

Updated Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework

Project Number: AIIB 000446
October 2025

Cambodia: National Restoration of Rural Productive Capacity Project - II (NRRPCP-II)

Prepared by the Ministry of Rural Development

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Attachments

1. Resettlement Planning Framework (RFP)
2. Indigenous People's Planning Framework (IPPF)

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIIB	- Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AP	- Affected Persons
CBD	- Convention on Biological Diversity
CCWC	- Commune Committee for Women and Children
CHSP	- Community Health and Safety Plan
CLTF	- Certificate of Land/Asset Transfer Form
CNCW	- Cambodian National Council for Women
CoD	- Cut-off Date
Col	- Corridor of Impact
CoVID-19	- Coronavirus (SARS CoVID-19)
DEMD	- Department of Ethnic Minority Development
DLMUPC	- Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Cadastral
DMS	- Detailed Measurement Survey
DP	- Development Partner
DRP	- Detailed Resettlement Plan
EA	- Executing Agency
EIA	- Environmental Impact Assessment
EMC	- Environmental Management Contract
EHSG	- Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines
ESEL	- Environmental and Social Exclusion List
ESIA	- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESAP	- Environmental and Social Action Plan
ESCoP	- Environmental and Social Code of Practice
ESMP	- Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMPF	- Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework
ESMU	- Environmental and Social Management Unit
ESP	- Environmental and Social Policy
ESS	- Environmental and Social Safeguards
FI	- Financial Intermediary
GBV	- Gender Based Violence
GDANC	- Gen. Directorate of Admin. for Nature Conservation and Protection
GDR	- General Department of Resettlement
GHG	- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
GKC	- Government of Kingdom of Cambodia
GRM	- Grievance Redress Mechanism
IP	- Indigenous Peoples
IPPF	- Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
IPM	- Integrated Pest Management
IPP	- Indigenous Peoples Plan
IR	- Involuntary Resettlement
IRC	- Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee
IUCN	- International Union for the Conservation of Nature
IVM	- Integrated Vector Management
KCH	- Kampong Chhnang province
KKG	- Kph Kong province
MAFF	- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MEF	- Ministry of Economy and Finance
MISTI	- Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
MLVT	- Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training
MLMUPC	- Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
MoE	- Ministry of Environment
MoME	- Ministry of Mines and Energy
MoT	- Ministry of Tourism
MoWA	- Ministry of Women's Affairs
MoWRAM	- Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
MRD	- Ministry of Rural Development
MWPT	- Ministry of Public Works and Transport
NCSD	- National Council for Sustainable Development
OEHS	- Occupational Environmental Health and Safety Plan

O&M	- Operation and Maintenance
PA	- Protected Area
PD	- Project Director
PDRD	- Provincial Department of Rural Development
PIB	- Project Information Booklet
PM	- Project Manager
PIU	- Project Implementation Unit
PLN	- Pailin province
POM	- Project Operations Manual
PPM	- Project-affected People's Mechanism
PMU	- Project Management Unit
PPE	- Personal Protective Equipment
PPV	- Peak Particle Velocity
PRSC	- Provincial Resettlement Sub-committee
PVG	- Prey Veng province
RAMSAR	- Convention on Wetlands of international Importance
RCS	- Replacement Cost Survey
REDD+	- Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RESA	- Rapid Environmental and Social Assessment
RoW	- Right of Way
RP	- Resettlement Plan
RPF	- Resettlement Planning Framework
SEA	- Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	- Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SH	- Sexual Harassment
SOP	- Standard Operating Procedure
TKM	- Tbuong Khmum province
UNCDD	- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VAC	- Violence Against Children
WASH	- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG	- Working Group

DEFINITIONS AND TERMS

Affected Persons (APs). In the context of involuntary resettlement, APs are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically affected (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood as a result of (i) land acquisition and involuntary resettlement; or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. In the case of APs, it includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by a project or any of its components. These can also be referred to as Displaced Persons. All persons displaced by the Project who are without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land, are eligible for, and receive resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets, in accordance with cut-off dates established in the Resettlement Plan (RP).

Activity is a term used generically, to refer to a specific subset of activities under a Project that is supported entirely or in part under Bank financing, either directly by the Client, normally a Financial Intermediary (FI), or indirectly through another FI. The term also includes investments made for general corporate purposes.

Beneficiary means the recipient or other beneficiary of the Bank financing extended for an activity under a Project.

Biodiversity is the variability among living organisms from all sources including, among others, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part. This includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.

Chance find procedures refer to measures to address archaeological material encountered unexpectedly during Project construction or operation. A chance find procedure is a Project-specific procedure which sets out how chance finds associated with the Project will be managed. This procedure generally includes a requirement to notify relevant authorities of found objects or sites, to close off the area of finds or sites to avoid further disturbance, to conduct an assessment of found objects or sites by cultural resources experts, to identify and implement actions consistent with the requirements of Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 1 and national law and to train Project workers on chance find procedures.

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

Corridor of Impact (Col). It is the area which is required by civil works in the implementation of the subproject/Project, and it is agreed by the implementing agency and demarcated by the civil work consultant within which the construction activities will take place

Cost-effectiveness is determined according to the capital and operational cost and financial benefits of a measure considered over the life of the measure.

Critical habitat is defined as areas with high biodiversity importance or value, including: (a) highly threatened or unique ecosystems; (b) habitat of significant importance to Critically Endangered or Endangered species, as listed on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of threatened species or equivalent national approaches; (c) habitat of significant importance to endemic or restricted-range species; (d) habitat supporting globally or nationally significant concentrations of migratory or congregatory species; and (e) ecological functions or characteristics that are needed to maintain the viability of the biodiversity values described above in (a) to (d).

Cultural resources include movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic or other cultural significance. Cultural resources may be located in urban or rural settings, and may be above or below ground, or under water. Their cultural interest may be at the local, provincial or national level, or within the international community.

Cumulative impact assessment is the assessment of the impact on the environment, which results from the incremental impact of an action when added to other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions, regardless of what agency or person undertakes such actions. Cumulative impact can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

Cut-off date (COD). Date established by the Project, coinciding with the date of the first public consultation meeting when the household census is conducted, that establishes the eligibility for

receiving compensation and the resettlement assistance by the Project affected persons. Persons not covered can be eligible in case they can show proof that they have been inadvertently missed during the census.

Disability. The term persons with disabilities is used to apply to all persons with disabilities, including those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various attitudinal and environmental barriers, hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

Detailed measurement survey (DMS). With the aid of detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization of the results of the inventory of losses, measurement of losses, 100% socio-economic survey and 100% census of displaced persons.

Detailed Resettlement Plan. Prepared when detailed designs or land demarcation have been completed and the full impacts following a DMS are known.

Economic Displacement. Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Eligibility. Any person or persons, household, firm, private or public entity who has settled in the subproject area before the cut-off date that suffers (i) loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or ability to access such assets, permanently or temporary; or (iii) loss of income sources or mean of livelihood, regardless of relocation will be entitled to be compensation and/or assistance.

Eminent Domain. The right of Cambodia using its sovereign power to acquire land for public purposes. National law establishes which public agencies have the prerogative to exercise eminent domain.

Entitlement. Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation for loss of assets, resettlement assistance, income restoration, etc. which are due to the APs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.

Expropriation. Process whereby a public authority, usually in return for compensation, requires a person, household, or community to relinquish rights to land that it occupies or otherwise use. Expropriation under the Cambodian Law refers to the confiscation of ownership or real right to immovable property of a natural person, private legal entity, and legal public entity, which includes land, buildings, and cultivated plants, for the purpose of constructing, rehabilitating, or expanding public physical infrastructure for the national and public interests with prior and just compensation.

Ecosystem services are the benefits that people derive from ecosystems. Ecosystem services are organized into four types: (a) provisioning services, which are the products people obtain from ecosystems and which may include food, freshwater, timbers, fibres, medicinal plants; (b) regulating services, which are the benefits people obtain from the regulation of ecosystem processes and which may include surface water purification, carbon storage and sequestration, climate regulation, protection from natural hazards; (c) cultural services, which are the nonmaterial benefits people obtain from ecosystems and which may include natural areas that are sacred sites and areas of importance for recreation and aesthetic enjoyment; and (d) supporting services, which are the natural processes that maintain the other services and which may include soil formation, nutrient cycling and primary production.

Environmental and social action plan (ESAP) is a plan for the Project that sets out measures necessary to strengthen the Client's existing environmental and social policies and procedures and its capacity to implement them under the Project. It defines desired outcomes and actions to address the issues raised in the risks and impacts identification process, as measurable events to the extent possible, with elements such as performance indicators, targets, or acceptance criteria that can be tracked over defined time periods, and with estimates of the resources and responsibilities for implementation. As appropriate, the plan recognizes and incorporates the role of relevant actions and events controlled by third parties to address identified risks and impacts. The plan may be comprised of an overall ESAP necessary for carrying out a suite of mitigation measures or thematic action plans, such as a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan. Action plans may be plans designed to fill in the gaps of existing management programs for consistency with the ESSs, or they may be stand-alone plans that specify the Project's mitigation strategy.

Environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA), or environmental and social assessment, is an instrument to identify and assess the potential environmental and social impacts of a proposed

Project, evaluate alternatives, and design appropriate mitigation, management and monitoring measures. Projects need an ESIA to address important issues not covered by any applicable regional or sectoral assessment.

Environmental and social management plan (ESMP) is an instrument that details: (a) the mitigation and management measures to be taken during the implementation and operation of a Project to reduce, mitigate and/or offset adverse environmental and social impacts and enhance positive impacts; (b) the environmental and social monitoring and reporting requirements; (c) related institutional or organizational arrangements; (d) provisions for disclosure and consultation during Project preparation and implementation, including measures for stakeholder engagement; (e) capacity-development and training measures, including engagement of any environmental and social experts required for the purpose; (f) implementation schedule and cost estimates, which are integrated into the Project's overall schedule and budget; and (g) performance indicators.

Environmental and social management planning framework (ESMPF) is an instrument that examines the issues and impacts associated with the circumstances described in the ESP. The ESMPF sets out the principles, rules, guidelines and procedures to assess the environmental and social impacts. It contains: (a) measures and plans to reduce, mitigate and/or offset adverse impacts and enhance positive impacts; (b) provisions for estimating and budgeting the costs of such measures and determining the schedule for implementation of the measures and plans; and (c) information on the agency or agencies responsible for addressing Project impacts.

Environmental audit is an instrument to determine the nature and extent of all environmental areas of concern at an existing facility. The audit identifies and justifies appropriate measures to mitigate the areas of concern, estimates the cost of the measures, and recommends a schedule for implementing them. Environmental and social audits follow similar approaches.

Environmental, health, and safety guidelines (EHSGs) are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific statements of good international practice. The EHSGs contain the performance levels and measures that are generally considered to be achievable in new facilities by existing technology at reasonable cost. For complete reference, consult the World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines.

Financial feasibility is based on relevant financial considerations, including relative magnitude of the incremental cost of adopting specific measures and actions compared to the Project's investment, operating and maintenance costs, and on whether this incremental cost could make the Project nonviable for the Client.

FI portfolio refers to the portfolio of all financial assets (whether loans, guarantees or equity investments or other types of assets) owned by an FI. These assets may include, among others, project finance, long-term (over 36 months) corporate finance, guarantees, operations in capital markets, asset finance/refinancing, small- and medium-enterprise finance, micro-finance, housing finance, leasing, trade finance or equity finance eligible to be financed by FIs using Bank funds.

Forced eviction is defined as the permanent or temporary removal, against the will of individuals, families and/or communities, from homes or land (or both), which they occupy, without the provision of, or access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. The exercise of eminent domain, compulsory acquisition or similar powers, is not considered to be forced eviction, providing it complies with the requirements of national law, and is conducted in a manner consistent with basic principles of due process (including provision of adequate advance notice, meaningful opportunities to lodge grievances and appeal, and avoidance of the use of unnecessary, disproportionate or excessive force).

Gender-based violence is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed gender-related differences between people. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. These acts can occur in public or in private.

Good international practice is defined as the exercise of professional skill, diligence, prudence and foresight that would reasonably be expected from skilled and experienced professionals engaged in the same type of undertaking under the same or similar circumstances globally or regionally. The outcome of such exercise should be that the Project employs the most appropriate technologies in the Project-specific circumstances.

Green growth is growth that is efficient in its use of natural resources, clean in that it minimizes pollution and environmental impacts, and resilient in that it accounts for natural hazards and the role of environmental management and natural capital in preventing physical disasters.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) refers to an established mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances/complaints about physical and economic displacement and other project impacts. The grievance mechanism is expected to: (a) address concerns promptly and effectively, in a transparent manner that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all project-affected parties, at no cost and without retribution, and without preventing access to judicial processes

Habitat is defined as a terrestrial, freshwater or marine geographical unit or airway that supports assemblages of living organisms and their interactions with the nonliving environment. Habitats vary in their sensitivity to impacts and in the various values society attributes to them.

Hazard assessment is an instrument for identifying, analysing and controlling hazards associated with the presence of dangerous materials and conditions at a Project site, such as certain inflammable, explosive, reactive and toxic materials when they are present in quantities above a specified threshold level.

Higher Risk activity is any of the following types of activities financed by the Bank under an FI Project: (a) a Category A activity; and (b) as determined by the Bank, selected Category B activities that may potentially result in: (i) Involuntary Resettlement; (ii) risk of adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples and/or vulnerable groups; (iii) significant risks to, or impacts on, the environment, community health and safety, biodiversity and cultural resources; (iv) significant retrenchment representing more than 20 percent of direct employees and recurrent contractors; and/or (v) significant occupational health and safety risks.

Host Communities. Communities receiving physically affected persons of a project as re-settlers.

Inclusion means empowering people to participate in, and benefit from, the development process in a manner consistent with local conditions. Inclusion encompasses policies to promote equality of opportunity and non-discrimination, by improving the access of poor, disadvantaged and disabled people to education, health, social protection, housing, environmental quality, infrastructure, affordable energy, water and sanitation, employment, financial services and productive assets. It also embraces actions to remove barriers against vulnerable groups, who are often excluded from the development process, so that their voices can be heard.

Income Restoration. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all persons displaced by the Project through: (i) where possible, land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based or where land is collectively owned; or cash compensation at replacement value for land, including transitional costs, when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with assets of equal or higher value; (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (iv) capacity building programs to support improved use of livelihood resources and enhance access to alternative sources of livelihood.

Income Support. Re-establishing the productive livelihood of the APs to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than that earned by the APs before the subproject.

Indigenous Peoples. "Indigenous Peoples" is used in a generic sense to refer exclusively to a distinct social and cultural group possessing all the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- a) Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous social and cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; and
- b) Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats, ancestral territories, or areas of seasonal use or occupation, as well as to the natural resources in these areas; and
- c) Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are distinct or separate from those of the mainstream society or culture, and
- d) A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside.

Information Disclosure. The process of disseminating project/subproject information to stakeholders to allow them to understand the risks and impacts of the project/subproject, and potential opportunities.

Integrated pest management (IPM) refers to a mix of farmer-driven, ecologically based pest control practices that seeks to reduce reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides. It involves: (a) managing pests (keeping them below economically damaging levels) rather than seeking to eradicate them; (b) integrating multiple methods (relying, to the extent possible, on nonchemical measures) to keep pest populations low; and (c) selecting and applying pesticides, when they have to be used, in a way that minimizes adverse effects on beneficial organisms, humans and the environment.

Integrated vector management (IVM) is a rational decision-making process for the optimal use of resources for vector control. The approach seeks to improve the efficacy, cost-effectiveness, ecological soundness and sustainability of disease- vector control.

Invasive species is defined as a species: (a) that is not native (or is alien) to the ecosystem under consideration; and (b) whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

Inventory of losses (IoL). This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e. lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the subproject right-of-way are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated

Involuntary Resettlement (IR) refers to land acquisition, including restrictions on land use and access to assets and natural resources that cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of land or shelter) and/or economic displacement (loss of land or assets, or restrictions on land use, assets or natural resources leading to loss of income sources or means of livelihood). Involuntary Resettlement covers both of these impacts and the processes to mitigate and compensate these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in physical or economic displacement.

Labour influx is a term that refers to the rapid migration to and settlement of workers and followers in the Project area that occur when the Project involves civil works for which the required labour force and associated goods and services cannot be fully supplied locally for a number of reasons, among them worker unavailability and lack of technical skills and capacity. In such cases, the labour force (total or partial) must be brought in from outside the Project area. In many cases, this influx is compounded by an influx of other people who follow the incoming workforce with the aim of selling them goods and services, or in pursuit of job or business opportunities.

Land acquisition refers to all methods of obtaining land for Project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way, and changes in land use rights. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (c) Project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible. "Land" includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements, and water bodies legally associated with the land.

Livelihood refers to the full range of means that individuals, families and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade and bartering.

Meaningful Consultation. A two-way process that is based on the prior disclosure and dissemination of relevant, transparent, objective, meaningful and easily accessible information in a timeframe that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders in a culturally appropriate format, in relevant local language(s) and is understandable to stakeholders. It begins early in the Project planning process to gather initial views on the project proposal and inform project design and also at other stages of a project and land acquisition cycle and encourages stakeholder feedback, particularly as a way of informing project design and engagement by stakeholders in the identification and mitigation of environmental and social risks and impacts. It continues on an ongoing basis, as risks and impacts arise and provides for timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information in Khmer Language that is understandable and readily accessible to all APs. It is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion with due regard to cultural norms and is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. It considers and responds to feedback, supports active and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties and is free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation. (Under this RPF, which is specific

for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, the meaningful consultation refers to consultation in respect of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement which is clearly stipulated in the Government's SOP for Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) and incorporates all the above elements.)

Mitigation hierarchy is a tool commonly applied in environmental and social assessment that provides a stepwise approach to addressing risks and impacts as follows: (a) anticipate and avoid risks and impacts; (b) where avoidance is not possible, minimize or reduce risks and impacts to acceptable levels; (c) once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, mitigate; and (d) where residual risks or impacts remain, compensate for or offset them, where technically and financially feasible.

Natural habitats are areas composed of viable assemblages of plant and/or animal species of largely native origin, and/or where human activity has not essentially modified an area's primary ecological functions and species composition.

Net gains are additional conservation outcomes that can be achieved for the biodiversity values for which a natural or critical habitat was designated. Net gains may be achieved through full application of the mitigation hierarchy, which may include the development of a biodiversity offset and/or, in instances where the Client could meet the requirements of ESS 1 without a biodiversity offset, through the implementation of additional programs in situ to enhance habitat and protect and conserve biodiversity.

No net loss is the point at which Project-related biodiversity losses are balanced by gains resulting from measures taken to avoid and minimize these impacts, to undertake on-site restoration and finally, to offset significant residual impacts, if any, on an appropriate geographic scale.

Physical Displacement. Relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Pollution refers to both hazardous and nonhazardous chemical pollutants in the solid, liquid or gaseous phases, and includes other components such as thermal discharge to water, emissions of short- and long-lived climate pollutants, nuisance odours, noise, vibration, radiation, electromagnetic energy, and the creation of potential visual impacts, including light.

Pollution management includes measures designed to avoid or minimize emissions of pollutants, including short- and long-lived climate pollutants, given that measures that tend to encourage reduction in energy and raw material use, as well as emissions of local pollutants, also generally encourage a reduction of emissions of short- and long-lived climate pollutants.

Precautionary approach means that where there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation.

Project area of influence includes the area likely to be affected by the Project, including all its ancillary aspects, such as power transmission corridors, pipelines, canals, tunnels, relocation and access roads, borrow and disposal areas, and construction camps, as well as unplanned developments induced by the Project (e.g., spontaneous settlement, logging or shifting agriculture along access roads). The area of influence may include, for example: (a) the watershed within which the Project is located; (b) any affected estuary and coastal zone; (c) off-site areas required for resettlement or compensatory tracts; (d) the airshed (e.g., where airborne pollution such as smoke or dust may enter or leave the area of influence); (e) migratory routes of humans, wildlife or fish, particularly where they relate to public health, economic activities or environmental conservation; and (f) areas used for livelihood activities (hunting, fishing, grazing, gathering, agriculture, etc.) or religious or ceremonial purposes of a customary nature.

Project workers include persons engaged directly by the Client (whether full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal or migrant), to work specifically on the Project; contractors engaged by the Client to work on the Project; and subcontractors hired by these contractors to work on the Project. The term does not apply to any other workers of the Client or other entities. It also does not apply to employees of an FI.

Regional environmental and social assessment is an instrument that: (a) examines environmental and social issues and impacts associated with a particular strategy, policy, plan or program, or with a series of projects for a particular region (e.g., an urban area, a watershed or a coastal zone); (b) evaluates and compares the impacts against those of alternative options; (c) assesses legal and institutional aspects relevant to the issues and impacts; and (d) recommends broad measures to

strengthen environmental and social management in the region. Regional assessment pays particular attention to potential cumulative impacts of multiple activities.

Replacement Cost Replacement cost involves replacing an asset, including land, at a cost prevailing at the time of its acquisition. This includes fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs, and any other applicable payments, if any. Depreciation of assets and structures should not be considered for replacement cost. Where there are no active market conditions, replacement cost is equivalent to delivered cost and building materials, labour cost for construction or relocation costs. Where land market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the DPs and host populations will be consulted with to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. Support provided to persons displaced by the subproject, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, security of tenure (with tenure rights that are as strong as the rights the displaced persons had to the land or assets from which they have been displaced) of relocation land (and assets, as applicable), proper housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities and extension of subproject benefits to host communities to facilitate the resettlement process; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training or employment opportunities, food, shelter, transportation; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF). Prepared when Project components are not known and therefore land acquisition needs cannot be identified. The RF will guide the preparation of future Resettlement Plans if these become necessary.

Resettlement Plan (RP). A time-bound action plan, with budget, setting out the resettlement objectives and strategies, entitlements the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and implementation schedule.

Replacement cost is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labour for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. The valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. In order for compensation to be made at replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in Project areas where inflation is high or the period of time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive.

Restrictions on land use refers to limitations or prohibitions on the use of agricultural, residential, commercial or other land that are directly introduced and put into effect as part of the implementation of the Project. These may include: (a) restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas; (b) restrictions on access to other common property resources; or (c) restrictions on land use within utility easements or safety zones.

Risk assessment is an instrument for estimating the probability of harm occurring from the presence of dangerous conditions or materials at a Project site. Risk represents the likelihood and significance of a potential hazard being realized; therefore, a hazard assessment often precedes a risk assessment, or the two are conducted as one exercise. Risk assessment is a flexible method of analysis, a systematic approach to organizing and analysing scientific information about potentially hazardous activities or about substances that might pose risks under specified conditions.

Sectoral environmental and social assessment is an instrument that: (a) examines environmental and social issues and impacts associated with a particular strategy, policy, plan or program, or with a series of projects for a specific sector (e.g., power, transport or agriculture); (b) evaluates and compares the impacts against those of alternative options; (c) assesses legal and institutional aspects relevant to the issues and impacts; and (d) recommends broad measures to strengthen environmental and social

management in the sector. Sectoral assessment pays particular attention to potential cumulative impacts of multiple activities.

Security of tenure means that resettled individuals or communities are resettled to a site that they can legally occupy, where they are protected from the risk of eviction and where the tenure rights provided to them are socially and culturally appropriate.

Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) is any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another. Sexual abuse is further defined as “the actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions.” SEA is not limited to a particular gender. In the context of Bank-supported projects, Project beneficiaries and members of Project-affected communities may experience SEA.

Sexual harassment (SH) includes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favours and other unwanted verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. SH occurs between personnel/staff working on the Project, and not between such personnel/staff and Project beneficiaries or communities (compare SEA above). SH is not limited to a particular gender.

Strategic environmental and social assessment is an instrument that describes analytical and participatory approaches that aim to integrate environmental and social considerations into policies, plans and programs and evaluate their inter-linkages with economic considerations. The term “Strategic Environmental Assessment” or “Strategic Social Assessment” may also be used.

Technical feasibility is based on whether the proposed measures and actions can be implemented with commercially available skills, equipment and materials, taking into consideration prevailing local factors such as climate, geography, demography, infrastructure, security, governance, capacity and operational reliability.

Voluntary Donations. Defined as the ceding of a property by an owner who is (a) appropriately informed about the project and their right to seek compensation and (b) can refuse to donate. This does not apply to voluntary, legally recorded market transactions.

Vulnerable Groups. Group of affected persons who are likely to be more adversely affected by land acquisition than others and who are likely to have limited ability to re-establish their livelihoods or improve their status. Vulnerable persons are categorized as: (i) households living below the poverty rate as established by the Government of the kingdom of Cambodia (GKC); (ii) elderly people headed households with no means of support; (iii) female headed households with dependents living below the poverty rate; (iv) disabled headed households, (v) landless poor living below the national poverty line; and (vi) indigenous peoples (who often have traditional land rights but no formal titles).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Given the emergency nature of this project, a phased approach for addressing the environmental and social risks was adopted and the preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework (ESMPF) was deferred to the implementation phase. The ESMPF has been prepared by the Executing Agency (EA) of the Project, namely the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) in response to the categorisation of the Project under Category B. The ESMPF includes a description of the Project, the environmental and social policy and legal framework applicable to the project, the scoping activities for stakeholder consultation and planning, an evaluation of the environmental and social risks and impacts, including those related to climate change, the public consultation and information disclosure procedures and a template for the preparation of the Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

The ESMPF covers the framework through which both environmental and social safeguards will be effectively implemented and includes the mandatory environmental and social requirements applicable to the Project. It provides a description of the procedures that are compliant with the AIIB Environmental and Social Standards (ESS 1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management, ESS 2 - Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement and ESS - 3: Indigenous Peoples). It also includes an ESEL setting forth the activities and items that are excluded from financing and that the EA is required to exclude from the Project.

In addition, a Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) and Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) have been prepared and are included as attachments to the ESMPF.

The ESMPF is designed to provide guidance for the EA, as well as contractors and consultants, for avoiding and/or minimizing any potential adverse environmental and social impacts. It provides guidance on the procedures that will be followed for each subproject from selection through the design and construction phase and the subsequent operation of the facilities. The ESMPF applies to all subprojects that are funded by the Project and the ESMPs must be cleared by AIIB prior to the award of any contracts.

The ESMPF includes a detailed description of the national institutional framework for environmental and social assessments including the respective responsibilities of each institution. It also includes a description of the legal framework relating to environmental regulations and standards, land acquisition and resettlement, and indigenous peoples. The ESMPF includes the social and economic baseline for the five targeted provinces.

The implementation arrangements for the ESMPF are described in detail for subproject screening and identification of environmental and social impact assessment, mitigation measures and instruments, implementation of environmental and social requirements and monitoring and supervision. The responsibility for the implementation of the ESMPF rests with the Project Management Unit (PMU), supported by the provincial Project Implementation Units (PIUs) and the consultancy team that will be recruited for the design and construction supervision of the rural roads.

There is a description of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that will be applied for all subprojects including the institutional responsibilities and the steps in the grievance procedure.

The community health and safety measures are also described including the specific measures related to the health and safety procedures that were developed during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Examples of generic ESMPs are provided for rural roads that will guide for each subproject preparation.

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Project Objectives and Expected Beneficiaries

1. The objective of the NRRPCP-II is to provide continuing support for sustaining the rural economy and livelihoods of rural populations, as well as the provision of employment benefits. This objective will be achieved as a result of maintaining and accelerating rural infrastructure spending; creating short-term employment and income generation for the local residents and returning migrants re-skilling and building the capacity of local labour and national contractors to ensure infrastructure delivery building on national standards established with other development partners; establishing foundations for learning and knowledge sharing among key Project stakeholders to scale up rural infrastructure and rural basic services delivery in. The Project is expected to generate the following key results in the targeted rural areas in ten provinces as an emergency response to the CoVID-19 pandemic:

- a) *Additional 50,000 short-term local employment benefits and income generation, including re-skilling and capacity development of the local labour targeting the vulnerable group of the population and returning migrants who lack of jobs and who live in the Project areas*
- b) *Additional 30 national contractors trained in quality rural infrastructure delivery and basic rural services provision including health and safety provisions.*
- c) *130 facilities: economic (markets), health (health centres), social (school), with improved road access; and this will include improved access to an additional 30 markets, 30 health centres and 70 schools.*

2. **Expected Beneficiaries.** The Project will benefit an additional 400,000 rural inhabitants in the targeted ten provinces maximizing the benefits to the vulnerable groups (women, children and jobless returning migrants), whose socio-economic conditions are adversely affected by limited employment opportunities, by providing short term employment benefits under the Project. Works and services under the Project are expected to be of low value and based on national competitive bidding prioritizing job opportunities and benefits for the local residents and returning migrants living in the Project areas. Both local residents and national contractors will be trained under the Project to ensure quality rural infrastructure delivery and basic rural services provision; and capacity development as a strong foundation for learning and sharing among the various stakeholders (the various tiers of the governments, the local contractors, the rural communities and workers) to scale-up future programs by the government with the assistance of the Bank and the development partners.

1.2 Project Components and Planned Investments

3. To meet the Project objective of enhancing all-weather accessibility and the likelihoods of populations with selected rural areas, the Project includes investments in rural economic and capacity development in ten provinces, including eight border provinces with Viet Nam - (Prey Veng (PVG), Svay Rieng (SVG), Kandal (KDL), Takeo (TAK), Kep (KEP), Kampot (KAM), Battambang (BTB) and Tboung Khum (TKM); and three provinces linked to the national capital Phnom Penh - Kampong Chhnang (KCH), Takeo (TAK) and Kandal (KDL). The Project components are as follows:

4. **Component 1 - Investing in Rural Economic Development (USD 80.0 million, of which AIB financing: USD 74.00 million):** This component is aimed at generating local short-term jobs under the construction contracts for rural roads subprojects financed by the Project and the ensuing operation and maintenance tasks. These short-term jobs will be targeted to the vulnerable group in the Project target areas, including jobless returning migrants who were negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

- a) Sub-Component A1 - Rural Road Infrastructure This will include: (i) upgrading and climate proofing of about 412 km of existing rural roads; (ii) adaptation of unstable bridges and collapsed drainage systems to improve access to markets, schools and health centres and sustain urban-rural linkages within the provinces as well as with the national capital and increase climate resilience; and (iii) greening of the embankments using nature-based

solutions and indigenous materials to accommodate safe walking and cycling and promote rural roads' safety.

5. Component 2 - Strengthening capacity development and Project Management Support (USD 6.80 million of which AIIB financing: USD 6.00 million): This includes

- a) Re-skilling of the local residents and the national contractors to deliver quality rural infrastructure and basic rural services under the Project as well as provide the foundation for scaling-up future rural infrastructure programs. During the consultation process on the environmental and social management planning framework (ESMPF), local residents including returning migrants will be briefed on the Project description as well as short-term employment and capacity development opportunities under the Project. The vulnerable group of the rural residents will be prioritized by the communities and encouraged to register interest with the district offices to avail from training on occupational health and safety designed under the ESCoP; and to participate in the contracts financed under the Project. Under the ESCoP, national contractors will also be trained to deliver the emergency rural infrastructure program to meet the requirement of the government's well-established standard design; and to construct quality rural infrastructure. The capacity development will allow the Bank and the other development partners to scale-up future rural infrastructure programs in Cambodia with local residents and national contractors adequately trained; and
- b) Project management support to the central Project Management Unit (PMU) and the provincial Project Implementation Units (PIUs) with (i) environmental and social/community development consultants to deliver on the environmental and social aspects of the Project, especially the consultation process as well as the identification, selection and training of the vulnerable groups of the rural population including jobless returning migrants and the environmental and social reporting; (ii) procurement consultant to assist with the preparation of bidding documents and selection process; (iii) financial management consultants to assist with the quarterly financial reporting; and (iv) project management consultant to assist with the monitoring and evaluation including quarterly reporting and supervise the project implementation given the decentralized implementation arrangements with multiple small contracts across the countries, the Project provides for project management support consultants for handholding during implementation and organizing learning and knowledge sharing events among the key stakeholders.

6. Component 3 - Goods (USD 0.60 million of which AIIB financing: USD 0 million)¹

7. The Project builds on the Government's Rural Roads Policy Framework,² supported by the development partners since 2010 under the Government National Program.³ The development partners have also supported in parallel technical assistance programs for road safety, community awareness and asset management that will benefit the Project.

1.3 Geographical coverage

8. The project is implemented in ten provinces. Seven of the provinces (TAK, KAM, KEP, PVG, SVG, TKM, and KDL) have a border with Vietnam. Two provinces (KAM and KEP) are coastal provinces. and they are linked to the seaport of Sihanoukville. One of the provinces (KCH) is links to the national capital Phnom Penh and Kampong Thom (KPT) province and Battambang (BAT) province are located in the centre of the country and are a part of the Tonle Sap floodplain covering a vast rice farming area with cashew and rubber plantations. The total population of the 10 provinces is nearly nine million people (CDB, 2021). However, the selected rural road subprojects are located in 29 districts with almost 3 million people who will get indirect and direct benefit from rural road rehabilitations.

¹ There is also a Contingency of \$0.60 million that are funded entirely by GKC.

² Initiated in 1999 and last updated in 2019 by MRD.

³ ADB. 2010. L2670: Rural Roads Improvement Project (USD 67 m - 505 km - completed);
ADB. 2014. L3151; L8299; L8300: Rural Roads Improvement Project II (USD 193 m - 1,200 km - completed);
ADB. 2018. L3678: Rural Roads Improvement Project III (USD 66 m - 360 km - ongoing).
IDA. 2020. L3522: Cambodia Road Connectivity Improvement Project (USD 100 m - 250 km - ongoing)

Figure 1: Location of target provinces

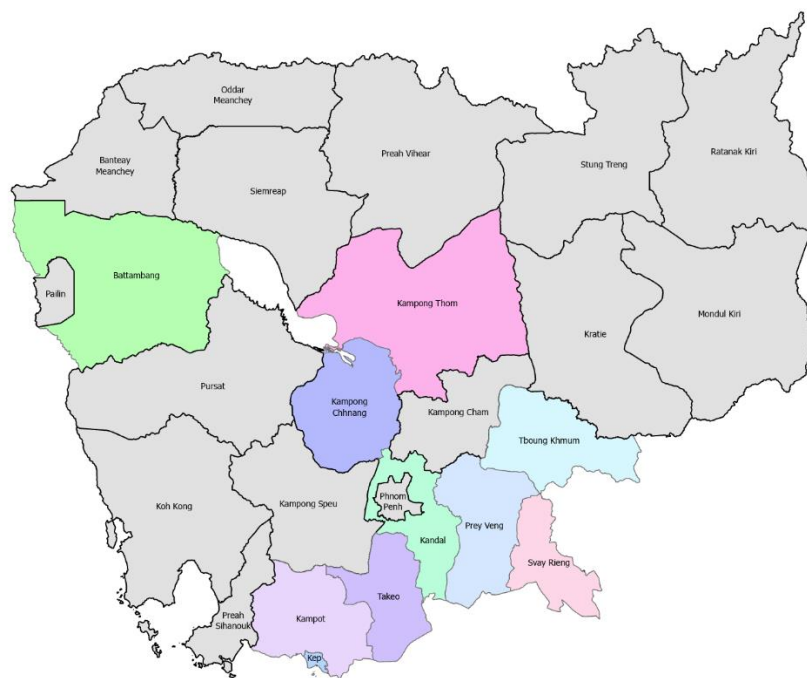


Table 1: Provincial land area and populations (CDB, 2021)

Province	Total land area (km ²)	No. of households	No. of men	No. of women	Total population	% of total land area	% of total households
BTB	11,702	78,739	174,000	183,278	357,278	21%	12%
KCH	5,521	55,030	110,253	117,463	227,716	10%	8%
KPH	13,814	51,091	119,400	120,521	239,921	24%	8%
KAM	4,873	67,193	146,224	153,230	299,454	9%	10%
KDL	3,568	17,816	37,677	39,274	76,951	6%	3%
PVG	4,883	56,003	110,849	119,386	230,235	9%	8%
SVG	2,966	130,248	268,115	285,041	553,156	5%	20%
KEP	336	9,898	20,965	22,215	43,180	1%	1%
TAK	3,563	137,256	301,997	320,510	622,507	6%	21%
TKM	5,250	57,499	123,820	126,941	250,761	9%	9%
Total	56,476	660,773	1,413,300	1,487,859	2,901,159		

9. The process of identification and selection of the subprojects has been completed, and a total of 38 road lines have been identified.⁴ The main features of each target province are described below:

- a) **Battambang:** Known as the "rice bowl of Cambodia," is rich in history, culture, and natural beauty, making it a significant region in the northwest of the country. It is situated in north-western Cambodia and borders with Thailand. It is the fifth most populous province in Cambodia, and it is 291 kilometres from Phnom Penh along National Road #5. The main agriculture products aside from lowland rice, include corn, soyabean, mungbean, cassava, peanuts, sweet potatoes and sesame. The majority (beside of forestland/habitats) of agricultural land of rice, is the first largest of land proportion which follow by crops land is the second largest. Cassava, beans, corns and rice varieties are popular to export, especially to Thailand.

⁴ See Annex 1 for the district demographic data.

- b) **Kampong Chhnang:** A relatively small province situated 91 km north of Phnom Penh, and bordering Pursat province to the north-west on the alluvial flood plain in central Cambodia and drained by the Tonle Sap, which is a tributary of the Mekong River. As a result of its location beside the Tonle Sap, the province is rich in natural resources including freshwater fish and sand for construction and underground minerals. The economy is centred around fisheries, rice and fruit crops as well as several garment factories. The province is renowned for the fine clay pottery as well as other types of ceramics that are made during the dry season. The main agriculture products aside from lowland rice, include corn, beans, sesame, cassava, lotus seed, winter melon and pumpkin.
- c) **Tboung Khmum:** Located in the central lowlands of Mekong River it borders with Kampong Cham (of which it was originally a part) along the Mekong river, Kratie to the north and PVG to the south. It also shares a border with Vietnam to the east. The province has the highest proportion of Muslim population in the entire country at 12 percent although they are not recognised as an ethnic minority group. The province is primarily lowland and agriculture is the main economic activity with the plantings of perennial crops such as rubber, mango, durian, jackfruit and cashew, as well as the cultivation of paddy rice, cassava, sugar cane, banana and coconuts including sugar palms.
- d) **Prey Veng:** Situated in the south-east of the country and it borders with TKM in the north-east and Kampong Cham in the north-west, Kandal to the west and Svay Rieng to the east. It borders with Vietnam to the south and is crossed by two major rivers, the Tonle Sap and the Mekong. Agriculture is the main economic activity which benefits from the silt deposit during the annual flood season. The main crop is paddy rice and contributes about 10 percent of the national annual production. Other crops include mungbean, cane sugar, palm sugar, cassava and fruits such as coconuts, mangoes and cashews.
- e) **Kampot:** It is located in southwestern Cambodia's coastal province, bordered by Koh Kong and Kampong Speu to the north, Takeo to the east, Kep and Vietnam to the south, and Sihanoukville to the west. Kampot town is just 148 kilometres from Phnom Penh along National Road #3. The province is known for its natural beauty, including the Bokor National Park and the picturesque riverside town of Kampot which is popular among tourists. The main agriculture products aside from lowland rice, include corn, soyabean, mungbean, cassava, peanuts, sweet potatoes and sesame and pepper plantation. In addition, people also involve in fishing activities in the coastal area. The Kampot pepper is the most popular for both local people and foreign visitors. Kampot is internationally renowned for its high-quality pepper, considered some of the best in the world. The region's unique climate and fertile soil produce pepper with a distinct aromatic and slightly sweet flavour.
- f) **Kep:** Kep is the smallest province of Cambodia, both population and area. The provincial capital is Kep and the province contains the Kep National Park. Kep town is just 26 kilometres from Kampot town via National Road #33. Kep city is a beautiful coastal tourist city located about 173 km southwest of Phnom Penh. The main agriculture includes lowland rice, corn, sugarcane, sweet potatoes and pepper plantation. In addition, people also involve in fishing activities in the coastal area.
- g) **Svay Rieng:** Svay Rieng is located in the southeast and it closes to the Vietnamese border (Long An and Tây Ninh), which surrounds it to the north, east and south. The only other Cambodian province to border Svay Rieng is Prey Veng. The Bavet capital city is the international border between Cambodia and Vietnam. It is about 120 kilometres from the Phnom Penh via National Road #1. The main agriculture includes lowland rice, corn, sugarcane and sweet potatoes. Rice is the major crop for export to the Vietnamese border.
- h) **Takeo:** Takeo is located in the south of Cambodia to the west of Bassac River, bordering the Kampot to the west, Kampong Speu to the northwest and Kandal to the north and east. Its southern boundary is the international border with Vietnam. Takeo town is just 70 kilometres from Phnom Penh via either National Road #2 or National Road #3. Main agriculture includes lowland rice, is the most dominant crop for export to the Vietnamese border. Other crop varieties are considered as small production for local market and subsistence at large.
- i) **Kandal:** Kandal is a province of Cambodia which completely surrounds the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh. Located in the country's southeast, it borders the provinces of Kampong Speu and Takeo to the west, Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Cham to the north, Prey Veng to the east, and shares an international border with Vietnam. It is the second most populous province in Cambodia after the capital Phnom Penh. Farming and fishing are

main occupation. Kandal province is also agricultural heart to supply cash-crop varieties and fruits to the Phnom Penh Capital.

- j) **Kampong Thom:** Kampong Thom is located approximately 168 kilometres from Phnom Penh and it is bordered by several provinces and Tonle Sap Lake to the west (and part of Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve). Historically, it was home to significant archaeological sites, including the Sambor Prey Kuk temples, which date back to the 6th and 7th centuries. This site is now recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site and features over 100 ancient temples. Kampong Thom Province offers a unique blend of historical significance, cultural richness, and natural beauty, making it an essential part of Cambodia's heritage. Besides, main agriculture includes lowland rice, cassava, cashew, and rubber plantation. Fishing activities are also second major occupation.

1.4 Project organisational structure

10. The Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) is the implementing agency responsible for NRRPCP-II and will implement Project activities through the establishment of the PMU. The Project Director of the PMU will be responsible for overall guidance and policy advice, internal coordination, discussion and resolution of Project matters with counterparts in the Ministry and other government agencies, donor alignment and harmonization, and public disclosure and civil society involvement.

11. The Project Manager in the PMU provides day-to-day support to the PD and will have the responsibility to ensure that the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) is followed, environmental and social activities are implemented, and all consultants follow their terms of reference and delivery schedule, Project activities are carried out on schedule and within budget, and financial management reports are submitted on time.

12. The PMU Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU), including the PMU Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialist, are responsible for screening of environment and social impacts, which include land acquisition impacts on the prioritized rural road subprojects. They report to the PMU/PM on the results of the screening process and if it is found that the Project roads will impact on land acquisition. In each target province a PIU has been established with responsibilities for supporting and facilitating the safeguard due diligence process.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLANNING FRAMEWORK

2.1 Scope of ESMPF

13. The MRD is required to undertake an environmental and social assessment to enable the preparation of the ESMPF and this consists of the following elements in varying degrees, depending on the categorization, and reflecting the nature, scale and potential risks and impacts of the Project: (i) description of the Project, including, as applicable, a map of the Project area; (ii) policy, legal and administrative framework, including the international and national legal framework applicable to the Project; (iii) scoping, including stakeholder identification and consultation plan; (iv) baseline environmental and social data; (v) evaluation of environmental and social risks and impacts; (vi) analysis of risks and impacts related to climate change; (vii) public consultation and information disclosure procedures; and (viii) development of mitigation, monitoring and management measures and actions in the form of an ESMP or ESMPF or other Bank-approved document. The assessment also identifies the grievance redress mechanisms (GRMs) required for the subprojects. The assessment considers Project and design alternatives to avoid or minimize physical and/or economic displacement and impacts on Indigenous Peoples (IPs).

14. The AIIB Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) including the Environmental and Social Exclusion List (ESEL) and relevant Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) apply to this Project. Given the emergency nature of the Project, a phased approach for addressing environmental and social risks and impacts has been adopted, as permitted under the ESP for Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance. Under the phased approach, the preparation of the ESMPF was deferred to the Project implementation phase. The Bank requires the MRD

as the Executing Agency (EA) of the Project to manage the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the Project in a manner designed to meet the requirements of the ESP as well as the applicable ESS and the ESEL.

15. The ESMPF covers the framework through which both environmental and social safeguards will be effectively implemented and includes the mandatory environmental and social requirements applicable to the Project. It provides a description of the procedures that are compliant with the AIIB Environmental and Social Standards (ESS 1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management, ESS 2 - Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement and ESS - 3: Indigenous Peoples). It also includes an ESEL setting forth the activities and items that are excluded from financing and that the EA is required to exclude from the Project.

16. The ESMPF is required to provide a review of the national and local laws and regulations on environmental and social management and include mitigation actions for improving the capacity and training on the proper use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and social and behavioural awareness during subproject preparation and implementation. The use of nature-based (bioengineering) solutions and indigenous materials is expected to reduce environmental impacts due to the construction. The potential environmental impacts of the subprojects will be from the construction of rural roads and community ponds, which mostly will be temporary and irreversible in nature during the construction phase. Mitigation measures to address the potential risks have been identified in this ESMPF.

17. The subprojects that are concerned with the rehabilitation and restoration of rural roads are not expected to require the acquisition of land. In addition to the ESMPF, a Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) and Indigenous People's Planning Framework (IPPF) have been prepared to guide the resettlement impacts or impacts to IPs or ethnic minorities. The ESMPF provides a description of the social safeguard due diligence process that will be applied for all subprojects on lands of existing rural roads for upgrading and restoration.⁵

18. The ESMPF also provides measures to support equitable access to the benefits from the Project for women and children, the elderly and disabled. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared, and an appropriate Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been included as a required element of the ESMPF.

19. The construction works for the rural road subprojects will require the engagement of workers, both from outside and within the communities. The ESMPF also includes provisions for the MRD to ensure that the Project: (i) complies with applicable labour laws, (ii) provides equal pay for equal work of equal value regardless of gender and ethnic groups, and on (iii) prohibition of child and forced labour. Training to the local residents interested to participate in the civil works or the operation and maintenance will be provided and the scope of and mechanism for the delivery of these training will be included in the Project capacity building program.

20. This ESMPF has been prepared in parallel with development of the detailed designs of the subprojects. It will be updated as necessary to reflect any changes in subproject design or implementation. All the activities will be screened, and relevant environmental and social assessment, consultations, and environment and social plans will be prepared before they any civil works contracts are awarded. Capacity building training will be provided in each target province for the PIU teams as well as local representatives from the target communes to raise awareness of the ESMPF content and procedures and its application for all subprojects. The ESMPF in English and with a summary in Khmer will be disclosed by the client/borrower on its website and in hard copies in the Project areas. This documentation will also be disclosed on AIIB's website.

21. AIIB's Policy on the Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM) applies to this Project. The PPM has been established by AIIB to provide an opportunity for an independent and impartial review of submissions from Affected People (AP) who believe they have been

⁵ The RPF and IPPF are included as Attachments to this ESMPF.

or are likely to be adversely affected by AIIB's failure to implement the ESP in situations when their concerns cannot be addressed satisfactorily through the Project-level GRM or the processes of AIIB's Management.⁶

2.2 Objective and purpose of the ESMPF

22. Subprojects that are funded by the Project through the utilization of the AIIB loan that may have potential environmental and social impacts. The MRD is committed to minimize, if not avoiding, any adverse environmental or social impacts. The ESMPF is intended to provide guidance for the EA, as well as the consultants and contractors, in the implementation of the subprojects to avoid and/or minimize any potential adverse environmental and social impacts, and to develop and implement measures to address such impacts in accordance with the AIIB ESSs, the GKC rules and regulations and relevant international standards. The ESMPF details the environmental and social safeguard policies, principles, procedures and requirements, institutional arrangements and workflow for the MRD to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse environmental and social impacts of the infrastructure subprojects.

23. The ESMPF is mainstreamed in the implementation of the Project funded from the AIIB loan through the inclusion of the ESSs as well as in the organizational arrangements of the MRD as the EA for the Project. The ESMPF also describes the procedures for external audit, document updating and disclosure norms. Overall, the ESMPF includes the following:

- a) Procedures for environmental and social risk mitigation, including an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) and an environmental and social management plan (ESMP). A generic ToR for the ESIA and EMP are also provided that will be used for subproject preparation studies.
- b) Principles for land acquisition and resettlement where needed, based on the Project RPF that has been prepared including the procedures, requirements and organizational requirements for involuntary land acquisition and resettlement, and preparation of resettlement plan (RP) and/or the detailed resettlement plan (DRP) based on the subproject risk categorization.
- c) Principles, procedures, requirements and organizational arrangements to address the needs of IPs that are affected by a subproject based on the IPPF that has been prepared by the EA.
- d) Procedures for the conduct of due diligence on the lands of existing roads and ponds and in addition assessment of associated facilities
- e) Procedures for the provision of training for local residents to enable them to participate in civil works or operation & maintenance (O&M).
- f) Measures to ensure full compliance with local labour laws to provide equal pay for equal work, prohibition of child labour and forced labour.
- g) Measures to support equitable access to subproject benefits for women and children, elderly and disabled persons.
- h) Mitigation actions for improving the capacity and the provision of training on the use of PPE as well as social and behavioural awareness during subproject preparation and implementation.
- i) Mitigation measures to address other identified potential risks.
- j) The GRM and stakeholders' consultation mechanism to ensure a participatory and fair approach in evaluating and mitigating the risks.
- k) Description of the stakeholders and their respective responsibilities and the stakeholder engagement plan.
- l) Outline of the human resource strengthening required within the EA PMU and PIUs to the implementation of the framework and proposed capacity building activities.
- m) Instructions on the monitoring and updating of the ESMPF.

⁶ Information on AIIB's PPM is available at: <https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/operational-policies/policyon-the-project-affected-mechanism.html>.

24. The purpose of the ESMPF can be defined as follows:

- a) Providing a robust structure for managing operational and reputational risks for the Bank and its shareholders in relation to environmental and social risks and impacts of the subprojects.
- b) Ensuring compliance with GKC and AIIB/ESS requirements and facilitating compliance with both GKC policies and regulations as well as the AIIB ESP and ESSs.
- c) Describing the process of environmental and social screening and categorization of the subprojects.
- d) Analysing the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the subprojects.
- e) Identifying actions to avoid, minimize, offset or compensate for environmental and social impacts of the subprojects.
- f) Support the integration into the subprojects of the measures required to manage environmental and social risks and impacts and the steps to monitor the implementation of these measures.
- g) Providing a sound mechanism for on-going public engagement with the stakeholders through consultation and disclosure of information on environmental and social risks and impacts of subprojects and the measures to manage them.
- h) Describing the Project-level GRM.
- i) Defining the monitoring of environmental and social management measures for the subprojects.

25. As EA for the Project, the MRD is required to fulfil the following responsibilities:

- a) Assess the environmental and social risks and impacts of all subprojects:
- b) Prepare the required environmental and social documentation for each subproject, in accordance with the ESMPF.
- c) Engage with the APs at each subproject site as well as other relevant stakeholders through (i) timely disclosure of the subproject environmental and social information; (ii) meaningful consultation; and (iii) the use of Project level GRM that can be readily accessed by the subproject APs.
- d) Implement the Project in accordance with its environmental and social obligations under the legal agreements governing the Project.
- e) Include the relevant environmental and social requirements in the tendering documents and contracts for goods and services required for the Project'
- f) Require the contractors to implement the agreed measures appropriately and monitor the environmental and social performance of the contractors and the Project against the agreed measures.
- g) Furnish to the Bank all required information, including reports on the environmental and social assessment, other required environmental and social documentation as applicable, including monitoring reports, in a timely fashion.
- h) Plan and allocate the resources and develop and maintain the capacity necessary to carry out the environmental and social responsibilities effectively.

2.3 Environmental and Social Screening, Categorisation and Due Diligence

26. The AIIB has screened and categorised the Project at the outset of its due diligence assessment of the Project in order to determine the nature and level of the required environmental and social assessment, the mechanisms for information disclosure and stakeholder engagement by the EA for the Project. This categorization has taken into account the type, nature, location, sensitivity and scale of the Project and is proportional to the significance of the Project's potential and social risks and impacts.

27. The Project has been categorised as Category B and an ESMPF will therefore be used as the Project ES instrument under the following considerations:

- a) Categorization. A Project is categorized B if: (i) it has a limited number of potentially adverse environmental and social impacts; (ii) the impacts are not unprecedented; (iii) few if any of

them are irreversible or cumulative; (iv) they are limited to the Project area; and (v) they can be successfully managed using good practice in an operational setting.

- b) **Assessment and Instrument.** The Bank requires the EA to conduct an initial review of the environmental and social risks and impacts of the Project. On the basis of this review, the Bank, in consultation with the EA, determines the appropriate instrument for the EA to assess the Project environmental and social risks and impacts, on a case-by-case basis. The Bank may determine that an ESIA or another similar instrument is appropriate for the Project. Commonly used instruments for Category B include an ESMP or an ESMPF.
- c) The scope of the assessment may vary from Project to Project, but it is narrower than that of the Category A ESIA. As in the case of a Category A Project, the assessment examines the potentially adverse and positive environmental and social impacts of the Project and recommends any measures needed to avoid, minimize, mitigate, offset or compensate for adverse impacts and improve the environmental and social performance of the Project.
- d) The screening and categorisation process will follow a stepwise approach consistent with AIIB's ESS1 requirements. The PMU ESMU, with support from PIUs, will conduct initial environmental and social screening using the RESA checklist. Based on the screening, subprojects will be categorized as B or C and classified for further assessment. A subproject will trigger the RPF if it involves land acquisition, or any economic and physical displacement, and will trigger the IPPF if Indigenous Peoples with collective attachment to land or resources are present.

28. The project is expected to have positive impacts by supporting rural infrastructure improvement. However, the project is expected to have mostly positive impacts and generate local economic development and create jobs in rural areas supported by the project.

2.4 Application of the ESMPF

29. The ESMPF applies to all subprojects that are funded by the Project through the utilization of the AIIB loan. The application of the ESMPF commences from the outset during the identification and selection of the sites for the subprojects and continues through the entire cycle of design, construction, hand-over and initial operation of the facilities. Since the identification, selection and preliminary design of subprojects has already commenced the MRD is required to ensure that due diligence is applied for each subproject to confirm that (i) the subproject is in compliance with this ESMPF including all applicable environmental and social laws and regulations; (ii) there are no reputational risks for the MRD and the AIIB; and (iii) there are no legacy issues or pending legal disputes or liabilities. Based upon the findings of this assessment, the EA will ensure that appropriate remedial measures are put in place to address any issues identified. All safeguard instruments must be approved by the AIIB and disclosed prior to the award of any contracts.

30. The ESMPF extends not only to the immediate footprint of each subproject but also to the influence area that may be impacted by the subproject along with all of its ancillary aspects. Some examples of the area of influence are as follows:

- a) Watershed within which the subproject is located.
- b) Any affected estuary or coastal zone.
- c) Off-site areas for resettlement or compensatory tracts.
- d) Airshed (where airborne pollutants such as smoke or dust may enter or leave the area of influence).
- e) Migratory routes of humans, wildlife or fish/aquatic organisms particularly where they relate to public health, economic activities or environmental conservation.
- f) Areas used for livelihood activities (hunting, grazing, gathering, agriculture, etc.,) or religious or ceremonial purposes of a customary nature.

31. In addition, the subproject should take into account any linked activities, regardless of the source of financing, that are directly and significantly related to the AIIB funded investment, and necessary to achieve the subproject objectives as set forth in the subproject design

documents and carried out or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the subproject.

2.5 Environmental and Social Management Plan

32. Based upon the procedures described within this ESMPF, the EA is required to conduct an environmental and social assessment of each subproject and prepare an ESMP that manages adverse impacts of project interventions in a way that minimizes the possible adverse impact on the environment and people within each subproject footprint. The EA is required to (i) identify the potentially adverse impacts of each subproject; (ii) determine the requirements so that these impacts are addressed in an effective and timely manner; (iii) describe the means for meeting these requirements; (iv) identify the responsibilities for subproject proponent, contractors, consultants and other members of the project team for effective environmental and social management of each subproject; and (v) disclose the draft ESMP/ESCoP.

3. REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS, SAFEGUARD POLICY PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

33. This ESMPF has been prepared based on a set of applicable GKC laws and regulations related to environmental and social management as well as taking into account relevant international standards and conventions that have been entered into.

3.1 National institutional responsibilities

34. There are a number of different government departments responsible for the areas highlighted in the legislation described below. MRD has responsibility for the construction, maintenance and rehabilitation of rural roads, while the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) has responsibility for national and provincial roads. The Ministry of Environment (MoE) is responsible for approving Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and for monitoring compliance on environmental matters, as well as enforcing environment-related legislation such as on protected area management. Responsibility for issues relating to water rests with the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM).

35. The Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) is the leading agency responsible for promoting gender equality and preventing violence against women⁷, but other departments may also play a role, such as the Cambodian National Council for Women (CNCW). The Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training (MLVT) is the leading ministry in charge of labour and workforce-related matters, including minimum age of workers, wages and rights of labourers.

36. On land acquisition, the General Department of Resettlement (GDR) in the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), is the main agency responsible. Meanwhile a number of government departments deal with issues relating to IPs, mainly the MRD, the Ministry of Interior (MoI) and the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC).

37. The Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) has the mandate to review and evaluate the resettlement impact and land acquisition for public physical infrastructure development projects in Cambodia. The IRC is a collective entity, permanently chaired and led by the MEF, with members from different line ministries. The IRC carries out its roles through the IRC-Working Group (WG) which has been established by MEF for each public investment project. The IRC is the approving authority for all RPFs, draft RPs, and DRPs prior to submission to the AIIB for its approval.

38. The GDR is the permanent Secretariat of the IRC and is the lead agency for the preparation, implementation, and monitoring and reporting of land acquisition and resettlement activities. The IRC-WG is responsible for carrying out the day-to-day land acquisition activities under the Project, led by the Deputy Director/Chief of the Department of

⁷ See National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Among Women (2014-18).

Resettlement of the GDR and comprise technical staff of MRD, and staff of GDR. The IRC-WG will be responsible for all the field work under the supervision of the Director of the Resettlement Department and overall guidance and direction of the Director General of the GDR.

39. A Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC) will be established by the Provincial Governor at the request of the IRC for each Project and comprises (i) the Provincial Governor or the Deputy Provincial Governor as the chairperson; (ii) Provincial Department Directors of the Line Ministries represented in the IRC; (iii) the respective governors/chiefs of the districts and communes of the locations affected by the Project as members; and (iv) village leaders who are invited as observers. The role of the PRSC is as follows:

- a) Provide the coordination and supporting role to the GDR, IRC and IRC-WG for land acquisition activities at the local level.
- b) Ensure all relevant provincial and local government authorities provide the necessary support for land acquisition.
- c) Manage the public consultation meetings at Provincial Level; and
- d) Responsible and accountable for the disbursements of the compensation payments at the provincial level.

40. The PRSC-WG is established by the Provincial Governor and is mainly responsible for technical functions of the PRSC and works with the IRC-WG in carrying out the land acquisition activities at the provincial level. In addition to supporting the PRSC, the PRSC-WG has the following specific functions:

- a) Ensure that meaningful public consultations and information disclosure meetings are conducted at each site and accurate records of these are maintained
- b) Where necessary co-operate with IRC-WG in the conduct of the DMS and compilation of the Inventory of Losses (IOL) and in the implementation of the approved DRP.
- c) Lead the payment of compensation.
- d) Prepare monthly progress reports on all land acquisition activities at the provincial level and submit to PRSC and GDR.

41. In Cambodia, national-level ministries have departments at the provincial level. For instance, MRD has a Provincial Department of Rural Development (PDRD) in each of the Project provinces, as have MoWA, MPWT and other agencies. These provincial-level departments also have district-level counterparts. The Project rural roads are identified in consultation with the Provincial Departments of Rural Development (PDRD), based on the priorities that have been identified in the commune level investment plans, and thereafter the MRD will liaise with all relevant provincial departments to keep them well informed about the sub-projects, the consultation activities, sub-project impacts and mitigation measures, etc. There will also be a need to coordinate with elected government representatives, such as commune chiefs and village leaders, who are an important link between the national, provincial and district-level government departments and the local communities. For instance, the commune and village level will be essential for the effective management of issues that may directly affect communities, such as those related to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VAC), among others. At the commune level there may also be various important committees, such as the Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC) who are responsible for the welfare of women and children in their commune. Civil society and NGOs may also play an important role in supporting the Project and the government to implement some of the mitigation measures that will be outlined in this ESMPF. The Project ESMP analyses these stakeholders and outlines the best methods, and timings, to engage them (a summary is provided in Section 5 of this ESMPF).

42. 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 IP issues. The Department of Ethnic Minority Development (DEMD) at the MRD was established in 1999 after the Inter-Ministerial Committee was abolished. The MRD mainly works to maintain the culture, beliefs and traditions of IPs through a formal process of establishing the identity and conditions of indigenous people groups in Cambodia.⁸ The department operates through IP offices in the provinces. The IPs are represented in the formal governance structures in Cambodia from the village, commune and through to the district/provincial levels.

43. The safeguard institutional arrangements for the Project are further described in Section 5.2.

3.2 National Environmental Laws, Regulations, Guidelines and Standards

44. The Constitution of the GKC (1993) is the overarching legal framework for the country and guarantees all Khmer citizens the same rights regardless of race, colour, language and religious belief. The constitution includes protections for social, indigenous, gender rights and equality (articles, 36, 45). It also includes provisions for the protection of workers (article 75) and worker's rights to establish associations (article 42) and representative unions (article 36). It specifically prohibits all forms of discrimination against women (article 45). On environment, article 59 requires the State to protect the environment and balance of abundant natural resources and establish a precise plan of management of land, water, air, wind, geology, ecological system, mines, energy, petrol and gas, rock and sand, gems, forests and forestry products, wildlife, fish and aquatic resources and it is within this constitutional context that the MoE was established.

45. Aside from the Constitution, the GKC has established specific laws and regulations for forests, protected areas, and land law to ensure sustainable development. The national agencies that oversee environment and natural resources management are listed below:

- Ministry of Environment (MoE)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)
- Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM)
- Ministry of Mines and Energy (MoME)
- Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology, and Innovation (MISTI)
- Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC)
- Ministry of Tourism (MoT)
- Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)
- National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)

46. The ministries are technically and administratively represented and supported at the provincial, municipal, and district/commune levels by its line departments and technical offices. The provincial departments are responsible and accountable to extend and implement the mandate of their parent ministries to the sub-national administrations including province, district/municipality, and commune/Sangkat level.

47. The MoE is the primary agency tasked to promote environmental protection and conservation of natural resources, thus contributing to an improvement of environmental quality, public welfare, and the economy. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Department of the MoE oversees and regulates the EIA process, quality control on EIA reporting and coordinates the implementation of projects in collaboration with project executive agencies and concerned ministries. The MoE has the following responsibilities:

- a) Review, evaluate, and approve submitted environmental impact assessments in collaboration with other concerned ministries.

⁸ A list of the officially recognised IP communities in the whole country is included in the IPPF as Attachment 2.

- b) Monitor to ensure a project owner (the executing agency of the project) satisfactorily implements the Environment Management Plan (EMP) throughout pre-construction, construction and operational phases of the projects.

a) Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Management

48. In 1996, the Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Management (NS/RKM/1296/36) came into force. The law requires the government to prepare national and regional environmental plans and sub-decrees concerning a wide range of environmental issues, including EIAs, pollution prevention and control, public participation, and access to information. The Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management (1996) is the enabling legislation which allows the MoE to pass sub-decrees and regulations to protect the environment.

b) Sub-decree on Environmental Impact Assessment Process (#72 ANRK.BK - 1999)⁹

49. This Sub-decree sets out the current statutory requirements for the EIA process for private or public projects, including providing avenues for public participation (in particular Prakas on Public Participation in the EIA Process 2017). It sets out the minimum requirements for the nature and size of projects and activities (both existing and proposed) that shall be subject to EIAs. The Prakas on Categorization of EIA for Development Project¹⁰ issued on 03 February 2020, classifies the road improvements projects. For upgrading and/or widening of roads with a length 10 to < 50 km requires Environmental Management Contract (EMC). Roads with a length of 50 to < 100 km requires Initial Environmental Impact Assessment (IEIA); and >100 km requires a full EIA.¹¹ The Guidelines for preparing the EIA also list the specific content required including: (i) introduction; (ii) legal framework, (iii) project description, (iv) description of the project baseline environment, (v) public participation/stakeholder engagement, (vi) assessment of impacts and mitigation measures, (vii) environmental management plan, (viii) economic assessment and valuation of environmental damages and losses, (ix) conclusion and recommendations.

50. The MRD as EA of the Project is required to submit the required documents (EMC, IEIA of Full EIA) to the MoE for review and approval prior to the approval of contract awards. The IEIA/Full EIA report will be prepared by a registered company authorized by the MoE on behalf of the MRD.

c) Guidelines on the Delegation of power to Municipal/Provincial Departments of Environment (MoE)

51. This guideline stipulates that the provisional and municipal authorities shall review the EIAs for all investment projects costing less than US\$2 million as well as “follow up, monitor, and take appropriate measures to ensure that Project's Owner will follow the EMP during project construction, operation and closure as stated in the EIA report approved.”

d) Protected Area Law (No. NS/RKM/0208/007)

52. Cambodia has a network of 73 Protected Areas (PAs) managed through the MoE that cover an area of more than seven million hectare and representing 41 % of the country area (MoE 2023). The PAs are categorized as (i) Protected Landscapes, (ii) National Parks, (iii) Wildlife Sanctuaries, (iv) Multiple-Use Areas, (v) Ramsar Sites, (vi) Biodiversity Corridor, (vii) Natural Heritage Parks, (viii) Marine National Parks, and (ix) Genetic Resource Protected Areas. The PA Law defines the framework of management, conservation and development of protected areas to ensure the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources in protected areas.

⁹ http://www.cambodiainvestment.gov.kh/sub-decree-72-anrk-bk-on-environment-impact-assessment-process-pdf_990811.html

¹⁰ <http://www.cambodiainvestment.gov.kh/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/WhatsApp-Image-2020-02-07-at-10.22.26-AM.jpeg>

¹¹ The guidance for preparing the EIA is provided in the Prakas on General Guideline for Preparing IEIA and Full EIA, 2009 N. 376 BRK.BST.

53. Article 11 divides the protected area into four zones namely, core zone, conservation zone, sustainable use zone and community zone. Article 36 strictly prohibits all types of public infrastructure in the core zone and conservation zone; allows development of public infrastructures in the sustainable use zone and community zone with approval from the GKC at MoE's request. Article 41 provides for the protection of each protected area against destructive/harmful practices such as destroying water quality in all forms, poisoning, using of chemical substances and disposing of solid and liquid wastes into water or on land. Article 44 requires all proposals and investments within or adjacent to protected area boundary, to conduct an ESIA.

54. Each PA is divided into four management zoning systems:

- a) **Core zone:** management area(s) of high conservation values containing threatened and critically endangered species, and fragile ecosystems. Access to the zone is prohibited except the Nature Conservation and Protection Administration's officials and researchers who, with prior permission from the MoE, conduct nature and scientific studies for the purpose of preservation and protection of biological resources and natural environment with the exception of national security and defense sectors.
- b) **Conservation zone:** management area(s) of high conservation values containing natural resources, ecosystems, watershed areas and natural landscape located adjacent to the core zone. Access to the zone is allowed only with prior consent of the Nature Conservation and Protection Administration at the area with the exception of national security and defense sectors. Small-scale community uses of Non-Timber Forest Products to support local ethnic minorities' livelihood may be allowed under strict control, provided that they do not present serious adverse impacts on biodiversity within the zone.
- c) **Sustainable use zone:** management area(s) of high economic values for national economic development and management, and conservation of the protected area(s) itself thus contributing to the local community, and indigenous ethnic minorities' livelihood improvement. After consulting with relevant ministries and institutions, local authorities, and local communities in accordance with relevant laws and procedures, the GKG may permit development and investment activities in this zone in accordance with the request from the MOE.
- d) **Community zone:** management area(s) for socio-economic development of the local communities and indigenous ethnic minorities and may contain existing residential lands, paddy field and field garden or swidden agriculture (*Chamkar*).
- e) *Sub-Decree on the control of air pollution and noise disturbance (#42 ANK/BK 2000).*

55. This sub-decree outlines the measures for protecting environment quality and public health from air pollutants and noise disturbance through monitoring, curbing and mitigating activities. It lists air quality standards and noise emission levels. For dust control, there should no visible emissions from stockpiles of materials, crushers or concrete batching plants. At locations with sensitive receptors, the standard of total suspended particulates should be < 0.33 milligrams/cubic meter, PM10 <0.05 and PM2.5 <0.025, at 24-hour average (see Table 1). All vehicles should be well maintained and comply with the air quality regulations. The noise regulations do not stipulate a level of noise from construction sites but refer to mixed commercial and/or industrial and residential property or type of land use in the immediate vicinity that maybe affected by noise (see Tables 2 and 3).

Table 2: Ambient Air Quality standard

Parameter	1-Hour Average (mg/m ³)	8-Hour Average (mg/m ³)	24-Hour Average (mg/m ³)	1-Year Average (mg/m ³)
Carbon monoxide		20.0	-	-
Nitrogen dioxide		-	0.1	-
Sulphur dioxide		-	0.3	0.1
Ozone	0.2	-	-	-
Lead	-	-	0.005	-
Total Suspended Particulate	-	-	0.33	0.1
PM10			0.05	

PM2.5			0.025	
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Source: Prakas on the Implementation of the Term of Reference for Infrastructure and Tourism Development Project, 11 April 2018

Table 3: Maximum permitted vehicle noise in public and residential areas

Category of Vehicle	Maximum Noise Level Permitted [dB(A)]
Motorcycles, cylinder capacity of the engine does not exceed 125cm ³	85
Motorcycles, cylinder capacity of the engine exceeds 125cm ³	90
Motorized tricycles	90
Cars, taxis, passenger vehicle of not more than 12 passengers	90
Passenger vehicle constructed for carriage of more than 12 passengers	85
Truck permitted maximum weight does not exceed 3.5 tons	85
Truck permitted maximum weight exceeds 3.5 tons	85
Truck engine is more than 150 kilowatts	89
Tractor or any other truck not classified here	91

Source: ADB, Cambodia Rural Road Improvement Project III

Table 4: Maximum permitted ambient noise [dB(A)]

Area	Period of Time (hours)		
	16:00-18:00	18:00-22:00	22:00-06:00
Quiet areas: hospitals, libraries, school, kindergarten	45	40	45
Residential area: hotels, administration offices, houses	60	50	45
Commercial and service areas and mix	70	65	50
Small industrial factoring intermingling in residential areas	75	70	50

Source: ADB, Cambodia Rural Road Improvement Project III

f) Sub-decree on water pollution control (#27 ANRK.BK 1999)¹²

56. This sub-decree regulates water pollution control measures in order to prevent and reduce the water pollution of the public water areas. As a minimum, all discharges of liquid wastes from construction camps, work sites or operations, to streams or water courses should conform to standards listed in Table 4.

Table 5: Selected effluent standard for pollution sources discharging wastewater in public areas or sewer access

Parameter	Unit	Allowable limits for pollutant substance discharging to	
		Protected public water area	Public water area and sewer
Biochemical oxygen demand	mg/l	<30	<80
Chemical oxygen demand	mg/l	<50	<100
Total suspended solids	mg/l	<50	<80
Detergent	mg/l	<5.0	<15
Total dissolved solids	mg/l	<1,000	<2,000
Temperature	°C	<45	<45
pH		6-9	5-9
Oil and grease	mg/l	<5.0	<15
Dissolved oxygen	mg/l	>2.0	>1.0

Source: ADB, Cambodia Rural Road Improvement Project III

g) Sub-decree on solid waste management (No. 36 ANRK/BK 2009)

57. Under Article 7 of the Sub-decree on Solid Waste Management, the disposal of waste in public sites or anywhere that is not allowed by authorities shall be strictly prohibited.¹³

¹² http://www.cambodiainvestment.gov.kh/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/Sub-Degree-27-on-Water-Pollution-Control_990406.pdf

¹³ While the Sub-Decree on Waste Management has no quantitative parameters, sensible practice is expected as detailed in this ESMF. Such practices would include (i) all general waste and food waste should be removed to a government approved landfill; (ii) all demolition waste must be removed to a government-approved location; (iii) all

h) Law on Forestry Management

58. The Law on Forestry Management prohibits the hunting of wildlife within the PAs. Aside from maintaining check points and providing rangers, the MoE has an active community education program to promote environmental awareness especially within the rural communities.

i) Environmental and Natural Resources Code

59. A new Environmental and Natural Resources Code of Cambodia has enacted in May, 2023 during the 9th Parliamentary Session and finally approved by 10th Senate Meeting in June 2023. The Code includes general principles, environmental impact assessment, strategic environmental assessment, and biodiversity and protection of endangered species. It establishes biodiversity conservation corridors to provide linkages and protection for high-conservation areas. It also addresses protection of cultural heritage, public participation and access to information, a collaborative management process and dispute resolution procedures. The Code is, however, still pending the approval.

j) Additional environmental standards

60. There is no standard for vibration in Cambodia, therefore the vibration levels at any vibration sensitive property or location should be less than 1 mm/second peak particle velocity (PPV). The level of 1 mm/s PPV is a good “standard” derived from the United States Bureau of Mines publications for avoidance of damage and the United Kingdom Greater London Council standard for avoidance of nuisance.

61. There is also no specific regulation for hazardous waste management and substances in Cambodia. However, this aspect is in the Sub-Decree on Water Pollution Control Annex 1, and Sub-Decree on Solid Waste Management, which give details of classifications of what are defined as hazardous wastes and substances. Any hazardous wastes and substances must be stored correctly and only disposed in a manner approved by MoE.

k) Climate Change

62. Cambodia’s greenhouse gas emissions are low compared to most countries; however, it is one of the most vulnerable countries affected by climate change. Thus, it has made explicit efforts to mainstream climate change policy into national, sectoral, and sub-national planning. The GKC has developed and implemented a series of National Policies (describing its policy goals), Strategies (describing the necessary steps to achieve policy goals), and Action Plans (detailing implementation of the strategies proposed).

63. The Cambodia National Policy on Green Growth, the National Green Growth Strategy, National Strategic Development Plans, National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans, National Protected Areas Strategic Management Plan (2017-2031), Circular Strategy on Environment (2023- 2028), CSDG Framework (2016-2030), Sectoral Strategic Plans, the National Forest Program and the National Environmental Strategy and Action Plan are meant to guide future development towards low-carbon and climate-resilient development and sustainable development. A ten-year strategic plan (the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023) has been created, and fourteen priority ministries and institutions including the MRD have already developed their corresponding sectoral strategic plans and action plans.

64. The National Policy on Green Growth 2013-2030 aims to balance economic development and the needs of the environment, society, and culture while ensuring the sustainable use of national resources to enhance people’s well-beings and living conditions. This Green Growth Policy sets the path to stimulating the economy through low carbon options, creating jobs, protecting vulnerable groups, and improving environmental sustainability.

waste oil and grease should be disposed by a registered sub-contractor; (iv) the final destination of the oily wastes should be established.

65. The Strategic Plan for Green Growth 2013-2030 aims to guide Cambodia towards a greener economy, focusing on effective use of natural resources, environmental sustainability, green jobs, green technologies, green finance, green credit, and green investment.
66. The National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) provides a broad framework aimed at harmonizing development efforts and the effectiveness of aid to implement these strategies. Climate Change has also been integrated into this plan.
67. Cambodia's National Environment Strategy and Action Plan, 2016–2023 (NESAP) serves as a roadmap for sustainable development. It identifies priority policy tools and financing options for sustainable natural resource management and environmental protection.
68. The Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023 (CCCSP) aims at building a greener, low-carbon and climate-resilient, equitable, sustainable, and knowledge-based society to contribute to global efforts to addressing climate change. As a dynamic policy instrument, it will be periodically evaluated and revised to respond effectively to evolving realities. Additional practical solutions and best practices will be gathered to guide national capacity-building during its implementation.
69. Climate Change Action Plans (CCAPs), including a planning matrix identifying priority actions required to deliver climate change strategies and priorities have been prepared for fourteen ministries/institution for the period 2014-2018.
70. The National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD) is responsible for climate change management and response. Aside from the institutional arrangements created to compile the national Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions inventory, the GKC has made significant progress in establishing measurement, reporting and verification arrangements in five key areas: GHG emissions, the Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan that includes adaptation and mitigation, and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+). The GKC has made significant progress The institutional arrangements for REDD+ are under the direct management and implementation of the General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection (GDANCP) of the MoE. A Department of Climate Change was also created under the General Department of Policy and Strategy of the MoE.

l) International conventions and treaties on environment

71. Cambodia has entered into the following international agreements on environment:
- a) International Conventions and Agreements Kyoto Protocol ratified - 2002.
 - b) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) ratified - 1995; Initial National Communication - 2000; Second National Communication (2012).
 - c) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) - 1995.
 - d) Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety - 2003.
 - e) UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) ratified - 1997.
 - f) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and
 - g) Flora (CITES) - 1997.
 - h) World Heritage Convention - 1991.
 - i) ASEAN Heritage Convention (National Parks: Bokor and Virakchey) (regional) - 2003.
 - j) Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Ships - 1994.
 - k) Measures on prevention of climate change, ozone depletion, on freshwater resource protection and on sustainable forest ASEAN - 1999.
 - l) Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR) - 1999.
 - m) Basel Convention on Control, Transport and Disposal of Trans-Boundary Hazardous Waste - 2001.
 - n) Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants - 2001.

- o) Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete Ozone Layer - 2001.
- p) Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing – 2014

3.3 National laws and regulations relating to land acquisition and resettlement

72. The IRC has the mandate to review and evaluate the resettlement impact and land acquisition for public physical infrastructure development projects in Cambodia. The IRC is a collective entity, permanently chaired and led by the MEF, with members from different line ministries. The IRC carries out its roles through the IRC-WG which has been established by the MEF for each public investment project. The IRC is the approving authority for all RPFs, draft RFPs and DRPs prior to their submission to AIIB.

73. The PRSC-WG will be established by the Provincial Governor at the request of the IRC for the Project and have the following responsibilities:

- a) Provide the coordination and supporting role to the GDR, IRC and IRC-WG for land acquisition activities at the local level.
- b) Ensure all relevant provincial and local government authorities provide the necessary support for land acquisition.
- c) Manage the public consultation meetings at Provincial Level; and
- d) Responsible and accountable for the disbursements of the compensation payments at the provincial level.

a) Standard Operating Procedures for externally funded projects in Cambodia on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (Sub-decree No. 22 ANK/BK2018)

74. The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) reflects GKC laws and regulations relating to the acquisition of land and the involuntary resettlement of affected households and the safeguard policies and procedures of Development Partners (DPs). Where appropriate, the SOP includes references to international good practices in resettlement planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting. It includes details on how land acquisition must be conducted, consultation procedures, provision of entitlements and disclosure of information, among others. The SOP applies to all externally financed projects in the Kingdom of Cambodia, such as the proposed NRRPCP.

b) Land law (2001)

75. The Land Law sets out the legal rights of natural persons and legal entities in land ownership. The government can acquire private land for public purposes but has to pay a fair and just compensation in advance of the land acquisition. The law recognizes the right of indigenous communities in Cambodia to own immovable property - their land - with collective title.

76. Other provisions of the Land Law that may be relevant include:

- a) Article 6: Legal possession as defined by the Law is the sole basis for ownership, and all transfers or changes of rights of ownership shall be carried out in accordance with the required general rules for sale, succession, exchange and gift or by court decision.
- b) Article 15: State public land includes, among other categories, any property a) that has a natural origin, such as forests, courses and banks of navigable and floatable rivers or natural lakes; b) that is made available for public use such as roads, tracks, oxcart ways, pathways, gardens, public parks and reserved land, or c) that is allocated to render a public service, such as public schools, public hospitals or administrative buildings;
- c) Article 26: 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 are 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.

- d) Article 28: No authority outside the community may acquire any rights to immovable properties belonging to an indigenous community.

c) Expropriation Law (2010)

77. This is the main legal framework that governs land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. It lists the development of public infrastructure as one of its objectives. The expropriation of the ownership of immovable property and real right to immovable property can be exercised only if the Expropriation Committee has paid fair and just compensation in advance to the owner and/or holder of real right.

78. Key articles include:

- a) Article 2: The law has the following purposes: (i) ensure reasonable and just deprivation of a legal right to ownership of private property; (ii) ensure payment of reasonable and just prior compensation; (iii) serve the public and national interests, and (iv) development of public physical infrastructure.
- b) Article 7: Only the State may carry out an expropriation for use in the public and national interests.
- c) Article 22: An amount of compensation to be paid to the owner of and/or holder of rights in the real property shall be based on the market value of the real property or the alternative value as of the date of the issuance of the Prakas on the expropriation scheme. The market value or the alternative value shall be determined by an independent commission or agent appointed by the expropriation committee.
- d) Article 29: For the expropriation of a location that is operating business activities, the owner of the immovable property shall be entitled to additional fair and just compensation for the value of the property actually affected by the expropriation as of the date of the issuance of the declaration on the expropriation project. A tenant of the immovable property who is operating a business shall be entitled to compensation for the impact on their business operation and to additional assistance at fair and just compensation to the capital value actually invested for the business operation activities as of the date of the issuance of the declaration on the expropriation project.

3.4 National laws, regulations and standards on social aspects and indigenous people

a) Law on protection of cultural and national heritage (1996)

79. This is the general law in Cambodia which covers all national monuments. The law widely recognizes the value of tangible and intangible cultural heritage as an asset for development and an integral part of people's identity. This is supplemented by the "Decision on the Definition of Three Zones to Protect Temple and Surrounding Areas in all Provinces and Municipalities except Angkor Wat" (1996).

b) Labour law

80. This is the overarching legal instrument that regulates and protects workers in Cambodia. The law governs relations between employers and workers. The Law considers that the rules, obligations and rights are the same for casual or permanent workers. The law prohibits discrimination in any form, including by sex, religion, social origin, or ethnicity (Article 12). Employers are required to make available a copy of the Law to workers at all business locations/ operations (Article 15) and forced compulsory or the hiring of workers to pay off debts is prohibited (Article 16). The Law defines the role and nature of labour contracts be they written or verbal and sets out the acceptable working terms and conditions. Article 106 reaffirms equal conditions and wage for all work regardless of origin, age and sex for the same types of work. The Law establishes the limit for working hours to eight hours per day and 48 hours per week as well as rates for working overtime and on public holidays.

81. The allowable minimum age for wage employment is set at 15 years (Article 177). Children from 12-15 years of age can be hired to do light work (see Section 2.24) provided that (a) the work is not hazardous to their health or mental and physical development, and (b) the work will not affect their regular school attendance, their participation in guidance

programmes or vocational training approved by a competent authority. The Law recognises statutory maternity leave on half wages (Article 183), and for the performance of light duties for a further two months. Employers are prohibited from laying off women during their maternity leave (Article 182).

82. The Labour Law (Chapter 8) covers the health and safety of workers and requires maintaining standards of hygiene and sanitation in working environments and requirements for individual protective instrument and work clothes, lighting and noise levels (Article 229). Machinery, mechanisms, transmission apparatus, tools, equipment and machines must be installed and maintained in the best possible safety conditions. The Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training (MoLVT) shall monitor working conditions and enforce compliance notices. All enterprises and establishments covered by this Law and employing at more than fifty workers must have a permanent infirmary on the premises/workshop/ or work sites (Article 242). Workplaces/ sites with more than 200 workers must have areas for hospitalising injured or sick workers before transferring to a health facility and must be able to handle two per cent of the workers at the site. The Law requires that every manager of a workplace shall have someone take all appropriate measures to prevent work related accidents (art. 248). Workplaces must provide the primary health care to their workers and the levels of this vary according to the numbers employed (with 50 and 200 workers thresholds being specifically mentioned). The Law also mandates that a general insurance system obligatory for workers shall be set up and this system shall be managed under the insurance of the National Social Security Fund (Article 256).

c) Prakas on the prohibition of hazardous child labour (MoSALVY # 106 2004)

83. The Prakas prohibits the employment of anyone under the age of 18 in any of the 38 scheduled hazardous works / activities listed in the Prakas. Nine of the 38 are likely related to some aspects of road construction including:

- a) Operating cranes, hoists, scaffold winches or other lifting machines.
- b) Lifting, carrying, handling and moving of heavy loads.
- c) Operating or assisting to operate transportation equipment such as bulldozers, pile driving equipment, trailers, road rollers, tractor lifting appliances, excavators, loading machines, trucks, buses, and taxis.
- d) Maintenance of heavy machinery.
- e) Work carried out at construction sites, except in designated and safe areas for a child as permitted by a labour inspector.
- f) Demolition work.
- g) Work carried out on a ladder or scaffold at a height of over 2.5 meters.
- h) Work involving exposure to harmful chemical, physical, electromagnetic or ionizing agents, including tar, asphalt or bitumen.
- i) Operating power-driven spinning and winding machine.

d) Prakas on light work (2008)

84. This Prakas Outlines 15 categories of light work that children between 12-15 years are allowed to do, limited to 12 hours per week outside of school time and 35 hours during periods of school holidays. It prohibits hazardous labour as noted above.

e) Law on prevention of domestic violence and protection of victims (NS/RPM/1005/032 2005)

85. The objective of the law is to prevent domestic violence, protect victims, and strengthen the culture of non-violence

f) Law on road traffic (Preah Reach Kram NS/RKAM

86. This law is intended to ensure road traffic safety and order, and protection of human and animal health and lives, properties and environment. Its establishment a requirement for

all motor vehicles, trailers, and semi-trailers moving on the road to obtain a technical inspection certificate. It also outlines road safety requirements.

g) Law on the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities 2009 (Royal Kram NS/RKM/0709/010)

87. The goal of the law is to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities in the country, and prevent, reduce and eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities. The law also seeks to ensure that persons with disabilities are able to participate fully and equally in activities within society and provide equal opportunities for employment.

h) National policy on the development of indigenous peoples

88. The Policy sets out government policies related to indigenous peoples in the fields of culture, education, vocational training, health, environment, land, agriculture, water resources, infrastructure, justice, tourism, industry and mines and energy. It is an umbrella document that defines principles for formal registration of indigenous communities as legal entities with their own bylaws and enables their participation in economic development that affects their lives and cultures. The Policy calls for the conduct of impact assessments for all infrastructure projects affecting indigenous peoples.

i) Policy on registration and right to use of indigenous communities (2009)

89. This policy takes as its basis the recognition in the Land Law (2001) of the right of indigenous communities to possess and use land through their collective ownership. The policy states that the registration of indigenous communities for collective ownership is different from the registration of individual privately-owned land parcels because the land registration of the indigenous communities is the registration of all land parcels belonging to the communities as a whole, consisting of both State Public Land and State Private Land in accordance with the Articles 25, 26, and 229 of the Land Law and related Sub-decrees. These land parcels are different in size and can be located within the same or different communes/sangkats. Therefore, the registration of land parcels of indigenous communities requires a separate sub-decree supplementing existing procedure of sporadic and systematic land registration.

j) Organic Law (2008)

90. The Organic Law recognizes indigenous peoples' vulnerability. Councils at provincial and district levels (capital, municipal and khan levels in urban areas) are given authority to formulate development plans (including physical plans and socio-economic development plans) that identify the needs of vulnerable groups including indigenous peoples. Certain functions are being delegated from national government (ministries) to sub-national level, such as in health, education, land management and urban planning aspects, and basic services to be delivered to local citizens.

k) Relevant international agreements on indigenous peoples

91. Cambodia is a signatory to a number of international instruments that protect the rights of indigenous peoples¹⁴, as well as the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), which recognizes the role of indigenous people in protecting biodiversity. In 1992, the Cambodian Government ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. This includes the rights to practice specific culture and the rights to means of livelihoods, NGO Forum on Cambodia. Other relevant international agreements Cambodia has signed up to include:

- a) The UN Declaration on the Right of Indigenous People (2007)
- b) The International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination

¹⁴ This includes the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People and more generally the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

- c) The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- d) The UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005).

3.5 AIIB Environmental and Social Framework

92. The AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) incorporates the AIIB policies addressing environmental and social impacts for the formulation of its Environmental and Social Policy (ESP). The AIIB recognises that environmental and social sustainability is a fundamental aspect of achieving outcomes that are consistent with its mandate to support the development of sustainable infrastructure and other productive sectors. The overarching objective of this policy is to facilitate achievement by the AIIB clients of these development objectives, through a system that integrates sound environmental and social management into the Project. The ESP comprises four complementary parts:

- a) **Introduction** - providing an overview of the AIIB, and the ESF structure and objectives.
- b) **Vision** - sets out the aspirations of the AIIB concerning environmental and social sustainability and its role in meeting the challenge of sustainable development.
- c) **Environmental and Social Policy** - comprising the mandatory environmental and social requirements for each subproject that is accompanied by (i) three associated Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) setting out the requirements applicable to AIIB clients on, respectively Environmental and Social Assessment and Management; Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement; Indigenous Peoples; and an Environmental and Social Exclusion List (ESEL).
- d) **Glossary** - of certain terms used in the ESF and ESSs.

93. The overall objectives of the AIIB ESP are as follows:

- a) Reflect the institutional aims to address environmental and social risks and impacts in the Project.
- b) Provide a robust structure to managing the operational and reputational risks of the AIIB and its stakeholders in relation to the Project's environmental and social risks and impacts.
- c) Support the environmental and social soundness and sustainability of the Project.
- d) Facilitate the integration of environmental and social aspects of Projects into the decision making-making process by all parties.
- e) Provide a mechanism for addressing environmental and social risks and impacts in subproject identification, preparation and implementation.
- f) Enable the government to identify and manage environmental and social risks and impacts of subprojects including those related to climate change.
- g) Provide a framework for public consultation and disclosure of environmental and social information relation to subprojects.
- h) Provide a grievance redress mechanism designed to enable project affected persons to voice their concerns and grievances in connection with the environmental and social aspects of a subproject.
- i) Improve development effectiveness and impact to increase results on the ground, in both the short and long term.
- j) Support the government, through AIIB financing of projects, to strengthen their environmental and social management systems.
- k) Support the government, through AIIB financing of projects, to implement their obligations under national environmental and social legislation (including under international agreements adopted by the government) governing the project and including commitments relating to climate change.
- l) Support the government, where feasible and appropriate, to mobilize resources for technical assistance for the preparation of environmental and social documents and capacity enhancement.
- m) Facilitate cooperation on environmental and social matters with development partners.

94. The ESP applies to all projects, and the government (client) is required, through its financing agreements, to manage the environmental and social risks and impacts of the Project in a manner designed to meet the requirements of the ESP, the applicable ESSs and the ESEL, in accordance with the environmental and social documentation required for the Project under the ESP.

95. The AIIB requires the government to adopt an integrated approach to the process of environmental and social assessment, given the complex interrelationships of environmental and social risks and impacts in both public and private sector projects. The required Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) that are required to be documented comprise the following three items.

96. **ESS 1 - Environmental and Social Assessment and Management.** Where the AIIB, in consultation with the government, has determined that the Project is likely to have adverse environmental and/or social impacts, the government is required to conduct an environmental and social assessment relating to these risks and impacts, and design appropriate measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, offset or compensate for them. The scope of the environmental and social assessment and management measures should be proportional to the risks and impacts through effective mitigation and monitoring measures during the course of implementation. The environmental and social assessment should comprise the following items:

- a) Conduct of an environmental and social assessment to identify direct, indirect, cumulative and induced Project related risks to and impacts on physical, biological, socio-economic and cultural resources in each subproject area of influence. This includes risks to and impacts on air and water quality, including (i) environmental health; (ii) natural resources including land, water and ecosystems; (iii) livelihoods; (iv) vulnerable groups; (v) gender; (vi) worker and community health and safety; and (vii) cultural resources.
- b) Use of strategic, sectoral or regional environmental and social assessments and cumulative impact assessments, where appropriate.
- c) Assessment of any potential transboundary and global impacts, including climate change as they relate to the Project.
- d) Conduct an assessment whose scope and depth are commensurate with and proportional to the natural and magnitude of the Project potential risks and impacts and the categorization assigned by the AIIB.
- e) Apply a mitigation hierarchical approach in the environmental and social assessment by (i) anticipating and avoiding risks and impacts; (ii) where avoidance is not feasible, minimizing or reducing risks and impacts to acceptable levels; (iii) once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, mitigation against them; and (iv) where residual risks or impacts remain, compensating for or offsetting them, where technically and financially feasible.
- f) As part of the environmental and social assessment, conduct an assessment of the Project's legal obligations, under national law (including any international agreements adopted by the government) that are applicable to the Project.

97. Once the Project's risks and impacts have been identified and the mitigation hierarchy has been applied, including the measures to monitor and manage the impacts, then these are required to be reflected in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) that is prepared for each subproject. Included in the ESMP are the following elements:

- a) Mitigation and management measures.
- b) Environmental and social monitoring and reporting requirements.
- c) Related institutional or organizational arrangements.
- d) Provisions for information disclosure and consultation during Project implementation.
- e) Provisions for the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), as well as description of the PPM and how it can be assessed (see Chapter 7).
- f) Community health and safety measures applicable to the Project.

- g) Capacity development and training measures, including engagement of any environmental and social experts required for the purpose.
- h) Implementation schedule and cost estimates. Including environmental and social mitigation and monitoring costs, which are integrated into the project overall schedule and budget.
- i) Performance indicators, including as appropriate, disaggregation by gender.

98. **ESS 2 - Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.** This standard addresses the impacts of Project-related land acquisition, including restrictions on land use and access to assets and natural resources, which may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of land/shelter) and/or economic displacement (loss of land or assets, or restrictions on land use, assets and natural resources leading to loss of income sources of other means of livelihood).

99. Involuntary resettlement (IR) refers to the impacts of both physical and economic displacement and the processes to mitigate and compensate for them. Resettlement is considered involuntary when the Project-affected people do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in physical or economic displacement. This can occur in any cases of (i) lawful expropriation or temporary or permanent restrictions on land use; (ii) negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if the negotiations with the owner of the land fail. The objectives of the ESS2 are as follows:

- a) Avoid IR wherever feasible.
- b) Minimize IR by exploring Project alternatives.
- c) Where avoidance of IR is not feasible, to enhance, or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels and to provide resettlement assistance.
- d) To understand and address gender-related risks and differential impacts of IR.
- e) To improve the overall socio-economic status of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.
- f) To conceive and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient resources to enable the persons displaced by the Project to share in Project benefits.

100. If the Project is likely to involve involuntary resettlement the AIIB requires the government to address this through the preparation of a Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF). This document includes the project RPF and is provided to the AIIB as an attachment to this ESMPF.

101. **ESS 3 - Indigenous Peoples.** This objectives of this standard are to design and implement Projects in a way that fosters full respect for Indigenous Peoples (IPs) identity, dignity, human rights, economies and cultures as defined by the IP themselves, so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects; and (iii) can participate actively in Projects that affect them.

102. The term IP is used in a generic sense and refers to a distinct social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats, ancestral territories or areas of seasonal use or occupation in the Project area and to the natural resources in these areas; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions that are distinct or separate from those of the dominant society or culture; and (iv) a distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they live. In considering these characteristics, national legislation, customary law and any international conventions to which the Member in whose territory the Project is located is a party may be taken into account. A group that has lost collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the Project area because of forced severance remains eligible for coverage as an IP, under this standard.

103. Since the Project consists of a series of subprojects that have not yet all been identified and some of these may be located in areas where IPs are residing, the government is required to prepare an Indigenous People's Planning Framework (IPPF) and this is included as an attachment to this ESMPF. For those subprojects that are located in areas where IPs are residing it is a requirement that an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) is prepared includes (i) a framework for continued consultation with the affected IPs during subproject implementation; (ii) measures to provide these IPs with gender sensitive and culturally appropriate benefits; (iii) measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, offset or compensate for any adverse subproject impacts, and actions to address these impacts on the different groups in the community; (iv) culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements; and (v) a budget for time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.

3.6 Comparison of Environmental and Social Standards between GKC and AIIB

104. Overall there is a good alignment between the environmental and social due diligence requirements under GKC and the three ESSs that are an integral part of the ESF of the AIIB.

105. **ESS 1 - Environmental and Social Assessment and Management.** In the case of environmental safeguards the GKC has in place a broad set of regulations that pertain to environmental protection and natural resource management, procedures for the EIA process, PA law, control of air pollution and noise disturbance, water pollution control, solid waste management, forestry management as well as being the signatory to a wide range of international conventions and treaties on the environment. These are all well aligned to the provisions of AIIB ESS 1 concerning aspects such as biodiversity impacts, critical habitats, natural habitats, PAs, pollution prevention and resource efficiency. For Climate Change the GKC has adopted a series of pertinent policies and is a signatory to the 2021 Climate Change Conference (COP26) agreements, being led by the MoE. All of these are well aligned with the content of the AIIB ESS 1 relating to the environment including measures for mitigation of climate change.

106. For social assessment and management the GKC procedures for social and economic risks and impacts are in accordance with the AIIB requirements with the inclusion of measures for identifying the scope of social coverage, including the requirement for the preparation of a RP in the event of any involuntary resettlement being required, the potential impacts on incomes and livelihoods resulting from restrictions of access to resources or land use, the identification of any vulnerable groups, the consideration of gender specific risks including gender based violence. There are also GKC regulations in place relating to the engagement of labour including working conditions and occupational health and safety protection measures, prohibitions on the use of child labour and other regulations that relate to road and traffic safety.

107. **ESS 2 - Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.** The objectives and principles of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement that are stipulated in the GKC Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) - Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) are well aligned with those outlined in the AIIB ESS 2. The AIIB standard for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement recognizes that project related land acquisition and land use can have impacts on communities. The SOP-LAR is consistent with the specific requirements under the AIIB ESS 2 on consultation, grievance redress, social support, livelihood restoration, resettlement assistance, standard of living of poor and vulnerable, entitlements for persons without title or legal rights except for land, information disclosure, payment of compensation and entitlements prior to physical displacement, and the supervision and monitoring of implementation of resettlement plans.

108. However, the key departure is on the requirement on negotiated settlement. The procedures for negotiated settlement are not described in the SOP-LAR. This does not prevent the acquisition of land through negotiated settlement as the GKC General Department of Resettlement (GDR) has gained substantial experience in acquiring land through negotiated settlement particularly in ADB and World Bank financed projects. The RPF spells out the

detailed procedures that the GDR will follow in case there is a need for involuntary acquisition of land and describes the procedures that will be followed in case of acquisition of land through negotiated settlement. The Project RPF includes a detailed comparison of the GKC SOP-LAR and the AIIB ESS 2 that demonstrates a high level of consistency between them.

109. **ESS 3 - Indigenous Peoples.** The GKC has a policy that recognizes the rights of IPs to culture, education, justice, health, environment, land, agriculture, water resources and infrastructure but there are no decrees, sub-decrees or procedures for specific standards to protect the interest of IP, other than those related to land or forestry. The Cambodia Land Law does recognize the rights of indigenous communities in Cambodia to own immovable property - their land - with collective title. However, in practice the procedure to register collective title can be very time consuming and only a few indigenous communities have received collective title since the Land Law was enacted in 2001. Similarly, the Forest Law guarantees and recognises the right of IPs to continue the use and access to certain forest areas that they traditionally use and practice.

110. Overall, there is an acceptable level of consistency between the government system and the AIIG standards for IPs. The self-identification process of indigenous communities defined in the national policy is broadly consistent with international good practice. The national framework does not exclude communities who have become more mainstream, and indigenous communities may apply for legal status regardless of whether or not they still use their own language or practice traditional agriculture.

111. However, while there are some complementary links between Cambodian laws and regulations related to IPs and the ESS 3, there are no sufficiently detailed regulations or operating procedures to facilitate full implementation of the IPPs. The project IPPF has been prepared on the basis of the ESS 3 by taking into account relevant Cambodian policies and regulations. The IPPF also outlines a GRM that is based on the mechanism that is used for the Project, and this will need to be further refined in consultation with IPs, if any are found to be residing at any subproject sites.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS OF ESMPF

4.1 General

112. The ESMPF has four main parts: (i) subproject screening and identification of impact assessment; (ii) mitigation measures and instruments; (iii) implementation of requirements specified in the ESMPF; and (iv) monitoring, supervision and reporting. These together aim at minimizing and managing the environmental and social aspects of the subprojects that are funded under the Project utilizing the AIIB loan. The ESMPF applies throughout the entire period from subproject selection, design, construction and the subsequent operational phase for the duration of the loan period.

4.2 Institutional arrangements for environmental and social safeguards

113. The PMU that has been established by the EA to manage the implementation of the Project consists of ESMU three technical staff and supported by environmental and social safeguards consultant that has been recruited by the PMU.¹⁵

114. There is one consultancy package (SP4) that will be recruited to support the design and supervision of the rural roads subprojects as follows.

115. the provincial level, in each target province there is a PIU established that is staffed by a Manager and two technical team members that are also assigned with responsibility for safeguard compliance for rural roads. To strengthen the environmental and social management efforts, the EA will assume the full responsibility and leadership for all aspects of the environmental and social management for all infrastructure subprojects. To ensure that this can be achieved effectively a number of in-house capacity building at activities have been

¹⁵ See Figure 1 for the organisation structure of the safeguards team and Annex 2 for a detailed description of the technical responsibilities of respective consultants, PMU and PIUs for safeguards.

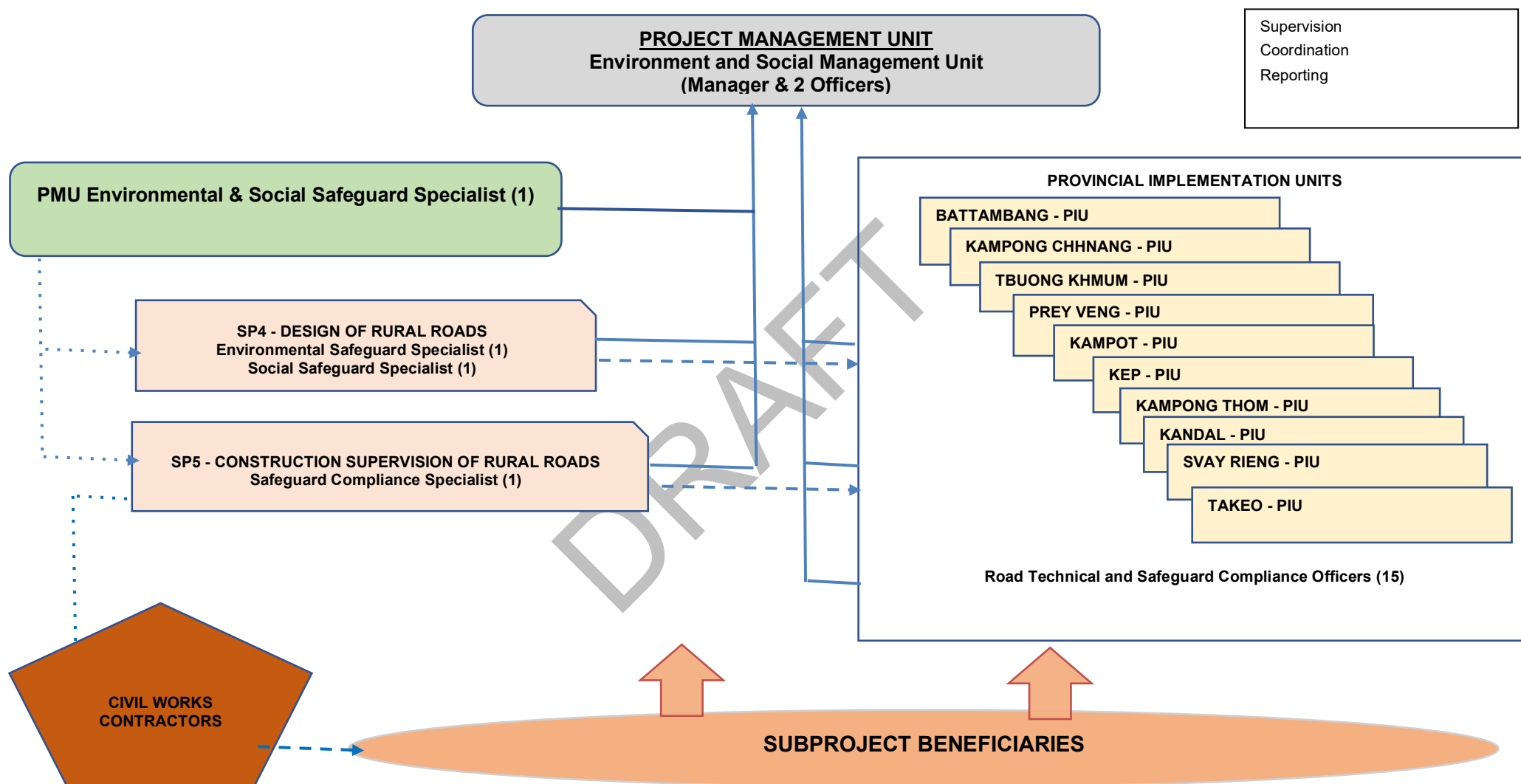
identified that will be implemented during the first year to ensure the environmental and social sustainability of the subprojects. These will be further elaborated in the capacity building program that is developed by the PMU and including the following elements:

- a) Activities to promote and disseminate the environmental and social management tools.
- b) Training workshops on specific topics to improve the environmental and social management within the MRD.
- c) Orientation workshops for the civil works contractors to ensure they have a good understanding of the environmental and social management tools and the requirements that have to be met to ensure compliance.

116. In terms of the ESMPF implementation, the PMU/ESMU, supported by a safeguard consultant, will have responsibility for coordinating the environmental and social management process. They will also be required to coordinate with the design and supervision consultancy teams (SP4 & 5) and ensure that they fulfil their safeguard reporting responsibilities effectively. They will also be required to coordinate where needed, through the PMU with the GDR and IRC in the event that there is a need for the preparation of DRPs or other issues arise in relation to voluntary land donations.

117. The PMU/ESMU will also coordinate with the PIUs to ensure that there is full compliance of the environmental and social due diligence process particularly with respect to (i) the conduct of meaningful public consultations with local communities including all PAPs; (ii) the principles for voluntary land donation have been observed; (iii) those who opted for land donation have not been forced to donate; (iv) the living standards of those who opted for voluntary donation are not negatively affected; and (v) the certificates for the transfer of land/assets are accurately reflected in the Inventory of Loss (IoL) included in the ESMP. The ESMPs for all subprojects will be prepared by the consultancy teams that are responsible for construction supervision (SP4 for rural roads). The ESMPs will include an Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan and it will be the responsibility of the SP4 and SP5, working in cooperation with the PIUs, to provide quarterly updates against the monitoring plans for each subproject and these will be incorporated into the Project quarterly progress reports. The PMU environmental and social safeguards specialists will provide oversight on this whole process, providing capacity building and guidance to the consultancy teams as well as the PIU teams on a regular basis, and consolidating the quarterly progress reports on safeguard compliance. Capacity Building, a structured capacity building program will be implemented for PMU, PIU, and contractors. Training will cover environmental and social screening, labour and OHS requirements, gender inclusion, GRM procedures, and FPIC for Indigenous Peoples. Training will be conducted semi-annually, and refresher sessions will be held before major construction phases. A budget for training activities will be included in the ESMP implementation cost.

Figure 2: NRRPCP Environmental and Social Safeguard Team



5. IMPLEMENTATION OF ESMPF

5.1 Environmental and Social Exclusion List

118. The first step in the safeguard due diligence process, which is conducted at the time of subproject selection, relates to the AIIB ESEL that includes a total of 14 specific conditions for inclusion.¹⁶ Any subprojects that do not comply with this entire list are automatically excluded and cannot be further considered.

5.2 Subproject environmental and social impact assessment

119. The ESMPF defines the conduct of the integrated Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) that is required to cover the following aspects:

- a) Identification of the direct, indirect, cumulative and induced subproject related risks to and impacts on physical, biological, socio-economic and cultural resources in the subproject area of influence. These include risks to and impacts on air and water quality, including (i) environmental health; (ii) natural resources including land, water & ecosystems; (iii) livelihoods; (iv) vulnerable groups; (v) gender; (vi) worker and community health and safety;¹⁷ and (vii) cultural resources.
- b) Assessment of any transboundary impacts, including climate change risk as they relate to the subproject.
- c) Conduct of an assessment whose scope and depth are commensurate with and proportional to the nature and magnitude of the subproject potential risks and impacts as well as the categorization by the Bank.
- d) Application of a mitigation hierarchy approach in the assessment by (i) anticipating and avoiding risks and impacts; (ii) where avoidance is not feasible, minimizing or reducing risks and impacts to acceptable levels; (iii) once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, mitigating for them; and (iv) where residual risks or impacts remain, compensating for or offsetting them, where technically and financially feasible.

120. The EA will be responsible for assessing the subproject proposal and mitigation measures as specified in the agreed safeguard instruments to ensure that all impacts have been accurately and reliably managed, and the subproject design minimizes adverse impacts while maximising any positive impacts, and a cumulative impact analysis is conducted while alternative project alternatives are considered. The subproject alternatives should include a “no subproject” option. Only subprojects that are found to be environmentally and socially viable and meet the requirements specified in this ESMPF will be considered for financing under NRRPCP.

5.3 Environmental and social screening and assessment

121. An environment screening assessment of each subproject will be conducted by PMU ES consultant and ESMU member with the design teams (SP4 for rural roads) with guidance from the PMU/ESMU and Environmental Safeguard Specialist. The integrated environmental and social screening will be undertaken in accordance with the AIIB ESS1, the GKC environment assessment regulations and guidelines, and this ESMPF and will include an initial rapid environmental and social assessment (RESA), and, depending on the outcome of this RESA, a more detailed environment and social impact analysis assessment will be conducted to confirm the environmental and social safeguard category. In addition, this will include a preliminary screening for potential climate change impacts. Each subproject will be assessed for the level of potential environmental and social impacts using screening worksheets, which combine the identification of potential impacts with a consideration of their magnitude.¹⁸

122. Gender and Labour Inclusion: All contractors will be required to prioritize hiring of local labour, with a target of **at least 30% women and vulnerable persons** where feasible. Equal pay for equal work must be ensured, irrespective of gender or ethnicity. PIUs will maintain

¹⁶ See Annex 3 for the details of the ESEL.

¹⁷ This includes risks related to pandemics and other forms of transmission of communicable diseases.

¹⁸ See Annexes 6 , 7 & 8 for the checklists used for the environmental screening.

sex- and age-disaggregated records of employment and training under the project. Separate consultations and training sessions for women and vulnerable groups will be organized to enhance their participation and capacity in rural infrastructure maintenance.

123. The RESA includes the following parameters:

- a) Is the subproject adjacent to or within any of the following environmentally sensitive areas (i) wetlands; (ii) mangrove; or (iii) estuarine?
- b) Will the subproject cause impairment of historical/cultural areas, disfiguring of the landscape or potential loss/damage to physical cultural resources?
- c) Will the subproject cause disturbance to precious ecology (e.g., sensitive or protected areas)?
- d) Will the subproject cause alteration of surface water quality due to silt runoff and sanitary wastes from worker-based camps and chemicals used in construction?
- e) Will the subproject cause increased air pollution due to the subproject construction and operation?
- f) Will the subproject cause noise and vibration during construction and/or operations?
- g) Will the subproject poor sanitation and solid waste disposal in construction camps and work sites, and possible transmission of communicable diseases (such as STI's and HIV/AIDS) from workers to local populations?
- h) Will the subproject creation of temporary breeding habitats for diseases such as those transmitted by mosquitoes and rodents?
- i) Will the subproject result in a large population influx during construction and operations that causes increased burden on social infrastructure and services (such as water supply and sanitation systems)?
- j) Will the subproject pose risks and vulnerabilities relating to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during project construction and operation?
- k) Will the subproject pose risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of materials such as explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation?
- l) Will the subproject pose community safety risks due to both accidental and natural causes, especially where the structural elements or components of the subproject are accessible to members of the affected community or where a failure could result in injury to the community throughout project construction, operation and decommissioning?
- m) Will the subproject generate solid waste and/or hazardous waste?
- n) Will the subproject require the use of chemicals?
- o) Will the subproject generate wastewater during construction or operation?
- p) Is there any risk of landmines/UXO in the subproject area?
- q) Will the subproject increase the risk and spread of HIV/AIDS?
- r) Will the subproject site be subject to flooding?
- s) Will the subproject have any impact on the livelihoods of the APs resulting from the loss of any land or other productive assets?

124. If the answer to any of these questions is YES, an Environmental and Social Impact Analysis and Assessment will be undertaken to determine the environmental categorization of the subproject. This classifies the impacts on the environment into two types, namely long term and short term, as follows:

125. **Long term** with the potential for large, moderate or small impacts:

- a) Increased threats to endangered wild animals known to live in the area.
- b) Damage to fisheries resources or fisheries stocks.
- c) Damage to forests (especially in biodiversity areas).
- d) Long term damage to agricultural land.

- e) Erosion caused by changes to alignment or size of streams.
- f) Erosion caused by removing vegetation.
- g) Flooding caused by subproject construction.
- h) Long term impacts to the livelihoods. Living and environment or customs of IPs.

126. **Short term** with the potential for only moderate or small impacts:

- a) Damage caused by vehicles transporting materials to the site.
- b) Dust and noise problems during the construction.
- c) Contamination of water sources during construction.
- d) Damage to home gardens and trees.
- e) Short term damage to agricultural land.
- f) Damage to domestic water supplies.

127. Based on this environment and social impact screening a final assessment of the environmental category of the subproject will be determined on one of the three following classifications:

- a) **Environmental and Social Category A:** The subproject is likely to have significant adverse environmental or social impacts that are irreversible, diverse or unprecedented. These impacts may affect an area larger than the sites of the civil works. Subprojects that fall into this category will not be funded by the Project.
- b) **Environmental and Social Category B:** The subproject will have limited potentially adverse environmental or social impacts but are less adverse than those for Category A subprojects. These impacts are site-specific, few if any of them are irreversible, and in most cases mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for Category A subprojects and will be identified in the ESMP.
- c) **Environmental Category C:** The subproject will have minimal or no adverse environmental or social impacts.

5.4 *Climate change screening and assessment*

128. The climate change impact risk screening is conducted for all subprojects and focuses on three topics as follows:

- a) Location and design of the subproject: including whether the siting of the subproject is likely to be affected by climate conditions including weather related events such as floods, droughts, storms and landslides; and whether the subproject design needs to take into consideration hydro-meteorological parameters such as peak river flows, sea levels, etc.,
- b) Materials and maintenance: would weather, current and future climatic conditions be likely to affect the selection of construction materials over the life of the subproject; and whether current and future likely climate conditions, and related extreme weather events may affect the operation and maintenance of the subproject facilities.
- c) Performance of subproject outputs: whether future weather/climate conditions and extreme events may affect the performance of the infrastructure.

129. Based on a scoring system (0 to 2) for each of these parameters an overall score for climate change risk screening will be derived. The technical design of the subprojects will be developed with due consideration for the potential impact of future climate change.¹⁹

130. **Climate Change Screening and Resilience:** Climate risk screening will be undertaken for all subprojects using the updated Climate Risk Screening Checklist consistent with AIIB 2024 guidance. Subprojects will integrate climate-resilient design, including **bioengineering techniques (vegetative embankments, erosion control)** and drainage systems designed for extreme rainfall. Where possible, low-carbon construction materials and methods will be used to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. **Indicators to monitor**

¹⁹ For further information if the climate resilient design parameters see Annex 3 of the Project Implementation Manual.

climate resilience will include the percentage of rural roads constructed to climate-proof standards.

5.5 Involuntary resettlement screening and assessment²⁰

131. The land acquisition and resettlement impact will be screened and assessed for each subproject and will be conducted by PMU ES Consultant and ESMU staff with the design teams (SP4 for rural roads) with guidance from the PMU/ESMU and PMU social safeguard specialist. This screening will be undertaken in accordance with the AIIB ESS2, the GKC environment assessment regulations and guidelines, and this ESMPF to determine the categorisation of the subproject for land acquisition and resettlement impacts.

132. The improvement of the rural roads will be conducted within the existing road width, and always within the approved Right of Way (RoW) of the road, and there will be no need for any additional land to be acquired for the main carriageway. However, the improvements to drainage and climate proofing works may result in some APs suffering minor impacts. This could include cutting back driveways, roofs or pruning of fruit and other trees. However, they are the main beneficiaries who are living along the improved road and past MRD experience in rehabilitating thousands of kilometres of rural roads has shown that local communities and households are very willing to voluntarily relinquish the affected assets without any compensation.

133. There will also be some minor temporary impacts on land within the Corridor of Impact (CoI) which includes a small strip of land on either side of the width of the improved road for the movement of equipment and construction materials, but all contractors will be required to restore these small strips of land to their original condition when the construction is completed.

134. The screening process for land acquisition and resettlement impact will include the following considerations. To assess the extent of the involuntary acquisition of land the following factors will be considered:²¹

- a) Will there be any need for land acquisition and is the site for this land acquisition known?
- b) Is the current ownership status of the land that needs to be acquired already known?
- c) Will the easement be utilized within an existing RoW?
- d) Will there be any loss of shelter and residential land due to the land acquisition?
- e) Will there be a loss of agricultural land and/or other productive assets due to the land acquisition?
- f) Will there be a loss of crops, trees or other fixed assets due to the land acquisition?
- g) Will there be a loss of business or enterprises due to the land acquisition?
- h) Will there be a loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to the land acquisition?

135. To assess the extent of involuntary restrictions on land use to legally designated parks and protect areas the following factors will also be considered:

- a) Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?
- b) If the land use is to be changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?
- c) Will access and resources owned by the community by the state restricted?

136. Finally, there will be information collected on whether there are any APs based on the following characteristics:

- a) Is there an estimate of the likely number of APs that will be displaced by the subproject and if so approximately how many persons will be displaced?

²⁰ For further details on the due diligence safeguard process for involuntary resettlement see the Project Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) in Attachment 1.

²¹ See Annex 10 for Land Acquisition and Resettlement Screening Checklist.

- b) Are any of these APs categorised as vulnerable, i.e., poor households, female headed households or elderly headed households?
- c) Are any of the APs from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?

137. Based on this land acquisition and resettlement impact screening a final assessment of the environmental category of the subproject will be determined, based on whether they will be physically displaced from housing or will lose 10 percent or more of their productive of income generating assets, in the three following classifications:

- a) : More than 200 persons will experience major impacts as defined above. Subprojects that fall into this class will not be funded by the Project.
- b) Less than 200 persons will experience major impacts as defined above and a DRP will be prepared with support from the GDR in accordance with the RPF.
- d) The subproject will have minimal or no adverse involuntary resettlement impacts.

138. It is noted that voluntary land donation is not within the scope of the AIIB ESS. To ensure that land donations for the required minor land plots for some sections of the rural roads is carried out on a purely voluntary basis and that the APs, who relinquish land that they are using within the RoW, are not adversely affected, proper due diligence and meaningful consultation will be conducted to verify that the land has been voluntarily donated and there has been no coercion. This will be assessed and verified based on the written records and confirmation provided by the Village Development Committee in the concerned village(s) (see Section 6.7).

139. The following principles will be applied to guide the process of voluntary donation:

- a) Detailed designs will select alignments that avoid or otherwise minimize, impacts on land, structures and other fixed assets.
- b) Where land is required, consultation will be carried out with the APs and the community in a free and friendly/amicable manner to ascertain their willingness to make voluntary contribution by donating their land. The APs will be fully informed that by voluntarily donating, there is no monetary compensation.
- c) In case negotiations for voluntary land donation fail, eminent domain or other powers of state will not be used.
- d) The donated land must be minor in nature (not more than five percent of the land plot will be donated for the subproject) directly linked to the benefits of the APs/donors and not reduce the donor's remaining area below that required to maintain their livelihood at current levels.
- e) No physical or economic displacement of AP will be involved; minor affected assets such as fences or boundary walls will be rebuilt to its pre-existing condition and included in the subproject budget cost estimates.
- f) No fees will be charged for the transfer of the ownership of the land are paid by the donating APs and any fees or taxes incurred will be covered by MRD.
- g) No voluntary donation will be accepted by the Project from any vulnerable persons.
- h) Any voluntary donation will be confirmed through verbal communication and written record and verified by an independent 3rd party.²²
- i) Ensure that the process is clearly documented by MRD and submitted to the AIIB with all the supporting documents.
- j) Adequate local level subproject specific GRM is in place at the commune and PIU level.

140. The process of voluntary land donation will be as follows:

- a) **Screening:** When the road sections have been confirmed, there will be a detailed measurement survey (DMS) conducted (with full socio-economic survey and census) by the PMU Consultants with SP4 teams which is assisted by the PIUs for all APs. This will determine whether there are any assets within the CoI that may be impacted. If the land and other small assets fulfil the criteria, that if donated there will be no impact on reducing the existing living standards and the livelihood of the donors. The survey is also to determine

²² Independent 3rd party refers to an entity or expert who are not involved in the daily operations of the Project.

whether there are any vulnerable persons that will be impacted by the subproject. Vulnerable persons are categorized as (i) households living below the poverty rate as established by the GKC; (ii) elderly people headed households with no means of support; (iii) female headed households (FHHs) with dependents living below the poverty rate;²³ (iv) disabled headed households; and (v) IPs (who have traditional land rights but no formal titles).

- b) **Consultation Meeting with community:** The PMU and PIUs will assist the SP4 team to organise the consultation meeting. The purpose of the meeting will be to (i) provide the APs and community with information about the NRRPCP-II and share a Project Information Booklet (PIB) with them; (ii) introduce and explain the concept of voluntary donation; (iii) identify potential APs and explain that the purpose of the meeting is to seek their opinion on the voluntary donation; and (iv) announce the cut-off date from which no further activities should be undertaken within the Col. The meeting will be documented through a minute together with the list of participants and photos.
- c) **Meaningful consultation with APs.** Further information will be provided to all APs on the conditions of voluntary donation without monetary compensation, any land transfer taxes will be paid by Government and that refusal is an option. If necessary, a full Replacement Cost Study (RCS) will be conducted to determine the prevailing market rates for the replacement of lost assets. The method of valuing the affected assets and the calculation of the compensation for each eligible AP will be at full replacement cost in line with the AIIB ESS2.
- d) **Obtain written agreement.** If the APs agree to voluntary donation, both husband and wife will be required to sign/thumbprint a Certificate of Land/Asset Transfer Form (CLTF) that is authenticated by the commune chief, confirming their willingness to relinquish the land or assets. The CLTFs will be summarised through the Inventory of Loss (IoL) table.
- e) **Transfer of Title.** All costs related to the transfer of the title for any donated portion of land, if applicable, will be borne by the Government. A copy of proof of ownership will be obtained by the PIU to ensure legal possession of the land. In cases where the land has no clear ownership or titles and no proof of ownership, a committee or reputable representatives including the commune chief, village chief and PIU members should be established to assist in the verification of the claim of land ownership under consideration.

5.6 Indigenous People's screening and assessment²⁴

141. An IPPF has been developed to manage all of the issues that may arise relating to any IP communities residing within any of the subproject sites. It seeks to ensure that subprojects that are located in areas where officially recognised ethnic minorities are residing are designed and implemented in such a way that fosters full respect of their ethnic identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems and cultural uniqueness as defined by the ethnic group themselves. The aim is to enable them: (i) to receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; (ii) to not suffer from adverse impacts that may result from the subproject; (iii) to participate actively in the project; and (iv) to gain equal benefits from the subproject investment. This IPPF has been designed to safeguard the rights of the Indigenous Peoples (IP) groups in the Project targeted areas and ensure that they are able to participate and equitably receive culturally appropriate benefits from the Project.

142. In order to achieve this objective, during the initial screening for each subproject there will be a determination of the presence of IPs within the site and the identification of any potential impacts on them. Where they are found to be present the public consultations will be managed in a way that ensures meaningful participation of the IP communities.

143. The population of Cambodia is a multi-ethnic society with an estimated current population of at 15.3 million with an average annual growth rate of 1.4 percent and 51.5 percent female.²⁵ Life expectancy for men is 68 years and for 72 years for women. The predominant ethnic groups are Cambodian (90%), Vietnamese (5%), Chinese (1%) and others

²³ The Ministry of Planning recalculated the official Poverty Line in 2013 and revised the monthly income per capita to KHR 132,386 for other urban areas and KHR 106,560 for rural areas.

<http://www.mop.gov.kh/DocumentKH/New%20Poverty%20Line-FINAL%20APR%202013.pdf>

²⁴ For further details on the due diligence safeguard process for IPs see the Project IPPF in Attachment 2.

²⁵ Cambodian National Census 2019.

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

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 the 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. However, there are no definitive population figures for IPs and the national censuses are an imprecise gauge. Based upon the inventory of officially recognised IPs compiled by the MRD, the population numbers about 73,000 that is equivalent to only 0.4 percent of the total population. Indigenous communities are recorded over 10 provinces of Cambodia, with almost 70 percent located in Ratanak Kiri and Mondul Kiri provinces. There are 14 groups of indigenous minorities in Cambodia, who are also referred to as Khmer-Loeu (hill-tribes). The major groups among the indigenous communities are the Phnong, Kuoy, Tumpuon, Charay and Kroeung. No indigenous people have been reported within the target selected roads, however, their presence will be confirmed during Public Consultation Meetings.

144. For any sites where there are IP communities present, the AIB ESS 3 applies and there is a need to prepare an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP). The IPP draws on indigenous knowledge and participation by any affected IP communities and takes into consideration differentiated impacts of the Project with respect to gender and different generations. The IPP includes (i) a framework for continued consultation with those affected IPs during the subproject implementation; (ii) measures to provide these IPs with gender sensitive and culturally appropriate benefits; (iii) measures to avoid, minimize, Mitigate, offset or compensate for any adverse subproject impacts, and actions to address these impacts on the different groups in the community; (iv) culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements; and (v) a budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.

145. Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC): For subprojects where Indigenous Peoples may be affected, the PMU will ensure that FPIC is obtained in a culturally appropriate manner. FPIC will involve: (i) provision of information in local languages and in culturally appropriate formats; (ii) separate consultations with Indigenous women, youth, and traditional leaders; (iii) recording of consultations with signed minutes, photographs, and lists of participants; and (iv) third-party validation where collective land or culturally significant sites are involved. The consultation process will continue throughout design, construction, and operation to ensure Indigenous Peoples benefit equitably from the project.

5.7 Monitoring and reporting requirements

146. The MRD/PMU will be responsible for monitoring the overall implementation of the proposed subprojects, including all aspects relating to voluntary land donations, in accordance with the provisions set out in the ESMPF. However, Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (LAR) whether through negotiated settlement or compulsory acquisition under the Expropriation Law, including the preparation and implementation of any Detailed Resettlement Plan (DRP), will fall under the mandate of the General Department of Resettlement (GDR). The GDR, in line with the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, will be solely responsible for the planning, monitoring, and reporting of all land acquisition and resettlement activities, ensuring that compensation and assistance are delivered in a fair and transparent manner.

147. Internal monitoring will be conducted for (i) voluntary donations; and (ii) land acquisition. In the case of voluntary donations, the PMU/ESMU with support from the PIUs will conduct due diligence on the voluntary land contributions to ensure that assets required for the Project are given voluntarily and free from any dispute on ownership, the donated assets are within the Col and persons donating will benefit directly and not suffer any significant impact on their livelihoods, meaningful consultations will be conducted and the GRM mechanism is functioning.

148. The consultancy teams (SP5 for rural roads), in cooperation with the PIU teams, will be responsible for monitoring of the implementation Environmental and Social Monitoring

Plans based upon the ESMPs that have been disclosed for each subproject. They will use the progress reports that are prepared by each contractor and supplement these by follow up site visits to observe progress and obtain feedback from local authorities and communities to prepare the quarterly progress reports providing updates including documentation of any complaints that have been made through the GRMs and their resolution. These reports will be integrated into the Project Quarterly Progress Reports.

149. The requirement for independent monitoring of the implementation of the safeguard process will be achieved through the support of the PMU environmental and social safeguard specialists whose ToRs include specific related tasks. There is a requirement for the preparation of annual environmental and social monitoring reports, and this will also be the responsibility of the PMU safeguards team and consultants. These reports will provide an overview of the compliance with each ESMP and document any issues that have been encountered during the civil work at specific sites. The reports will also describe the safeguards capacity building activities including all trainings delivered by the PMU safeguards team and consultants to the PIUs and contractors and also document the public consultation processes that have been completed during the design stage of each subproject.

150. Under the AIIB Loan Agreement there is a requirement for the conduct of an independent audit of the overall level of compliance with the ESMPF during the Project implementation. It is proposed that this will be performed by an individual local consultant who will be recruited by the MRD at the end of each year for a one-month period to audit the annual safeguard monitoring reports that will be prepared by the PMU/ESMU and safeguard consultant team during Semi-annual Safeguard Monitoring Report.²⁶

151. A monitoring matrix will be prepared for each subproject with clear indicators, responsible agencies, and reporting timelines. Key indicators will include: (i) number of consultations held (disaggregated by gender and IP participation), (ii) percentage of local labour hired (disaggregated by gender), (iii) number of grievances resolved within the set timeline, and (iv) compliance with ESMP mitigation measures. PIUs will submit monthly monitoring reports to the PMU, which will consolidate and share quarterly reports with AIIB.

6. ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

6.1 Rural roads

152. The rural road subprojects are all concerned with the rehabilitation and/or restoration of existing provincial roads. These are generally laterite roads that are seriously dilapidated that will be upgraded to either DBST or reinforced concrete standard with where needed raised elevation to reduce the impact of flooding and with improved drainage through the repair and/or installation of additional drainage culverts. Where needed bridges over creeks and rivers will be improved and/or reconstructed. There are expected to be approximately 38 rural road subprojects with a total length of about 412 kilometres.²⁷

153. It is anticipated that the rural road subprojects will have environmental impacts that are minor and temporary, only occurring during the civil works and will mainly be concerned with dust and noise from the construction. The ESMP will include specific instructions for minimising all such environmental impacts and the contractors will be contractually required to abide by these provisions and provide a monthly report during the contract duration to document their compliance.

154. Since the road construction will be on existing roads and the CoI will always be within the official RoW of the road there are expected to be some very minor impacts where APs are using land within the RoW, and this is only expected to be mainly temporary whilst the civil works are in progress. The agreement on setting the cut-off date during the first public

²⁶ AIIB may request external monitoring and audits upon Project Completion if deemed necessary.

²⁷ See Annex 4 for current inventory of the proposed rural road subprojects.

consultation meeting will ensure that no new crops are planted within the Col prior to the award of the contract for the civil works.

155. It is expected that all rural road subprojects will fall into Category C for both environment and social impacts.

7. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

156. The Project has developed a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that enables concerns to be promptly resolved, using an understandable process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible at no cost to all APs including households that are impacted by the civil works, including the labourers who are employed by the contractors, as well as any other stakeholders who are directly impacted in anyway.

157. A grievance can be submitted if any AP(s) believe(s) the subproject is having a detrimental impact on them as a result of impacts due to land acquisition, environmental effects, unfair labour conditions or other adverse outcomes. For the interests of all parties concerned, the GRM is designed with the objective of solving disputes in the shortest time possible. There are four steps within the GRM corresponding to commune/village, district, provincial and national levels. The GRM is explained to the local authorities and community members during the public consultation meetings and is included in the PIB for each subproject including the contact details for each level. The PIB for each subproject includes the contact details for key persons in the GRM at commune and provincial level including their phone numbers and where available their e-mail addresses. Links to the project website are also included and APs are encouraged to also use the social media platforms including the Project Facebook page to communicate their grievances.

158. The steps described are summarised below:

- a) **Level 1.** The first level of complain resolution, following the traditional methods in Cambodia, involved problem solving at the village/commune level at which a solution can be sought amicably on the spot without the need for lodging a formal complaint. An AP will present their complaints and grievances verbally or in writing to the village chief and/or commune chief. The receiving agent will be obliged to provide immediate written confirmation of receiving the complaint. If after 15 days the aggrieved AP does not hear from the village and commune chief or if he/she is not satisfied with the decision taken in the first stage, the complaint may be brought to the District Governor's Office.
- b) **Level 2:** In cases where grievances cannot be resolved through problem solving at the commune/village level, complaints/grievances can be filed with the District Governor's office at the second level. The District Governor's Office will record the grievance and off a solution within 15 days to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. If the complaint cannot be solved at this stage, the District Office will bring the case to the PRSC.
- c) **Level 3:** The PRSC meets with the aggrieved party and tries to resolve the situation. The Committee may ask for a review of the DMS by the provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction and Cadastral (DLMUPCC). Within 30 days of the submission of the grievance, the PRSC must make a written decision and submit copies to the MRD/PMU and the AP(s).
- d) **Level 4:** If the aggrieved AP does not hear from the PRSC or is not satisfied, s/he can bring the case to Provincial Court. This is the final stage for adjudicating complaints. The Court will make a written decision and submit copies to the MRD/PMU, PDRD and the APs. If any party is still unsatisfied with the Provincial Court judgment, he or she can bring the case to a higher-level court.

159. The PRSC comprises of representatives from the relevant provincial authorities and MEF as follows:

- Chair: Provincial Governor, or person appointed by the Provincial Governor

- Vice Chair: Director of Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction and Cadastral
- Member: Director of Provincial Department of MEF
- Member: Chief of Provincial Office of Law and Public Security
- Member: District Governor
- Member: Commune councillors
- Member: One Representative of Local Based Civil Society Organization

160. There are no fees or charges levied on the AP for the lodgement and processing of the complaints under the 1st to 3rd levels. However, as provided for in the Expropriation Law, the aggrieved AP can file a suit at the Provincial/Municipal Courts, as applicable, to seek a resolution. Such actions will be at the cost of the AP. At this stage, there is no involvement of the GDR or IRC-WG unless there is a judicial order from the competent courts.

8. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

8.1 Key stakeholder groups

161. The stakeholders comprise the households residing in the villages that will benefit from the improved rural roads and rehabilitated/constructed as well as small businesses and service providers within the target areas whose livelihoods will improve. Other stakeholder will include local authorities at commune, district and provincial level.

8.2 Project communication objectives

162. To ensure effective communication with stakeholders during project implementation and to enhance project outcome by delivering relevant project information to project affected people, project beneficiaries, and other stakeholders in a culturally appropriate, gender-sensitive, and timely manner, and foster a regular two-way flow of information between project implementers and these stakeholders.

8.3 Objectives of participation

163. The project is conceptualized as participatory and aims to build users' capacity to gain a sense of ownership of the rural infrastructure and participate in the construction through being hired as labourers and in supporting the subsequent operation and maintenance. The overarching objectives include:

- a) Ensuring local ownership of rural infrastructure and of the management and sustainability of groups formed during the project;
- b) Including all types of user stakeholder groups in participation processes and benefit distribution; and
- c) Disseminating results and lessons learned to the wider community, including government and civil society organizations.

8.4 Communication strategies

164. Different stakeholder groups will be targeted for different communication activities, which will involve direct and indirect communication strategies.

- a) Information disseminations, education, and outreach on key project components, including consultation and GRM requirements, will be conducted with stakeholders and local government officials to ensure they understand the project, its importance, and their responsibilities.
- b) Project implementation agencies will be responsible for implementing and monitoring all communication activities, including information dissemination and disclosure. The Project will also designate a focal point for regular contact with project beneficiaries, project affected people, and other interested stakeholders.
- c) Direct/face-to-face, commune and village level communication, discussions, and meetings will be regularly conducted with project beneficiaries and potential project affected people, and other stakeholders to ensure they are aware of project

developments and have meaningful opportunities to share their perspectives and concerns.

- d) Multiple communication channels will be utilized to ensure project affected persons and other stakeholders receive adequate advanced notice of discussions and meetings.
- e) Provincial and National Planning Workshops with the participation of all commune chiefs, commune clerks, provincial and district Department of Rural Development officials and service provider representatives to review progress and to plan for activities for the following year. PIU staff and advisers will assist in the facilitation of the provincial workshops.

Table 6: Stakeholder Communication Strategy

Government officials	
Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)	Executing Agency Staff of MRD/PMU
Participating provinces: Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Tboung Khmum, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kandal, Takeo, Kampot, Kampong Thom and Kep.	Staff of PIUs in each province
Participating Areas: See list of proposed subproject locations in Appendix 1.	District Governors Commune Councils Village Heads Civic society representatives
Representative Assemblies and Committees	
Provincial Resettlement Sub-committees and Working Groups.	Multi-agency group supporting the GRM.
Beneficiaries/Poor and Vulnerable Groups	
Identified ID Poor Households (ID1 & 2)	Because these households belong to the poor groups in the targeted areas, they may require further assistance to participate in the Project.
Returned migrant workers	Migrant workers identified from commune records of returned migrants who are unemployed.
Indigenous People's Groups	Presence of IP groups will be confirmed by the Department of Ethnic Minority in MRD.
Economic Status	
Proportion of poor households out of total households in target communes (20% to 30%)	Require support to participate
Households where elderly and young children are vulnerable because the working age adults have migrated in search of employment.	
Female headed households (widows or divorced) where a woman is the main income earner in the household.	
Poor ethnic minorities from total households in the target communes.	
Gender	
Men	Do not require support to participate
Women	Require support to participate
Civil Society Organizations	
A range of private sector service providers will be recruited for design/supervision of infrastructure and contractors for the construction work, and possible non-government organisations for safeguard compliance and conduct of baseline/end line surveys.	Will implement much of the project support working closely with the MRD/PMU and also the PIUs in each target provinces.

8.5 Dimensions of participation

165. Participation involves training, participatory decision making, and where applicable, provision of labour for the civil work contracts in the following:

- a) Dissemination of the project objectives and approach through orientation meetings.
- b) Raising awareness of climate resilience features incorporated into the design of all rural infrastructure.
- c) Agreeing on the criteria for the selection of subproject sites.
- d) Ensuring representation from vulnerable households in training and supporting their engagement as laborers during the construction.
- e) Ensuring meaningful participation in all meetings, groups and activities above.

9. COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY MEASURES

166. Health and safety of workers and community

167. The ESMP that is prepared for each subproject contains specific measures for ensuring that the health and safety of both workers and the community during the construction and operation phase for all civil works. The ESMP is incorporated into the bidding and tender documents so that all contractors are fully informed of their responsibilities and liabilities.

168. An Occupational Environmental Health and Safety Plan (OEHSPP) has been prepared that will apply to the site workers and will include specific provisions due to the impact of the on-going CoVID-19 pandemic. The OEHSPP will include the provision of PPE for all workers including hard hats, high visibility clothing, safety gloves and earmuffs, as well as basic safety awareness training for all workers. Each camp site should have a trained health and safety person deployed and if possible, a basic first aid station established. All workers and staff on site must have access potable water and sanitary facilities and electricity at the camp site.

169. The specific provisions relating to the health and safety of workers are as follows:

- a) All workers will be provided with adequate PPE for all workers including hard hats, high visibility clothing, safety gloves and earmuffs.
- b) Basic training will be provided to all construction site workers on the maintenance of good health and safety measures, including emergency responses and the prevention of disease including CoVID-19 prevention.
- c) At each camp site there will be a trained health and safety person deployed, and a first aid station will be established.
- d) All site workers must be provided with access to potable water, electricity and sanitary facilities allowing for regular hand washing.
- e) Adequate and clean accommodation must be provided for all workers residing at the construction site including facilities for food preparation.
- f) Reliable supply of water for drinking, cooking and washing must be provided staff/worker's camps.
- g) Separate hygienic sanitation facilities/toilets and bathing areas with sufficient water supply must be provided for both male and female workers/staff.
- h) Proper collection and disposal of solid wastes must be provided within the worker's construction camp.

170. In the case of the community additional provisions are included that need to be complied with by the contractors through the implementation of a Community Environmental Health and Safety Plan (CEHSPP) that is developed in consultation with affected communities and local authorities. This will include restricting access to construction sites, erection of barricades and proper signage on excavated areas; installation of proper traffic signs; ensuring continuing access to roadway of by-pass during the construction. In addition workers will be required to follow general rules with restrictions on some activities and avoiding trespass on private property adjoining the construction site. Other provisions will include:

- a) **Avoiding impacts on local communities through reduction in air quality, contamination of land and water supplies, and risks associated with increased traffic density.** Piles of aggregates will be required to be removed promptly or covered and placed in non-traffic areas. Special precautions will be taken with regard to the storage and handling of bitumen products in the correct manner and any spills cleaned immediately and handled as per hazardous waste management plan and Government regulations.
- b) **Controlling dust caused by the transportation of construction materials and goods.** Contractors will be required to spray water at least twice each day on any unpaved areas as well as any stockpiles of dust prone materials as well as during the removal of existing pavement. Speed limits of less than 30 km/hr will be imposed for all vehicles and trucks conveying earth and aggregate soil will be covered.

- c) **Reducing noise caused by heavy machinery and vehicles causes a range of impacts from nuisance to health problems especially near schools, health centres and pagodas.** There will be a prohibition on construction work after 6 pm within 200 meters of residences and where necessary the contractor will install anti-noise barriers within 50 meters of construction site.
- d) **Reducing solid wastes generated from camp sites and human debris as well as debris of construction materials.** All solid and liquid waste from construction will be in line with Government regulations. Clear arrangements will be made for storage and transportation of all hazardous waste
- e) **Avoiding traffic congestion during civil works due to stockpiling of construction materials.** A traffic management plan will be prepared enforcing speed limits, keeping roadways by bypasses accessible to commuters and effective traffic management.

9.1 Health and safety procedures during CoVID-19 pandemic

171. The ESMP also includes a series of measures to ensure effective health and safety procedures that will be applied during the civil works. As far as possible the contractors should avoid importing workers from outside of the construction site and all unskilled labour should be hired from local villages and communities, including women, to minimise the risk of introducing disease including CoVID-19.

172. In respect of CoVID-19 prevention, the additional requirement for the contractors will be as follows:

- a) The provision of satisfactory safe, suitable and comfortable accommodation that is not overcrowded and includes a kitchen, dining and sanitary facilities with adequate clean water supply and facilities for regular hand washing and some measure of social distancing is achieved.
- b) First aid supplies and PPE must be provided for workers including the use of face masks and hand sanitizers.
- c) Special precautions must be taken to provide enhanced cleanliness on site for workers and regular disinfection of the common areas within the worker's camp.
- d) Contractors will be asked to ensure that all persons who are working on the construction site are advised to immediately report any symptoms of CoVID-19 to the site manager so that immediate action can be taken to make arrangements to self-isolate any infected persons to reduce the risk of spreading the infection.
- e) All construction sites should be equipped with a digital thermometer to monitor the temperatures of all workers and staff on a daily basis.

Annex 1: Demographic data for target districts

Province	District	Total No. of households	Total no. of men	Total no. of women	Total population
Battambang	Total	293,957	679,304	687,009	1,366,313
	Urban	32,503	81,040	82,542	163,582
	Rural	261,454	598,264	604,467	1,202,731
	Banan	26,202	59,387	60,023	119,410
	Thma Koul	31,809	74,748	73,104	147,852
	Battambang	32,503	81,040	82,542	163,582
	Bavel	29,367	68,496	67,823	136,319
	Aek Phnum	20,492	44,775	44,694	89,469
	Moung Ruessei	33,434	71,885	73,764	145,649
	Ratonak Mondol	10,773	27,865	26,122	53,987
	Sangkae	31,938	73,054	76,316	149,370
	Samlout	13,367	29,061	33,198	62,259
	Sampov Lun	11,599	24,281	26,220	50,501
	Phnum Proek	15,425	39,725	40,850	80,575
	Kamrieng	15,337	33,560	33,234	66,794
Kampong Chhnang	Koas Krala	8,841	23,957	21,892	45,849
	Rukh Kiri	12,870	27,470	27,227	54,697
	Total	138,877	279,699	298,662	578,361
	Urban	9,148	19,899	20,990	40,889
	Rural	129,729	259,800	277,672	537,472
	Baribour	15,241	29,006	31,519	60,525
	Chol Kiri	8,235	18,785	19,466	38,251
	Kampong Chhnang	9,148	19,899	20,990	40,889
	Kampong Leaeng	12,709	27,474	29,175	56,649
	Kampong Tralach	25,355	50,661	54,297	104,958
	Rolea B'ier	28,953	56,170	60,963	117,133
	Sameakki Mean Chey	21,394	42,406	45,218	87,624
	Tuek Phos	17,842	35,298	37,034	72,332
	Total	180,837	414,145	425,846	839,991
	Urban	13,844	30,257	31,896	62,153
	Rural	166,993	383,888	393,950	777,838
Kampong Thom	Baray	27,942	60,648	63,072	123,720
	Kampong Svay	24,078	58,434	59,786	118,220
	Stueng Saen	13,844	30,257	31,896	62,153
	Prasat Balllangk	13,206	33,439	33,918	67,357
	Prasat Sambour	11,672	25,493	25,041	50,534
	Sandan	15,341	35,473	35,694	71,167
	Santuk	26,142	57,338	58,140	115,478
	Stoung	30,305	72,452	75,315	147,767
	Taing Kouk	18,307	40,611	42,984	83,595
	Total	161,298	345,625	364,026	709,651
Kampot	Urban	13,273	31,135	32,584	63,719
	Rural	148,025	314,490	331,442	645,932
	Angkor Chey	21,053	43,111	46,108	89,219
	Banteay Meas	23,017	47,496	49,947	97,443
	Chhuk	30,164	63,845	66,692	130,537
	Chum Kiri	13,480	28,968	31,320	60,288
	Dang Tong	15,731	31,306	32,935	64,241
	Kampong Trach	23,282	48,691	50,837	99,528
	Tuek Chhou	21,298	51,073	53,603	104,676
	Kampot	8,241	19,360	20,410	39,770
	Bokor	5,032	11,775	12,174	23,949
	Total	301,704	651,248	679,184	1,330,432
	Urban	29,809	65,229	68,458	133,687
	Rural	271,895	586,019	610,726	1,196,745
	Kandal Stueng	25,917	56,017	56,163	112,180
Kandal	Kien Svay	31,426	64,980	68,134	133,114
	Khsach Kandal	36,108	76,922	81,084	158,006
	Koas Thum	35,202	80,912	83,113	164,025
	Leuk Daek	14,667	29,933	32,004	61,937
	Lvea Aem	20,591	44,193	44,538	88,731
	Mukh Kampul	17,816	37,677	39,274	76,951
	Angk Snuol	23,667	51,474	54,576	106,050
	Ponhea Lueu	26,118	54,823	58,093	112,916
	S'ang	40,383	89,088	93,747	182,835
	Ta Khmau	29,809	65,229	68,458	133,687

Province	District	Total No. of households	Total no. of men	Total no. of women	Total population
Prey Veng	Total	295594	605007	645409	1250416
	Urban	8658	16162	16681	32843
	Rural	286936	588845	628728	1217573
	Ba Phnum	24255	47746	51936	99682
	Kamchay Mear	26279	48707	51310	100017
	Kampong Trabaek	32847	70210	75911	146121
	Kanhchriech	18152	35711	38532	74243
	Me Sang	29724	62142	68076	130218
	Peam Chor	15585	35721	37632	73353
	Peam Ro	15547	33148	35662	68810
	Pea Reang	29839	61664	65595	127259
	Preah Sdach	33489	69453	73092	142545
	Prey Veng	8658	16162	16681	32843
	Pur Rieng	12202	24834	25779	50613
	Sithor Kandal	18404	40025	41833	81858
	Svay Antor	30613	59484	63370	122854
Svay Rieng	Total	157,877	322,449	342,400	664,849
	Urban	22,551	46,327	49,175	95,502
	Rural	135,326	276,122	293,225	569,347
	Chantrea	8,105	16,313	16,627	32,940
	Kampong Rou	19,524	38,021	40,732	78,753
	Rumduol	15,161	30,892	32,587	63,479
	Romeas Haek	34,959	72,827	77,089	149,916
	Svay Chrum	41,365	85,083	90,968	176,051
	Svay Rieng	11,837	24,056	25,724	49,780
	Svay Teab	16,212	32,986	35,222	68,208
Takeo	Total	230,208	508,790	537,021	1,045,811
	Urban	10,046	22,402	23,367	45,769
	Rural	220,162	486,388	513,654	1,000,042
	Angkor Borei	11,535	26,942	27,433	54,375
	Bati	36,644	80,455	86,011	166,466
	Borei Cholsar	6,624	14,865	14,512	29,377
	Kiri Vong	26,775	56,054	59,183	115,237
	Koah Andaet	12,234	26,446	28,095	54,541
	Prey Kabbas	25,519	54,037	57,392	111,429
	Samraong	31,454	69,202	74,178	143,380
	Doun Kaev	10,046	22,402	23,367	45,769
	Tram Kak	43,639	98,303	102,929	201,232
	Treang	25,738	60,084	63,921	124,005
Kep	Total	9,898	20,965	22,215	43,180
	Urban	4,890	10,396	10,508	20,904
	Rural	5,008	10,569	11,707	22,276
	Damnak Chang'aeur	4,890	10,396	10,508	20,904
	Kep	5,008	10,569	11,707	22,276
Tboung Khmum	Total	200,113	440,682	439,479	880,161
	Urban	9163	20807	21533	42340
	Rural	190950	419875	417946	837821
	Dambae	20916	44447	45722	90169
	Krouch Chhmar	24913	52781	54677	107458
	Memot	36583	79373	81219	160592
	Ou Reang Ov	22398	49572	52789	102361
	Ponhea Kraek	38374	95071	80225	175296
	Suong	9163	20807	21533	42340
	Tboung Khmum	47766	98631	103314	201945

Annex 2: Description of technical responsibilities

SP4 - (a) Design team for rural roads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct of rapid environmental assessment for all rural road subprojects during the feasibility study stage and preparation of environmental impact assessment and analysis for all subprojects. - Support the conduct of the 1st and 2nd public consultation meetings at each site to engage with all stakeholders including all APs to ensure that environmental risks are correctly identified and that risk management measures adopted are appropriate to the needs of the affected communities. - Conduct due diligence for land acquisition to identify the need for any involuntary resettlement and/or voluntary land donations by the APs that are impacted by the subproject. - Facilitate the conduct of socio-economic household surveys to gather information on the current status of all APs and identify any that are categorised as vulnerable or IPs. - For any sites where IPs are residing prepare an IPP based upon the requirements defined in the Project IPPF. - Assist the PMU and GDR in the preparation of a DRP where this is required following the procedures specified in the Project RPF. - Facilitate the processing of the CLTFs for all APs based upon the need for voluntary donation of land and other assets and compile the IoL table to summarize the impacts for all APs. - Prepare the ESMP for each subproject based on the format specified in this ESMPF ensuring that environmental risk mitigation and management measures are incorporated into the ESMP and integrated into tender and contract documents.
SP4 - (b) Construction supervision of rural roads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide regular supervision of the contractors during the period of the civil works and the subsequent warranty period by the conduct of regular site visits to ensure full compliance with the ESMP as well as RP and/or IPDP where required. - Establish a system to monitor the environmental and social safeguard provisions including adherence to CoVID-19 prevention measures as specified in the Project health and safety protocols. - Ensure the submission of the monthly reports based on the contractors ESMP and provide feedback to the PIUs on recommended actions to address deficiencies. - Ensure that the GRM is operating effectively and monitor the responses to any complaints that are submitted by APs. - Ensure that effective road safety measures as specified in the detailed designs are implemented with proper placement of signs, pavement markers and other roadside markers. - Develop an awareness program for different road users to improve road safety.
PMU Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Verify the environmental screening assessments and analysis conducted by the SP4 teams to confirm potential direct and indirect impacts and risks to physical, biological, socio-economic, physical and cultural resources and ensuring close integration of environmental sustainability and climate resilience in the infrastructure designs. - Design the environmental aspects of the Environmental and Social Management Plan/Code of Conduct that will be applied for the subprojects in Categories B and C respectively. - Visit selected subproject sites to conduct further screening for potential unfavourable environmental impacts and identify appropriate mitigation measures. - Identify capacity building needs for skill enhancement on environmental aspects for the PMU and PIUs for integration into the Project capacity building program design and deliver the technical trainings. - Provide quality assurance for all environmental safeguard documents are incorporated into all tender and contract documents. - Prepare the occupational health and safety plan and community health safety plans as well as CoVID-19 managing risk and prevention measures. - Prepare semi-annual environmental safeguard monitoring reports for submission to the AIIB to verify full compliance with the ESMPF and identify any deficiencies, propose remedial action and monitor their appliance.
PMU Environmental and Social Management Unit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure full compliance with the environmental and social safeguard provisions in the ESMPF for all subprojects by confirming the location as well as the environmental and social screening of all selected subprojects. - Assist in the monitoring process for all subprojects during the design, construction and operation phases to ensure that there is full compliance with the ESMP and the environmental and social safeguards - Ensure full compliance with the DRPs, IPPs where these are required and also monitor the application of the Stakeholder Communication Strategy. - Liaise with the AIIB social safeguard team to assess and mitigate any risks.
Project Implementation Units <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide assistance to the consultancy teams (SP4 & SP5) during the design phase to ensure that all procedures are followed for the preparation of the ESMPs and during the civil works, including the warranty period, to ensure full compliance with the environmental and social safeguard provisions of the ESMPs.

- Assist in the organisation and facilitation of all public consultations meetings that are required and in the negotiations with APs to reach agreement on the voluntary donation of any land or assets that are required.
- Coordinate and facilitate the delivery of all capacity building trainings for local communities relating to environmental and social safeguards.
- Assist the SP5 team in the monitoring of the progress of all civil works in cooperation with the SP5 and teams to check full compliance with the environmental and social safeguards
- Ensure that the GRM is established in each province and is operating effectively.
- Work with the contractors to ensure full compliance with the environmental and social safeguard requirements and ensure that they fulfil their monthly reporting requirements as specified in the ESMP.

Annex 3: Environmental and Social Exclusion List

The Bank will not knowingly finance subprojects involving the following:

1. Forced labour or harmful or exploitative forms of child labour.²⁸
2. The production of, or trade in, any product or activity deemed illegal under national laws or regulations of the Member in whose territory the Project is located, or international conventions and agreements, or subject to international phase out or bans, including (i) production of, or trade in, products containing polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs); (ii) production of, or trade in, pharmaceuticals, pesticides/herbicides and other hazardous substances subject to international phase outs or bans (Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention); and (iii) production of, or trade in, ozone depleting substances subject to international phase out (Montreal Protocol).²⁹
3. Trade in wildlife or production of, or trade in, wildlife products regulated under the Convention on International Trade in endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).³⁰
4. Transboundary movements of waste prohibited under international law (Basel Convention).³¹
5. Production of, or trade in, weapons and munitions, including paramilitary materials.
6. Production of, or trade in, alcoholic beverages, excluding beer and wine.³²
7. Production of, or trade in tobacco.³³
8. Gambling, casinos and equivalent enterprises.³⁴
9. Production of, or trade in, or use of asbestos fibers, whether or not bonded.³⁵
10. Activities prohibited by legislation of the Member in whose territory the Project is located or by international conventions relating to the protection of biodiversity resources or cultural

²⁸ Forced labour means any work or service not voluntarily performed that is exacted from an individual under threat of force or penalty (including any kind of forced or compulsory labour, such as indentured labour, bonded labour or similar labour-contracting arrangements, or labour by trafficked persons). For purposes of this List, harmful or exploitative forms of child labour means the employment of children under the age of 18 for work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to jeopardize their health, safety or morals. However, if the laws or regulations of the country in which the Project is located provide, in conformity with the International Labour Organization's Minimum Age Convention, 1973, that children at least 16 years of age may be employed for such work on condition that their health, safety and morals are fully protected and that they have received and equate specific instruction or vocational training in the relevant branch of activity, then child labour means employment of children for work that does not comply with these laws and regulation.

²⁹ PCBs: Polychlorinated biphenyls are a group of highly toxic chemicals. PCBs are likely to be found in oil-filled electrical transformers, capacitors and switching gear dating from 1950 to 1985. Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs): Chemical compounds which react with and deplete stratospheric ozone resulting in the widely publicized "ozone holes." The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer lists ODSs and their target reduction and phase out dates. A list of the chemical compounds regulated by the Montreal Protocol, which includes aerosols, refrigerants, foam blowing agents, solvents and fire protection agents, together with details of signatory countries and phase out target dates, is available from the United Nations Environment Programme, <https://ozone.unep.org/treaties/montreal-protocol>. United Nations Consolidated List of Products whose Consumption and/or Sale have been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or not Approved by Governments; Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedures for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (Rotterdam Convention); Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants; World Health Organization Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard. A list of pharmaceutical products subject to phase outs or bans is available at https://www.who.int/medicines/areas/quality_safety/safety_efficacy/pharm_restrictions/en/. A list of pesticides/herbicides/other hazardous substances subject to phase outs or bans is available at <http://www.pic.int/TheConvention/Chemicals/AnnexIIIChemicals/tabid/1132/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

³⁰ The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). A list of CITES listed species is available from the CITES secretariat, <https://www.cites.org/eng/disc/species.php>

³¹ Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, see <http://www.basel.int>

³² This does not apply to Clients who are not substantially involved in these activities. Not substantially involved means that the activity concerned is ancillary to the entity's primary operations

³³ This does not apply to Clients who are not substantially involved in these activities. Not substantially involved means that the activity concerned is ancillary to the entity's primary operations.

³⁴ This does not apply to Clients who are not substantially involved in these activities. Not substantially involved means that the activity concerned is ancillary to the entity's primary operations.

³⁵ In special circumstances, if necessary to enable a Client to transition from the use of bonded asbestos to alternative materials, the Bank may agree with the Client on a reasonable transition period, provided that the asbestos content of the materials being used is less than 20 percent. Projects involving disposal of asbestos are not prohibited, provided a suitable asbestos management plan is adopted for such disposal.

resources, such as, Bonn Convention, Ramsar Convention, World Heritage Convention and Convention on Biological Diversity.³⁶

11. Commercial logging operations or the purchase of logging equipment for use in primary tropical moist forests or old-growth forests.
12. Production or trade in wood or other forestry products other than from sustainably managed forests.
13. Marine and coastal fishing practices, such as large-scale pelagic drift net fishing and fine mesh net fishing, harmful to vulnerable and protected species in large numbers and damaging to marine biodiversity and habitats.
14. Shipment of oil or other hazardous substances in tankers that do not comply with IMO requirements (IMO, MARPOL, SOLAS and Paris MOU).³⁷

³⁶ Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention) - <https://www.cms.int/>; Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention) - <https://www.ramsar.org/>; Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage - <https://whc.unesco.org/en/convention/>; Convention on Biological Diversity - <https://www.cbd.int/>

³⁷ Noncompliance with International Maritime Organisation (IMO) requirements: tankers that do not have all required International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) or International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) certificates (including, without limitation, International Safety Management Code compliance), tankers banned by the Paris Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control (Paris MOU), and tankers due for phase out under MARPOL regulation 13G. No single hull tanker over 25 years old should be used. [http://www.imo.org/en/About/Conventions/ListOfConventions/Pages/International-Convention-for-the-Prevention-of-Pollution-from-Ships-\(MARPOL\).aspx](http://www.imo.org/en/About/Conventions/ListOfConventions/Pages/International-Convention-for-the-Prevention-of-Pollution-from-Ships-(MARPOL).aspx)

Annex 4: Inventory of rural road subprojects

No.	Code	Road Name	Commune	District	Length (Km)	Existing Pavement	Infrastructures			Public Infrastructures		
							Pipe Culvert	Box Culvert	Bridge	Schools	Health centers	Religion Centers
Gd. Total		39			427.631		384	38	48	82	28	75
1. Battambang		3			36.61		27	2	2	8	1	4
1	1889-T1	Ou Samril Kraom-Chamlang Romeang Leu (Aksor Te)	Ou Samril	Samlot	19	Laterite	21	2	2	5	1	2
2	125-T2	Sreybo kna pagoda - O'Sralao	Watanim	Sangke	9.63	Laterite	2	0	0	1	0	0
3	971-T3	Soriya pagoda NR5 - Robas Mongkol	Kea, Robas Mongkol	Moung Russei	7.98	Laterite	4	0	0	2	0	2
2. Kampot		6			43.59		44.00	11.00	7.00	9.00	5.00	10.00
1	016-T1	Phlov Phoum Boeung	Boeung Nimol, Meanrith	Dangtung, Chhuk	6.85	Sand Stone	6	5	3	3	2	3
2	041-T2	Neareay - Tul	Neareay, Meanchey	Chhuk	9.50	Mountain Sand	6	2	0	2	1	3
3	047-T2	Koun Satv - Kampong nung	Koun Satv	Tuek Chhou	4.05	Mountain Sand	9	0	0	1	1	1
4	004-T1	Oddam meanchey pagoda	L'ang, Trapeang Pring, Koun Satv	Dang Tong, Tuek Chhou	11.08	Sand Stone	5	2	1	2	1	2
5	129-T2	NR3 - Stoeung Keo	Prey Khmum, Thmey	Tuek Chhou	6.61	Sand Stone	0	1	2	1	0	1
6	103-T2, 553-T4	Prey Pok - Srov Kraom	Dang Tong	Dang Tong	5.50	Sand Stone	18	1	1	0	0	0
3. Kampong Chhnang		5			56.3		29	8	10	21	9	12
1	162+667-T3	Ou Mal - Tamol Leu	Ampil Tuek, Kaoh Thkov	Kampong Tralach, Chokiri	16.04	Sand Stone	3	3	3	4	2	2
2	150-T2+162-T3	Prey Kri - Koh Tkov	Prey kri, Cholsar Kaoh Thkov	Chokiri	17.44	Mountain Sand	5	1	5	8	3	3
3	(271+731)-T3	Ta Kab- Yout- Kraoy Voat	Klong Porpok	Tuek Phos	6.66	Laterite	7	2	1	3	1	2
4	037-T3	Praek Reang - Tuek Hout	Saeb, Tuek Hout	Kampong Tralach, Rolea B'ier	11.37	Sand Stone	3	1	0	3	1	3
5	344-T3	Chheu Neak - Sdok Kabas	Banteay Preal, Prasnoeb	Rolea B'ier	4.79	Sand Stone	11	1	1	3	2	2
4. Kampong Thom		2			65.87		55.00	2.00	4.00	8.00	4.00	7.00
1	003-T1	Dang Kdar-Tum Ring	Kra Year, Tum Ring	SanTuk, Sandan	44.30	Laterite	41		2	5	2	4
2	136-T3	Tum Ring - Kraing	Tum Ring, Sochet	Sandan	21.57	Laterite	14	2	2	3	2	3
5. Kep		3			18.57		30	2	5	2	1	5
1	030-T1	NR33 Phnom Leav pagoda - Sessar prek tanen	Pong Tuek	Damnak Chang'aur	5.44	Mountain Sand	8	0	3	0	0	2
2	057-T2	Road 1332 Koh Soam - Prey Takoy pagoda - Road 1332 Angkaol	Pong Tuek, Angkaol	Damnak Chang'aur	7.69	Mountain Sand	11	2	0	1	1	1
3	026-T1	NR33 Chariya Vong pagoda - Damnak Chambak	OKrasar	Kep	5.44	Laterite	11	0	2	1	0	2
6. Prey Veng		2			24.55		88	3	1	8	3	9
1	087-T2	Thnol Kaeng (NR-8) - Prey Klaut	Smaong Khang Cheung, Smaong Khang Tboung	Kamchay Mear	15.05	Laterite	39	0	1	2	1	2
2	005-T1	Chres -Saur	Chres, Prey Romdeng, Angko Sar	Me Sang	9.50	Laterite	49	3	0	6	2	7
7. Svay Rieng		7			62.37		58	1	7	12	3	17
1	302-T3	Chamkar Kaoh - Mream Khang Cheung	Sambatt Mean Chey, Mream	Romeas Haek	8.76	Mountain Sand	4	0	1	2	0	3
2	141-T1	Sambuor - Kak	Sambuor, Romeang Thkoul, Svay Rumpear	Svay Teab	10.77	Mountain Sand	10	0	1	1	0	1
3	40-T3	Mream Khang Chheung- Kranhung	Mream, Mukh Da	Romeas Haek	7.3	Laterite	4	0	1	2	0	3
4	101-T1	Boeng Rae - Kdey Sla	Kraol Kou, Svay Yea	Svay Chrum	13.14	Mountain Sand	8	1	1	1	0	3
5	122-709-710-T1	Voat So -Phsa Chanrei	Chanrei, Mream	Romeas Haek	7.29	Sand Stone	18	0	0	1	0	1
6	019-T1	Samraong - Chres	Samraong, Chres, Mesar Thingork	Chantrea	7.70	Mountain Sand	4	0	2	3	2	3
7	176-T1	Wat Thlok - Vietnamese Border	Chrak Mies	Bavit	7.41	Sand Stone	10	0	1	2	1	3
8. Tboung Khmum		3			34.2		3	0	1	3	1	1
1	003-T2 69-T3 70-T3	NR.73 - Baray	Seda, Chhuk	Krouch Chhmar, Dambae	14.66	Sand Stone	4			2	1	2
2	370-T2	Sangkear Chas - Kokir	Meman, Kokir	Memot	7.62	Laterite	9		1	4		
3	355-T3	NR.7 - Muang	Dambae, Chiro tipi, Choam Kravien	Memot	11.92	Laterite	3			3		
9. Takeo		4			50.86		46	7	5	7	0	7
1	042-T1	Daum Thlok - Angchhum	Rovleng, Chumreah Pen, Khvav	Samraong	10.12	Laterite	8	3	2	2	0	3
2	255-T1	NR3 - Trapeang Kaes	Tram Kak, Kus, Samraong, Trapeang Thum Khang Tboung	Tram Kak	21.05	Embankment	13	1	2	4		4
3	234-T1	Vittheasthansonthipol - Prey Ta Lei	Popel, Cheang Tong, Trapeang Thum Khang Cheung	Tram Kak	10.37	Laterite	16	0	0	1	0	0
4	235-T1	Trapeang Chheu Teal - Trapeang Kabbas	Kus, Angk Ta Saom, Ta Phem	Tram Kak	9.32	Laterite	9	3	1	0	0	0
10. Kandal		4			34.71		4	2	6	4	1	3
1	122-T3	NR3 - Tunle Bati	Tbaeng, Krang Thnong	Kandal Stueng, Bati	9.59	DBST	4	2		2		1
2	1050-T1	Lvea - Preaek Ruessei	Lvea Sar, Preaek Ruessei	Lvea Aem	21.6	Laterite			6	2	1	2
3	NoCode	Phlov Sambuur Meas	Sambuor Meas	Mukh Kampul	2	Concrete						
4	NoCode	Phlov Kaoh Prak	Phum Thum	Kien Svay	1.52	Concrete						

Annex 6: Rapid Environmental and Social Assessment (RESA)

Environmental Safeguards	Yes	No	Remarks
a. Is the subproject area adjacent to or within any of the following environmentally sensitive areas? - Wetlands, Mangrove, Estuarine			
b. Will the subproject cause impairment of historical/cultural areas; disfiguration of landscape or potential loss/damage to physical cultural resources?			
c. Will the subproject cause disturbance to precious ecology (e.g. sensitive or protected areas)?			
d. Will the subproject cause alteration of surface water hydrology of waterways be resulting in increased sediment in streams affected by increased soil erosion at construction site?			
e. Will the subproject cause deterioration of surface water quality due to silt runoff and sanitary wastes from worker-based camps and chemicals used in construction?			
f. Will the subproject cause increased air pollution due to project construction and operation?			
g. Will the subproject noise and vibration due to project construction or operation?			
h. Will the subproject poor sanitation and solid waste disposal in construction camps/work sites, and possible transmission of communicable diseases (such as STI's and HIV/AIDS) from workers to local populations?			
i. Will the subproject creation of temporary breeding habitats for diseases such as those transmitted by mosquitoes and rodents?			
j. Will the subproject large population influx during project construction and operation that causes increased burden on social infrastructure and services (such as water supply and sanitation systems)?			
k. Will the subproject risks and vulnerabilities relate to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during project construction and operation?			
l. Will the subproject risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of materials such as explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation?			
m. Will the subproject community safety risks due to both accidental and natural causes, especially where structural elements or components of the subproject are accessible to members of affected communities or where their failure could result in injury to the community throughout subproject construction, operation and decommissioning?			
n. Will the subproject generate solid waste and/or hazardous waste?			
o. Will the subproject require the use of chemicals?			
p. Will the subproject generate wastewater during construction or operation?			
q. Will the subproject have a risk of landmines/UXO?			
r. Will the subproject risk spread of CoVID19 and/or HIV/AIDS?			
s. Is the subproject location subject to flooding?			
t. Will the subproject have any adverse impact on the livelihoods of APs through the loss of land or other productive assets.			
u. If the answer to any of the questions above is YES, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment needs to be prepared and attached.			

Annex 7: Environment and Social Impact Analysis (ESIA)**Long-term environment and social impacts**

Problem	Severity		Comments & locations on map
Increased threats to endangered wild animals known to live in the area	Large impact		
	Medium impact		
	No/small impact		
Damage to the fisheries resources or fisheries stocks	Large impact		
	Medium impact		
	No/small impact		
Damage to the forest (especially in bio-diversity areas)	Large impact		
	Medium impact		
	No/small impact		
Long term damage to agricultural land	Large impact		
	Medium impact		
	No/small impact		
Erosion caused by changes to alignment or size of streams	Large impact		
	Medium impact		
	No/small impact		
Erosion caused by removing vegetation	Large impact		
	Medium impact		
	No/small impact		
Flooding caused by subproject implementation	Large impact		
	Medium impact		
	No/small impact		
Long term impact causing by dust, noise or safety problems	Large impact		
	Medium impact		
	No/small impact		
Damage to the livelihood, living environment or customs of indigenous people.	Large impact		
	Medium impact		
	No/small impact		
Other long-term problem (describe)	Large impact		
	Medium impact		
	No/small impact		

Short-term Environment and Social Impacts

Problem	Severity		Comments and locations on map
Damage will be caused by vehicles transporting materials to the site	Medium impact		
	No/small impact		
Dust problem during construction	Medium impact		
	No/small impact		
Noise problem during construction	Medium impact		
	No/small impact		
Contamination of water resources during construction	Medium impact		
	No/small impact		
Damage to home gardens and fruit trees	Medium impact		
	No/small impact		
Short-term damage to agricultural land	Medium impact		
	No/small impact		
Damage to domestic water supplies	Medium impact		
	No/small impact		
Other short-term problem (describe)	Medium impact		
	No/small impact		

Describe any positive impact of the subproject on the environment: Cost effective, saving travelling and transportation for roads and providing water for domestic consumption and irrigation as well as raising aquatic species.

Annex 8: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

Summary assessment		
Classification	Description	Tick only one
Category A	The proposed subproject is classified as category A since it is likely to have significant adverse environmental or social impacts that are irreversible, diverse, or unprecedented. These impacts may affect an area larger than the sites or facilities subject to physical works.	
Category B	The proposed subproject is classified as category B since it has potential adverse environmental or social impacts but are less adverse than those of category A projects. These impacts are site-specific, few if any of them are irreversible, and in most cases mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for category A projects.	
Category C	The proposed subproject is classified as category C since it has minimal or no adverse environmental or social impacts.	

Annex 9: Preliminary Climate Risk Screening Checklist

Screening Questions		Score	Remarks
Location and Design of Project	Is siting and/or routing of the subproject (or its components) likely to be affected by climate conditions including extreme weather related events such as floods, droughts, storms, landslides?		
	Would the subproject design (e.g. the clearance for bridges) need to consider any hydro-meteorological parameters (e.g., sea-level, peak river flow, reliable water level, peak wind speed etc.)?		
Materials and Maintenance	Would weather, current and likely future climate conditions (e.g. prevailing humidity level, temperature contrast between hot summer days and cold winter days, exposure to wind and humidity hydro-meteorological parameters likely affect the selection of subproject inputs over the life of subproject outputs (e.g. construction material)?		
	Would weather, current and likely future climate conditions, and related extreme events likely affect the maintenance (scheduling and cost) of subproject output(s)?		
Performance of subproject outputs	Would weather/climate conditions and related extreme events likely affect the performance		

Options for answers and corresponding score are provided below:

Response	Score
Not Likely	0
Likely	1
Very Likely	2

Responses when added that provide a score of zero (0) will be considered low risk subproject. If adding all responses will result to a score of 1–4 and that no score of 2 and 1 were given to any single response, the subproject will be assigned a medium risk category. A total score of 5 or more (which include providing a score of 1 in all responses) or a 2 in any single response will be categorized as high-risk subproject.

Result of Initial Screening:**Other Comments:**

Prepared by:

Seen and agreed by:

Position:

Position:

Signature:

Signature

Date:

Date:

Annex 10: Land acquisition and resettlement screening checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?				
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?				
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?				
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?				
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?				
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?				
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?				
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?				
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?				
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?				There will be no loss of access to natural resources
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?				There will be no change in land use.
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?				There will no loss of access to land and communally owned resources.
Information on Displaced Persons				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? [] No [] Yes If yes, approximately how many? _____				
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks? [] No [] Yes				
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups? [] No [] Yes				

Subproject Category	Subproject Eligibility	Next Steps
A: 200 or more persons will experience major impacts defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive or income generating assets	Not Eligible	Identify alternative subproject
B: Less than 200 persons will experience major impacts defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive or income generating assets	Eligible	Prepare Resettlement Plan in accordance with the RF
C: No involuntary resettlement impacts.	Eligible	None

Annex 11: Certificate of Land/Asset Transfer Form (CLTF)

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King

CLTF for Affected Property for NRRPCP

We, the donators:

Name _____ Gender _____ Age _____ Occupation _____

Spouse _____ Gender _____ Age _____ Occupation _____

Village _____ Commune _____ District _____ Province _____

We confirm that, we voluntarily donate _____ located in Village name _____

Commune/Sangkat _____ District/municipality _____ Province _____

For the NRRPCP subproject

We confirm that the _____ is donated voluntarily for the construction of _____ for public use and we do not request for any compensation over the losses of the land use and fix assets/property under this Project.

Type of Property	Land sizes m ² /lm	Number of Trees	Other structures

Therefore, we hereby signed this certification as the proof of our decision.

Witnesses No.1: _____
Name and thumb print

Head of household _____
Name and thumb print

Witnesses No.2: _____
Name and thumb print

Spouse _____
Name and thumb print

Witnesses No.3: _____
Name and thumb print

Date: _____ day _____ month _____ year Date: _____ day _____ month _____ year

Seen and Agreed, Chief of village

Name and thumb print

Seen and Agreed, Chief of Commune

Name and thumb print

Notes:

- 1 Valuation of lost crop production calculated on assumption of paddy yield of 3 tons/hectare and selling price of KHR 883 per kg, which equates to KHR 265 per square meter
- 2 Valuation of trees lost is stated in the agreement to land donation forms (see Annex 5).
- 3 Valuation of fencing lost is based upon KHR 10,000 per meter of fence line.

Annex 13: Generic ESCoP for rural roads

Potential impacts and issues	Nature of Impacts	Significance ³⁸	Duration ³⁹	Mitigation measures and/or safeguards	Costs	Who is implementing	Who is supervising
Design and Pre-construction							
The subproject is impacted by future climate change	Higher and more intensive rainfall will result in increased risk of flooding and damage of road infrastructure. Increased temperatures may lead to damage of DBST and RC road surfaces.	D3	Long-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road surfaces will be designed with higher elevations in flood plains to reduce the risk of road submergence. Alternative designs for DBST and RC roads will incorporate all relevant recommendations, specifications and guidelines to ensure satisfactory quality. 	Included in the subproject design cost	Design consultant	Local authorities-village/commune/district, PIU and PMU
Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) not established.	Local authority through its existing commune/Sangkat complaint mechanism with complaints box in commune office. MRD/EA scheduled to train PIU and confirm that GRM is functioning for each subproject.	D1	Short-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediate action by commune council for any complaint regarding road or pond infrastructure construction. 	Included in the subproject design cost	Affected persons and/or voluntary donator for infrastructure subproject	Local authorities-village/commune/district, PIU and PMU
Incorporation of generic ESMP into bidding and contract documents	Environmental and social measures identified in the ESMP need to be legally binding so that they will be effectively implemented	D3	From bidding and for duration of contract.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract documents: Inclusion of the ESMP in the bidding documents and requirement for preparation of Contractors Environment and Social Management Plan (CESMP) comprising the special conditions of contract for the protection of soil, water & air resources and compliance with social safeguard requirements. 	Included in the subproject contract cost	Design consultants/EAs & contractors	Local authorities-village/commune/district, PIU and PMU
Identification of roadside trees that need to be removed	Fruit trees and other commercial timbers usually planting/growing along the roadsides either privately or commune owned.	D2	Medium term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree clearing should be avoided as much as possible, and if unavoidable, the damaged trees need to be replaced by re-planting new roadside trees. Replacement tree planting costs will be included in the design cost. Consulting communities and commune authorities during subproject design to raise public awareness. 	Included in the subproject design cost	Design consultant & PMU Safeguard Specialists	Local authorities-village/commune/district, PIU and PMU

³⁸ The classifications by degree of significance are defined as follows: (i) D1: no impact from the subproject; (ii) D2: small impact with low probability of occurrence and low magnitude of any impact occurring; (iii) D3: moderate impact and probability of occurrence; (iv) D4: major impact with high probability of occurrence. (+) Beneficial.

³⁹ Short term: < 1 year; Medium term: 1 to 3 years; Long term: > 3 years.

Potential impacts and issues	Nature of Impacts	Significance ³⁸	Duration ³⁹	Mitigation measures and/or safeguards	Costs	Who is implementing	Who is supervising
Need for removal of natural trees in reserved area for borrow pit	Trees growing at or close to the designated borrow pit	D2	Medium term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate alternative site for borrow pit area to avoid any negative impact on livelihood and trees Inclusion of tree replacement planting in the subproject design. 	Included in the subproject design cost	Contractor PMU Safeguard Specialists	Local authorities-village/commune/district, PIU and PMU
Potential loss of agricultural land for borrow pits	Reduced area for crop production resulting in negative impact for APs.	D2	Medium term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify alternative site for borrow pit areas where there will be no negative impact on livelihood and protected areas. Inclusion of replacement for damage caused during construction. 	Included in the subproject cost	Contractor PMU Safeguard Specialists	Local authorities-village/commune/district, PIU and PMU
Presence of landmines and UXO	The subproject civil works will take place in areas that are already well trafficked there is unlikely to be any significant landmines/UXO risk. The borrow pit site is unknown yet and it could be impacted by landmines/UXO if present in that area	D3	Medium term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subprojects will rehabilitate on the existing roads without widening. Hence consultative meetings with local communities will be conducted to establish clearly whether there are risks of landmines or UXO. During public consultation meetings local knowledge of existence of UXO will be sought and if necessary, reported to the Cambodia Mine Action Centre (CMAC). Unsafe areas will be cleared before subproject implementation. 	Included in the subproject cost	Contractor PMU Safeguard Specialists	Local authorities-village/commune/district, PIU and PMU
Need for resettlement/land acquisition	Additional land area may be required for road widening.	D3	Long Term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least two meaningful public consultation meetings will be conducted at each site with full participation of all APs including women, and also IPs for sites where they are residing. Voluntary donations of land and trees within the RoW will be requested from APs. Measures will be taken to ensure that no vulnerable households are impacted by the subprojects. Other measures will be documented in the Detailed Resettlement Plan when it is prepared. 	Included in the subproject cost	Contractor PMU Safeguard Specialists and GDR/IRC	Local authorities-village/commune/district, PIU and PMU

Potential impacts and issues	Nature of Impacts	Significance ³⁸	Duration ³⁹	Mitigation measures and/or safeguards	Costs	Who is implementing	Who is supervising
Construction Phase							
Air pollution, land and water contamination, and traffic & access problems	Impacts on local communities through reduction in air quality, impact on water supplies and risks associated with increased traffic density.	D2	Short-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piles of aggregates at sites should be used/or removed promptly, or covered and placed in non-traffic areas • DBST materials should be stored well away from settlements, and cultural sites (e.g., schools, hospitals), and ecological receptors. • Bitumen production and handling areas should be isolated. • Contractors must be well trained and experienced with the production, handling, and application of bitumen. • All spills should be cleaned immediately and handled as per hazardous waste management plan, and according to Government regulations. • Bitumen should only be spread on designated road-beds, not on other land, near or in any surface waters, or near any human activities. • Bitumen should not be used as a fuel. 	Included in the program cost	Contractor PMU Safeguard Specialists	Local authorities-village/commune/district, PIU and PMU
Dust generation	Dust caused by the transportation of construction materials and goods (contractors and/or commuters/passengers/drivers and operators)	D2	Short-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray water at least twice a day on unpaved areas, haul roads and exposed dust-prone stockpiles. Increase frequency of water spraying during windy conditions. • During removal of existing pavement and during backfilling, conduct water spraying to suppress dust. • Control vehicle speed to less than 30 km/h in unpaved areas. Post a notice on the construction works and display a speed limit sign in these areas. • Trucks carrying dry construction materials such as earth; aggregate will be covered with tarpaulins or other suitable cover. 	Included in the subproject cost	Contractor PMU Safeguard Specialists	Local authorities-village/commune/district, PIU and PMU
Noise and vibration	Noise caused by the concentration of machinery working in one area, plus haulage vehicles, can cause a range of impacts from nuisance to health problems.	D2	Short-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction after 6pm within 200m of residences shall be strictly prohibited. • During daytime construction, the contractor will ensure that temporary anti-noise barriers are installed to shield sensitive receptors (if any) within 50m of the construction site. 	Included in the subproject cost	Contractor PMU Safeguard Specialists	Local authorities-village/commune/district, PIU and PMU secretariat

Potential impacts and issues	Nature of Impacts	Significance ³⁸	Duration ³⁹	Mitigation measures and/or safeguards	Costs	Who is implementing	Who is supervising
	Noise near schools, health centres, and pagoda can disrupt services.						
Generation of solid and liquid waste	Solid wastes may be caused mainly from/by camp sites, kitchen, human waste, and debris of construction materials.	D2	Short-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage general solid and liquid waste from construction in line with Government regulations, and cover collection, handling, transport, recycling, and disposal of waste created from construction activities and work force. • Make clear arrangements for storage and transportation of all hazardous and non-hazardous waste to an authorized and approved disposal point (approved by Provincial Department of Environment). • Store all solid waste in containers with lids, more than 25m from all surface water, water supplies, and cultural and ecological sensitive receptors. • Prohibit burning of waste at all times; • Provide all vehicles/drivers with plastic bags for waste collection and prevent any unauthorized waste disposal with particular attention paid to prevention of waste entering water ways including drainage ditches • A schedule of solid and liquid waste pickup and disposal must be established and followed that ensures the construction site is as clean as possible. • All spills must be cleaned up completely with all contaminated soil removed. 			
Traffic management	Traffic congestion occurs during civil work implementation such as materials stockpiling, reinforcement and concrete casting activities.	D2	Short-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor is required to formulate a Traffic Management Plan that includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Orientation for their drivers or equipment operators to comply with the required speed limit. 	Included in the subproject cost	Contractor PMU Safeguard Specialists	Local authorities-village/commune/district, PIU and PMU

Potential impacts and issues	Nature of Impacts	Significance ³⁸	Duration ³⁹	Mitigation measures and/or safeguards	Costs	Who is implementing	Who is supervising
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Driving at low speeds, especially in populated areas-market, school, hospital. - Keeping the roadway or bypass accessible to commuters to avoid traffic jams and follow lane. - Parking at designated areas. - The contractor/sub-contractor should employ flag persons to manage the traffic and closely coordinate with local authorities for traffic management. • Providing traffic sign at construction sites. 			
Community Environmental Health and Safety Plan (CEHSP)	Causing by construction plant and equipment operations during civil work implementations	D2	Short-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor should prepare a Community Environmental Health and Safety Plan (CEHSP) in consultation with affected communities and local authorities/ that includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restricting access to the construction site, barricades, night lighting and signage on open trenches and any excavation areas. - Installing traffic/warning signs like "safety first, under construction" at the construction area. - Keeping the roadway or bypass accessible to commuters to avoid traffic jam/congestion - Parking only in designated areas. - Detour road should be provided that is accessible to commuters. • Workers need to be aware of the following general rules: (i) no alcohol/drugs on-site; (ii) prevent excessive noise; (iii) no illegal activities such as, but not limited to gambling, and hunting farm animals in the area; (iv) trespassing on private/commercial properties adjoining the site is forbidden; and (v) no littering 	Included in the subproject cost	Contractor PMU Safeguards Specialist	Local authorities-village/commune/district, PIU and PMU

Potential impacts and issues	Nature of Impacts	Significance ³⁸	Duration ³⁹	Mitigation measures and/or safeguards	Costs	Who is implementing	Who is supervising
Occupational Environmental Health and Safety Plan (OEHSPP)	Staff and workers impacted by occupational environmental health and safety during the construction of civil works	D2	Short-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The OEHSPP should have provisions on (i) providing PPE like hard hats, safety gloves, ear muffs to all workers; (ii) providing occupational health and safety training to all workers (i.e. first aid measures, prevention of malaria, diarrhea, HIV/AIDS); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A trained first aid personnel and health facility should be provided on site and in camp site. Potable water and sanitary facilities provided to workers and staff. The contractor/ subcontractor should incorporate on the health and safety plan the education of workers and staff about sexually transmitted disease (if any). 	Included in the subproject cost	Contractor PMU Safeguard Specialist	Local authorities-village/commune/district, PIU and PMU
Local employment generation	Contractor may import workers from outside during the construction	(+)	Short-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor/subcontractor should be encouraged to employ from unskilled labor from local villages/communes including woman. 	Included in subproject cost	Contractor PMU Safeguard Specialist	Local authorities-village/commune/district, PIU and PMU
Implementation of Construction Workers and Camp	Contamination of water, soil, waste production and social issues	D2	Short term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a construction workers camp is required, the contractor will set out a management plan which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A map showing the camp lay out, welfare facilities & first aid station. Accommodation facilities including separate toilets for male and female workers, adequate drainage to prevent flooding, security including a no weapons policy and waste disposal areas. Pit latrines to be located at least 200m from surface waters, and in areas of suitable soil profiles and above the groundwater levels A clean-out or infill schedule for pit latrines must be established and implemented to ensure working latrines are available at all times. Providing firefighting equipment will be provided in all camps and will have adequate signage and prescribed testing intervals. 	Included in the subproject cost	Contractor/subcontractors' Social and Environmental Safeguards	Local authorities-village/commune/district, PIU and PMU

Potential impacts and issues	Nature of Impacts	Significance ³⁸	Duration ³⁹	Mitigation measures and/or safeguards	Costs	Who is implementing	Who is supervising
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plan of how camp areas will be restored to original condition after construction completed • If a construction camp is not required, the contractor will not require a Management Plan but will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide adequate waste disposal facilities including garbage cans for workers. - Provide welfare facilities including water for washing, drinking and include facilities for male and female workers. - Provide toilets for male and female construction workers with a cleaning schedule. - The contractor will give priority to local labour force and retain evidence of how local labour recruitment efforts were undertaken. • The contractor will ensure training is delivered to construction workers on the following and the contractor will provide a training schedule: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HIV Aids education awareness - Cambodian laws for imported labour regarding hunting, fishing and traffic rules - GRM - how to deal with affected people who make a complaint to a worker - Occupational Health and Safety and Emergency Procedures. • Prevention of CoVID-19 pandemic; Health and Safety 			
Gender based violence	Unsafe workplace environment due to offensive, abusive or violent behaviour	D2	Short term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor will be required to maintain a safe and secure site environment with zero tolerance of gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and sexual harassment (SH) by ensuring: • People treat each other with respect and do not discriminate against specific groups 	Included in the program cost	Contractor/sub-contractors' Social and Environmental Safeguards	Local authorities-village/commune/district, PIU and PMU

Potential impacts and issues	Nature of Impacts	Significance ³⁸	Duration ³⁹	Mitigation measures and/or safeguards	Costs	Who is implementing	Who is supervising
				<p>such as women, gays, people with disabilities, migrant workers or children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is zero tolerance of sexual harassment, which includes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favours and other unwanted verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature including individual under the age of 18. • There is respectful engagement with the local community and/or APs without intimidation, threats and coercive behaviour. • The possession of drugs and alcohol is prohibited while workers are on duty and ensuring that all workers return to labour camps no later than 22.00 hrs. • All workers both male and female are aware of their rights and of the GRM that can be used for reporting any violations 			
CoVID-19 pandemic	Worldwide and nationwide	D4	Long-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor will provide safe, suitable and comfortable accommodation, kitchen, dining and sanitary facilities (toilet and bath); with an ample supply of clean water and the bathrooms have liquid soap provided for hand washing. • First aid supplies and PPE will be provided for workers including face masks. • Camp surroundings will be kept clean to prevent the spread of other vermin and insect vectors of disease. • A trained H & S officer will be designated by the contractor to ensure the proper implementation of the environment, health and safety programs and induction and training of the workforce during the construction phase. • For security and to maintain order in the camp and to avoid social conflicts with the local residents, camp rules will be strictly enforced including a nighttime curfew. • The contractors H&S plans will be updated to reflect the risk mitigation measures in 			

Potential impacts and issues	Nature of Impacts	Significance ³⁸	Duration ³⁹	Mitigation measures and/or safeguards	Costs	Who is implementing	Who is supervising
				<p>respect of CoVID-19 and these need to be reviewed by Environment Safeguard Specialist to provide recommendations to the PMU/Contractor (H & S Officer) and to monitor the implementation of these H&S plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special precautions will be included to provide for enhanced cleanliness on site for the workers and ensuring that over-crowding of dormitories and canteen facilities are avoided to enable adequate social distancing and regularly disinfected. • The hiring of local unskilled labor from within the villages will be maximized to avoid the importation of laborers from other areas, and for skilled workers who are not from the area they should avoid close interaction with residents in the villages. • All persons who are working on the construction site will be advised to immediately report any symptoms of CoVID-19 to the site manager/H&S Officer immediately and make arrangements to self-isolate to avoid the risk of spreading infection. • The H&S Officer at the construction site will be equipped with a digital thermometer to enable them to regularly check the temperatures of anyone who shows symptoms. 			
Operation and maintenance							
Road maintenance (after newly concrete casting of RC roads)	The vehicles (all types/kinds) will traverse on the reinforced concrete (RC) road after newly/immediately concrete casting.	D3	Short-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pouring water onto RC road/and use the materials absorbing water to cover and maintain humidity for at least one week. • Use concrete rings/concrete posts to prevent/barricade the vehicles/truck traversing through RC roads (at least for 21 days after concrete casting). For heavy trucks will allow to use after 28 days' concrete casting. Common cars will allow to use RC road after 21 days of concrete 	Included in subproject cost	Contractor PMU Safeguard Specialist	Local authorities-village/commune/district, PIU and PMU

Potential impacts and issues	Nature of Impacts	Significance ³⁸	Duration ³⁹	Mitigation measures and/or safeguards	Costs	Who is implementing	Who is supervising
				casting. For motorbikes (without trailers) are allowed to use the RC road after concrete casting few days (i.e. 2 or 3 days)			
Road safety	Regular commuters/passengers and drivers traversing along the road lines	D2	Short-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing sufficient road signage, warning ahead of road construction and upgrading Provides flag persons to manage the traffic during construction 	Included in subproject cost	Contractor PMU Safeguard Specialist	Local authorities-village/commune/district, PIU and PMU
Traffic accident	Good roads/smooth roads the drivers, commuters/passengers/operators will drive faster, especially the drink driving/ drunk drivers!	D3	Long term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide traffic sign board at corner or curve road, especially at school, hospital, and pagoda/mosque/church market areas. Road safety device/furniture including traffic sign board (especially at corner or curve road and school, hospital and market centers) and speed bump (for reducing speed, especially at school, hospital, and pagoda/mosque/church market areas). Public awareness and campaign on traffic sign and national traffic regulation to educate communities to get understanding on the traffic thus the traffic accident will be reduced or avoided. 	Included in subproject cost	Local authorities-village/commune / district, PIU and PMU	Local authorities-village/commune/district, PIU and PMU

Annex 15: Generic Environmental and Social Management Plan for rural road subproject

Environmental and Social Management Plan

XXX 2026

AIIB Loan - 0446A: CAM - National Restoration of Rural Productive Capacity Project -Additional Financing

(Contract No:)

XXX road subproject: XXX commune, XXX district, XXX province.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS (XXX 2026)

Currency Unit–Cambodian Riel (KHR) 1\$=4,100 KHR; KHR=0.000244\$

ABBREVIATIONS

AP	Affected Person
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
BER	Bid Evaluation Report
BoQ	Bill of Quantities
CEMP	Contractor's Environmental Management Plan
CoVID-19	Coronavirus disease of 2019
DA	Designated Account
DBST	Double Bituminous Surface Treatment
DED	Detailed Engineering Design
E & S	Environmental and Social
EA	Executing Agency
ESCoP	Environmental and Social Code of Practice
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESP	Environment and Social Plan
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMPF	Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguards
FM	Financial Management
FMS	Financial Management System
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GDR	General Department of Resettlement
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ICB	International Competitive Bidding
IEE	Initial Environmental Examinations
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IPPF	Indigenous People's Planning Framework
IRC	Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
NCB	National Competitive Bidding
NRRPCP	National Rural Restoration of Productive Capacity Project
PAP	Project Affected Persons
RC	Reinforced concrete
PDRD	Provincial Department of Rural Development
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
POM	Project Operational Manual
PRSC	Provincial Resettlement Sub-committee
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RF	Resettlement Framework
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RPF	Resettlement Planning Framework
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SoE	Statement of Expenditure
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
TA	Technical Assistance
ToR	Terms of Reference
WG	Working Group
WSUG	Water and Sanitation User Group

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

ha	–	hectare
km	–	Kilometre
m	–	Meter
mm	–	millimetre
m ²	–	square meter
m ³	–	cubic meter

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

SUMMARY OF SUBPROJECT

Name of subproject					
Province		Districts		Communes	
Contract No.				Ref. No.	
Description					
Cost Estimate (US\$)					
Right of Way				Date	
Length		Existing base width		Proposed base width	
Area of additional land needed (m ²)			Other assets lost		
Extra land area for Col (m ²)					
No. of Affected Households			No. of elderly HH heads		
			No. of FHHs		
			No. of ID Poor HHs		
Involuntary resettlement impact			Indigenous Peoples		
Allowances for AHs					
Crop production				Total allowances:	
Trees					
Fences					
Public consultation meetings					
	Date	No. of participants		No. of women	No. of APs
1 st meeting					
2 nd meeting					
Preparation of ESMP					
	1 st Draft	Revised		Final	
Date of preparation					
Date of comment					
E & S Category					

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ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

XXX subproject: XX commune, XX district, XX province

1. INTRODUCTION

The objective of this report is to present the results of the environmental and social safeguard due diligence process for the proposed xxx rural road subproject in xxx commune that is located in xxx district in xxx province. The report provides a description of the existing road, an overview of the socio-economic situation within the subproject area, a description of the consultative processes that were completed within the subproject area, an environmental assessment to identify any potential adverse impacts and the identification of appropriate mitigation steps, the screening process to identify any affected persons (APs), the determination of whether any of the APs are vulnerable, an assessment of the need for any additional land or for the removal of any assets within the Right of Way (RoW) and the mechanism for compensation, and describes the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that has been established for the subproject.

2. PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 Project Description

The Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia (GKC) 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 for Additional Financing (NRRPCP-II).

The Executing Agency (EA) for NRRPCP-II 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 Kampong Chhnang (KCH), Tboung Khmum (TKM), Prey Veng (PVG), Battambang (BTB), Kampot (KAM), Kep (KEP), Takeo (TAK), Kandal (KDL), Kampong Thom (KPH) and Svay Rieng (SVG). The Project implementation period and scope of the Project resulting from the AF, it is proposed to extend the Project duration by an additional four years so that the closing date will be December 2029.

The Project objective is to continue support for sustaining the rural economy and livelihoods of rural populations as well as the provision of employment benefits. The civil works for rural road is the upgrading 412 kilometres of existing rural roads with climate proofing, adaptation of unstable bridges and collapsed drainage systems to improve access to markets, schools and health centres and sustain urban-rural linkages within the provinces as well as with the national capital and increase climate resilience; and greening of the embankments using nature-based solutions and indigenous materials to accommodate safe walking and cycling and promote rural road safety.

2.2 Selection criteria for subproject

In consultation with the provincial Project Implementation Units (PIUs), the Project Management Unit (PMU) has identified a total of XX potential subprojects with a total length of XXX kilometres. The selected rural roads have been identified from those prioritized at sub-national level (commune and district) and is a part of the government decentralized annual development planning process.

3. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 Proposed subproject

The proposed subproject comprises the construction of a xxx road linking five villages along the existing road line in xxx commune in xxx district of xxx province. The existing road has a laterite surface and an average width of xxx metres with xx bridges, etc, etc. Currently, the road is in a dilapidated state, it is muddy and slippery, with minor flooding in some sections during rainy season making travel difficult, and during the dry season is dusty resulting in adverse respiratory health impacts for the local residents.

The road will be upgraded to a xxx road with a length of xxx meters and a xxx road with a length of xxx meters along the existing road alignment with a proposed base road width that ranges from xx to xx meters. The bridge will be xx etc., etc.,. The road upgrading will be conducted within the official Right of Way (RoW) that is officially declared as xxx metres for provincial roads.⁴⁰ Since the road will be constructed within the existing alignment there will be no requirement for any additional land and there

⁴⁰ See Annex 3 for the official certification of the RoW issued by the Governor of Kampong Tralach district. For the section of the road that is within the Kampong Prasat village that is alongside the river there has been no official declaration of the RoW since the riverbank is used to provide this demarcation.

will be only very minor temporary impacts on the properties and livelihoods of local residents during the civil work.

Figure 1: Satellite image of subproject location

Figure 2: Map of subproject location

Figure 3: Photos of existing road

3.2 Technical specifications

The proposed xxx road has been designed with a carriageway of xx metres and one meter shoulder on each side with an embankment that varies depending on the elevation of the road that results in a base width over most sections of the road of xx but increases to a maximum of xx meters. The cross-fall of the carriageway is planned to be three percent in consideration of the design speed and pavement type (DBST), surface drainage and vehicle speed.

The pavement thickness has been determined using MPWT Technical Standards (2003) on present traffic volumes of 450 mm for DBST (250 mm for aggregate base and 200 mm for sub-base) and 400 mm for RC (200 mm for sub-base and 200 mm for aggregate base) to reflect the increasing volumes of future traffic volume and the likelihood of heavier trucks using the road. The embankments have an average gradient of 1:2 with some adjustment depending on the material sources for banking.

3.3 Subproject design and land requirements

Based upon the proposed design of the road there has been a calculation of the total additional land requirements for the road widening and also for the additional one meter strip of land on each side of the road that will be included in the Corridor of Impact and is used temporarily during the construction period. This calculation shows that an additional area of land comprising xxx square metres will be required for the DBST and RC road construction and the strips of land on each side of road that will be used temporarily during the construction comprise an additional xxx square meters.

Figure 4: Examples of cross sections of proposed road

Since the official Right of Way (RoW) of the road is xxx meters all of the additional land that will be required lies within this width and thus there will be no impacts on any privately owned land. There may be some minor impacts on assets that have been planted or erected within the RoW by villagers residing along the roadside such as small trees and shrubs. One section of the road etc etc.,

4. BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONTEXT

4.1 Environmental context

Vegetation:

Surface water:

Land use/agriculture:

Receptors and Access:

4.2 Social context

Demography:

Educational status:

Occupation and incomes:

Land Use:

Sanitation:

Poverty:

Migration:

Gender and decision making

5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1. Rapid Environmental Screening Assessment

A Rapid Environment Screening Assessment (RESA) has been completed for the subproject. The screening checklist has confirmed a limited number of impacts will arise as a result of the civil work. The most important of these are (i) localized dust from clearing grass and removing soil from the proposed road line; (ii) noise from hauling of the construction materials during construction; (iii) health and safety risks for construction workers when using construction materials; and (iv) public health and safety including managing risk and prevention of COVID-19 during construction; (v) generation of solid waste, such as used containers and waste from workers; and (vi) traffic congestion during civil works constructions.

These impacts are all considered minor because of the relatively small scope of the civil work and the short-term duration of the construction. The road is mainly located etc etc.. The minor impacts can be adequately managed through the application of good construction practices and an effective Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

An Environmental and Social Code of Practice (ESCoP) including the risk and prevention of CoVID-19, Health and Safety Plan has been developed to cover these impacts and to advise on the prevention of any unforeseen events. The environmental and social code of practice will be included in the bidding and contract documents for the subprojects/lots, to ensuring the awarded contractor understands and be aware of the requirements before a bid is submitted.

The PMU together with Environmental and Social Specialists will undertake site visits to ensure that the ESCoP is being followed and any complaints will be followed up and where necessary the GRM will be used to address Project related environmental or social issues.

The proposed subproject is anticipated to have minimal adverse environmental impacts that can be mitigated during construction phase.

5.2 Climate Risk Screening

A Climate Screening Risk Assessment has been completed for each subproject. These screening checklists confirms that in Cambodia, seasonal variability in rainfall patterns is expected to increase, resulting in more intense rain during the wet seasons and drier dry seasons. These trends apply to all subproject sites. Given the timescale for significant climate change, it will not have any significant immediate impact on the subprojects, but it is recommended that the constructions should be commenced before the onset of the rainy season.

Based upon the screening of this subproject the only risks foreseen are the risk of increased flash flooding that may occur as a result of increased and higher intensity rainfall during the wet season. This has been addressed in the DED by the elevation of the road in any low lying sections as well as the installation of proper drainage, including the replacement of the pipe culverts and side drains to ensure that the impact of any such flooding events are minimized.

5.3 Description of social characteristics of subproject site

The road sections that are included under this subproject for upgrading to DBST are predominantly located within rural areas with the RC sections being within the residential areas. There is one section of the road etc etc.

5.4 Land acquisition and resettlement screening

The construction of the road will not require the acquisition of any private land since the civil work will be conducted within the official RoW of the road. There will be no requirement for the preparation of a Resettlement Plan (RP). There were no identifiable impacts on crops but a total of eight trees were identified within the Col that will need to be removed that are common property. The contractor will be required to replant these (either timber or fruit) trees at the same locations, but outside of the Col. In addition, some small shrubs and other vegetation along the roadside within the Col will need to be cleared, and some temporary bamboo fences that have been erected may need to be moved back by the contractor.

5.5 Identification of Affected Persons

Based on the census conducted during the preparation of the subproject DED there were xxx APs identified who will be impacted etc etc

5.6 Identification of vulnerable households

There are xx vulnerable households (female headed households, disabled household heads or ID Poor 1 and 2) impacted by this subproject.

5.7 Inventory of public properties

There are xx public properties impacted by the road construction and it will be conducted within the existing road alignment and entirely within the RoW for the road.

5.8 Indigenous Peoples

The commune authorities have confirmed that there are xx indigenous peoples residing within this commune.

5.9 Environmental and Social Categorization

This subproject has been placed under Category B for environment and social impacts. There will be minor and only temporary environmental impacts during the civil work, there is no land acquisition and social impacts are restricted to the removal of xxx trees and the relocation of xxx temporary bamboo fences along the roadside. Therefore, the Project Environmental and Social Code of Practice (ESCoP) will be applied.⁴¹ This document describes the mitigation procedures for all perceived potential impacts of the road construction, notably etc etc . The awarded contractor will be required to prepare a Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP) and submit monthly reports to the PIU to report on the level of compliance.

6. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The Project has developed a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that enables concerns to be promptly resolved, using an understandable process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible at no cost to all APs. A grievance can be submitted if any AP(s) believe(s) the subproject is having a detrimental impact on them as a result of land acquisition impacts. For the interests of all parties concerned, the GRM is designed with the objective of solving disputes in the shortest time possible. There are four steps within the GRM corresponding to commune/village, district, provincial and national levels. The GRM is explained to the local authorities and community members during the public consultation meetings and is included in the PIB for each subproject including the contact details for each level.

The steps described are summarised below:

- a) **Level 1.** The first level of complain resolution, following the traditional methods in Cambodia, involved problem solving at the village/commune level at which a solution can be sought amicably on the spot without the need for lodging a formal complaint. An AP will present their complaints and grievances verbally or in writing to the village chief and/or commune chief. The receiving agent will be obliged to provide immediate written confirmation of receiving the complaint. If after 15 days the aggrieved AP does not hear from the village and commune chief or if he/she is not satisfied with the decision taken in the first stage, the complaint may be brought to the District Governor's Office.
- b) **Level 2:** In cases where grievances cannot be resolved through problem solving at the commune/village level, complaints/grievances can be filed with the District Governor's office at the second level. The District Governor's Office will record the grievance and off a solution within 15 days to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. If the complaint cannot be solved at this stage, the District Office will bring the case to the Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC).
- c) **Level 3:** The PRSC meets with the aggrieved party and tries to resolve the situation. The Committee may ask for a review of the DMS by the provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction and Cadastral (DLMUPCC). Within 30 days of the submission of the grievance, the PRSC must make a written decision and submit copies to the MRD/PMU and the AP(s).
- d) **Level 4:** If the aggrieved AP does not hear from the PRSC or is not satisfied, s/he can bring the case to Provincial Court. This is the final stage for adjudicating complaints. The Court will make a written decision and submit copies to the MRD/PMU, PDRD and the APs. If any party is still

⁴¹ See Annex 7 for the Environmental and Social Code of Practice.

unsatisfied with the Provincial Court judgment, he or she can bring the case to a higher-level court.

The PRSC comprises of representatives from the relevant provincial authorities and MEF as follows:

- Chair: Provincial Governor, or person appointed by the Provincial Governor
- Vice Chair: Director of Provincial Department of Rural Development
- Member: Director of Provincial Department of MEF
- Member: Chief of Provincial Office of Law and Public Security
- Member: District Governor
- Member: Commune councillors
- Member: One Representative of Local Based Civil Society Organization

There are no fees or charges levied on the AP for the lodgement and processing of the complaints under the 1st to 3rd levels. However, as provided for in the Expropriation Law, the aggrieved AP can file a suit at the Provincial/Municipal Courts, as applicable, to seek a resolution. Such actions will be at the cost of the AP. At this stage, there is no involvement of the General Department of Resettlement (GDR) or IRC-WG unless there is a judicial order from the competent courts.

7. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

7.1 Summary of all mitigation actions

Following the DED and the Col that was agreed to during the public consultations and the demarcation, it has been found that the proposed DBST and RC road will have only minor temporary impacts to a small strip of land on each side of the road during the construction that is within the official RoW. The confirmed findings for this rural road subproject are as follows:

- a. Meaningful public consultation meetings have been completed with the local authorities in xxx commune and with the residents of the xxx villages.
- b. XXX residential or privately owned land is affected by the subproject.
- c. There are xx landless households that will be adversely affected.
- d. The RoW for the road is xxx metres as confirmed by the District Governor of xxx district aside from etc etc
- e. The xxx road construction will be performed completely within the RoW of the road. There will be temporary use of one meter of land on each side of the road beyond the proposed road base-width for the movement of equipment and materials during the construction, that lies within the agreed Col, but this is also within the RoW of the road and no impact was foreseen during the subproject site screening.
- f. The contractor will not use any other land outside of the agreed Col.
- g. The construction will require the removal of xxx trees that are common property, as well as some shrubs and vegetation growing along the roadside within the Col of the road. The contractor will be required to replant the trees that need to be removed and to relocate any temporary fences that have are located within the Col.
- h. All residents of the xxx villages will benefit directly from the proposed upgrading.
- i. There were no impacts identified on vulnerable households and ID Poor households.
- j. There has been no coercion of any households by the design team and this has been verified by the village leaders.

During the field visits and the public consultations, it was confirmed by the local authorities and consulted people that there are no IPs residing in the commune. The subproject has been classified as category xxx according to the AIIB classification, due to the minor hindrances that will occur during the civil work, based on the approved ESMPF, RPF and IPPF.

The GRM has been established as described above and it has been explained to the beneficiaries who participated during the public consultations. In addition, the PIB which includes the GRM information and its steps, was also distributed to local authorities and all participants. A GRM logbook has been prepared and is available at each commune office for complaint registry and responses if any potential problems may occur during the construction.

7.2 Comparison with no project scenario

The existing laterite road has been poorly maintained and during the wet season it renders travel difficult and this impedes the ability of the local residents to travel from their village to the commune centres as

well as the National Road and in accessing services such as schools, markets and health facilities. It also creates problems for the households who wish to transport agriculture products to the local markets as well as to the National Road that connects them to markets in district centres and the provincial town. It also impedes the activities of buyers/traders who travel to these villages to purchase products from the farming households etc etc

If there is no action taken to upgrade the road it will continue to deteriorate especially in the lower lying areas where the rainfall during the wet season can create temporary flash flooding that in turn exacerbates the roads condition. The increasing traffic volumes including the use of the road by heavier vehicles also results in more damage to the road with the creation of rutting. During the dry season the road will continue to be difficult to drive on due to the rutting and the dust created by passing vehicles will have increasingly serious impacts on the respiratory health and lives of households residing along the roadside. The construction of the xxx road with appropriate climate risk reduction measures along sections of the road that are low-lying will result in a road that is durable and with good maintenance it will bring lasting benefits to the local residents.

7.3 Discussion of benefit to local community to offset against impacts

During the public consultation meetings the residents have been provided with a clear explanation of the scope of the civil work and the possible temporary impacts that may occur during the construction period. They have agreed that these minor and temporary impacts are of little concern to them if the road can be upgraded since it will bring good benefits to them through ease of travel and transport of goods. They are all aware of the GRM that has been established and the mechanism through which they can voice their complaints if there any other unexpected impacts on their land or assets or from the civil work.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Internal monitoring must be performed regularly during the implementation of the subproject mainly during the construction period. This monitoring will be performed by the PIU supported by the Supervision Engineers in the Construction Supervision Team and Safeguards Specialist for Rural Roads (SP2). The progress of the civil work will be reported in the Project Quarterly Progress Report and the semi-annual Safeguard Monitoring Reports that are prepared by the PMU team. In addition, the semi-annual safeguards monitoring report will include the result of the additional public consultation meeting that will be carried out when the construction work starts.

Measures must be taken to avoid disruption of villager's daily lives. The villagers must be informed in advance when works at specific locations are planned and whether some services or access will be temporarily affected. If any damage to private properties occurs during the construction period, the assets replacement-based compensation will be paid as per the national laws and regulations and AIIB ESP and the project ESMPF. The contractor must support the GRM process and ensure timely and effective resolution of grievances.

The contractor will be responsible for reinstating the land used to access the subproject site during construction to the original condition and supervision consultants will monitor the progress and report through safeguard monitoring reports. The SP2 team must ensure that private land, temporarily used for access to the sites, is properly restored and returned to the owner without any unnecessary delays. The PIU should closely monitor the construction process and shall ensure that if any impact is caused by contractor during the civil work, this is reinstated by contractor strictly in line with the entitlement matrix in the approved Project RPF, at the full replacement cost. The PIU are responsible for updating the status of safeguard compliance in the semi-annual safeguard monitoring reports and will include all the relevant supporting documents (i.e. receipt of payments of any compensation made by contractor, full consultations conducted etc.,).

The PIU should ensure that the subproject does not adversely impact any household during the civil works and will require the contractor to provide alternative access to water in case of temporary blockage of canals during construction as needed; and ensure access to their rice fields and houses are provided at all times including as temporary alternative measures in consultation with farmers and households who are living nearby.