficiaries
- The output of the Transect Walk/Drive and how the community concerns are incorporated into the design.
- Grievance Redress Mechanism

2. Remarks of Mr. Sok Kmao, commune chief (IP member):

- We are very pleased that the NRRPCP PMU and PIU team has organized this mission in response to our request for an issue regarding the presence of indigenous peoples in the proposed sub-project area. So far, we have been very concerned about the complaints from indigenous villagers as well as the people who live around this community pond that the subproject is being dropped out under the reason of the presence of IP.
- During the public consultation meeting that was held several months ago, it was agreed that the subproject did not have any negative impact on them, but on the contrary, the pond was very beneficial to IP and local people. The postponement of the construction of this pond because of concerns about the potential impact on the IP community, even though there is no impact, has made it difficult for the district administration to work with them. The IP community has expressed their dissatisfaction with the decision and called for reconsideration.
- Based on the reasons given above, the district administration urges PMU, PIU and AIIB to reconsider. They can fully assess the impact on IPs, but the IP urge that this community pond is not cancelled without good reason as this has to be explained to the villagers as well. However, if any negative impact is found during the assessment, then the district administration would be agreeable to the cancellation of the subproject.
- If the geographical location of this pond is considered, it is noted that it is located just behind the commune office and will have no potential impact and on the contrary will provide a number of benefits for many villagers to use this pond, so it is very important to build this pond. The community are seeking assistance from PMU to retain this pond and are very willing to support the conduct of the at any cost.

3. The discussion with IP representatives (moderator PMU):

- The meeting commenced with welcoming and introductions to the participants and the indigenous people. He added that since our project is financed by AIIB, therefore, the safeguard policies of this organization has to be applied which covers Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and Indigenous People (IP). But since there is no resettlement impacts are expected, the discussion will focus more on the indigenous people.
- He checked with the participants if the meeting should be held in their language by having an indigenous language translator. After he got confirmation from the participants that they could listen and speak Khmer language well without the need for an interpreter, Mr. Soksan continued the consultation in the form of questions and answers to assess the social impact that may happen to the indigenous peoples by the project.
- He explained to the participant that the meeting is also to provide an opportunity for IP people to express their opinions as well as concerns about the project so that we can find ways to avoid or minimize the risks/impacts, for example: after this meeting, we will carry out a transect walk to inspect the proposed community pond and anyone who is concerned about the impact they can join the team and we will discuss these issues along the way. Then, the findings from

the mission will be incorporated into the project design or Indigenous People Plan if agreed by AIIB. So, he strongly encourages the participants to give their input as much as possible.

- There is no right or wrong for the answers given by participants, therefore don't hesitate to give your answers, feedback, and recommendations. The more you can give us your inputs, the better we understand your contexts and it will help us in the analysis of this assessment.

4. Summary of the discussion:

No.	Discussion	Answer
1.	Which ethnic groups do people associate with in this village /Commune? Approximate proportions:	Chorng - about 70%
2.	Which languages do people speak?	Mostly Khmer, while IP language is for family and friends
3.	Are there people in the village(s) who do not speak the Khmer language fluently? Explain (e.g. gender, age, lack of education, etc.):	None - the villagers, both men and women, young and old can speak and read Khmer well because they have been living here for generations. They been living here way before the Khmer rouge regime approximately 100 years before.
4.	Which religions do people admit to in this village / commune. Approximate proportions:	Buddhism – just like the rest of Khmer people, they are practicing Buddhism. The only different tradition is just some event like calling for health Arak (ancestors), wedding ceremony and funeral
5.	How long local villagers have been living here?	Since before Khmer rouge regime
6.	About how many people/families have moved into the villages during the past 5 years?	Only one or two families since this is not an urban area, which has a lot of jobs therefore no one want to move in and make a living in here.
7.	Reasons for in-migration?	Come here to live with their family.
8.	About how many people/families have moved out of the villages in the past 5 years?	No precise estimate of the exact number of people moving out of the village but not many. The only reason is that to find the job at the provincial town for a specific time (a few months) then they come back to the families.
9.	What local community organization/groups are there in the village(s)? Explain:	None
10.	Does your village have a group of elders/leaders based on ethnic group?	Yes
11.	How many men and women are in that group?	We don't have a strong structure to represent our tribe just like the ancient time. We follow mostly the modern administrative structure. For example, we have village and commune chief to turn to if there is any issue happening to us. The only different is that we elder or holy man, which we can seek for their support or advice if there is anything related to traditional affairs like funeral, social event, or wedding ceremony.
12.	Can a woman be (i) Village leader?	Yes, woman can be the village leader if she got voted.
13.	What ethnic group(s) do this elders' group represent	Chorng tribe. Some are working as village/commune council. This commune chief is also our tribe but he is well educated and young, that is why he became the commune chief.
14.	How was that group selected or assigned? Explain:	Volunteer candidates stand for the election by the villagers. If they received higher votes, then they would be selected to become the IP leaders.

No.	Discussion	Answer
15.	What is the role and responsibilities of that group of leaders/elders?	IP leaders are facilitators to solve problem, conflict among IP people in the village and organize IP wedding ceremonies, IP New Year, etc.
16.	What culturally important natural places or constructions/buildings are there in your village /commune area? (Such as sacred forest, pagoda, monastery, cemetery, other place that people consider sacred)	IP ancestor spiritual cottage, graves, and spiritual trees.
17.	Where are these places located?	IP spiritual cottage is in the village, IP graves and tree is about 2 km from village.
18.	What seasonal (e.g. annual, bi-annual, monthly) festivities take place there? Explain:	IP ceremonies organized at the spiritual cottage of the Ancestors. Rice harvesting ceremony is organized 1 time per year.
19.	Are there any other important festivities or celebrations that people celebrate? Where? Who is participating?	Khmer New Year or Pchum Ben just like other Khmer people.
20.	If there is a dispute or a conflict between different people or households in the village (e.g., if one household's animals are eating another household's crops, if somebody is leaving rubbish on another household's land, if somebody is behaving in a non-acceptable way) how do you solve conflicts in the village, to whom do people go with their complaints, and how are conflicts then handled and resolved?	IP leaders help solve the conflict. Those who are the wrongdoers will be fined wine, chicken, pig based on the level of their violation. However, any criminal, domestic violence and other action against the national law will be legally charged as per Cambodia law.
21.	Do ethnic or religious leaders have a role in conflict resolution? How? Explain:	IP leaders help solve the conflict. They invite all parties in the conflict for discussion and try to conciliate the conflict as much as possible.
22.	Do you know about the proposed project about this community pond construction? ____ Yes ____ No (If NO, please explain the proposed project and its impacts)	Yes, we know about this project through IP leader, village and commune chiefs, some were invited to the meetings several months ago. The project aims to build a community pond right behind the commune office. But in our opinion, it is proposed to have a larger pond because 75 x 40 meters is not large enough for storing the water throughout the year. In addition, we do not expect to have any negative impact to our tribe since the dimension of the pond is small and it's located on the community land.
23.	How about the distinction of your culture, norms, and traditions? If the pond is being built, would some people come to your village for the pond construction? Don't you have any concern?	It's not new to us. You see this village is also close to tourist attraction namely Araeng, we already had experienced with a lot of people coming to the village not only Khmer but some foreigners as well. The entire commune is the former our ancestor's territory and is now being modernized with the Khmer community. They are living together with Khmer; therefore, our kids and people are adapting to the modern society. Kids are learning Khmer as well as connecting to the world by using internet, smartphone and so on...while the older people are doing business with Khmer people. We no longer rely on natural resources like before therefore it is very important that we have to change some of our norms and cultures otherwise we cannot survive.

No.	Discussion	Answer
24.	What are your thoughts about the proposed project? What would you expect from the project?	The project will provide numerous benefits to our community since we face challenges when it comes to water for domestic use, livestock and home gardening. We do use dug well but it's not enough for the water supply throughout the year. Having this community pond is huge help.
25.	Do you support this Project as a community people, do you provide your consent for the Project Yes ___No	Yes, of course we support this project at any cost. We would love to have even bigger or many more ponds. If there is impact on trees or crops that we own, we are willing to donate the affected assets to this project. If this pond will not be built, we would be very disappointed since the water scarcity.
26.	Can you tell me about the livelihood of your tribe? How do you make a living?	95% of our people do agriculture such as rice and cassava plantation. Another 5 percent run small business at home and government sector.

After the discussion was completed, the project level GRM was also discussed and disclosed to the participants to ensure well understanding from the participants as well as to get the consent from them.

In situations where affected persons (APs) lack the ability to write or express their concerns verbally, it is customary for them to seek assistance from recognized local groups, NGOs, family members, village heads, or community chiefs to help articulate their complaints or grievances. These representatives then draft the complaint on behalf of the AHs, who affix their signature to it. Throughout the process of addressing grievances, the responsible grievance committee ensures that the affected AHs receive copies of the complaints as well as any decisions or resolutions made.

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) consists of three escalating stages:

- **First stage:** Affected persons (APs) initially present their complaints either verbally or in writing to the contractor or directly to village chiefs or commune authorities for resolution. The contractor or village chief/commune aims to resolve the issue directly with the affected person within 5 working days.
- **Second stage:** If no satisfactory solution is found at the first stage, the contractor must forward the complaint to the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) within 5 working days. Alternatively, the complainant can choose to submit a written or oral complaint directly to the PIU focal point or through designated GRM entry points.
- **Third stage:** If the issue remains unresolved after being escalated to the PIU, the complainant has the option to submit a written or oral complaint to the Project Management Unit (PMU) within five working days. The PMU will then investigate the grievance, identify a solution, and provide a clear response to the complainant within the same timeframe. The safeguards officer of the PMU assists in responding to the affected person. The PMU promptly communicates the complaint/grievance and proposed solution to the contractors or facility operators, who are responsible for implementing the agreed-upon resolution within 7 working days and reporting the outcome to the PMU.

Selected Pictures of Public Consultation Meeting and Group Discussion



ANNEX 2: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION WITH IP WOMEN

Date and time : March 7th, 2024 (1.00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.)
 Type of FGD : Women only
 Number of participants : 8
 Venue : Pralay commune office

I. Detail Discussion on Current Living Condition

No.	Discussion	Answer
1	Which ethnic groups do people associate with in this village /Commune? Approximate proportions:	Chorng - about 70%
2	Discussion on current household's income, occupations, farming activities as presently and ethnic traditions, • Are women the household income earners? percentage %?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All participants confirmed that they engage in various occupations, including farming and selling groceries from home. Each household's income entirely supports its expenditure. Information provided by all participants indicates that approximately 15% to 20% of household income is contributed by females.
2	Compared to the previous 2 or 3 years, is your household income worse or better off? • Are women more employed/ occupation than before?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of participants confirmed their household income was the same as before due to the fact they are still farming as usual and some of them said that their husband working hired labor to earn more income. Only two of the participants confirm that their household income become worse due to the Covid 19 causing them to fail in running their small business at home. They confirmed that there is no different between men and women since they are mainly relying on agricultural activities.
3	Discussion on household and community health related status. • Probe about sickness/diseases that caused by water consumption? • Probe about female related issues, Gynecology, Reproductive health and so on,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All participants confirmed that the current state of health among community members is good, attributing it to the availability of both public health centers and private service providers. Most people prefer these options due to their convenience. Overall, participants reported no instances of sickness or disease caused by water usage. They have been using well water for their daily needs since long ago, and this practice continues to the present day.
4	Accessing to health services and or traditional treatment and religion. • Probe about challenges if any ? • Separate traditions and religious treatment on women if any ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All participants unanimously indicated their preference for seeking medical assistance from either public health centers or private service providers when they fall ill. Additionally, they noted that certain individuals within the community still resort to traditional medicine and spiritual practices for mild ailments. Furthermore, it was observed that there is no gender-based differentiation in the utilization of traditional or religious remedies.
5	Getting education in public school. • Probe about their children educated for both gender (boy and girl) • Did the daughter attend the school the same as the son ? why ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All participants affirmed that their children attend public schools where there is no segregation based on gender. Additionally, some participants mentioned that their children are currently enrolled in high school, while others are pursuing higher education at the university level, with the decision often influenced by the economic circumstances of their households. Furthermore, they noted that all their children have completed at least secondary education, ensuring proficiency in reading and writing in the Khmer language.

No.	Discussion	Answer
6	Power/electricity sources for cooking and lighting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Probe about the costs Who are using firewood cutting? what does women participate in? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 90% of the participants rely on firewood and charcoal for cooking, while the remaining 10% use gas for cooking on occasions. Moreover, all participants utilize solar panels and batteries for lighting due to the absence of electricity access in their area.
7	Discussion on current water resources and availability (separated for drinking water and domestic household's usage)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to their accounts, their agricultural practices, particularly in cultivating paddy rice, heavily depend on rainwater, restricting farming activities to the wet season while they engage in hired labor during the dry season. Additionally, they emphasized that deep water wells serve as the primary water source for various purposes such as drinking, washing, and bathing. It was noted that while some households possess their own wells, others share them with relatives. In cases where the well water supply proves insufficient, they must procure water from alternative sources for a short period, although typically the well water suffices for their needs. Nevertheless, they highlighted the potential benefits of having a community pond, which could offer an additional water source for activities such as home gardening, raising livestock, and meeting domestic needs.
8	Are there any other organizations/institutions that are working on water supply and sanitation in this area? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there any activities that focus on women? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They all verified that there have been no challenges or issues reported regarding the use of well water in their community to date, and neither have any non-governmental organizations (NGOs) nor institutions working in their area raised any concerns regarding this matter.
9	Hygiene related, using of toilets and bathroom <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other challenges ? Can women afford a proper bathroom ? Yes or No ? what is the reason ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They all confirmed that each household had their own toilet and bathroom. They built it by themselves, and they confirmed that there is no challenge in using toilet or bathroom. Yes, they can afford it. It's not an issue.
10	Are there any cultural concerns or any spiritual or restrictions that related to water resources? If yes, please describe it in detail. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there any separate for women ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All participants confirmed that there is no any cultural concern or restriction that related to the water resource or using of water and there is no separation between women and men.

II. Assessment on IP Impact

No.	Discussion	Answer
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are you aware of this community pond Project? When the project starts to be implemented, what do you think are the positive and negative impacts? What are the solutions to the negatives? Please describe them in detail. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of participants have known about the project through the previous public consultation meetings. The participants provided their opinion as below: Positive Impact: all participants affirmed that there are no concerns regarding the project, including the construction of the community pond in the proposed location, and that the community as a whole supports it. This support stems from the fact that the construction will occur on community land situated directly behind the commune office, ensuring that there are no issues related to private ownership or ancestral sites. Negative Impact: Some Indigenous Peoples (IP) continue to adhere to their traditional practices prior to the construction of new houses, buildings, or community facilities. Therefore, they conduct offering ceremonies in accordance with their customs, often involving offerings to spirits or ancestors. For instance, they may perform rituals such as offering boiled chicken or pig before commencing civil work, with the ceremony typically led by their elders or spiritual leaders. They hold the belief that without such ceremonies, the construction process may encounter difficulties. Due to the slight variation in accent, workers from different provinces may encounter difficulty understanding the language spoken by Indigenous Peoples (IP), even if they are proficient in Khmer. To ensure effective communication during meetings regarding construction work, it is recommended to involve the commune/village chief or appoint a representative from the IP community.
2	Are there any different concerns between men and women or youngsters and oldies?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All participants said that there is no different issues or concerns for this project.
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the community pond design for the group discussion. The size of the pond is 75m by 40 and it is 4m deep Located right behind the commune office Access road is on the existing road on the other side of the commune office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All participants confirmed that they understood well about the subproject for the community pond construction. They provided their feedback/opinions to the project to support the poor households was good and it will help those poor household and IP households to get access to the additional water source especially those who cannot afford to have dig well. All participants confirmed they understand well about the submission of application form and other related documents to be prepared.
14	Is there any particular attention that projects should pay to the IP? Especially, the women and girl?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No idea was given by the participants
15	Do ethnic minorities allow the project to build the community at the proposed location? Do IP people support the project? If yes, let all participants raise their hand up.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All participants confirmed to allow and support the subproject. They all raised their hands up.
16	Discussion on the Grievance Redress Mechanism and the focal person who is assigned to handle the complaint for this project with full name and contact number and its process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All participants understood well about the process and focal person who is assigned to handle the complaint for this project. They are all preferred to seek the commune chief, which is an IP people or village chief to assist them for the complaint registration or any suggestion/ concerns given by them.

Photo of Public Consultation Meeting and Group Discussion



ANNEX 3: SUMMARY OF KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW WITH IP LEADER**I. General information of respondent.**

- Location of interview : at Pralay commune office
- Name of the interviewed person(s) : Mr. Sok Kmao
- Position : Commune chief (he is also Chornng tribe)
- Sex : Male, Age : 40
- Name of IP group : Chornng
- Date for interview: March 7th, 2024
- Time: 1:00 to 2:00 pm

II. General information of the people in the village.

1) Which ethnic groups do people associate with in this village /Commune? • Approximate proportions:	Chornng - about 70% Khmer - about 30%
2) Which languages do people speak ?	They speak mainly Khmer language, Chornng language only be used occasionally with family and friends.
3) Are there people in the village(s) who do not speak the Khmer language fluently? Explain • (e.g. gender, age, lack of education, etc.):	No, they all can speak Khmer. Chornng has been here for generation even before the era of King Norodom Sihanouk, therefore they can speak Khmer very well.
4) Are there people in the village who cannot read and write in the Khmer language? Explain:	People from 50 may not able to read Khmer language. Just like the rest of Khmer people, due to war they did not get a chance to study properly, and another reason is that they are poor or lack of school back in the day.
5) Which religions do people adhere to in this village / commune? • Approximate proportions:	All of them adhere strictly to Buddhism, with a 100% adherence rate. However, despite this, some members of the IP community continue to observe their traditional ceremonies, including weddings and funerals. Among them, some follow Khmer traditions, while others adhere to their own Indigenous Peoples' customs.
6) How long time have the local villages been here, how long time have people been living here?	They been here for generations, maybe even before my great grandfather generation or even before that. I don't know exactly but it was very long time ago.
7) About how many people/families have moved into the villages during the past 5 years? • Why, reasons for in-migration?	Only a few, this village is quite small. People are not leaving or coming in significantly. Those few are working at the provincial town making money to support their family.
8) About how many people/families have moved out of the villages in the past 5 years? • Why, reasons for out-migration?	

III. Local leadership and organization

9) What local community organizations / groups are there in the village(s)? Explain:	He mentioned that in this village, the IP Chorng community typically turns to their elderly members for solutions whenever they encounter any issues, concerns, illnesses, or significant family events such as weddings or funerals. This underscores the significant role of the IP elderly group as the primary source of assistance within the local community, with local authorities such as village and commune chiefs being the secondary point of contact. Additionally, he noted that in cases involving such matters, the IP elderly also collaborate with local village and commune chiefs to discuss and find solutions. Furthermore, it was confirmed that both the IP elderly and local village/commune chiefs actively support each other in local management initiatives.
10) How many men and women are in that group?	He said that, there are two people of IP elderly are in that group all of them are men.
11) Can a woman be (i) Village leader? (ii) Cultural/ethnic group leader?	He affirmed that typically, gender (whether male or female) is not a determining factor in the selection of Indigenous Peoples (IP) elders. Instead, the decision is based on an individual's capacity and skills to effectively lead the group.
12)) What ethnic group(s) do this elders' group represent	It is called Chorng tribe.
13) What is the role and responsibilities of that group of leaders/elders?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They serve as mediators to resolve any disputes that arise within the community. • They offer solutions and guidance when requested by members of the IP community in the village. • They act as representatives of the Chorng people, attending public meetings, events, or addressing any requirements at the local village/commune level, and even extending to provincial engagements. • In cases where disputes remain unresolved under the elders' leadership, they escalate the matter by submitting complaints or disputes to the local village/commune chief or to the authorities for further resolution.

IV. Cultural heritage

14) What culturally important natural places or constructions/buildings are there in your village /commune area? (<i>such as sacred forest, pagoda, monastery, cemetery, other place that people consider sacred</i>)	He conveyed that there are no designated sacred forests or other revered locations within the community, as the preference among the inhabitants is to gather at pagodas, akin to Khmer tradition, for celebrations such as Pchum Benh Day and Khmer New Year. Nevertheless, the Chorng people come together annually to commemorate their cultural rituals and traditions, demonstrating a commitment to their customary prayers and traditional observances.
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Opinion/views and concerns about the project

15) Do you know about the NRRPCP project?	Certainly, he possesses a thorough understanding of the project, having actively coordinated, and taken part in numerous consultation meetings concerning it. Additionally, he has provided agreement and signed the consent letter on behalf of the IP Chorng ethnic group, thereby expressing their endorsement of the project to the project team.
16) What positive impacts do you expect from project?	The project will yield numerous benefits for our community, particularly addressing the challenges we encounter with water availability for domestic use, livestock, and home gardening. Although we currently rely on dug wells, they often fail to provide sufficient

	water supply throughout the year. The establishment of this community pond will be immensely advantageous in addressing this issue.
17) Do you foresee any negative impacts or risks from the project? ___Yes ___No If "YES", what are those?	No negative impact is expected
18) Do you support the NRRPCP project as a community leader and do you provide your consent for the project on behalf of the ethnic community	"YES", he strongly supports the project and needs the project and willing to provide consent on behalf of the ethnic community.
19) Please provide any other suggestions, concerns or recommendations to the project people on behalf of the community	I recommend initiating the project as soon as feasible. Furthermore, if the project could facilitate the establishment of additional community ponds within our village, it would greatly benefit our community. We would be delighted to have such resources available to us.

Photo of interview



ANNEX 4: SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

A – LOCATION			
Province/ខេត្ត		Q No./ លេខកម្រងសំណួរ	
District/ស្រុក		Date of Interview/ កាលបរិច្ឆេទសម្ភាសន៍	
Commune/ឃុំ		Interviewer Name/ ឈ្មោះអ្នកធ្វើសម្ភាសន៍	
Village/ភូមិ			

B – SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS / ទិន្នន័យពីលក្ខណៈសង្គមសេដ្ឋកិច្ច				
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS/ សំណួរ និង ជម្រើស	CODING CATEGORIES/ ក្នុងចំណោម		ការណែនាំ ពីរបៀប រំលង
1.	Household's type/ប្រភេទគ្រួសារ	I.D Poor 1 មានប័ណ្ណក្រីក្រកំរិត១ 1 I.D Poor 2 មានប័ណ្ណក្រីក្រកំរិត២ 2 None I.D Poor គ្មានប័ណ្ណក្រីក្រ 3		
2.	Names of persons interviewed/ ឈ្មោះអ្នក តបសម្ភាសន៍			
3.	Sex of persons interviewed/ ភេទអ្នកតប សម្ភាសន៍ [Circle one, or both if husband and wife participate] សូមគូសរង្វង់លើចំណើយតែ១ រឺ ទាំង២ប្រសិនបើចូលរួមទាំងប្តី និង ប្រពន្ធ	Male ប្រុស 1 Female ស្រី 2		
4.	Relationship of persons interviewed to head of household/ ទំនាក់ទំនងរបស់អ្នក តបសម្ភាសន៍ ជា មួយមេគ្រួសារ	Head of Household មេគ្រួសារ 1 Spouse of Head of Household ប្តី រឺ ប្រពន្ធរបស់មេគ្រួសារ 2 Adult Son/Daughter កូនប្រុស/ស្រីដែលពេញវ័យ 3 Relative ភាពពាក់ព័ន្ធរបស់មេគ្រួសារ 4		
5.	Gender and age of head of household, យេនឌ័រនិងអាយុនៃមេគ្រួសារ	Male ប្រុស 1 Female ស្រី 2 Years Old ឆ្នាំ	
6.	Is there any disable member in the family? តើក្នុងគ្រួសារអ្នកមានសមាជិកពិការឬទេ?	Yes បាទ/ចា 1 No ទេ 2		
7.	Gender and age group of your family members/ យេនឌ័រនិងក្រុមអាយុនៃសមាជិក គ្រួសារ របស់អ្នក	Total Male ប្រុសសរុប ____ 1 0 – 5 yrs 1 6-16 2 17-45 3 46- 65 4 Over 65 5 Total Female ស្រីសរុប ____ 1 0 – 5 yrs 1 6-16 2 17-45 3 46- 65 4 Over 65 5		
8.	What is your household's ethnic background? តើគ្រួសាររបស់អ្នកមានដើមកំនើតជាជន ជាតិអី?	Khmer ខ្មែរ 1 Chong ជង 2 Other ផ្សេងៗ 6		Only one
9.	What is the main language(s) spoken at home? តើអ្នកនិយាយភាសាអ្វី ច្រើនជាងគេនៅក្នុង ផ្ទះ? [Circle more than one where applicable ចម្លើយលើសពី១ សូមគូសរង្វង់លើចំណើយ ដែលសមស្រប]	Khmer ខ្មែរ 1 Chong ជង 2 Other ផ្សេងៗ 6		
10.	Education level of head household កំរិតនៃការអប់រំ របស់មេគ្រួសារ	No schooling អត់បានចូលសាលា 1 Primary បឋមសិក្សា 2 Lower Secondary អនុវិទ្យាល័យ 3 Upper Secondary វិទ្យាល័យ 4 University or higher education សកលវិទ្យាល័យ 5 Vocational or Technical វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាល រឺ ជំនាញវិជ្ជាជីវៈ 6 Don't know 7		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS/ សំណួរ និង ជម្រើស	CODING CATEGORIES/ក្នុងចំណោម	ការណែនាំ ពីរបៀប រំលង
11.	Education level of spouse of head of household កម្រិតនៃការអប់រំប្រពន្ធ រឺប្តី របស់មេគ្រួសារ	No schooling អត់បានចូលសាលា..... 1 Primary បឋមសិក្សា 2 Lower Secondary អនុវិទ្យាល័យ 3 Upper Secondary វិទ្យាល័យ 4 University or higher education សកលវិទ្យាល័យ 5 Vocational or Technical វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាល រឺ ជំនាញវិជ្ជាជីវៈ 6 Don't know..... 7	
12.	Occupation of head of household មុខរបររបស់ មេគ្រួសារ	Farmer (farming) កសិករ 1 Farmer (fishing) នេសាទ 2 Government officer បុគ្គលិករដ្ឋ 3 Private employee បុគ្គលិកក្រុមហ៊ុនឯកជន 4 Trader/Business person អ្នករកស៊ី រឺ អាជីវករ 5 Service person ការងារបំរើសេវាកម្ម 6 Hired labourer/worker កម្មករ 7 Home maker ជាងធ្វើផ្ទះ..... 8 Migrant labourer ពលករចំណាកស្រុក 9 Not working (retired, physically or mentally challenged)មិនធ្វើការ រឺប្រកបរបរ (ចូលនិវត្តន៍ ពិការ រឺ មានបញ្ហាផ្លូវចិត្ត) . 10 Unemployed អត់ការងារធ្វើ..... 11 No male head of household គ្មានមេគ្រួសារជាមនុស្សប្រុស 12 Other, specify ផ្សេងៗសូមបញ្ជាក់ 96	Multiple answer
13.	Occupation of spouse of HH head មុខរបរប្រពន្ធ របស់មេគ្រួសារ	Farmer (farming) កសិករ 1 Farmer (fishing) នេសាទ 2 Government officer បុគ្គលិករដ្ឋ 3 Private employee បុគ្គលិកក្រុមហ៊ុនឯកជន 4 Trader/Business person អ្នករកស៊ី រឺ អាជីវករ 5 Service person ការងារបំរើសេវាកម្ម 6 Hired labourer/worker កម្មករ 7 Housewife មេផ្ទះ..... 8 Migrant labourer ពលករចំណាកស្រុក 9 Not working (retired, physically or mentally challenged)មិនធ្វើការ រឺប្រកបរបរ (ចូលនិវត្តន៍ ពិការ រឺ មានបញ្ហាផ្លូវចិត្ត) . 10 Unemployed អត់ការងារធ្វើ..... 11 No male head of household គ្មានមេគ្រួសារជាមនុស្សប្រុស 12 Other, specify ផ្សេងៗសូមបញ្ជាក់..... 96	Multiple answer
14.	Primary sources of income ប្រភពចំណូលចម្បង	Farming កសិកម្ម 1 Livestock/poultry raising ការចិញ្ចឹមសត្វ..... 2 Fishing (in addition to farming) នេសាទ រឺ ចិញ្ចឹមត្រី..... 3 Small retail (selling goods) លក់ដូរនៅផ្ទះ(តូចៗ) 4 Trader/Business person អ្នកជំនួញ រឺ អាជីវករ 5 Driving Tuktuk (transport) អ្នកបើកម៉ូតូកូដប៊ី 6 Construction (during off season) ធ្វើសំណង់ 7 Remittances/assistance from relatives or others សាច់ប្រាក់ជួយ លំយុយអោយ 8 Pensions, social welfare/benefits/provident fund ប្រាក់ខែចូលនិវត្តន៍ ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភសង្គមកិច្ច 9 Governmental scholarships, stipends for any student member of the household ប្រាក់ដែលបានមកពីអាហាររូបករណ៍ សំរាប់ឧបត្ថម្ភសិស្ស និស្សិត ដែលបានផ្តល់ជូនសមាជិកណាមួយក្នុងគ្រួសារ 10 Transfers (assistance/support) from NGO or other institutions(not credit) ប្រាក់ជំនួយពីអង្គការ រឺ ស្ថាប័ននានា ដែលមិនមែនជាស្ថាប័នផ្តល់កំរៃ 11 Income from lottery and gambling (include all kind of lottery and gambling winnings) ត្រូវឆ្នោត រឺ លេងល្បែងស៊ីសង ... 12 Bank interests ទទួលបានការប្រាក់ពីធនាគារ 13 Dividends ភាគលាភ 14 Interests on loans to others (only interest) ការប្រាក់ទទួលបានពីការចងការ 15 Exchange of goods/transaction in-kind ប្តូរទំនិញ និងទំនិញ 16 Sold land លក់ដី..... 17	Single Answer

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS/ សំណួរ និង ជម្រើស	CODING CATEGORIES/ក្នុងចំណោម	ការណែនាំ ពីរបៀប រំលង
		Sold vehicles (cars, motorbike) លក់សំភារៈយានដ្ឋាន (ឡាន ម៉ូតូ) 18 Other sold property such as house, jewellery លក់អចលន ទ្រព្យផ្សេងៗទៀតដូចជា ផ្ទះ គ្រឿងអលង្ការ ។ល។..... 19 Other, specify ផ្សេងៗសូមបញ្ជាក់..... 96 No Response មិនឆ្លើយតប99	
15.	Monthly household income (primary and secondary sources combined) ប្រាក់ចំណូលប្រចាំខែរបស់មេគ្រួសារ (ចំណូល ចម្បង និង បន្ទាប់បន្សំ)	Total Amount គិតជាទឹកប្រាក់សរុប (USD)	
16.	Have your household got any ongoing loan? តើគ្រួសាររបស់អ្នកមាន ជំពាក់លុយគេអត់?	Yes បាទ..... 1 No ទេ 2	"No" <input type="checkbox"/> 20
17.	If yes, from whom did your household obtain the loan? ប្រសិនបើ បាទ តើអ្នកខ្ចីពីអ្នកណា?	Relatives in Cambodia សាច់ញាតិនៅក្នុងប្រទេស 1 Relatives who lives abroad សាច់ញាតិនៅក្រៅប្រទេស 2 Friends/neighbours មិត្តភក្តិ/ អ្នកជិតខាង 3 Moneylender អ្នកចងការប្រាក់ 4 Trader ពាណិជ្ជករ 5 Landlord ម្ចាស់ដី 6 Employer និយោជក..... 7 Bank ធនាគារ..... 8 NGO (non-profit and profit) អង្គការ (ទាំងគ្រួសារប្រាក់ចំណេញ និង មិនគ្រួសារប្រាក់ចំណេញ) ... 9 Other, please specify ផ្សេងៗបញ្ជាក់ 10	Multiple answers
18.	What was the primary purpose for which your household borrowed the money? តើគោលបំណងចាំបាច់អ្វី ដែលអ្នកខ្ចីលុយ?	Agricultural activities សកម្មភាពកសិកម្ម 1 Non-agricultural activities សកម្មភាពមិនមែនកសិកម្ម..... 2 Household consumption needs តម្រូវការប្រើប្រាស់ក្នុងគ្រួសារ 3 Illness, injury, accidents ជំងឺ របួស គ្រោះថ្នាក់ចរាចរ 4 Other emergencies (fire, flood, theft) តម្រូវការចាំបាច់ផ្សេង ទៀត(ភ្លើងឆេះ ទឹកជំនន់ ចោរកម្ម)..... 5 Rituals (marriage ceremony, funeral, etc) ពិធីបុណ្យ (រៀបការ ពិធីបុណ្យសព ។ល។)..... 6 Purchase/improvement of dwelling ទិញ កែលម្អផ្ទះ 7 Purchase of consumer durables ទិញរបស់របរ ប្រើប្រាស់យូរ អង្វែង 8 Servicing an existing debts សងថ្លៃបំណុល..... 9 Other, please specify ផ្សេងៗ 10	Multiple Answers
19.	What are the major construction materials of the external walls and roof of this house? តើធាតុសាងសង់និងដំបូលផ្ទះរបស់អ្នកធ្វើអំពីអ្វី?	All local materials – wood or bamboo walls, thatch roof សំភារៈទាំងអស់នៅក្នុងស្រុក ជញ្ជាំងឈើ ឬ ឫស្សី ដំបូលស្បូវ 1 All permanent materials – concrete or brick walls; iron or tile roofing សំភារៈម៉ាទាំងអស់ ជញ្ជាំងបេតុង ឬ គង្គ ដំបូលសង្កត់ឬ ក្បឿង 2 Mixed construction – wood, thatch, concrete and iron បញ្ចូលគ្នាវាង ឈើ ស្បូវ បេតុង និង សង្កត់ 3	
20.	What is your household's main source of lighting? តើប្រភពភ្លើងបំភ្លឺចម្បងរបស់ គ្រួសារ អ្នកគឺជាអ្វី?	Electricity អគ្គិសនី 1 Generator ម៉ាស៊ីនភ្លើង..... 2 Battery អាកុយ..... 3 Kerosene lamp ចង្អៀងប្រេងកាក 4 Candle ទាន 5 Solar (panel) ផ្ទាំងសូឡា..... 6 None គ្មាន..... 7	
21.	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking? តើគ្រួសាររបស់អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់អ្វីសម្រាប់ចំអិន ម្ហូប?	Firewood ដុតអុស..... 1 Charcoal ធ្យូង 2 Liquefied petroleum gas LPG ហ្គាស..... 3 Kerosene ប្រេងកាក 4 Publicly-provided electricity/city power ចង្អៀងប្រើអគ្គិសនី 5 Household generator ម៉ាស៊ីនភ្លើង 6 Bio-Gas ឧស្ម័នធម្មជាតិ..... 7 None/don't cook គ្មាន អត់ចំអិន..... 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS/ សំណួរ និង ជម្រើស	CODING CATEGORIES/ក្នុងចំណោម	ការណែនាំ ពីរបៀប រំលង																								
		Other (specify) ផ្សេងៗ9																									
22.	If you use firewood as fuel, do you have vendor delivering the firewood/charcoal to your home? តើអ្នកលក់ឃកអុស រឺ ឆ្នួងមក ឲ្យ ដល់ផ្ទះឬ?	Yes បាទ/ចា 1 No ទេ 2	"YES" □25																								
23.	If no, who in your family are collecting or fetching firewood or charcoal? ប្រសិនបើអត់ទេ តើសមាជិកគ្រួសារណាមួយ ដែលទៅរកអុស ឆ្នួង?	Adult women ស្ត្រីពេញវ័យ 1 School age female children (under 15 years) ក្មេងស្រីដែលនៅ រៀនអាយុក្រីចជាង១៥ឆ្នាំ 2 School age male children (under 15 years) ក្មេងប្រុស ដែល មានអាយុក្រីចជាង១៥ឆ្នាំ 3 Young pre-school age children (under 6 years) ក្មេងដែលមាន អាយុក្រីចជាង៦ឆ្នាំ 4 Other, specify ផ្សេងៗ បញ្ជាក់ 5																									
24.	How often per week do they spend collecting or fetching firewood/charcoal? តើក្នុង១សប្តាហ៍ពួកគេ ទៅរកអុស និងឆ្នួង ញឹកញាប់ ប៉ុណ្ណា?	Once per week ម្តងក្នុង១សប្តាហ៍ 1 Two times per week ពីរម្តងក្នុង១សប្តាហ៍ 2 Once every two weeks ពីរសប្តាហ៍ម្តង 3 Once a month ម្តងក្នុង១ខែ 4 Other, specify ផ្សេងៗ បញ្ជាក់ 5																									
25.	Do you own any of these: តើអ្នកមានឧបករណ៍ ឬសម្ភារៈទាំងនេះទេ?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Number ចំនួន</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Radio វិទ្យុ</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>A television ទូរទស្សន៍</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Radio Communication វិទ្យុទាក់ទង</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>A mobile telephone ទូរសព្ទដៃ</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>A refrigerator ទូរទឹកកក</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>A bicycle កង់</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>A motorcycle/scooter ម៉ូតូ</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>A car/truck/van ឡាន</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>A tractor ត្រាក់ទ័រ/គោយន្ត</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Boat with motor ទូកមាន ម៉ូទ័រ</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Boat without motor ទូកអត់ម៉ូទ័រ</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Number ចំនួន	Radio វិទ្យុ		A television ទូរទស្សន៍		Radio Communication វិទ្យុទាក់ទង		A mobile telephone ទូរសព្ទដៃ		A refrigerator ទូរទឹកកក		A bicycle កង់		A motorcycle/scooter ម៉ូតូ		A car/truck/van ឡាន		A tractor ត្រាក់ទ័រ/គោយន្ត		Boat with motor ទូកមាន ម៉ូទ័រ		Boat without motor ទូកអត់ម៉ូទ័រ		
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26.	What is the tenure status of this household? តើដី និងផ្ទះ នេះជារបស់គ្រួសារអ្នកឬ?	Own house and land កម្មសិទ្ធិទាំង ផ្ទះ និងដី 1 Rent house and land ជួលផ្ទះ និង ដី 2 Occupy house and land rent free ផ្ទះ និង ដីនៅដោយមិនអស់ លុយ 3 Government provided house រដ្ឋចែកអោយ 4 Other, specify ផ្សេងៗ 5																									
27.	Under which name is your land certificate is on? [refer to both land title certificate and certificate សំដៅទៅលើទាំង ប្លង់រឹង និង ទន់] តើឈ្មោះរបស់អ្នកណា នៅក្នុងប្លង់កម្មសិទ្ធិ?	Only H.H's name ឈ្មោះប្តីតែម្នាក់គត់ 1 Only Spouse's name ឈ្មោះប្រពន្ធតែម្នាក់គត់ 2 Both H.H and Spouse's name. ឈ្មោះទាំងប្តី និង ប្រពន្ធ 3 Parents' name ឈ្មោះឪពុកម្តាយ 4 Other name (Please specified) ផ្សេងៗ 5																									
28.	Is there a business operating out of this house? តើអ្នកមានប្រតិបត្តិការនៅផ្ទះនេះដែររឺ ទេ? (Please observe) (សូមអង្កេតដោយផ្ទាល់)	Yes បាទ 1 No ទេ 2	"No" □38																								
29.	What type of business operates from this house? តើប្រភេទ របរជាអ្វី?	Local guest house ផ្ទះសំណាក់ 1 Local Café/Restaurant ហាងកាហ្វេ ភោជនីយដ្ឋាន 2 Food/drink production លក់ម្ហូប ភេសជ្ជៈ 3 Animal raising ចិញ្ចឹមសត្វ 4 Laundry បោកអ៊ុត 5 Car/motorbike washing លាងឡាន ម៉ូតូ 6 Cash cropping/farming ប្រាក់ចំណូល ដំណាំ កសិកម្ម 7 Retail shop/grocery លក់ដូរ លក់បាបហ្មយ 8 Other, describe ផ្សេងៗ 9																									
30.	Household expenditure. What was your household's expenditure on the following items in the <u>last month</u> ?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Items បញ្ជីវាយនាម</th><th>ដុល្លារអាមេរិក US\$</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1. Food items (basic food consumed) ម្ហូបអាហារ</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2. Electricity អគ្គិសនី</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Items បញ្ជីវាយនាម	ដុល្លារអាមេរិក US\$	1. Food items (basic food consumed) ម្ហូបអាហារ		2. Electricity អគ្គិសនី																				
Items បញ្ជីវាយនាម	ដុល្លារអាមេរិក US\$																										
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NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS/ សំណួរ និង ជម្រើស	CODING CATEGORIES/ក្នុងចំណោម	ការណែនាំ ពីរបៀប រំលង
	<p>ការចំណាយប្រចាំគ្រួសារ។ តើគ្រួសាររបស់អ្នក ចំណាយទៅលើខ្លះនីមួយៗអស់ប៉ុន្មាន កាលពី ខែមុន?</p> <p>INCLUDE THE VALUE OF OWN PRODUCTION OR RECEIVED AS PAYMENT IN KIND FOR WORK OR AS GIFT OR FREE COLLECTION រួមបញ្ចូលទាំង របស់មានតម្លៃ ឬការទទួលបាន រឹកយំប្រកបពីកន្លែងធ្វើការ ឬ ការទទួលបាន កាដូជាដើម</p> <p>Please read types of expensed items for respondent (Enter "0" if did not spend anything) សូមអានប្រភេទ នៃការចំណាយក្នុងខ្លះនីមួយៗ អោយអ្នកគបសម្ភាសន៍ស្តាប់ (សរសេរ 0 ប្រសិនបើគ្មានការចំណាយ)</p>	<p>3. Water (drinking, domestic use) ទឹក (ទឹក បរិភោគ ទឹកប្រើប្រាស់ក្នុងផ្ទះ)</p> <p>4. Gas (LPG) ហ្គាស</p> <p>5. Cooking (kerosene, fuel/firewood, charcoal, etc) ការចំអិនម្ហូប (ប្រេងកាក អុស ជ្រូង)</p> <p>6. Battery អាក្យ</p> <p>7. Solar ផ្ទាំងសូឡា</p> <p>8. Transportation costs (petrol, bus fare, etc) ថ្លៃធ្វើដំនើរ (សាង ថ្លៃឡានឈ្នួល ។ល។)</p> <p>9. House rental (if renting house or land) ជួលផ្ទះ (ប្រសិនបើជួលផ្ទះ ឬ ដី)</p> <p>10. Personal care (soaps, toothpaste, detergent, sanitary napkins, etc) គ្រឿងប្រើប្រាស់ក្នុងបន្ទប់ ទឹក (សាប៊ូបោកខោអាវ ថ្នាំដុសធ្មេញ សាប៊ូដុសខ្លួន សំឡីអនាម័យ)</p> <p>11. Communication costs (phone cards, telephone, mobile phone, internet charges) ថ្លៃទំនាក់ទំនង (កាតទូរសព្ទ ទូរសព្ទលើក ទូរសព្ទដៃ អ៊ិនធើណែត)</p> <p>12. Transportation services (public transportation fees, taxi, tuktuk, bus, boat etc.) សេវាធ្វើដំនើរ (មធ្យោបាយធ្វើដំនើរសាធារណៈ តាក់ស៊ី ឡាន កាណូត)</p> <p>13. Clothing and footwear (tailored clothes, ready-made clothes, rain clothes, underwear, baby clothes, diapers, hats, shoes, boots, school uniforms etc.) សំលៀកបំពាក់ ស្បែកជើង (ខោអាវកាត់ ខោអាវទិញស្រាប់ ខោអាវភ្លៀង ខោក្នុង ខោអាវកូនក្មេង ខោទឹកនោមក្មេង មួក ស្បែកជើង ឯកសណ្ឋានសិស្ស ។ល។)</p> <p>14. Social expenses (Wedding, funeral, Ceremony etc.) ចំណាយលើកម្មវិធីនានា (រៀប ការ បុណ្យ ។ល។)</p> <p>15. Education (tuition fee, school supplied, uniform, etc) ថ្លៃសាលា (ថ្លៃសាលា សម្ភារៈសិក្សា ។ល។)</p> <p>16. Purchase of vehicles (cars, motorcycles, bicycles etc) ទិញយានជំនិះ (ឡាន ម៉ូតូ កង់)</p> <p>17. Furniture, furnishings and household equipment and operation (curtain, household appliances, cooking គ្រឿងសង្ហារឹម គុបតែង ប្រើប្រាស់ (រ៉ាងនន គ្រឿងប្រើក្នុងផ្ទះ ឧបករណ៍ចំអិនម្ហូប)</p> <p>18. Medical care (doctor's fees, hospitalisation, etc. Excludes transportation to/from hospitals) ការថែទាំសុខភាព (ថ្លៃពេទ្យ ថ្លៃព្យាបាលជំងឺ ។ល។ រួមបញ្ចូលទាំងថ្លៃធ្វើដំនើរទៅ/មកពេទ្យ)</p> <p>19. Others, please specify: ផ្សេងៗ</p>	

C - WATER SUPPLY ការផ្គត់ផ្គង់ទឹក				
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS/ សំណួរ និងជម្រើស	CODING CATEGORIES/ក្លងចំណាយ		ការណែនាំ ពីរបៀប រំលង
1.	<p>What is the household's main source of water for drinking? តើប្រភពទឹកសំខាន់ដែលគ្រួសារអ្នក ពិសារ យកមកពីអ្វី?</p> <p>[CIRCLE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER ONLY FOR BOTH WET AND DRY SEASON] គូសរង្វង់ ប្រភពទឹកពិសារ ទាំងរដូវប្រាំង និង រដូវវស្សា</p>	<p>1. Wet season</p> <p>Piped water in dwelling or on premises ទឹកអណ្តូងស្នប់.....1 A public tap/standpipe ទឹកបំពង់ ទុយេសាធារណៈ.....2 Piped water (private) ទឹកឯកជន3 Bore hole (tube well) ទឹកអណ្តូង ខ្ទង់ (អណ្តូងលូ).....4 Protected dug well អណ្តូងជីក ការពារត្រឹមត្រូវ.....5 Unprotected dug wellអណ្តូងជីក មិនបានការពារ6 Pond ស្រះ7 River/stream ស្ទឹង រឺ ទន្លេ8 Rainwater ទឹកភ្លៀង9 Bottled water from vendor ទឹក សុទ្ធដបពីអ្នកលក់10 Trucked water from vendor ទឹក ដឹកតាមឡាន11 Other, specify ផ្សេងៗ96</p>	<p>2. Dry season</p> <p>Piped water in dwelling or on premises ទឹកអណ្តូង ស្នប់.....1 A public tap/standpipe ទឹក បំពង់ទុយេសាធារ ណៈ.....2 Piped water(private)ទឹកឯក ជន.....3 Bore hole (tube well) ទឹកអ ណ្តូងខ្ទង់ (អណ្តូងលូ).....4 Protected dug well អណ្តូងជីក ការពារត្រឹម ត្រូវ.....5 Unprotected dug wellអណ្តូងជីក មិនបានការពារ...៦ Pond ស្រះ.....7 River/stream ស្ទឹង រឺ ទន្លេ.....8 Rainwater ទឹក ភ្លៀង.....9 Bottled water from vendor ទឹក សុទ្ធដបពីអ្នកលក់.....10 Trucked water from vendor ទឹក ដឹកតាមឡាន.....11 Other, specify ផ្សេងៗ.....96</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/>40</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>40</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>40</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>40</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>40</p>
32.	<p>What is the distance to the nearest water source? តើប្រភពទឹកដែលមាន នៅជិតបំផុត មានចំងាយប៉ុន្មានម៉ែត្រ? How long does it take you to go to your main drinking water source, get water and come back? តើអ្នកចំណាយពេលប៉ុន្មាន ក្នុងការទៅ និងត្រលប់មកវិញ?</p>	<p>1. Wet season រដូវវស្សា</p> <p>Distance\ចំងាយ.....Meters / ម៉ែត្រ Time spent/ ចំណាយ ពេល.....minutes /នាទី On premises នៅលើបរិវេណ.. 97 ផ្សេងៗ..... 98</p>	<p>2. Dry season រដូវប្រាំង</p> <p>Distance\ចំ ងាយ.....Meters / ម៉ែត្រ Time spent/ ចំណាយពេល _____ minutes/នាទី On premises នៅលើបរិវេណ 97</p>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS/ សំណួរ និងជម្រើស	CODING CATEGORIES/ក្លែងបំប្លែង		ការណែនាំ ពីរបៀប រំលង
	[COMPLETE FOR BOTH WET AND DRY SEASON] បំពេញ ទាំង២រដូវ (ប្រាំង និង វស្សា)		ផ្សេង 9 8	
33.	How many times per week does someone have to collect water? តើអ្នកទៅយកទឹក ប៉ុន្មានដងក្នុងសប្តាហ៍?	1. Wet season រដូវវស្សា Once ១ដង..... 1 Two time ២ដង 2 Three times ៣ដង 3 More than three time លើសពី៣ដង 4 Never មិនធ្លាប់ 5	2. Dry season រដូវប្រាំង Once ១ដង..... 1 Two time ២ដង 2 Three times ៣ដង 3 More than three time លើសពី៣ដង 4 Never មិនធ្លាប់ 5	
34.	Who usually collects water? (indicate primary and secondary persons by inserting 1 = primary task, 2 = secondary task) តើអ្នកណាតែងតែទៅយកទឹក? (សូម រៀបរាប់មនុស្ស ២ នាក់ដែលទៅយកទឹក។ សូមដាក់លេខ 1 តំណាងអោយ អ្នកទី1 និង ដាក់លេខ 2 តំណាងអោយអ្នកទី2)	Adult women ស្ត្រីពេញវ័យ..... School age female children (under 15 years) ក្មេងស្រីដែលនៅរៀន អាយុតិចជាង១៥ឆ្នាំ Adult men បុរសពេញវ័យ School age male children (under 15 years) ក្មេងប្រុសដែលនៅរៀន អាយុតិចជាង១៥ឆ្នាំ Young pre-school age children (under 6 years) ក្មេង ដែលមានអាយុ តិចជាង៦ឆ្នាំ..... Other, specify		
35.	How would you describe the quality of your main source of water for domestic use?	Quality is good, looks clean, no smell, satisfied គុណភាពល្អ បើមើល ទៅស្អាត គ្មានក្លិន អាចប្រើបាន..... 1 Unsure about quality, looks clean but worry about the quality មិន ប្រាកដពីគុណភាពទេ មើលទៅស្អាត ប៉ុន្តែបារម្ភពីគុណភាព..... 2 Poor quality, looks dirty or smells bad, not satisfied អត់គុណភាព មើលទៅអត់ស្អាត ក្លិនអាក្រក់ អត់អាចប្រើប្រាស់បាន..... 3 Don't know អត់ដឹង..... 4 No response អត់ឆ្លើយតប 99		
36.	What do you usually do to the water to make it safer to drink? [DO NOT PROMPT, CIRCLE ALL THAT ARE MENTIONED] ជាធម្មតា តើអ្នកធ្វើដូចម្តេច ដើម្បីអោយ ទឹក របស់អ្នកមានសុវត្ថិភាពមុន បរិភោគ? (កត់ចំណាំដែលគាត់បានឆ្លើយដោយ មិន ចាំបាច់សួរជជែកបន្ថែមទេ)	Boil ដាំពុះ 1 Add bleach/chlorine បន្ថែមទឹកសាប៊ុន ក្លរីន..... 2 Add alumបន្ថែមសាច់ជូរ 3 Strain it through a cloth ច្រោះក្រណាត់..... 4 Use a water filter (ceramic, sand, composite)ប្រើធុងចំរោះ..... 5 Solar disinfection ការសំអាតមេរោគដោយពន្លឺថ្ងៃ 6 Let it stand and settle ទុកវាឱ្យរង 7 Other, specify ផ្សេងៗសូមបញ្ជាក់ 8 Don't know អត់ដឹង..... 9 No response អត់ឆ្លើយតប 99		
37.	តើផ្ទះអ្នកទុកដាក់ទឹកដោយរបៀបណា ដើម្បីប្រើប្រាស់ប្រចាំថ្ងៃ? គូសរង្វង់ ទាំង២រដូវ (ប្រាំង និងវស្សា)	1. Wet season ពាង 1 កាដង ធុងជ័រ អាងឬបាសាំង ផ្សេង No ទេ..... 2	2. Dry season ពាង 1 កាដង ធុងជ័រ អាងឬបាសាំង ផ្សេង No ទេ..... 2	
38.	Does this household pay for water from any source? [CIRCLE FOR BOTH WET AND DRY SEASON] តើគ្រួសារអ្នក បានបង់ប្រាក់ពេលដង ទឹកពីប្រភពទឹកនោះដែរឬទេ? គូសរង្វង់ ទាំង២រដូវ (ប្រាំង និងវស្សា)	1. Wet season Yes បាទ 1 No ទេ..... 2	2. Dry season Yes បាទ 1 No ទេ..... 2	"NO" □53
39.	On average, how much do you spend on both drinking and domestic water each month? តើជាមធ្យមគ្រួសាររបស់អ្នកចំណាយថ្លៃ ទឹក អស់ប៉ុន្មាន ទាំងទឹកបរិភោគ និង ប្រើប្រាស់? [ENTER '0' IF HOUSEHOLD DOES NOT PAY FOR WATER]. សរសេរ០ ប្រសិនបើអត់ចំណាយថ្លៃទឹក	\$ per month ១ ខែ Don't know/don't remember មិនដឹង/មិនចាំ..... 98 No response អត់ឆ្លើយតប 99 [USE THIS SPACE TO MAKE NOTES OR CALCULATE EXPENDITURE] សម្រាប់កត់ត្រា ឬ បូកសរុបការចំណាយ		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS/ សំណួរ និងជម្រើស	CODING CATEGORIES/ ក្លង់ដំណើរ	ការណែនាំ ពីរបៀប រំលង
	[IF HOUSEHOLD BUYS WATER WEEKLY WRITE AMOUNT HERE AND CALCULATE MONTHLY AMOUNT LATER សូមកត់ត្រាទឹកសិន ហើយចាំធ្វើការ គណនាជាក្រោយ។ ប្រសិនបើគាត់គិត ថ្លៃទឹកជា សប្តាហ៍CRS/week x52 weeks/12 months]		

D – ABOUT THE PROJECT

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS/ សំណួរ និងជម្រើស	CODING CATEGORIES/ ក្លង់ដំណើរ	ការណែនាំ ពីរបៀប រំលង
40.	Do you know about the NRRPCP project?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
41.	What positive impacts do you expect from project?		
42.	Do you foresee any negative impacts or risks from the project?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
43.	If “YES”, what are those?		
44.	Do you support the NRRPCP project? If no, why?	Yes.....1 No.....2 Reason	
45.	Please provide any other suggestions, concerns or recommendations to the project		

ANNEX 5**Chance Find Procedure for NRRPCP****Purpose**

The Chance Find Procedure (CFP) aims to provide guidance on the appropriate actions to be taken if cultural heritage, artifacts, or other archaeological resources are unexpectedly encountered during the construction or implementation of the National Restoration of Rural Productive Capacity Project (NRRPCP). This procedure ensures compliance with national regulations and international best practices, including the AIB Environment and Social Standards (ESS1 and ESS3).

Scope

This procedure applies to all project sites under the NRRPCP, including contractors, subcontractors, and any personnel involved in earthworks, excavation, or construction activities. The CFP is mandatory for all project phases, including site preparation, construction, and any activities that may disturb the ground.

Definition of Chance Find

A "Chance Find" refers to the unexpected discovery of any physical cultural heritage, including but not limited to:

- Archaeological artifacts, ruins, structures, burial sites, and fossils.
- Human remains
- Religious and cultural objects or sites (sacred stones, monuments, and sculptures)
- Other historically or culturally significant items.

Procedure Steps**Step 1: Immediate Suspension of Work**

- If any Chance Find is discovered, all construction activities in the immediate vicinity must be stopped immediately.
- The contractor must protect the Chance Find from damage, looting, or removal. A barrier or temporary fencing should be erected around the area.
- The contractor must promptly notify the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) or the Provincial Department of Rural Development (PDRD) focal point.

Step 2: Notification and Documentation

- The PIU will notify the relevant local cultural authorities, archaeological departments, and the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts (MoCFA) within 24 hours of the discovery.
- The contractor must document the Chance Find with photographs, sketches, and a brief description of the context in which it was found (e.g., depth, location, surrounding features).

Step 3: Assessment by Cultural Resources Experts

- The local cultural authority or a qualified cultural heritage expert will conduct a preliminary assessment of the Chance Find within 48 hours of notification.
- The assessment will determine the significance of the find, its cultural and historical value, and the appropriate measures to handle it (e.g., preservation, excavation, relocation).

Step 4: Development of a Management Plan

- If the Chance Find is deemed significant, a management plan will be developed by the cultural resource expert in coordination with the PIU, MoCFA, and other relevant authorities.
- The management plan will outline the necessary steps, such as further investigation, excavation, conservation, or other actions, and will include a timeline for implementation.

Step 5: Resumption of Work

- Construction activities may resume only after authorization is given by the PIU in consultation with the relevant cultural authorities and upon the implementation of any agreed protective measures
- Work can continue in areas outside the immediate vicinity of the Chance Find, provided they do not pose a risk to the discovered heritage.

Training and Awareness

All contractors, subcontractors, and workers involved in ground-disturbing activities will receive training on the Chance Find Procedure as part of the project's induction program.

Training will include awareness of cultural heritage significance, identification of potential finds, and steps to take in case of a discovery.

Reporting and Communication

A Chance Find Incident Report must be completed by the contractor and submitted to the PIU within 24 hours of the discovery.

The PIU will compile all reports and submit them to the Project Management Unit (PMU) for monitoring and to ensure compliance with the AIIB's ESS1 and ESS3.

Monitoring and Compliance

The PIU and PMU will monitor compliance with the Chance Find Procedure throughout the project lifecycle.

Periodic site inspections will be conducted to ensure proper implementation of the procedure and adherence to cultural heritage management guidelines.

Responsibilities

Contractor: Immediate cessation of work, notification to PIU, safeguarding of the site, and cooperation with cultural authorities.

PIU: Notification to cultural authorities, coordination of assessments, and ensuring proper documentation and compliance.

PMU: Oversight, monitoring, and reporting to AIIB, and ensuring adherence to international and national standards.

Cultural Authorities (MoCFA): Conduct assessments, develop management plans, and provide expert guidance on managing Chance Finds.