Supplementary Document to Rural Infrastructure and Sustainable Investment for Growth Project (RISING)

Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework

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FINAL

Rural Infrastructure and Sustainable Investment for Growth Project

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of XXX)

Currency unit	–	Cambodia Riel (KHR)
KHR 1.00	=	$ 0.00025
$ 1.00	=	KHR 4,008

AIIB	-	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AP	-	Affected Persons
BMC	-	Banteay Meanchey
BAT	-	Battambang
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
CoI	-	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
EHSG	-	Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMC	-	Environmental Management Contract
ESAP	-	Environmental and Social Action Plan
ESCoP	-	Environmental and Social Code of Practice
ESEL	-	Environmental and Social Exclusion List
ESIA	-	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
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
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
IPM	-	Integrated Pest Management
IPP	-	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IPPF	-	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
IR	-	Involuntary Resettlement
IRC	-	Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee
IUCN	-	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
IVM	-	Integrated Vector Management
KAN	-	Kandal province
MAFF	-	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MEF	-	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MISTI	-	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
MLMUPC	-	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
MLVT	-	Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training
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
MWPT	-	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
NCSD	-	National Council for Sustainable Development
O&M	-	Operation and Maintenance
ODM	-	Oddar Meanchey province
PA	-	Protected Area
PD	-	Project Director
PIB	-	Project Information Booklet

PWG	-	Project Implementation Unit
PLN	-	Pailin province
PM	-	Project Manager
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
PIM	-	Project Implementation Manual
PPE	-	Personal Protective Equipment
PPM	-	Project-affected People's Mechanism
PPV	-	Peak Particle Velocity
PVH	-	Preah Vihear province
PRSC	-	Provincial Resettlement Sub-committee
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
SRP	-	Siem Reap 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

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 finds 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 (CoI). 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 congregator 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, fibers, 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 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, analyzing 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 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:

- Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous social and cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; and
- 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
- Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are distinct or separate from those of the mainstream society or culture, and
- A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside.

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 Loss (IoL). This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e. lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including 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 labor 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 labor 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 odors, 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 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).

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; (c) 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, labor 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 labor 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 analyzing 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 favors 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

Purpose of the Framework

1. The Rural Infrastructure and Sustainable Investment for Growth (RISING) Project, financed by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) with counterpart funding from the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia (GKC) and executed by the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat (NCDDS), will finance the rehabilitation of rural roads, tertiary and farm-level irrigation systems and commune-managed facilities in 117 communes across seven provinces, together with institutional strengthening of commune and district administrations. Because the subprojects will be identified during implementation from Commune Investment Plans, their locations, designs and scale are not known at appraisal. This Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework (ESMPF) therefore sets out the procedures by which every subproject will be screened, categorized, assessed, mitigated, monitored and reported on so that the Project complies with the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF, 2024) and Cambodian law. It is accompanied by a Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF), an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and has been revised to incorporate the comments of the AIIB review team.

2. The ESMPF is organized in eight chapters and thirteen appendices. Chapters I to III describe the Project, the scope of the Framework and the regulatory basis; Chapters IV and V set out the institutional arrangements and the step-by-step procedure for applying the Framework to each subproject; Chapter VI assesses the anticipated impacts of the three subproject types; and Chapters VII and VIII describe grievance redress, disclosure and stakeholder engagement. The appendices contain the operational tools: the exclusion list, screening checklists, monitoring matrix, the generic Environmental and Social Code of Practice (ESCoP) and the generic Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) template.

Chapter I: Project Description

3. The Project Development Objective is that rural livelihoods and the resilience of communities are improved through sustainable local economic growth and resilient infrastructure. It is delivered through three outputs: (1) rural infrastructure and facilities upgraded and expanded, comprising climate-proofed rural roads on existing alignments, rehabilitation of secondary and tertiary irrigation canals, community ponds and water-control structures, and rehabilitation of commune kindergartens and administration buildings; (2) commune and district capacities strengthened through participatory planning, digital tools and gender-responsive governance; and (3) project management, coordination and knowledge systems strengthened. The Project will benefit about one million people in the target communes, with priority to women, ID Poor households and migrant workers returned from Thailand, and will run over five years.

4. The seven provinces are Pailin, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey, Siem Reap, Preah Vihear and Kandal. Five share the border with Thailand; three lie on the Tonle Sap floodplain; and Kandal surrounds Phnom Penh on the Mekong–Bassac floodplain. The chapter records the biodiversity and cultural assets of each province, including the Samlaut Multiple Use Area, Ang Trapeang Thmor Protected Landscape, the Kulen Promtep and Preah Vihear wildlife sanctuaries and the Angkor World Heritage landscape, and confirms that no subproject will be located in disputed border areas or affect international waterways.

5. The organizational structure places a Project Steering Committee over NCDDS as Executing Agency. A Project Management Unit (PMU) in Phnom Penh, with an Environmental and Social

Management Unit (ESMU), manages implementation and is the focal point for AIIB. Provincial Working Groups (PWGs) under the provincial governors manage subprojects at provincial level and supervise contractors; a Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC) prepares detailed designs and supervises construction; Project Implementation Consultant (PIC) safeguards specialists support the PMU on compliance, monitoring and grievance management; and contractors implement the site-specific instruments. Commune authorities and communities participate in consultation and raise concerns through the grievance redress mechanism.

Chapter II: Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework

6. The chapter defines the scope, objectives and application of the ESMPF. AIIB has categorized the Project as Category B on the basis that subprojects will be small, dispersed and largely confined to rehabilitation of existing assets. The AIIB Environmental and Social Policy, the Environmental and Social Exclusion List (ESEL) and Environmental and Social Standards 1 (Assessment and Management), 2 (Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement) and 3 (Indigenous Peoples) apply, as does the AIIB Policy on the Project-affected People's Mechanism.

7. Only Category B and Category C subprojects will be financed. Category B subprojects require a proportionate environmental and social assessment and an abbreviated ESMP; Category C subprojects apply the generic ESCoP; any subproject whose risks would warrant Category A is screened out. The Framework applies throughout the subproject cycle, from identification through screening, design, construction and operation, and extends to the area of influence of each subproject, including borrow pits and other associated facilities. All safeguard instruments must be approved by AIIB and disclosed before contract award. The chapter also sets out the obligations of NCDDS as Executing Agency, including labour-law compliance, equal pay, prohibition of child and forced labour, and training of local residents to participate in civil works and maintenance.

Chapter III: Regulatory Requirements, Safeguard Policy Principles and Objectives

8. The chapter reviews the national legal framework and compares it with the AIIB standards. On the environmental side it covers the Code on Environment and Natural Resources (in force since June 2024), the four-zone protected area system, Sub-Decree No. 72 on the EIA process and Prakas No. 3591/0525 (May 2025), which classifies development activities by type and scale and determines whether a full EIA, an Initial EIA or an Environmental Protection Contract is required. The Prakas thresholds relevant to RISING are reproduced, and NCDDS undertakes to screen every subproject against them and to obtain the national clearance before work commences. Sub-decrees on air and noise, water pollution, solid waste and forestry, national standards for effluent and noise, and Cambodia's climate change policies and international environmental conventions are summarized.

9. On the social side the chapter covers the Land Law (2001), the Expropriation Law (2010) and the Standard Operating Procedures for Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (Sub-Decree No. 22, 2018), which assign responsibility for any compulsory acquisition to the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee and the General Department of Resettlement (GDR); the Labour Law and the Prakas on hazardous child labour and light work; laws on cultural heritage, road traffic, domestic violence and the rights of persons with disabilities; and the National Policy on the Development of Indigenous Peoples and the policy on registration of indigenous communal land.

10. The gap assessment concludes that the GKC framework is broadly aligned with the three AIIB standards. The principal gaps are in ESS 1, where the national EIA regime is designed for

individual projects above size thresholds and lacks several specific ESS 1 requirements, and in ESS 3, where policy recognition of indigenous rights is not supported by detailed operating procedures. These gaps are closed by the procedures of this ESMPF and by the project IPPF, which is prepared on the basis of ESS 3. An element-by-element assessment is provided in Appendix 3.

Chapter IV: Implementation Arrangements

11. The Framework has four parts: screening and identification of assessment needs; mitigation measures and instruments; implementation of ESMPF requirements; and monitoring, supervision and reporting. The ESMU within the PMU has three technical staff supported by an environmental and social safeguards consultant and coordinates the whole process; the DSC prepares the subproject instruments and supervises construction; each PWG has one staff member responsible for safeguard compliance; and the PMU coordinates with GDR and the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee should any resettlement plan be required. A structured capacity-building program in the first year covers dissemination of the safeguard tools, training workshops for NCDDS and PWG staff on screening, labor and occupational health and safety (OHS), gender inclusion, grievance procedures and Indigenous Peoples, and orientation workshops for contractors, with semi-annual training and refresher sessions before major construction phases.

Chapter V: Implementation of the ESMPF

12. This chapter sets out the subproject procedure and is where the AIIB review comments have been most fully incorporated. Each subproject passes in sequence through: (i) screening against the AIIB ESEL and the Project exclusion criteria; (ii) screening under Cambodian EIA and permitting requirements; (iii) rapid environmental and social screening (RESA) of location, receptors, magnitude and significance; (iv) climate-risk screening; (v) land acquisition and involuntary resettlement screening; and (vi) Indigenous Peoples screening. The screening and decision process is illustrated in Figure 2, and four outcomes are defined: not eligible where an exclusion criterion is triggered; Category B with the national instrument and approval plus the AIIB-required ESMP where a national EIA requirement is triggered; Category B with an abbreviated ESMP where moderate, site-specific risks require tailored mitigation or monitoring; and Category C with the ESCoP where impacts are minor, temporary, predictable and readily mitigated and no sensitive-location or land-impact trigger applies. The RESA form records the basis for the decision, the preparer, the reviewer, the date and the approval.

13. A consolidated responsibility matrix (Table 8) assigns each of ten steps to a lead and supporting entity with a defined output: initial screening by DSC safeguards specialists with PWG support; categorization recommendation by DSC/PIC specialists; PMU review and approval with AIIB review where required; preparation of abbreviated ESMPs by qualified specialists appointed by the Project or the DSC; incorporation of ESMP and ESCoP requirements into bidding and contract documents by the PMU procurement team; implementation by contractors and responsible entities; day-to-day supervision by the DSC; compliance monitoring and consolidated reporting by the PMU and PIC; incident notification from the contractor through the DSC to the PMU, with serious incidents reported to AIIB within 48 hours; and corrective-action approval and follow-up by the PMU and PIC.

14. The chapter also lists the Category A activities excluded from financing, including works in protected areas or critical habitats, impacts on cultural heritage, physical displacement of households or major impacts on more than 200 persons, new dams or rehabilitation of existing dams, and activities in disputed areas or on international waterways. Climate-risk screening

scores each subproject on location, materials and maintenance, and performance, and all designs integrate climate-resilient features such as bioengineered embankments and drainage sized for extreme rainfall. Land acquisition is not expected, since roads and canals are rehabilitated within the existing right-of-way, but minor impacts on driveways, roofs, trees and crops will be handled under the RPF, with donations accepted only where the donor is fully informed, the land is minor (less than 5 percent of productive land), no relocation is involved and the donor benefits directly. Subprojects involving physical relocation are excluded. Contractors must prioritize local labor with a target of at least 30 percent women and vulnerable persons and equal pay for equal work.

15. Monitoring is organized through a generic monitoring matrix (Appendix 11) covering management systems and compliance, social safeguards, labour and health and safety, and environmental management, adapted to each subproject. Contractors monitor daily and report monthly; the DSC verifies through weekly inspections; the PIC undertakes periodic monitoring and consolidates results; and the PMU submits Semi-annual Safeguard Monitoring Reports (SSMRs) to AIIB. GDR is responsible for monitoring and reporting on any compulsory land acquisition.

Chapter VI: Anticipated Environmental and Social Impacts

16. The chapter assesses impacts for each subproject type against a province-by-province baseline. Four cross-cutting conditions shape the risk profile: recovery from the 2025 Cambodia–Thailand border conflict, with displaced households still occupying some community facilities; landmine and cluster-munition contamination in the western and northern border provinces, requiring survey and clearance by a CMAA-accredited operator before any ground disturbance; the licensing and rehabilitation of borrow pits and quarries as associated facilities; and the combination of deep, poor-quality groundwater in the north with annual flooding on the Tonle Sap and Mekong floodplains.

17. **Rural roads**. Construction impacts are dust, noise and vibration, interruption of drainage and sedimentation, erosion on laterite and sandy soils, loss of roadside trees, borrow-pit impacts, waste and hazardous materials including possible asbestos in structures to be demolished, disturbance to wildlife near protected areas, and chance finds in the Angkor and Preah Vihear landscapes. For the large majority of subprojects these are minor, localized and temporary. Social risks arise less from land than from how subprojects are selected and built: elite capture in subproject selection, exclusion of ID Poor, female-headed, displaced and unregistered households, labor influx, SEA/SH and gender-based violence, informal labour conditions, community safety on narrow roads, impacts on Kouy communities in Preah Vihear and eastern Oddar Meanchey, and temporary loss of access for roadside businesses. Each is matched with a mitigation measure, and the selection-stage risks are addressed through the subproject selection procedure rather than the ESMP.

18 **Irrigation. Works** are confined to tertiary and farm-level canals, water-control structures, creek spillways and low weirs, community ponds, de-sedimentation of Preks in Kandal and small piped networks; RISING does not finance new dams or works on existing dams. Construction impacts resemble those of roads but arise in a wetter and more ecologically connected setting, with spoil disposal, turbidity, interruption of supply to existing users, canal-bank vegetation loss and effects on fish passage. Operation-phase risks are more significant than for roads: altered water balance affecting downstream users and wetlands, waterlogging and salinity, intensified agrochemical use upstream of organic-rice areas and protected wetlands, and vector breeding in standing water. The principal social risks are elite capture in scheme design, head-end and tail-end inequity and water conflict, exclusion from water user institutions, and the labour and SEA/SH

risks common to all works. Each subproject will include a water-allocation and operating rule agreed with all user groups and the Provincial Department of Water Resources before construction.

19. **Commune facilities**. Rehabilitation of kindergartens and commune administration buildings on existing commune sites carries minor environmental impacts, with specific attention to asbestos-cement roofing in older buildings, flood-resilient siting and UXO clearance. Two social risks are rated moderate and made conditions of subproject approval: works at kindergartens that remain in operation, which require scheduling in school holidays or temporary relocation and full separation of the work area; and facilities occupied by displaced households, where no works commence until alternative accommodation has been agreed and implemented under the RPF. Site tenure, equitable siting, accessibility for persons with disabilities and child-protection provisions in workers' codes of conduct are also addressed. The chapter closes with the worker and community health and safety provisions to be carried into every ESMP and contract.

Chapter VII: Grievance Redress Mechanism and Project-affected People's Mechanism

20. The Project operates three distinct grievance mechanisms so that every grievance is handled by the body with authority to resolve it. The Project GRM covers all environmental and social concerns other than land and employment, including subproject selection, contractor conduct and SEA/SH; it has three levels, at commune (15 days), district (15 days) and NCDDS/PMU (30 days), with the Commune Committee for Women and Children as the confidential entry point for gender-related complaints, and a fourth level outside the Project through administrative appeal, the Ministry of Environment or the courts. The land acquisition and resettlement GRM operates under the RPF and the Expropriation Law through village/commune, district, Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee and the courts. The Workers' Grievance Mechanism, established by each contractor before mobilization, runs from site supervisor to contractor management with the DSC and then to the PMU with the Provincial Department of Labor, with statutory remedies through the labor inspectorate, the Arbitration Council and the Labor Court.

21. All mechanisms are free of charge, accessible in Khmer and indigenous languages, open to anonymous and represented complaints, and protected against retaliation. SEA/SH, gender-based violence and any complaint involving a minor are handled confidentially outside the ordinary levels, referred to service providers with the survivor's consent, and reported to AIIB as a serious incident within 48 hours. Registers at each level are consolidated monthly by the PMU and reported in the SSMRs. The AIIB Project-affected People's Mechanism remains available at any stage after a good-faith attempt to use the relevant Project mechanism. The chapter ends with the disclosure commitments: the framework documents on the AIIB and NCDDS websites with a Khmer summary at provincial level; subproject instruments in English and Khmer at commune and district offices before contract award; SSMRs and corrective action plans on the websites; quarterly grievance summaries at commune offices; and a disclosure register maintained by the PMU and verified by the DSC before contractor mobilization.

Chapter VIII: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

22. The chapter summarizes the stakeholder groups and the communication and participation objectives that are set out in full in the separate SEP. Stakeholders include beneficiary households, small businesses and service providers, commune, district and provincial authorities, ID Poor households, returned migrant workers, Indigenous Peoples' groups, female-headed and elderly-headed households, and the consultants and contractors engaged by the Project. Communication is to be culturally appropriate, gender-sensitive and timely, with a designated focal point, regular face-to-face meetings at commune and village level, advance notice through

multiple channels, and annual provincial and national planning workshops. Participation extends to agreeing the criteria for subproject selection, raising awareness of climate-resilience features, and ensuring that vulnerable households are represented in training and employed as labourers during construction.

Conclusion

24. Through the screening, categorization and instrument-selection procedure, the consolidated responsibility matrix, the generic ESCoP and ESMP, the three-track grievance system and the monitoring and disclosure commitments described above, the ESMPF provides NCDDS, the PWGs, the consultants and the contractors with a complete and auditable system for managing the environmental and social performance of every RISING subproject. The Framework is a living document and will be updated by NCDDS, with AIIB concurrence, as subprojects are identified and implementation experience accumulates.

សេចក្តីសង្ខេបប្រតិបត្តិ

គោលបំណងនៃក្របខ័ណ្ឌ

១. គម្រោងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធជនបទ និងការវិនិយោគប្រកបដោយចីរភាពសម្រាប់កំណើន (RISING) ដែលទទួលហិរញ្ញប្បទានពីធនាគារវិនិយោគហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធអាស៊ី (AIIB) រួមជាមួយហិរញ្ញប្បទានបដិភាគពីរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា (GKC) និងអនុវត្តដោយលេខាធិការដ្ឋានគណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិគ្រប់គ្រងការអភិវឌ្ឍតាមបែបប្រជាធិបតេយ្យនៅថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ (NCDDS) នឹងផ្តល់ហិរញ្ញប្បទានសម្រាប់ការស្តារឡើងវិញនូវផ្លូវជនបទ ប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រថ្នាក់ទីបី និងប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រនៅកម្រិតកសិដ្ឋាន ព្រមទាំងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធ និងសំណង់នានាដែលគ្រប់គ្រងដោយឃុំ នៅក្នុងឃុំចំនួន ១១៧ ក្នុងខេត្តចំនួន ៧ រួមជាមួយនឹងការពង្រឹងស្ថាប័នរដ្ឋបាលឃុំ និងស្រុក។ ដោយសារអនុគម្រោងនានានឹងត្រូវបានកំណត់ និងជ្រើសរើសក្នុងអំឡុងពេលអនុវត្តគម្រោង ដោយផ្អែករលើផែនការវិនិយោគឃុំ ទីតាំង ការរចនា

និងទំហំរបស់អនុគម្រោងទាំងនោះមិនទាន់ត្រូវបានកំណត់ច្បាស់លាស់នៅក្នុងដំណាក់កាលវាយតម្លៃគម្រោងនៅឡើយទេ។ ដូច្នេះក្រប ខ័ណ្ឌផែនការគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម (ESMPF) នេះ ត្រូវបានរៀបចំឡើងដើម្បីកំណត់នូវនីតិវិធីសម្រាប់ការពិនិត្យជ្រើសរើស ការចាត់ថ្នាក់ ការវាយតម្លៃ ការកំណត់វិធានការកាត់បន្ថយផលប៉ះពាល់ ការតាមដានត្រួតពិនិត្យ និងការរាយការណ៍លើអនុគម្រោងនីមួយៗ ដើម្បីធានាថាគម្រោងអនុលោមតាមក្របខ័ណ្ឌបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គមរបស់ AIIB (ESF ឆ្នាំ ២០២៤) និងច្បាប់នៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា។

ក្របខ័ណ្ឌនេះត្រូវបានអមដោយក្របខ័ណ្ឌផែនការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់នៃការតាំងទីលំនៅថ្មី (RPF) ក្របខ័ណ្ឌផែនការជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច (IPPF) និងផែនការចូលរួមរបស់ភាគីពាក់ព័ន្ធ (SEP)។ ក្របខ័ណ្ឌនេះក៏ត្រូវបានកែសម្រួលឡើងវិញ ដើម្បីបញ្ចូលមតិយោបល់ និងអនុសាសន៍របស់ក្រុមការងារពិនិត្យរបស់ AIIB ផងដែរ។

២. ក្របខ័ណ្ឌ ESMPF ត្រូវបានរៀបចំឡើងដោយមាន ៨ ជំពូក និងឧបសម្ព័ន្ធចំនួន ១៣។ ជំពូកទី I ដល់ទី III ពិពណ៌នាអំពីគម្រោង វិសាលភាពនៃក្របខ័ណ្ឌ និងមូលដ្ឋានបទប្បញ្ញត្តិ និងច្បាប់ពាក់ព័ន្ធ។ ជំពូកទី IV និងទី V កំណត់អំពីការរៀបចំស្ថាប័ន និងនីតិវិធីជាជំហានៗសម្រាប់អនុវត្តក្របខ័ណ្ឌនេះចំពោះអនុគម្រោងនីមួយៗ។ ជំពូកទី VI វាយតម្លៃផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលអាចកើតមានពីប្រភេទអនុគម្រោងទាំងបី ខណៈដែលជំពូកទី VII និងទី VIII ពិពណ៌នាអំពីយន្តការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងសាទុក្ខ ការបង្ហាញព័ត៌មានជាសាធារណៈ និងការចូលរួមរបស់ភាគីពាក់ព័ន្ធ។ ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធនានាមានឯកសារ និងឧបករណ៍សម្រាប់ប្រើប្រាស់ក្នុងការអនុវត្តជាក់ស្តែង រួមមាន បញ្ជីសកម្ម ភាពដែលត្រូវបានហាមឃាត់ ឬមិនអនុញ្ញាតឱ្យទទួលហិរញ្ញប្បទាន បញ្ជីត្រួតពិនិត្យសម្រាប់ការពិនិត្យជ្រើសរើសអនុគម្រោង តារាងម៉ាទ្រីសសម្រាប់ការតាមដានត្រួតពិនិត្យ គំរូទូទៅនៃក្រមប្រតិបត្តិបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម (ESCoP) និងគំរូទូទៅនៃផែនការគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម (ESMP)។

ជំពូកទី ១៖ ការពិពណ៌នាអំពីគម្រោង

៣. គោលបំណងនៃការអភិវឌ្ឍគម្រោង គឺធ្វើឱ្យជីវភាពរស់នៅរបស់ប្រជាជននៅជនបទកាន់តែប្រសើរឡើង និងពង្រឹងភាពធន់របស់សហគមន៍ តាមរយៈកំណើនសេដ្ឋកិច្ចមូលដ្ឋានប្រកបដោយចីរភាព និងការអភិវឌ្ឍហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធដែលមានភាពធន់។ គម្រោងនេះនឹងសម្រេចបាននូវគោលបំណងតាមរយៈលទ្ធផលសំខាន់ៗចំនួនបី៖ **(១) ការកែលម្អ និងពង្រឹកហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធ និងសំណង់នានានៅជនបទ** ដែលរួមមាន ការកែលម្អផ្លូវជនបទដែលមានស្រាប់ឱ្យមានភាពធន់នឹងផលប៉ះពាល់ពីអាកាសធាតុ ដោយរក្សាទីតាំង និងគន្លងផ្លូវដដែល ការស្តារឡើងវិញនូវប្រឡាយធារាសាស្ត្រ និងប្រឡាយធារាសាស្ត្រថ្នាក់ទីបី ស្រះសហគមន៍ និងសំណង់គ្រប់គ្រងទឹក ព្រមទាំងការស្តារឡើងវិញនូវសាលាមត្តេយ្យសិក្សា និងអគាររដ្ឋបាលឃុំ។ **(២) ការពង្រឹងសមត្ថភាពរបស់រដ្ឋបាលឃុំ និងស្រុក** តាមរយៈការរៀបចំផែនការដោយមានការចូលរួម ការប្រើប្រាស់ឧបករណ៍ឌីជីថល និងអភិបាលកិច្ចដែលឆ្លើយតបនឹងតម្រូវការ និងតួនាទីរបស់យេនឌ័រ។ **(៣) ការពង្រឹងការគ្រប់គ្រង ការសម្របសម្រួល និងប្រព័ន្ធចំណេះដឹងរបស់គម្រោង។** គម្រោងនេះនឹងផ្តល់អត្ថប្រយោជន៍ដល់ប្រជាជនប្រមាណ ១ លាននាក់នៅក្នុងឃុំគោលដៅ ដោយផ្តល់អាទិភាពដល់ស្ត្រី គ្រួសារដែលមានបណ្ណសមធម៌ (ID Poor) និងពលករចំណាកស្រុកដែលបានវិលត្រឡប់មកពីប្រទេសថៃ។ គម្រោងនេះនឹងត្រូវអនុវត្តក្នុងរយៈពេល ៥ ឆ្នាំ។

៤.ខេត្តទាំងប្រាំពីររួមមាន ខេត្តប៉ៃលិន បាត់ដំបង បន្ទាយមានជ័យ ឧត្តរមានជ័យ សៀមរាប ព្រះវិហារ និងកណ្តាល។ ខេត្តចំនួនប្រាំមានព្រំប្រទល់ជាប់ប្រទេសថៃ ខេត្តចំនួនបីស្ថិតនៅតំបន់វាលទំនាបលិចទឹកនៃបឹងទន្លេសាប ហើយខេត្តកណ្តាលព័ទ្ធជុំវិញរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ដែលស្ថិតនៅតំបន់វាលទំនាបទន្លេមេគង្គ—ទន្លេបាសាក់។ ជំពូកនេះកត់ត្រាអំពីជីវចម្រុះ និងធនធានវប្បធម៌របស់ខេត្តនីមួយៗ រួមមាន តំបន់ប្រើប្រាស់ចម្រុះសំឡូត ទេសភាពការពារអាងត្រពាំងថ្ម ដែនជម្រកសត្វព្រៃគូលែនព្រហ្មទេព និងព្រះវិហារ ព្រមទាំងតំបន់បេតិកភណ្ឌពិភពលោកអង្គរ។ ជំពូកនេះក៏បញ្ជាក់ផងដែរថា គ្មានអនុគម្រោងណាមួយនឹងត្រូវអនុវត្តនៅក្នុងតំបន់ព្រំដែនមានជម្លោះ ឬបង្កផលប៉ះពាល់ដល់ផ្លូវទឹកអន្តរជាតិនោះទេ។

៥. រចនាសម្ព័ន្ធអង្គការរបស់គម្រោងកំណត់ឱ្យគណៈកម្មាធិការដឹកនាំគម្រោងស្ថិតនៅថ្នាក់លើនៃគណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិសម្រាប់ការអភិវឌ្ឍតាមបែបប្រជាធិបតេយ្យនៅថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ (NCDDS) ដែលជាស្ថាប័នអនុវត្តគម្រោង។ អង្គភាពគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង (PMU) ដែលមានទីតាំងនៅរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ និងមានអង្គភាពគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម (ESMU)

ជាអ្នកគ្រប់គ្រងការអនុវត្តគម្រោង និងជាចំណុចសម្របសម្រួលសំខាន់ជាមួយធនាគារវិនិយោគហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធអាស៊ី (AIIB)។ ក្រុមការងារខេត្ត (PWGs) ក្រោមការដឹកនាំរបស់រដ្ឋបាលខេត្ត ទទួលខុសត្រូវលើការគ្រប់គ្រងអនុគម្រោងនៅថ្នាក់ខេត្ត និងការត្រួតពិនិត្យអ្នកម៉ៅការសាងសង់។ ទីប្រឹក្សាជំនួយចំការងារចនា និងត្រួតពិនិត្យ (DSC) ទទួលខុសត្រូវលើការរៀបចំប្លង់បច្ចេកទេសលម្អិត និងការត្រួតពិនិត្យការសាងសង់។ អ្នកជំនាញផ្នែកវិធានការការពារបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គមរបស់ទីប្រឹក្សាអនុវត្តគម្រោង (PIC) ផ្តល់ការគាំទ្រដល់ PMU លើការអនុលោមតាមតម្រូវការ ការតាមដានត្រួតពិនិត្យ និងការគ្រប់គ្រងបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា។ ចំណែកអ្នកម៉ៅការសាងសង់មានភារកិច្ចអនុវត្តឯកសារវិធានការការពារបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គមជាក់លាក់តាមទីតាំងនីមួយៗ។ អាជ្ញាធរឃុំសង្កាត់ និងសហគមន៍ចូលរួមក្នុងការពិគ្រោះយោបល់ និងលើកឡើងនូវកង្វល់នានាតាមរយៈយន្តការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា។

ជំពូកទី២៖ ក្របខណ្ឌវិធានការគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម

៦. ជំពូកនេះកំណត់អំពីវិសាលភាព គោលបំណង និងការអនុវត្តក្របខណ្ឌវិធានការគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម (ESMPF)។ ធនាគារវិនិយោគហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធអាស៊ី (AIIB) បានចាត់ថ្នាក់គម្រោងនេះជាប្រភេទ B ដោយផ្អែកលើមូលដ្ឋានថា អនុគម្រោងនានាមានទំហំតូច រាយប៉ាយនៅតាមទីតាំងផ្សេងៗ និងភាគច្រើនផ្តោតលើការស្តារឡើងវិញនូវហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធដែលមានស្រាប់។ គោលនយោបាយបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គមរបស់ AIIB បញ្ជីសកម្មភាពដែលត្រូវបានដកចេញពីការគាំទ្រតាមផ្នែកបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម (ESEL) និងស្តង់ដារបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គមទី១ (ការវាយតម្លៃ និងការគ្រប់គ្រង) ទី២ (ការទទួលបានដីធ្លី និងការតាំងទីលំនៅថ្មីដោយអចេតនា) និងទី៣ (ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច) ត្រូវអនុវត្តចំពោះគម្រោងនេះ។ គោលនយោបាយរបស់ AIIB ស្តីពីយន្តការដោះស្រាយបញ្ហារបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយគម្រោង ក៏ត្រូវអនុវត្តផងដែរ។

៧. គម្រោងនឹងផ្តល់ហិរញ្ញប្បទានតែចំពោះអនុគម្រោងប្រភេទ B និងប្រភេទ C ប៉ុណ្ណោះ។ អនុគម្រោងប្រភេទ B តម្រូវឱ្យមានការវាយតម្លៃបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គមដែលសមមាត្រទៅនឹងកម្រិតហានិភ័យ និងការរៀបចំផែនការគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម (ESMP) ជាទម្រង់សង្ខេប។ ចំពោះអនុគម្រោងប្រភេទ C ត្រូវអនុវត្តក្រមប្រតិបត្តិបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គមទូទៅ (ESCoP)។ អនុគម្រោងណាដែលមានហានិភ័យក្នុងកម្រិតដែលតម្រូវឱ្យចាត់ថ្នាក់ជាប្រភេទ A នឹងត្រូវដកចេញពីការពិចារណាសម្រាប់ការផ្តល់ហិរញ្ញប្បទាន។ ក្របខណ្ឌនេះត្រូវអនុវត្តពេញមួយវដ្តនៃអនុគម្រោង ចាប់ពីការកំណត់អត្តសញ្ញាណ ការពិនិត្យជ្រើសធីស ការរៀបចំប្លង់ ការសាងសង់ រហូតដល់ដំណាក់កាលប្រតិបត្តិការ។ ក្របខណ្ឌនេះក៏គ្របដណ្តប់លើតំបន់ដែលទទួលឥទ្ធិពលពីអនុគម្រោងនីមួយៗ រួមទាំងរណ្តៅខ្ចីយកដី និងសម្ភារៈសំណង់ ព្រមទាំងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធពាក់ព័ន្ធផ្សេងទៀត។ ឯកសារវិធានការការពារបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គមទាំងអស់ត្រូវទទួលបានការអនុម័តពី AIIB និងត្រូវបង្ហាញជាសាធារណៈមុនពេលប្រគល់កិច្ចសន្យា។

ជំពូកនេះក៏កំណត់អំពីកាតព្វកិច្ចរបស់គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិសម្រាប់ការអភិវឌ្ឍតាមបែបប្រជាធិបតេយ្យនៅថ្នាក់ក្រោមជាតិ (NCDDS) ក្នុងនាមជាស្ថាប័នអនុវត្តគម្រោង រួមមានការអនុលោមតាមច្បាប់ការងារ ការធានាប្រាក់ឈ្នួលស្មើគ្នាចំពោះការងារដែលមានតម្លៃស្មើគ្នា ការហាមឃាត់ពលកម្មកុមារ និងពលកម្មដោយបង្ខំ ព្រមទាំងការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលប្រជាពលរដ្ឋក្នុងមូលដ្ឋាន ដើម្បីឱ្យពួកគេអាចចូលរួមក្នុងការងារសំណង់ស៊ីវិល និងការថែទាំហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធ។

ជំពូកទី ៣៖ តម្រូវការតាមបទប្បញ្ញត្តិ គោលការណ៍នៃគោលនយោបាយការពារ និងគោលបំណងនានា

៨. ជំពូកនេះពិនិត្យឡើងវិញនូវក្របខណ្ឌច្បាប់ជាតិ និងធ្វើការប្រៀបធៀបជាមួយស្តង់ដារបស់ធនាគារវិនិយោគហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធអាស៊ី (AIIB)។ ចំពោះផ្នែកបរិស្ថាន ជំពូកនេះគ្របដណ្តប់លើក្រមបរិស្ថាន និងធនធានធម្មជាតិ ដែលចូលជាធរមានចាប់តាំងពីខែមិថុនា ឆ្នាំ២០២៤ ប្រព័ន្ធតំបន់ការពារធម្មជាតិចំនួនបួនប្រភេទ អនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ៧២ ស្តីពីដំណើរការវាយតម្លៃហេតុប៉ះពាល់បរិស្ថាន (EIA) និងប្រកាសលេខ ៣៥៩១/០៥២៥ ចុះខែឧសភា ឆ្នាំ២០២៥ ដែលចាត់ថ្នាក់សកម្មភាពអភិវឌ្ឍន៍តាមប្រភេទ និងទំហំ ព្រមទាំងកំណត់ថា តើត្រូវរៀបចំរបាយការណ៍វាយតម្លៃហេតុប៉ះពាល់បរិស្ថានពេញលេញ (EIA) របាយការណ៍វាយតម្លៃហេតុប៉ះពាល់បរិស្ថានដំបូង (Initial EIA) ឬកិច្ចសន្យាការពារបរិស្ថាន។

កម្រិតកំណត់ដែលមានចែងក្នុងប្រកាស និងពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងគម្រោង RISING ត្រូវបានដកស្រង់បង្ហាញនៅក្នុងជំពូកនេះ។ NCDDS ប្តេជ្ញាពិនិត្យជ្រើសធីសអនុគម្រោងនីមួយៗ ដោយផ្អែកលើលក្ខខណ្ឌកំណត់ទាំងនេះ និងទទួលបានការអនុម័តតាមនីតិវិធីរបស់ជាតិ មុនពេលចាប់ផ្តើមការដ្ឋានសាងសង់។ ជំពូកនេះក៏សង្ខេបអំពីអនុក្រឹត្យពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការបំពុលខ្យល់ និងសំឡេង ការបំពុលទឹក កាកសំណល់រឹង និងព្រៃឈើ ស្តង់ដារជាតិស្តីពីទឹកសំណល់ និងសំឡេង ព្រមទាំងគោលនយោបាយស្តីពីការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ និងអនុសញ្ញាបរិស្ថានអន្តរជាតិដែលកម្ពុជាជាភាគីហត្ថលេខី។

៩. ចំពោះផ្នែកសង្គម ជំពូកនេះគ្របដណ្តប់លើច្បាប់ភូមិបាល ឆ្នាំ២០០១ ច្បាប់ស្តីពីអស្សាមិករណ៍ ឆ្នាំ២០១០ និងនីតិវិធីប្រតិបត្តិស្តង់ដារសម្រាប់ការទទួលបានដីធ្លី និងការតាំងទីលំនៅថ្មីដោយអចេតនា (អនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ២២ ឆ្នាំ២០១៨) ដែលកំណត់ឱ្យគណៈកម្មាធិការអន្តរក្រសួងដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ពីការតាំងទីលំនៅថ្មី និងអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ពីការតាំងទីលំនៅថ្មី (GDR) ទទួលខុសត្រូវលើការទទួលបានដីធ្លីជាកំហិតណាមួយ។ ជំពូកនេះក៏គ្របដណ្តប់លើច្បាប់ស្តីពីការងារ ប្រកាសស្តីពីពលកម្មកុមារក្នុងការងារដែលមានគ្រោះថ្នាក់ និងការងារស្រាល ច្បាប់ស្តីពីបេតិកភណ្ឌវប្បធម៌ ចរាចរណ៍ផ្លូវគោក អំពើហិង្សាក្នុងគ្រួសារ និងសិទ្ធិជនមានពិការភាព ព្រមទាំងគោលនយោបាយជាតិស្តីពីការអភិវឌ្ឍជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច
និងគោលនយោបាយស្តីពីការចុះបញ្ជីដីសម្ងួហភាពរបស់សហគមន៍ជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច។

១០. ការវាយតម្លៃគម្លាតសន្និដ្ឋានថា ក្របខណ្ឌច្បាប់ និងបទប្បញ្ញត្តិរបស់ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា (GKC) មានភាពស្របគ្នាជាទូទៅជាមួយស្តង់ដារបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គមទាំងបីរបស់ AIIB។ គម្លាតសំខាន់ៗមាននៅក្នុងស្តង់ដារបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គមទី១ (ESS ១) ដែលរបបវាយតម្លៃហេតុប៉ះពាល់បរិស្ថានថ្នាក់ជាតិត្រូវបានរៀបចំឡើងសម្រាប់គម្រោងនីមួយៗដែលមានទំហំលើសកម្រិតកំណត់ ហើយមិនទាន់មានតម្រូវការជាក់លាក់មួយចំនួនដែលមានចែងក្នុង ESS ១។ គម្លាតមួយទៀតមាននៅក្នុងស្តង់ដារបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គមទី៣ (ESS ៣) ដែលការទទួលស្គាល់សិទ្ធិជនជាតិដើមភាគតិចក្នុងគោលនយោបាយ មិនទាន់ត្រូវបានគាំទ្រដោយនីតិវិធីប្រតិបត្តិលម្អិតនៅឡើយទេ។

គម្លាតទាំងនេះត្រូវបានដោះស្រាយតាមរយៈនីតិវិធីដែលមានចែងក្នុងក្របខណ្ឌផែនការគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម (ESMPF) នេះ និងតាមរយៈក្របខណ្ឌផែនការជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច (IPPF) របស់គម្រោង ដែលត្រូវបានរៀបចំឡើងដោយផ្អែកលើស្តង់ដារ ESS ៣។ ការវាយតម្លៃលម្អិតតាមធាតុនីមួយៗត្រូវបានបង្ហាញនៅក្នុងឧបសម្ព័ន្ធទី៣។

ជំពូកទី៤៖ ការរៀបចំការអនុវត្ត

១១. ក្របខណ្ឌនេះមានធាតុផ្សំចំនួនបួន រួមមាន៖ ការពិនិត្យជ្រើសរើស និងការកំណត់តម្រូវការវាយតម្លៃ ការកំណត់វិធានការកាត់បន្ថយផលប៉ះពាល់ និងឯកសារឧបករណ៍ពាក់ព័ន្ធការអនុវត្តតម្រូវការនៃក្របខណ្ឌផែនការគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម (ESMPF) និងការតាមដានត្រួតពិនិត្យ ការចុះត្រួតពិនិត្យ និងការរាយការណ៍។ អង្គភាពគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម (ESMU) ដែលស្ថិតនៅក្នុងអង្គភាពគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង (PMU) មានបុគ្គលិកបច្ចេកទេសចំនួនបីនាក់ ដោយមានការគាំទ្រពីទីប្រឹក្សាផ្នែកវិធានការការពារបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម ហើយទទួលខុសត្រូវសម្របសម្រួលដំណើរការទាំងមូល។ ទីប្រឹក្សាជំនួយបច្ចេកទេស និងត្រួតពិនិត្យ (DSC) ជំនួយបច្ចេកទេសរៀបចំឯកសារវិធានការការពារបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គមសម្រាប់អនុគម្រោងនីមួយៗ និងត្រួតពិនិត្យការសាងសង់។ ក្រុមការងារខេត្ត (PWG) នីមួយៗមានបុគ្គលិកម្នាក់ដែលទទួលខុសត្រូវលើការអនុលោមតាមតម្រូវការវិធានការការពារបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម។ ក្នុងករណីដែលត្រូវការរៀបចំផែនការតាំងទីលំនៅថ្មី PMU នឹងសម្របសម្រួលជាមួយអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ពីការតាំងទីលំនៅថ្មី (GDR) និងគណៈកម្មាធិការអន្តរក្រសួងដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ពីការតាំងទីលំនៅថ្មី។ កម្មវិធីពង្រឹងសមត្ថភាពដែលមានរចនាសម្ព័ន្ធច្បាស់លាស់ នឹងត្រូវអនុវត្តក្នុងឆ្នាំដំបូង ដោយរួមមានការផ្សព្វផ្សាយឧបករណ៍វិធានការការពារបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម សិក្ខាសាលាបណ្តុះបណ្តាលបុគ្គលិក NCDDS និង PWG អំពីការពិនិត្យជ្រើសរើសអនុគម្រោង ការងារ សុខភាព និងសុវត្ថិភាពការងារ (OHS) ការបញ្ជ្រាបយេនឌ័រ នីតិវិធីដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា និងជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច ព្រមទាំងសិក្ខាសាលាណែនាំសម្រាប់អ្នកម៉ៅការសាងសង់។ ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលនឹងធ្វើឡើងម្តងរាល់ប្រាំមួយខែម្តង ហើយនឹងមានវគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលរំឭកមុនដំណាក់កាលសាងសង់សំខាន់ៗ។

ជំពូកទី៥៖ ការអនុវត្តក្របខណ្ឌផែនការគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម

១២. ជំពូកនេះកំណត់អំពីនីតិវិធីសម្រាប់អនុគម្រោង និងជាផ្នែកដែលបានបញ្ចូលមតិយោបល់ពិនិត្យឡើងវិញរបស់ AIIB យ៉ាងពេញលេញបំផុត។ អនុគម្រោងនីមួយៗត្រូវឆ្លងកាត់ដំណាក់កាលជាបន្តបន្ទាប់ដូចខាងក្រោម៖

១. ការពិនិត្យជ្រើសរើសដោយផ្អែកលើបញ្ជីសកម្មភាពដែលត្រូវបានដកចេញពីការគាំទ្រផ្នែកបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គមរបស់ AIIB (ESEL) និងលក្ខណៈវិនិច្ឆ័យសម្រាប់ដកចេញពីគម្រោង។

២. ការពិនិត្យជ្រើសរើសតាមតម្រូវការរបស់កម្ពុជាពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការវាយតម្លៃហេតុប៉ះពាល់បរិស្ថាន (EIA) និងការផ្តល់លិខិតអនុញ្ញាត។

៣. ការពិនិត្យបឋមរហ័សផ្នែកបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម (RESA) ដោយពិនិត្យទីតាំង អ្នកទទួលផលប៉ះពាល់ ទំហំ និងកម្រិតសារៈសំខាន់នៃផលប៉ះពាល់។

៤. ការពិនិត្យជ្រើសរើសហានិភ័យអាកាសធាតុ។

៥. ការពិនិត្យជ្រើសរើសពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការទទួលបានដីធ្លី និងការតាំងទីលំនៅថ្មីដោយអចេតនា។

៦. ការពិនិត្យជ្រើសរើសពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច។

ដំណើរការពិនិត្យជ្រើសរើស និងការសម្រេចចិត្តត្រូវបានបង្ហាញនៅក្នុងរូបភាពទី២ ហើយលទ្ធផលចំនួនបួនត្រូវបានកំណត់ដូចខាងក្រោម៖

- មិនមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានហិរញ្ញប្បទាន៖ នៅពេលដែលអនុគម្រោងមិនបំពេញលក្ខណៈវិនិច្ឆ័យណាមួយសម្រាប់ការអនុវត្ត ឬត្រូវបានប៉ះពាល់ដោយលក្ខខណ្ឌដកចេញពីគម្រោង។
- ប្រភេទ B ជាមួយឯកសារតាមតម្រូវការជាតិ និងការអនុម័ត ព្រមទាំង ESMP ដែល AIIB តម្រូវ៖
  នៅពេលដែលអនុគម្រោងស្ថិតក្រោមតម្រូវការវាយតម្លៃហេតុប៉ះពាល់បរិស្ថានរបស់ជាតិ។

- ប្រភេទ B ជាមួយ ESMP ជាទម្រង់សង្ខេប៖ នៅពេលដែលមានហានិភ័យកម្រិតមធ្យម និងជាក់លាក់តាមទីតាំង ដែលតម្រូវឱ្យមានវិធានការកាត់បន្ថយផលប៉ះពាល់ ឬការតាមដានត្រួតពិនិត្យដែលរៀបចំឱ្យសមស្របតាមស្ថានភាព។
- ប្រភេទ C ជាមួយ ESCoP៖ នៅពេលដែលផលប៉ះពាល់មានកម្រិតតិចតួច កើតឡើងក្នុងរយៈពេលខ្លី អាចព្យាករណ៍បាន និងងាយស្រួលកាត់បន្ថយ ហើយមិនមានលក្ខខណ្ឌបង្កហានិភ័យពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងទីតាំងរសើប ឬផលប៉ះពាល់លើដីធ្លីឡើយ។

ទម្រង់ RESA ត្រូវកត់ត្រាមូលដ្ឋាននៃការសម្រេចចិត្ត ឈ្មោះអ្នករៀបចំ អ្នកពិនិត្យ កាលបរិច្ឆេទ និងការអនុម័ត។

១៣. តារាងបែងចែកការទទួលខុសត្រូវរួម (តារាងទី៨) កំណត់ជំហានចំនួន១០ ដោយបែងចែកអង្គភាពដឹកនាំ និងអង្គភាពគាំទ្រនីមួយៗ ព្រមទាំងលទ្ធផលដែលត្រូវសម្រេចឱ្យបានច្បាស់លាស់ រួមមាន៖

- ការពិនិត្យជ្រើសរើសដំបូងដោយអ្នកជំនាញវិធានការការពារបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គមរបស់ DSC ដោយមានការគាំទ្រពី PWG។
- ការផ្តល់អនុសាសន៍ស្តីពីការចាត់ថ្នាក់ដោយអ្នកជំនាញរបស់ DSC/PIC។
- ការពិនិត្យ និងអនុម័តដោយ PMU ព្រមទាំងការពិនិត្យរបស់ AIIB នៅពេលចាំបាច់។
- ការរៀបចំ ESMP ជាទម្រង់សង្ខេបដោយអ្នកជំនាញដែលមានគុណវុឌ្ឍិសមស្រប និងត្រូវបានតែងតាំងដោយគម្រោង ឬ DSC។
- ការបញ្ចូលតម្រូវការរបស់ ESMP និង ESCoP ទៅក្នុងឯកសារដេញថ្លៃ និងឯកសារកិច្ចសន្យា ដោយក្រុមលទ្ធកម្មរបស់ PMU។
- ការអនុវត្តដោយអ្នកម៉ៅការសាងសង់ និងអង្គភាពទទួលខុសត្រូវពាក់ព័ន្ធ។
- ការត្រួតពិនិត្យប្រចាំថ្ងៃដោយ DSC។
- ការតាមដានការអនុលោមតាមតម្រូវការ និងការប្រមូលផ្តុំរបាយការណ៍ដោយ PMU និង PIC។
- ការជូនដំណឹងអំពីឧប្បត្តិហេតុពីអ្នកម៉ៅការសាងសង់ តាមរយៈ DSC ទៅកាន់ PMU ដោយឧប្បត្តិហេតុធ្ងន់ធ្ងរត្រូវរាយការណ៍ទៅ AIIB ក្នុងរយៈពេល ៤៨ ម៉ោង។
- ការអនុម័តវិធានការកែតម្រូវ និងការតាមដានការអនុវត្តវិធានការទាំងនោះដោយ PMU និង PIC។

១៤. ជំពូកនេះក៏រាយបញ្ជីសកម្មភាពប្រភេទ A ដែលត្រូវបានដកចេញពីការផ្តល់ហិរញ្ញប្បទាន រួមមាន ការងារនៅក្នុងតំបន់ការពារ ឬទីជម្រកសំខាន់ៗរបស់ជីវចម្រុះ ផលប៉ះពាល់លើបេតិកភណ្ឌវប្បធម៌ ការផ្លាស់ទីលំនៅជាក់ស្តែងរបស់គ្រួសារ ឬផលប៉ះពាល់ធ្ងន់ធ្ងរលើប្រជាពលរដ្ឋលើសពី ២០០ នាក់ ការសាងសង់ទំនប់ថ្មី ឬការស្តារទំនប់ដែលមានស្រាប់ឡើងវិញ និងសកម្មភាពនៅក្នុងតំបន់មានជម្លោះ ឬលើផ្លូវទឹកអន្តរជាតិ។

ការពិនិត្យជ្រើសរើសហានិភ័យអាកាសធាតុ នឹងផ្តល់ពិន្ទុដល់អនុគម្រោងនីមួយៗដោយផ្អែករលើទីតាំង សម្ភារៈ និងការរចនាទំ ព្រមទាំងប្រសិទ្ធភាពនៃការអនុវត្ត។
ប្លង់ទាំងអស់ត្រូវបញ្ចូលលក្ខណៈពិសេសដែលធន់នឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ ដូចជា ការពង្រឹងទំនប់ដីដោយប្រើវិធីសាស្ត្រដីវិស្វកម្ម
និងការរចនាប្រព័ន្ធបង្ហូរទឹកឱ្យមានសមត្ថភាពទប់ទល់នឹងភ្លៀងធ្លាក់ខ្លាំងបំផុត។

មិនរំពឹងថានឹងមានការទទួលបានដីធ្លីនោះទេ ដោយសារផ្លូវ និងប្រឡាយត្រូវបានស្តារឡើងវិញនៅក្នុងព្រំដែនសិទ្ធិផ្លូវដែលមានស្រាប់។ ទោះជាយ៉ាងណា ផលប៉ះពាល់តិចតួចលើផ្លូវចូលផ្ទះ ដំបូលផ្ទះ ដើមឈើ និងដំណាំ នឹងត្រូវដោះស្រាយតាមក្របខណ្ឌគោលនយោបាយស្តីពីការទទួលបានដីធ្លី និងការតាំងទីលំនៅថ្មីដោយអចេតនា (RPF)។

ការបរិច្ចាគដីដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្តនឹងត្រូវទទួលយកតែក្នុងករណីដែលម្ចាស់ដីបានទទួលព័ត៌មានពេញលេញ ដីដែលបរិច្ចាគមានទំហំតិចតួច (តិចជាង ៥% នៃដីដែលប្រើប្រាស់សម្រាប់ផលិតកម្ម)
មិនមានការផ្លាស់ទីលំនៅ និងម្ចាស់ដីទទួលបានអត្ថប្រយោជន៍ដោយផ្ទាល់ប៉ុណ្ណោះ។ អនុគម្រោងដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការផ្លាស់ទីលំនៅជាក់ស្តែង ត្រូវបានដកចេញពីគម្រោង។
អ្នកម៉ៅការសាងសង់ត្រូវផ្តល់អាទិភាពដល់ការជួលកម្លាំងពលកម្មក្នុងមូលដ្ឋាន ដោយកំណត់គោលដៅឱ្យស្ត្រី និងជនងាយរងគ្រោះមានចំនួនយ៉ាងតិច ៣០%
ព្រមទាំងធានាប្រាក់ឈ្នួលស្មើគ្នាសម្រាប់ការងារដែលមានតម្លៃស្មើគ្នា។

១៥. ការតាមដានត្រួតពិនិត្យត្រូវអនុវត្តតាមរយៈតារាងតាមដានត្រួតពិនិត្យទូទៅ (ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធទី១១) ដែលគ្របដណ្តប់លើប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រង និងការអនុលោមតាមតម្រូវការ វិធានការការពារសង្គម ការងារ សុខភាព និងសុវត្ថិភាព និងការគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន ហើយត្រូវកែសម្រួលឱ្យសមស្របទៅតាមអនុគម្រោងនីមួយៗ។

អ្នកម៉ៅការសាងសង់ត្រូវធ្វើការតាមដានប្រចាំថ្ងៃ និងរាយការណ៍ប្រចាំខែ។ DSC ត្រូវផ្សៀងផ្គាត់លទ្ធផលតាមរយៈការចុះត្រួតពិនិត្យប្រចាំសប្តាហ៍។ PIC ត្រូវធ្វើការតាមដានត្រួតពិនិត្យតាមកាលកំណត់ និងប្រមូលផ្តុំលទ្ធផល។ PMU ត្រូវងាក់ជូន AIIB នូវរបាយការណ៍តាមដានត្រួតពិនិត្យវិធានការការពារបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គមប្រចាំរដូវ (SSMR)។ GDR ទទួលខុសត្រូវលើការតាមដាន និងរាយការណ៍អំពីការទទួលបានដ៏ធ្ងន់ធ្ងរ ប្រសិនបើមាន។

ជំពូកទី៦៖ ផលប៉ះពាល់បរិស្ថាន និងសង្គមដែលរំពឹងទុក

១៦. ជំពូកនេះវាយតម្លៃផលប៉ះពាល់សម្រាប់ប្រភេទអនុគម្រោងនីមួយៗ ដោយផ្អែកលើទិន្នន័យមូលដ្ឋានដែលប៉ែងចែកតាមខេត្ត។ មានលក្ខខណ្ឌរួមចំនួនបួនដែលជះឥទ្ធិពលដល់លក្ខណៈ និងកម្រិតហានិភ័យរបស់គម្រោង រួមមាន៖

- ការស្តារឡើងវិញក្រោយជម្លោះព្រំដែនកម្ពុជា—ថៃ ឆ្នាំ២០២៥៖ គ្រួសារដែលបានផ្លាស់ទីលំនៅមួយចំនួននៅតែស្នាក់នៅក្នុងអគារ ឬបរិក្ខារសហគមន៍មួយចំនួន។
- ការបំពុលដោយមីន និងគ្រាប់បែកចង្កោម៖ ខេត្តតាមព្រំដែនភាគខាងលិច និងភាគខាងជើងមានហានិភ័យពីមីន និងគ្រាប់បែកចង្កោម ដែលតម្រូវឱ្យមានការស្ទង់មតិ និងបោសសម្អាតដោយប្រតិបត្តិករដែលទទួលស្គាល់ដោយអាជ្ញាធរមីនកម្ពុជា (CMAA) មុនពេលមានការជីកកកាយដី។
- ការផ្តល់អាជ្ញាបណ្ណ និងការស្តារឡើងវិញនូវខ្ទីយកដី និងកន្លែងយកថ្ម៖ ត្រូវចាត់ទុកថាជាហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធពាក់ព័ន្ធរបស់គម្រោង។
- ស្ថានភាពទឹក និងទឹកជំនន់៖ តំបន់ភាគខាងជើងមានទឹកក្រោមដីជ្រៅ និងគុណភាពមិនល្អ ខណៈតំបន់វាលទំនាបលិចទឹកនៃបឹងទន្លេសាប និងទន្លេមេគង្គប្រឈមនឹងទឹកជំនន់ប្រចាំឆ្នាំ។

១៧. ផ្លូវជនបទ ផលប៉ះពាល់ក្នុងដំណាក់កាលសាងសង់រួមមាន ធូលី សំឡេងរំខាន និងរំញ័រ ការរំខានដល់ប្រព័ន្ធបង្ហូរទឹក និងការកកកុញកំណកដី ការហូរច្រោះដីនៅតំបន់ដែលមានដីល្បាយថ្មបាយក្រៀម និងដីខ្សាច់ ការបាត់បង់ដើមឈើតាមដងផ្លូវ ផលប៉ះពាល់ពីរណ្តៅខ្ចីយកដី កាកសំណល់ និងសារធាតុបុគ្គោះថ្នាក់ រួមទាំងលទ្ធភាពមានអាសបេស្តុសនៅក្នុងសំណង់ដែលត្រូវរុះរើ ការរំខានដល់សត្វព្រៃនៅជិតតំបន់ការពារ និងការរកឃើញវត្ថុបុរាណ ឬសំណល់បេតិកភណ្ឌដោយចៃដន្យនៅក្នុងតំបន់អង្គរ និងព្រះវិហារ។ សម្រាប់អនុគម្រោងភាគច្រើន ផលប៉ះពាល់ទាំងនេះមានកម្រិតតិចតួច កើតឡើងក្នុងតំបន់កំណត់ និងមានរយៈពេលខ្លី។ ហានិភ័យសង្គមមិនសូវកើតចេញពីការទទួលបានដីធ្លីទេ ប៉ុន្តែភាគច្រើនពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងរបៀបជ្រើសរើស និងអនុវត្តអនុគម្រោង រួមមាន ការក្តាបក្តាប់អត្ថប្រយោជន៍ដោយក្រុមឥស្សរជនក្នុងការជ្រើសរើសអនុគម្រោង ការមិនរាប់បញ្ចូលគ្រួសារក្រីក្រ (ID Poor) គ្រួសារដែលមានស្ត្រីជាមេគ្រួសារ គ្រួសារផ្លាស់ទីលំនៅ និងគ្រួសារដែលមិនទាន់បានចុះបញ្ជី ការហូរចូលនៃកម្លាំងពលកម្ម ហានិភ័យនៃការកេងប្រវ័ញ្ច និងរំលោភបំពានផ្លូវភេទ និងការបៀតបៀនផ្លូវភេទ (SEA/SH) អំពើហិង្សាផ្អែកលើយេនឌ័រ លក្ខខណ្ឌការងារក្រៅប្រព័ន្ធ សុវត្ថិភាពសហគមន៍នៅតាមផ្លូវតូចចង្អៀត ផលប៉ះពាល់លើសហគមន៍ជនជាតិភូមិនៅខេត្តព្រះវិហារ និងភាគខាងកើតខេត្តឧត្តរមានជ័យ ព្រមទាំងការបាត់បង់លទ្ធភាពចូលទៅកាន់អាជីវកម្មតាមដងផ្លូវជាបណ្តោះអាសន្ន។ ហានិភ័យនីមួយៗត្រូវបានភ្ជាប់ជាមួយវិធានការកាត់បន្ថយផលប៉ះពាល់សមស្រប។ ហានិភ័យដែលកើតឡើងក្នុងដំណាក់កាលជ្រើសរើសអនុគម្រោង ត្រូវដោះស្រាយតាមនីតិវិធីជ្រើសរើសអនុគម្រោង ជាជាងដោះស្រាយតាមរយៈ ESMP។

១៨. ប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រ ការងារត្រូវបានកំណត់ត្រឹមប្រឡាយលំដាប់ទី៣ និងប្រឡាយកម្រិតកសិដ្ឋាន រចនាសម្ព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងទឹក ផ្លូវបង្ហូរទឹកហូរលើផ្ទៃតាមជ្រោះ និងទំនប់បង្ហាក់លំហូរទឹកទាប ស្រះសហគមន៍ ការបូមយកកំណកដីចេញពីព្រែកនៅខេត្តកណ្តាល និងបណ្តាញបំពង់ទឹកខ្នាតតូច។ គម្រោង RISING មិនផ្តល់ហិរញ្ញប្បទានសម្រាប់ការសាងសង់ទំនប់ថ្មី ឬការងារលើទំនប់ដែលមានស្រាប់នោះទេ។

ផលប៉ះពាល់ក្នុងដំណាក់កាលសាងសង់មានលក្ខណៈស្រេចរៀងនឹងផលប៉ះពាល់ពីការសាងសង់ផ្លូវបន្តកើត ឡើងក្នុងបរិស្ថានដែលមានសំណើមខ្ពស់ និងមានទំនាក់ទំនងអកុម្មុស្ទីកាន់តែជិតស្និទ្ធ។ ផលប៉ះពាល់ទាំងនេះរួមមាន ការចោលដីសំណល់ពីការជីកកកាយ ការកើនឡើងភាពល្អក់នៃទឹក ការរំខានដល់ការផ្គត់ផ្គង់ទឹកសម្រាប់អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ដែលមានស្រាប់ ការបាត់បង់រុក្ខជាតិតាមច្រាំងប្រឡាយ និងផលប៉ះពាល់ដល់ផ្លូវធ្វើចំណាកស្រុករបស់ត្រី។ ហានិភ័យក្នុងដំណាក់កាលប្រតិបត្តិការមានសារៈសំខាន់ជាងហានិភ័យដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងផ្លូវជនបទ រួមមាន ការផ្លាស់ប្តូរគុណភាពទឹកដែលប៉ះពាល់ដល់អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ទឹកនៅផ្នែកខាងក្រោម និងតំបន់ដីសើម ការជន់លិចដីដោយទឹក និងការកើនឡើងជាតិប្រៃ ការប្រើប្រាស់សារធាតុគីមីកសិកម្មកាន់តែច្រើននៅផ្នែកខាងលើនៃតំបន់ដាំស្រូវសរីរាង្គ និងតំបន់ដីសើមការពារ ព្រមទាំងការកើនឡើងនៃសត្វល្អិតចម្លងជំងឺនៅក្នុងទឹកដែលនៅនឹងកន្លែង។

ហានិភ័យសង្គមសំខាន់ៗរួមមាន ការក្តាបក្តាប់អត្ថប្រយោជន៍ដោយក្រុមឥស្សរជនក្នុងការរៀបចំប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រ ភាពអយុត្តិធម៌ក្នុងការបែងចែកទឹករវាងអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់នៅផ្នែកក្បាលប្រឡាយ និងចុងប្រឡាយ ជម្លោះពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងទឹក ការមិនរាប់បញ្ចូលប្រជាពលរដ្ឋពីស្ថាប័នអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ទឹក និងហានិភ័យការងារ ព្រមទាំង SEA/SH ដែលកើតមានជាទូទៅក្នុងការដ្ឋានសំណង់ទាំងអស់។

អនុគម្រោងនីមួយៗត្រូវមានកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងស្តីពីការបែងចែកទឹក និងវិធានប្រតិបត្តិការ ដែលបានព្រមព្រៀងជាមួយក្រុមអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ទឹកទាំងអស់ និងមន្ទីរធនធានទឹក និងឧតុនិយមខេត្ត មុនពេលចាប់ផ្តើមការសាងសង់។

១៩. បរិក្ខារឃុំសង្កាត់ ការជួសជុលស្តារឡើងវិញនូវមត្តេយ្យសិក្សា និងអគារវប្បធម៌ឃុំសង្កាត់នៅលើទីតាំងឃុំសង្កាត់ដែលមានស្រាប់ មានផលប៉ះពាល់បរិស្ថានតិចតួច។ ត្រូវយកចិត្តទុកដាក់ជាពិសេសលើដំបូលស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍អាសបេស្តុសនៅក្នុងអគារចាស់ៗ ការជ្រើសរើសទីតាំងដែលធន់នឹងទឹកជំនន់ និងការបោសសម្អាតយុទ្ធភណ្ឌមិនទាន់ផ្ទុះ (UXO)។

ហានិភ័យសង្គមចំនួនពីរត្រូវបានចាត់ថ្នាក់ថាមានកម្រិតមធ្យម និងត្រូវកំណត់ជាលក្ខខណ្ឌសម្រាប់ការអនុម័តអនុគម្រោង៖

- ការងារនៅមត្តេយ្យសិក្សដែលនៅបន្តដំណើរការ៖ ត្រូវរៀបចំកាលវិភាគការងារក្នុងអំឡុងពេលវិស្សមកាលសាលា ឬរៀបចំការផ្លាស់ទីបណ្តោះអាសន្ន ព្រមទាំងបំបែកតំបន់សាងសង់ចេញពីតំបន់ប្រើប្រាស់ឱ្យបានពេញលេញ។
- បរិក្ខារដែលកំពុងត្រូវបានប្រើប្រាស់ដោយគ្រួសារផ្លាស់ទីលំនៅ៖ មិនត្រូវចាប់ផ្តើមការងារណាមួយឡើយ រហូតដល់ការរៀបចំកន្លែងស្នាក់នៅជំនួសត្រូវបានព្រមព្រៀង និងអនុវត្តរួចរាល់ស្របតាម RPF។

ជំពូកនេះក៏ដោះស្រាយបញ្ហាសិទ្ធិកាន់កាប់ទីតាំង ការជ្រើសរើសទីតាំងដោយសមធម៌ លទ្ធភាពប្រើប្រាស់បរិក្ខារសម្រាប់ជនមានពិការភាព និងវិធានការការពារកុមារដែលត្រូវបញ្ចូលក្នុងក្រមប្រតិបត្តិរបស់កម្មករ។ ជំពូកនេះបញ្ចប់ដោយការកំណត់វិធានការសុខភាព និងសុវត្ថិភាពសម្រាប់កម្មករ និងសហគមន៍ ដែលត្រូវបញ្ចូលក្នុង ESMP និងកិច្ចសន្យាគ្រប់ប្រភេទ។

ជំពូកទី៧៖ យន្តការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា និងយន្តការសម្រាប់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយគម្រោង

២០. គម្រោងនេះអនុវត្តយន្តការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាចំនួនបីដាច់ដោយឡែកពីគ្នា ដើម្បីធានាថាបណ្តឹងនីមួយៗត្រូវបានដោះស្រាយដោយស្តាប់ដែលមានសមត្ថកិច្ចសមស្រប។

យន្តការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ារបស់គម្រោង (GRM) គ្របដណ្តប់លើកង្វល់ទាំងអស់ពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម លើកលែងតែបញ្ហាដីធ្លី និងការងារ។ បញ្ហាទាំងនេះរួមមាន ការជ្រើសរើសអនុគម្រោង ការប្រព្រឹត្តរបស់អ្នកម៉ៅការសាងសង់ និងករណី SEA/SH។ យន្តការនេះមានបីកម្រិត៖

- កម្រិតឃុំសង្កាត់៖ រយៈពេលដោះស្រាយ ១៥ ថ្ងៃ។
- កម្រិតស្រុក/ក្រុង/ខណ្ឌ៖ រយៈពេលដោះស្រាយ ១៥ ថ្ងៃ។
- កម្រិត NCDDS/PMU៖ រយៈពេលដោះស្រាយ ៣០ ថ្ងៃ។

គណៈកម្មាធិការឃុំសង្កាត់ដើម្បីស្ត្រី និងកុមារ នឹងដើរតួជាច្រកទទួលបណ្តឹងដោយរក្សាការសម្ងាត់ សម្រាប់បណ្តឹងពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងយេនឌ័រ។ កម្រិតទី៤ ដែលស្ថិតនៅក្រៅគម្រោង ក៏ត្រូវបានផ្តល់ជូនតាមរយៈការប្តឹងឧទ្ធរណ៍តាមរដ្ឋបាល ក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន ឬតុលាការ។

យន្តការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការទទួលបានដីធ្លី និងការតាំងទីលំនៅថ្មី ត្រូវអនុវត្តតាម RPF និងច្បាប់ស្តីពីអស្សាមិករណ៍ ដោយឆ្លងកាត់ភូមិ/ឃុំសង្កាត់ ស្រុក/ក្រុង/ខណ្ឌ អនុគណៈកម្មាធិការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ពីការតាំងទីលំនៅថ្មីថ្នាក់ខេត្ត និងតុលាការ។

យន្តការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ារបស់កម្មករ ត្រូវបង្កើតឡើងដោយអ្នកម៉ៅការសាងសង់នីមួយៗ មុនពេលចល័តកម្លាំងពលកម្ម និងឧបករណ៍ចូលការដ្ឋាន។ ដំណើរការដោះស្រាយចាប់ផ្តើមពីអ្នកគ្រប់គ្រងការដ្ឋាន ទៅកាន់ថ្នាក់គ្រប់គ្រងរបស់អ្នកម៉ៅការ ដោយមាន DSC ចូលរួម ហើយបន្តទៅកាន់ PMU ដោយមានមន្ទីរការងារ និងបណ្តុះបណ្តាលវិជ្ជាជីវៈខេត្តចូលរួម។ កម្មកររក៏អាចប្រើប្រាស់យន្តការដោះស្រាយតាមច្បាប់តាមរយៈអធិការការងារ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ/សង្កាត់ និងតុលាការការងារ។

២១. យន្តការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាទាំងអស់មិនគិតថ្លៃ មានភាពងាយស្រួលក្នុងការប្រើប្រាស់ជាភាសាខ្មែរ និងភាសាជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច អនុញ្ញាតឱ្យដាក់បណ្តឹងដោយអនាមិក ឬតាមរយៈអ្នកតំណាង និងមានវិធានការការពារអ្នកដាក់បណ្តឹងពីការសងសឹក។

ករណី SEA/SH អំពីហិង្សាផ្អែកលើយេនឌ័រ និងបណ្តឹងណាមួយដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងអនីតិជន ត្រូវដោះស្រាយដោយរក្សាការសម្ងាត់ និងក្រៅដំណាក់កាលដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងធម្មតា។ ករណីទាំងនេះត្រូវបញ្ជូនទៅអ្នកផ្តល់សេវាជំនួយ ដោយមានការយល់ព្រមពីអ្នករងគ្រោះ ហើយត្រូវរាយការណ៍ទៅ AIIB ជាឧបត្តិហេតុធ្ងន់ធ្ងរក្នុងរយៈពេល ៤៨ ម៉ោង។

បញ្ជីកត់ត្រាបណ្តឹងនៅគ្រប់កម្រិត ត្រូវបានប្រមូលផ្តុំ និងបូកសរុបជារៀងរាល់ខែដោយ PMU ហើយរាយការណ៍នៅក្នុង SSMR។ យន្តការសម្រាប់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយគម្រោងរបស់ AIIB នៅតែអាចប្រើប្រាស់បាននៅគ្រប់ដំណាក់កាល បន្ទាប់ពីមានការខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែងដោយសុចរិតក្នុងការប្រើប្រាស់យន្តការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាពាក់ព័ន្ធរបស់គម្រោង។

ជំពូកនេះបញ្ចប់ដោយការប្តេជ្ញាចិត្តស្តីពីការបង្ហាញព័ត៌មានជាសាធារណៈ ដូចខាងក្រោម៖

- ឯកសារក្របខណ្ឌត្រូវបង្ហោះនៅលើគេហទំព័ររបស់ AIIB និង NCDDS ព្រមទាំងមានសេចក្តីសង្ខេបជាភាសាខ្មែរនៅថ្នាក់ខេត្ត។

- ឯកសារវិធានការការពារបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គមសម្រាប់អនុគម្រោងនីមួយៗ ត្រូវមានជាភាសាអង់គ្លេស និងភាសាខ្មែរ ហើយដាក់បង្ហាញនៅការិយាល័យឃុំសង្កាត់ និងស្រុក/ក្រុង/ខណ្ឌ មុនពេលប្រគល់កិច្ចសន្យា។
- SSMR និងផែនការសកម្មភាពកែតម្រូវ ត្រូវបង្ហោះនៅលើគេហទំព័រ។
- សេចក្តីសង្ខេបបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាប្រចាំត្រីមាស ត្រូវដាក់បង្ហាញនៅការិយាល័យឃុំសង្កាត់។
- PMU ត្រូវរក្សាបញ្ជីកត់ត្រាការបង្ហាញព័ត៌មានជាសាធារណៈ ហើយ DSC ត្រូវផ្សៀងផ្ទាត់បញ្ជីនេះមុនពេលអ្នកម៉ៅការសាងសង់ចល័តកម្លាំងពលកម្ម និងឧបករណ៍ចូលការដ្ឋាន។

ជំពូកទី៨៖ ផែនការចូលរួមរបស់ភាគីពាក់ព័ន្ធ

២២. ជំពូកនេះសង្ខេបអំពីក្រុមភាគីពាក់ព័ន្ធ និងគោលបំណងនៃការទំនាក់ទំនង និងការចូលរួម ដែលបានរៀបរាប់លម្អិតនៅក្នុងផែនការចូលរួមរបស់ភាគីពាក់ព័ន្ធ (SEP) ដាច់ដោយឡែក។

ភាគីពាក់ព័ន្ធរួមមាន គ្រួសារអ្នកទទួលផល អាជីវកម្មខ្នាតតូច និងអ្នកផ្តល់សេវា អាជ្ញាធរឃុំសង្កាត់ ស្រុក/ក្រុង/ខណ្ឌ និងខេត្ត គ្រួសារក្រីក្រ (ID Poor) ពលករចំណាកស្រុកដែលបានត្រឡប់មកវិញ ក្រុមជនជាតិដើមភាគតិច គ្រួសារដែលមានស្ត្រីជាមេគ្រួសារ គ្រួសារដែលមានមនុស្សចាស់ជាមេគ្រួសារ ព្រមទាំងទីប្រឹក្សា និងអ្នកម៉ៅការដែលចូលរួមក្នុងគម្រោង។

ការទំនាក់ទំនងត្រូវមានភាពសមស្របតាមវប្បធម៌ គិតគូរពីភាពខុសគ្នាផ្នែកយេនឌ័រ និងធ្វើឡើងទាន់ពេលវេលា។ វិធានការរួមមាន ការកំណត់មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសម្របសម្រួលជាក់លាក់ ការរៀបចំកិច្ចប្រជុំផ្តាល់ជាប្រចាំនៅថ្នាក់ឃុំសង្កាត់ និងភូមិ ការជូនដំណឹងជាមុនតាមបណ្តាញទំនាក់ទំនងច្រើនមធ្យោបាយ និងការរៀបចំសិក្ខាសាលារៀបចំផែនការប្រចាំឆ្នាំនៅថ្នាក់ខេត្ត និងថ្នាក់ជាតិ។

ការចូលរួមរបស់ភាគីពាក់ព័ន្ធរួមមាន ការព្រមព្រៀងលើលក្ខណៈវិនិច្ឆ័យសម្រាប់ការជ្រើសរើសអនុគម្រោង
ការលើកកម្ពស់ការយល់ដឹងអំពីលក្ខណៈពិសេសនៃហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធដែលធន់នឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ និងការធានាថាគ្រួសារងាយរងគ្រោះត្រូវបានតំណាងក្នុងកម្មវិធីបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និងទទួលបានឱកាសការងារជាកម្មករក្នុងដំណាក់កាលសាងសង់។

សេចក្តីសន្និដ្ឋាន

២៣. តាមរយៈនីតិវិធីពិនិត្យជ្រើសរើស ការចំណាត់ថ្នាក់ និងការជ្រើសរើសឯកសារឧបករណ៍វិធានការការពារបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម តារាងបែងចែកការទទួលខុសត្រូវរួម ESCoP និង ESMP ទូទៅ ប្រព័ន្ធដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាបឋមដាច់ដោយឡែក ព្រមទាំងការប្តេជ្ញាចិត្តស្តីពីការតាមដានត្រួតពិនិត្យ និងការបង្ហាញព័ត៌មានជាសាធារណៈ ដែលបានពិពណ៌នាខាងលើ ក្របខណ្ឌផែនការគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម (ESMPF) ផ្តល់ជូន NCDDS ក្រុមការងារខេត្ត (PWGs) ទីប្រឹក្សា និងអ្នកម៉ៅការសាងសង់ នូវប្រព័ន្ធពេញលេញដែលអាចតាមដាន ផ្សៀងផ្ទាត់ និងធ្វើសវនកម្មបានសម្រាប់ការគ្រប់គ្រងលទ្ធផលការអនុវត្តផ្នែកបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គមរបស់អនុគម្រោង RISING នីមួយៗ។ ក្របខណ្ឌនេះជាឯកសារដែលអាចធ្វើបច្ចុប្បន្នភាពជាបន្តបន្ទាប់។ NCDDS នឹងធ្វើបច្ចុប្បន្នភាពក្របខណ្ឌនេះ ដោយមានការយល់ព្រមពី AIIB នៅពេលដែលអនុគម្រោងត្រូវបានកំណត់អត្តសញ្ញាណ និងនៅពេលដែលមានបទពិសោធន៍កាន់តែច្រើនពីការអនុវត្តគម្រោង។

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I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Project Objectives and expected beneficiaries

1. The Rural Infrastructure and Sustainable Investment for Growth (RISING) Project is aligned with the impact of expanding and strengthening the resilience of Cambodia's rural economy, with an outcome of improved resilience of rural communities in the target provinces, alongside enhanced women's empowerment. The project responds to persistent structural constraints affecting rural communities, that include inadequate rural infrastructure, and limited access to markets and information. These challenges disproportionately affect poorer households and women—who represent more than 40% of the agricultural workforce—and are increasingly compounded by climate hazards such as droughts, heatwaves, and floods.

2. The RISING Project, financed by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia (GKC) and implemented through the National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development Secretariat (NCDDS), will respond to these challenges through an integrated package of investments in rural infrastructure, livelihoods support, and institutional strengthening. The Project Development Objective is: Rural Livelihoods and Resilience of Communities are improved through sustainable Local economic growth and resilient infrastructure. The project will operate across seven target provinces in northern and central Cambodia, with priority given to communes that are climate vulnerable, poor, and not currently receiving support from other similar projects.

3. The Executing Agency (EA) for RISING is the NCDDS, with a project management unit (PMU) established within the NCDDS office in Phnom Penh. The Implementing Agencies (IAs) at sub-national level are the offices of the provincial governors of the seven target provinces who are tasked with responsibility for the implementation of field activities through provincial working groups (PWGs) that are established within the provincial administrative apparatus. The target Project provinces are Pailin, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey, Siem Reap (SRP), Preah Vihear, Kandal provinces. The Project implementation period is over a five-year period.

4. **The expected beneficiaries:** The Project will benefit about 1,000,000 rural population residing within the targeted 117 communes maximizing benefits to the vulnerable groups (women, children and jobless returning migrants), including the returned migrants from Thailand who are looking for short-term employment benefits under the project. Civil 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 target 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 and digitization 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

B. Project Components and Planned Investments

5. The project outcome is defined as Rural economies and local governance systems strengthened through climate resilient infrastructure, inclusive livelihood opportunities, and digitized commune planning and service delivery. The project will be focused on emphasizing tangible change at the community and institutional levels with increased access, productivity and participation that will lead directly to the broader goal. There will be four outputs:

- **Output 1: Rural infrastructure and facilities upgraded and expanded**. With more functions being transferred to sub national administrations, this component will encompass construction, upgrading and climate proofing of rural roads, irrigation systems, and community facilities (e.g., school/office administration, commune structures, solar power, etc.,), with the integration of green and climate-resilient design standards (flood resistant structures, renewable energy use). This will provide improved access to public and social services, markets, and productive assets for rural households, with community-based operation and maintenance mechanisms strengthened for sustainability. The subprojects will all be small in scope and focused on rehabilitation of existing rural roads within the target communes as well as rehabilitation of irrigation canal systems at tertiary and farm level all of which will have limited E & S impacts.
- **Output 2: Commune and District capacities strengthened through institutional digitization and government enhancement.** Capacity building of commune councils, district administrations, and commune staff in participatory planning, implementation & M&E, development of digital tools and management information systems for data-driven planning, decision making and reporting; institutionalization of inclusive, transparent, and gender-responsive governance mechanisms; and strengthened inter-commune coordination for integrated rural development and climate change adaptation (CCA) planning.
- **Output 3: Project management, coordination and knowledge systems strengthened.** Establishment of PMUs and PWG s with clear mandates, implementation of robust financial management, procurement and safeguard systems, operationalization of a results-based monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEAL) framework, and knowledge management. Communication and scaling up good practices across provinces.

C. Geographical coverage

6. The project is implemented in seven provinces. Five provinces (Palin (PLN), Battambang (BAT), Banteay Meanchey (BMC), Oddar Meanchey (ODM) and Preah Vihear (PVH) that all have a border with Thailand, whilst Siem Reap (SRP) is linked to three of these provinces The other province, Kandal (KDL), is linked to the national capital Phnom Penh. The three provinces of SRP, BAT and BMC are a part of the Tonle Sap floodplain covering a vast rice farming area.

7. Palin (PLN) Samlout Multiple Use Area extends into Pailin and Battambang. Recent biodiversity surveys in the Samlout landscape recorded diverse mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and other taxa, including threatened species such as Asian Elephant, Sunda Pangolin and Dhole. Battambang (BAT) use area is shared with Pailin. The province also borders important forest and protected-area landscapes associated with the Cardamom region. The Samlout landscape has documented significant biodiversity values. Banteay Meanchey (BMC) Protected Landscape and Ang Trapaeng Thmor Protected Landscape are important conservation areas. The Preah Net Preah/Kra Lanh/Pourk KBA extends across southeastern Banteay Meanchey and western Siem Reap. It contains seasonally inundated grassland, scrub and wetland habitats and is important for Bengal Florican and waterbirds. Oddar Meanchey (ODM) Important protected areas include Kulen-Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary, Sang Rukkhavon Wildlife Sanctuary, Banteay Chhmar Protected Landscape, Preah Vihear–Phnom Dangrek Protected Landscape, and Ang Trapaeng Thmor Protected Landscape. Preah Vihear (PVH) has a border with Thailand; The province contains extensive forest and protected landscapes, including Preah Vihear Protected Landscape, Preah Roka, Chhaeb, and areas associated with Kulen-Promtep. The O Skach KBA is associated with the upper Stung Sen catchment and contains evergreen/semi-evergreen forest and freshwater wetlands. It supports species including Green Peafowl, Siamese Fireback, Great Hornbill and White-winged Duck. Siem Reap (SRP) Phnom Kulen National Park and the Kulen-Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary landscape are important protected areas. The Preah Net Preah/Kra Lanh/Pourk KBA also extends into western Siem Reap and contains seasonally inundated grassland and wetland habitats important for threatened birds, The three provinces of SRP, BAT and BMC are a part of the Tonle Sap floodplain covering a vast rice farming area. Kandal (KDL)

Kandal is predominantly a lowland agricultural and riverine landscape. Sensitive biodiversity features include Mekong and Bassac riverine habitats, wetlands, floodplain areas and seasonally inundated agricultural landscapes. The Boeung Veal Samnap KBA, a wetland site east of Phnom Penh, demonstrates the importance of wetland habitats in the central lowlands., is linked to the national capital Phnom Penh.

8. None of the subprojects will be located within any disputed areas along the border with Thailand and in addition they do not have any impact on international waterways.

Figure 1: Location of target provinces



- **Pailin** province has a total area of 1,062 square kilometers, of which 75,946 hectares are agricultural land, 14,454 hectares are mountainous and protected areas, and 15,800 hectares are residential land. Pailin Province is divided into Pailin City and Sala Krao District, with four Sangkats and four communes, 90 villages, and a total population of 79,445 people, 38,776 males and 40,669 females, with an average density of 66 people per square kilometer. Most of the people are engaged in farming, rice farming, labor, trading, finding gems, and processing handicrafts, etc.
- **Battambang** is known as the "rice bowl of Cambodia," and is rich in history, culture, and natural beauty, making it a significant region in the northwest of the country. It situated in north- western Cambodia and borders with Thailand. It is the fifth most populous province in Cambodia, and it is 291 kilometers from Phnom Penh along National Road #5. Number of households 223,444, number of men 557,285, number of women 574,732 and Total population 1,132,017. The main agriculture products aside from lowland rice, include corn, soyabean, mung bean, cassava, peanuts, sweet potatoes and sesame. The majority (besides 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.
- **Banteay Meanchey** province is located 359 km northwest of Phnom Penh. It borders Siem Reap Province to the east, Thailand to the west, Uttaradit Province and Thailand to the north, and Battambang Province to the south. The border with Thailand is 153 km long and includes Malai District, Poipet City, Ochrov District, Svay Chek District, and Thma Puok District. Geography and Administration The province has a total area of 6,679 square kilometers. The provincial administration is divided into two cities, namely Serey Sophon and Poipet, and seven districts,

namely Mongkol Borey, Preah Net Preah, Phnom Sok, O Chrov, Svay Chek, Thma Puok, and Malai. The nine cities and districts are divided into 10 communes and 55 communes. According to the Ministry of Interior, there are 666 villages with a total of 196,634 families and a total of 898,484 people, including 447,909 women. The number of people aged 18 and over is 530,309, including 265,595 women. Migrants returning to their hometowns are 48,149, including 25,775 women. The main occupation of the people is 85% farmers, 10% traders, businessmen, and 5% engage in other occupations.

- **Oddar Meanchey** province has a total area of 6,840.91 km^2, with one city and four districts, five sangkats, 19 communes and 304 villages. Total population is 267,703. The province has three international border gates: O Smach International Border Gate in Samrong City, Choam International Border Gate in Anlong Veng District and Chubkakir International Border Gate in Banteay Ampil District. In addition, Oddar Meanchey Province is also rich in many types of natural resources such as gold, diamonds, lead, coal and many other minerals.
- **Preah Vihear** province has a total area of 13,821.7 square meters, which is 298 km from Phnom Penh, through National Road No. 6 and Road No. 62. It borders Thailand to the north for 129 km and Laos for 140 km, characterized by a range of forests and rivers, Stung Treng province to the south, and Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey provinces to the west. The province is divided into 7 districts, 1 city, 2 communes and 232 villages. Preah Vihear province has a total population of 249,973 people, number of men 124,167, number of women 125,806 people, with a population density of approximately 17 people per square kilometer.
- **Siem Reap** province has a total area of approximately 10,299.43 square kilometers, divided into two cities, 15 communes and 11 districts, 85 communes and 910 villages, with a total population of 1,099,825 people, 538,632 people and number of women 561,192 people. Approximately 81.52% of households are farmers, living in agriculture, which is the main sector in supporting the livelihood of the people, and approximately 7.96% of households are engaged in tourism services.
- **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 Takéo 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. Kandal Province has shown great potential in agriculture, industry, and tourism, which are the main sectors in the province's economic development. As for the infrastructure system in Kandal Province, the province has many important national roads connecting it to other provinces. Kandal Province also has major bridges over rivers and has one international airport. Agriculture and fishing are the two main industries of the province. The provincial capital is Ta Khmao, 11 km south of Phnom Penh. Kandal is one of the richest provinces in the country. Kandal province has 11 districts, one city, 147 communes, 1,087 villages and 147 Sangkats, with a population of 1,352,198 people No. of men 651,607, No. of women 700,591 and the province has a land area of 3,568 square kilometers. The province has a land area of 3,568 square hectares. Most of the people of Kandal province are engaged in agriculture, growing crops. In addition, during the rice season, they have another job, which is palm oil and rice processing, as well as growing other crops to support their families.

Table 1: Provincial land areas and demographics

Province	Total land area (km^2)	No. of households	Total			% of total land area
			Total	Male	Female	
Banteay Meanchey	6,679	196,634	898,484	450,575	447,909	3.69%
Battambang	1,702	223,444	1,132,017	557,285	574,732	6.50%
Kandal	3,568	281,751	1,352,198	651,607	700,591	1.75%
Preah Vihear	13,821	55,908	249,973	124,167	125,806	7.6%

Province	Total land area (km^2)	No. of households	Total			% of total land area
			Total	Male	Female	
Siem Reap	10,299	229,179	1,099,825	538,632	561,192	5.69%
Oddar Meanchey	6,158	55,165	267,703	132,376	135,327	3.40%
Pailin	803	18,458	79,445	38,776	40,669	0.44%

Source: Ministry of Planning (Commune Database 2024)

D. Project Organizational Structure

9. The **Project Steering Committee** (PSC) provides high-level strategic guidance, policy direction, and oversight for the project, ensuring alignment with national priorities and facilitating coordination among relevant ministries. The NCDDS, as the EA, is responsible for overall project coordination and management, including planning, implementation oversight, and liaison with development partners. It ensures that project activities are effectively carried out in compliance with agreed frameworks, including the ESMPF, and reports progress to the PSC for review and guidance.

10. The **NCDD Secretariat** is the Executing agency (EA) and provides overall leadership, coordination, and oversight of the project, ensuring alignment with national policies and compliance with agreed frameworks such as the ESMPF. It is responsible for approving plans, budgets, and key reports, as well as liaising with development partners. The Project Management Unit (PMU), operating under the NCDDS, is responsible for day-to-day project implementation, including coordination of activities, supervision of technical teams and consultants, monitoring of environmental and social safeguards, and preparation of progress reports. The PMU ensures that project activities are executed efficiently, in compliance with technical, environmental, and social requirements, and reports regularly to the NCDDS

11. The **Project Management Unit** (PMU) is responsible for coordinating and managing all project activities and serves as the primary focal point for communication with AIIB and other development partners. It ensures timely submission of project plans, progress reports, and safeguard documents in compliance with donor requirements. The PMU also facilitates missions, reviews, and audits by development partners, addresses feedback, and ensures that project implementation aligns with agreed financing agreements, environmental and social frameworks (including ESMPF), and reporting standards.

12. The **Provincial Working Groups** (PWGs) and the Design and Supervision Consultants (DSC) team operate in coordination with the PMU and are responsible for supporting rural infrastructure subproject implementation at technical and field levels. The PWGs manage subproject activities at the provincial level, coordinate with local authorities, and supervise contractors. The DSC team provides technical design, construction supervision, and quality assurance. All three entities regularly report progress, challenges, and compliance status to the PMU, which consolidates information for overall project management and reporting.

13. The **Design and Supervision Consultant** (DSC) team are responsible for providing technical support to the project, including the preparation of detailed engineering designs and ensuring that environmental and social considerations are fully integrated into project planning and implementation. The DSC team supervises construction activities to ensure compliance with technical specifications, environmental management plans (ESMPs), safety standards, as well as other E&S requirements. In addition, the DSC team provides ongoing technical advice to the PMU and PWGs, and monitors contractor performance to ensure quality, efficiency, and adherence to safeguard requirements.

14. The **Project Implementation Consultants** (PIC) environmental and social safeguards specialists support the PMU safeguards focal point in ensuring that all project activities comply with environmental and social safeguard requirements, including the ESMPF. They monitor project impacts during construction and oversee the implementation of mitigation measures and Environmental Management Plans (ESMPs). They also manage the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), supports stakeholder engagement processes, and prepare safeguard monitoring reports. They work closely with the PWGs and contractors to ensure that environmental protection, social inclusion, and risk management are effectively integrated throughout the subproject construction period.

15. **Contractors** are responsible for executing civil works in accordance with approved designs, technical specifications, and environmental and social safeguard requirements. They implement ESMPs, ensure occupational health and safety (OHS) standards, and manage day-to-day site activities. Contractors report regularly to the PWGs and DSC site supervisors, and monitor compliance, and provide technical guidance. The PWGs and DSC ensure that contractors adhere to quality standards, timelines, and safeguard obligations throughout project implementation.

16. The **Provincial Working Groups** maintain a close coordination relationship to support effective project implementation at the sub-national level. They facilitate community engagement, support stakeholder consultations, assist in resolving local issues, and contribute to the implementation of grievance redress mechanisms. The PWGs also coordinate project activities at the provincial level, supervise contractors, and ensure alignment with project plans and safeguard requirements. Both parties collaborate to monitor local impacts, ensure smooth implementation, and address challenges in a timely and coordinated manner.

17. **Commune** authorities maintain a collaborative relationship to support inclusive and effective project implementation. They support and participate in consultations, provide local knowledge, and raise concerns or feedback regarding project impacts through established channels, including the grievance redress mechanism. They facilitate communication between the project and communities, support stakeholder engagement, and assist in addressing community concerns and work together to ensure transparency, responsiveness, and that project activities reflect local needs and priorities.

18. **Communities and Project Affected People** (APs) have direct contact with local authorities and participate in consultations, providing local knowledge, and contributing to decision-making processes that affect their livelihoods and environment. They are responsible for communicating concerns, feedback, and grievances through established mechanisms, including the structured Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). Communities and APs also support the implementation of project activities at the local level and help ensure that mitigation measures are effective. Their engagement is essential to promote transparency, accountability, and the sustainability of project outcomes. The complaints from communities and APs, as well as site workers during construction, are addressed through the GR) established for each subproject. The process begins with the submission of a complaint through accessible channels such as local authorities, commune offices, project staff, or designated grievance focal points. Complaints are recorded, acknowledged, and reviewed at the local level, typically by Commune or District authorities in coordination with the PWGs. If the issue cannot be resolved at the local level, it is escalated to higher levels, including the PMU and relevant authorities, for further investigation and resolution. Throughout this process, the complainant is kept informed of the status and outcome. The GRM ensures that complaints are handled in a timely, transparent, and fair manner without retaliation. Records of grievances and resolutions are maintained for monitoring and reporting purposes, and feedback is used to improve project implementation and safeguard compliance.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLANNING FRAMEWORK

A. Scope of ESMPF

19. The NCDDS 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 as follows:

- Description of the Project, including, as applicable, a map of the Project area;
- Policy, legal and administrative framework, including the international and national legal framework applicable to the Project;
- Scoping, including stakeholder identification and consultation plan;
- Baseline environmental and social data (described un Section C above).
- Evaluation of environmental and social risks and impacts;
- Analysis of risks and impacts related to climate change;
- Public consultation and information disclosure procedures; and
- 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).

20. 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.

21. 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 complaint 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.

22. The ESMPF is required to provide a review of national and local laws and regulations on environmental and social management and to include mitigation actions aimed at improving capacity and training on the proper use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), as well as enhancing social and behavioral awareness during subproject preparation and implementation. The use of nature-based (bioengineering) solutions and indigenous materials is expected to reduce environmental impacts associated with construction. The potential environmental impacts of the subprojects will arise from the construction of rural roads, irrigation canals and commune managed facilities will mostly be temporary in nature during the construction phase. Mitigation measures to address these potential risks have been identified in this ESMPF.

23. The rural infrastructure subprojects, which will involve the rehabilitation and restoration of rural roads and irrigation canals as well as the repair/reconstruction of commune managed facilities, are not expected to require land acquisition. However, in addition to the ESMPF, a Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) and an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) have been prepared to guide the management of any resettlement impacts as well as impacts on Indigenous Peoples (IPs) or ethnic minorities.

24. The ESMPF also provides a description of the social safeguard due diligence process that will be applied to all rural infrastructure subprojects and provides measures to support equitable access to project benefits for women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared, and an appropriate Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been included as a required component of the ESMPF.

25. The construction works for the rural infrastructure subprojects will require the engagement of workers from both within and outside the communities. The ESMPF also includes provisions for the NCDDS to ensure that the Project:

- Complies with applicable labor laws;
- Provides equal pay for work of equal value regardless of gender or ethnic group; and
- Prohibits child and forced labor.
- Provides training for local residents interested in participating in civil works or in operation and maintenance activities. The scope and delivery mechanisms for this training will be included in the Project's capacity-building program.

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

27. 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 APs who believe they have been or are likely to be adversely affected by AIIB's failure to implement the ESP, particularly in cases where their concerns cannot be satisfactorily addressed through the Project-level GRM or through the processes of AIIB's Management.

B. Objective and purpose of ESMPF

28. The ESMPF provides a structured approach for identifying, assessing, and managing the potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with project activities. Its primary objective is to ensure that all subprojects are implemented in compliance with applicable national laws and regulations, as well as the ESP of the AIIB. The ESMPF establishes procedures for environmental and social screening, impact assessment, stakeholder consultation, and the preparation and implementation of appropriate mitigation measures. It also defines roles and responsibilities of implementing agencies, outlines monitoring and reporting requirements, and provides guidance on capacity building and training.

29. In addition, the ESMPF aims to:

- Avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse environmental and social impacts;
- Enhance positive project outcomes and sustainability;
- Ensure inclusive participation of stakeholders, including vulnerable groups;
- Promote transparency, accountability, and effective grievance redress mechanisms; and

- Ensure that environmental and social considerations are integrated into subproject planning, design, and implementation.
- Procedures for the provision of training for local residents to enable them to participate in civil works or operation & maintenance (O&M).

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

- 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.
- 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.
- Describing the process of environmental and social screening and categorization of the subprojects.
- Analyzing the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of the subprojects.
- Identifying actions to avoid, minimize, offset or compensate for environmental and social impacts of the subprojects.
- 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.
- 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.
- Describing the Project-level GRM.
- Defining the monitoring of environmental and social management measures for the subprojects.

C. Environment and social screening, categorization and due diligence

31. AIIB has screened and categorized the Project at the outset of its due diligence to determine the nature and level of the required environmental and social assessment, as well as the mechanisms for information disclosure and stakeholder engagement by the Executing Agency (EA). This categorization considers the type, nature, location, sensitivity, and scale of the Project, and is proportional to the significance of its potential environmental and social risks and impacts.

32. The Project has been categorized as Category B based on the expected nature of the subprojects that will be selected and implemented. The subprojects will be small in scope and focused on rehabilitation of rural roads within the target communes, and upgrading of canal distribution systems as tertiary and farm level distribution level. There will also be some subprojects for upgrading buildings or other structures operated by the communes. Given that the locations, design and scale have not yet been defined during project preparation, therefore, an ESMPF will be used as the Project's environmental and social instrument, based on the following considerations:

- **Scope of the assessment.** The scope and depth of environmental and social assessment will be proportionate to each eligible subproject's risks and impacts. For Category B subprojects, the assessment will examine potential adverse and positive environmental and social impacts and identify measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, and, where appropriate, offset or compensate for adverse impacts. Category C subprojects will not normally require further environmental and social assessment following screening, although relevant good-practice measures will be incorporated into their design and implementation.
- **Assessment and Instrument**. The EA will ensure that proposed subprojects undergo an initial review of their environmental and social risks and impacts. Based on the screening results, and in consultation with AIIB as required, the appropriate assessment and management instruments will

be determined. Category B subprojects will require a proportionate environmental and social assessment and an ESMP or another appropriate instrument consistent with this ESMPF. Category C subprojects will apply relevant environmental and social good-practice measures, where necessary. Land acquisition, displacement, and impacts on Indigenous Peoples will be addressed through the applicable instruments under the RPF and IPPF.

33. **The screening and categorization process.** Screening will follow a stepwise approach consistent with AIIB's ESS1 requirements. The PMU, with support from the PIC team and in coordination with the PWGs, will conduct initial environmental and social screening using the RESA checklist and the Project's exclusion list. Screening will identify and rule out any proposed subproject whose risks and impacts warrant Category A classification before it proceeds to financing approval. Only eligible Category B and C subprojects will proceed, with further assessment and mitigation requirements determined by their screening results. A subproject will trigger the RPF if it involves land acquisition or any form of economic or physical displacement and will trigger the IPPF where Indigenous Peoples with collective attachment to affected land or natural resources are present.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.

D. Application of ESMPF

34. The ESMPF applies to all subprojects financed under the RISING Project, particularly where the exact locations and scope of activities are not fully defined at the time of project appraisal. It provides guidance to ensure that environmental and social considerations are systematically integrated into the planning, design, implementation, and monitoring of all RISING subprojects.

35. The ESMPF will be applied throughout each subproject cycle, including subproject identification, screening, design, implementation, and completion. All proposed subprojects will undergo environmental and social screening to determine their risk category and the appropriate level of assessment required. Based on the screening results, relevant environmental and social instruments - such as ESMPs, site-specific mitigation measures, or other appropriate tools - will be prepared and implemented.

36. The ESMPF also establishes procedures for stakeholder engagement, information disclosure, and grievance redress to ensure transparency and inclusive participation. It defines the roles and responsibilities of the PMU, PWGs, contractors, and other stakeholders in implementing environmental and social safeguards.

37. In addition, the ESMPF ensures that mitigation measures, monitoring requirements, and reporting obligations are clearly defined and adhered to throughout project implementation. Capacity-building activities will be carried out to strengthen the ability of implementing agencies and local stakeholders to effectively apply the ESMPF.

38. All safeguard instruments must be approved by the AIIB and disclosed prior to the award of any contracts.

39. 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:

- Watershed within which the subproject is located.
- Any affected estuary or coastal zone.
- Off-site areas for resettlement or compensatory tracts.

- Airshed (where airborne pollutants such as smoke or dust may enter or leave the area of influence).
- Migratory routes of humans, wildlife or fish/aquatic organisms particularly where they relate to public health, economic activities or environmental conservation.
- Areas used for livelihood activities (hunting, grazing, gathering, agriculture, etc.,) or religious or ceremonial purposes of a customary nature.

40. As EA for the Project, the NCDD is required to fulfil the following responsibilities:

- Assess the environmental and social risks and impacts of all subprojects.
- Prepare the required environmental and social documentation for each subproject, in accordance with the ESMPF.
- 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.
- Implement the Project in accordance with its environmental and social obligations under the legal agreements governing the Project.
- Include the relevant environmental and social requirements in the tendering documents and contracts for goods and services required for the Project.
- 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.
- 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.
- Plan and allocate the resources and develop and maintain the capacity necessary to carry out the environmental and social responsibilities effectively.

E. Environmental and Social Management Plan

41. Based on the procedures described in this ESMPF, the EA is required to conduct an environmental and social assessment for each subproject and prepare an ESMP or ESCoP that manages the adverse impacts of project interventions in a manner that minimizes potential harm to the environment and affected people within each subproject footprint. The EA is required to:

- Identify the potential adverse impacts of each subproject;
- Determine the requirements to ensure that these impacts are addressed in an effective and timely manner;
- Describe the means for meeting these requirements;
- Identify the responsibilities of the subproject proponent, contractors, consultants, and other members of the project team for effective environmental and social management of each subproject; and
- Disclose the draft ESMP/Environmental and Social Code of Practice (ESCoP).

III. REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS, SAFEGUARD POLICY PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

42. The ESMPF has been prepared based on the 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.

A. National Institutional responsibilities

43. The successful implementation of the RISING Project requires effective coordination among national institutions with clearly defined roles and responsibilities in environmental and social management.

- **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 NCDDS, the Ministry of Interior (MoI) and the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC).
- 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.
- The **GDR** of the MEF is responsible for planning, preparation, implementation, monitoring and reporting of all land acquisitions for public infrastructure in Cambodia. It is also responsible for providing guidance, clarification, and interpretation of the provisions of the SOP_LAR. It acts as 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 Resettlement of the GDR and comprise technical staff of NCDD, 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.
- 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:
    - Provide the coordination and supporting role to the GDR, IRC and IRC-WG for land acquisition activities at the local level.
    - Ensure all relevant provincial and local government authorities provide the necessary support for land acquisition.
    - Manage the public consultation meetings at Provincial Level; and
    - Responsible and accountable for the disbursements of the compensation payments at the provincial level.
- **Ministry of Environment** (MoE) is responsible for reviewing and approving environmental impact assessments (EIA/IEIA), ensuring compliance with national environmental regulations, and monitoring environmental performance during project implementation.

- **Ministry of Economy and Finance** (MEF) oversees financial management, budget allocation, and loan/grant administration, ensuring that project funds are used efficiently and in accordance with national regulations.
- **Executing Agency** (EA) holds overall responsibility for project implementation, including compliance with environmental and social frameworks (such as ESMPF), coordination with relevant ministries, and reporting to development partners.
- **Project Management Unit** (PMU) established within the EA, manages day-to-day project activities, including planning, procurement, supervision, and monitoring of environmental and social safeguards implementation.
- Provincial Working Groups (PWGs) operate at subnational or provincial levels and are responsible for implementing subprojects, coordinating with local authorities, and ensuring that ESMPs and ESCoPs are properly executed.
- **Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction** (MLMUPC) is responsible for land use planning, land registration, and addressing issues related to property rights.
- **Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology** (MOWRAM) oversees water resource management, including irrigation systems, flood control, and water-related infrastructure relevant to the project.
- **Other Relevant Line Ministries** may be involved depending on the nature of the subprojects, additional ministries may be involved to provide technical guidance, regulatory oversight, and sector-specific support.
- **Coordination Mechanism**: All institutions are required to collaborate through established coordination mechanisms, including inter-ministerial committees, regular progress meetings, and reporting systems, to ensure effective implementation and compliance with both national regulations and development partner requirements.

B. 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, color, 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:

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

1. Environmental and Natural Resources Code

48. With the entry into force of the Code on Environment and Natural Resources (2024), Cambodia established a comprehensive legal framework for environmental protection, biodiversity conservation, protected area management, biosafety, climate change, natural resource management, and environmental assessment. The Code consolidated and modernized the legal provisions previously contained in the Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management (1996), the Law on Protected Areas (2008), and the Law on Biosafety (2008). Consequently, the provisions of these laws that are inconsistent with or covered by the Code are superseded by the Code and its implementing regulations.

49. Cambodia's Protected Area (PA) system is governed by the Code on Environment and Natural Resources (2023), which entered into force in June 2024, and provides a comprehensive legal framework for environmental protection, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable natural resource management. The Code consolidates and modernizes the legal provisions previously contained in the Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management (1996), the Law on Protected Areas (2008), and the Law on Biosafety (2008). As of 2023, Cambodia has a network of 73 Protected Areas (PAs) managed by the Ministry of Environment (MoE), covering approximately 7.2 million hectares, or about 41 percent of the national territory. These protected areas (PAs) are categorized as: (i) Protected Landscapes, (ii) National Parks, (iii) Wildlife Sanctuaries, (iv) Multiple-Use Areas, (v) Ramsar Sites, (vi) Biodiversity Corridors, (vii) Natural Heritage Parks, (viii) Marine National Parks, and (ix) Genetic Resource Protected Areas. The Code promotes biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration, sustainable use of ecosystem services, public participation, and environmental protection as key principles for protected area management.

50. The PAs in Cambodia are managed through a four-zone system comprising Core Zone, Conservation Zone, Sustainable Use Zone, and Community Zone. This zoning framework continues to guide protected area management under the Code on Environment and Natural Resources and associated protected area regulations. Development activities within protected areas are subject to strict environmental controls and approval requirements. Infrastructure and investment activities are generally prohibited within Core Zones and highly restricted within

Conservation Zones, while development and investment activities may be considered within Sustainable Use Zones and Community Zones subject to approval by the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Ministry of Environment. The Code further establishes principles for preventing environmental harm, protecting biodiversity and ecosystem services, promoting sustainable development, and ensuring public participation in environmental decision-making. Activities that may adversely affect protected areas are subject to environmental and social impact assessment requirements and applicable environmental safeguards.

51. Each protected area is divided into four management zones:

- **Core Zone**: Management areas of the highest conservation value containing threatened and critically endangered species, unique habitats, and fragile ecosystems. Access is strictly limited to authorized conservation officials and researchers conducting scientific studies or conservation activities with prior approval from the Ministry of Environment, except for activities related to national security and defense.
- **Conservation Zone**: Management areas containing significant natural resources, ecosystems, watershed areas, and natural landscapes adjacent to Core Zones. Access is controlled and permitted only with prior authorization from the competent protected area authority. Limited community use of non-timber forest products may be permitted under strict management conditions provided that such activities do not adversely affect biodiversity conservation objectives.
- **Sustainable Use Zone**: Management areas designated for sustainable economic development, natural resource utilization, and conservation activities that contribute to national economic development and local livelihood improvement. Development and investment activities may be authorized following consultation with relevant ministries, local authorities, affected communities, and in accordance with applicable environmental requirements and approval procedures.
- **Community Zone**: Management areas designated for the socio-economic development of local communities and Indigenous Peoples. These zones may include existing residential areas, agricultural land, paddy fields, gardens, and traditional livelihood activities that are compatible with protected area management objectives and sustainable resource use principles

2. Sub-decree on Environment Impact Assessment Process (#72 ANRK.BK-1999)[1]

52. Sub-decree No. 72 establishes the environmental impact assessment (EIA) process for applicable public and private projects and provides for public participation. Prakas No. 3591/0525, issued on 6 May 2025, classifies development activities according to the type and scale of the proposed works and specifies the required domestic environmental instrument. For RISING, this classification must be applied to each subproject, including road upgrading, irrigation construction or rehabilitation, agricultural infrastructure, and other proposed facilities. The road thresholds in the Prakas are relevant where a proposed road subproject reaches the specified length; irrigation and agricultural works must instead be checked against their respective entries in the Prakas. The required instrument will be confirmed when each subproject's design, location, capacity, and scale are known.

53. The annex to Prakas No. 3591/0525 classifies development activities by type and scale. The table below extracts the entries potentially relevant to RISING's road and irrigation investments, including water diversion and storage works. Agricultural livelihood activities involving physical facilities will be screened against the applicable annex entry once their specific design and capacity are known.

[1] https://data.opendevelopmentmekong.net/dataset/af85d2c5-4104-4df2-ac5d-b5ac360caa96/resource/88f37045-5db0-4f00-935c-3d3fc70458f4/download/a8861734-4040-484d-b7b9-d48958f29e58.pdf

Table 2: Relevant classifications under Prakas No. 3591/0525

Annex item	Development activity	Full EIA	IEIA	Environmental Protection Contract (EPC)
176	Irrigation system	≥5,000 ha	1,000 to <5,000 ha	-
177	Water diversion system	≥5,000 ha	1,000 to <5,000 ha	-
178	Construction of a dam, water storage dam, or reservoir	>200 ha	10 - 200 ha	-
223	Road upgrading or widening	>100 km	50 -100 km	10 to <50 km

Note: "-" means that the cited annex row does not specify an EPC threshold for that activity; it does not mean the subproject is exempt from RISING screening or other applicable approvals. The appropriate row must be applied to the individual subproject's design and scale.

54. NCDDS, as the Executing Agency, will screen each RISING subproject against Prakas No. 3591/0525 and document the applicable domestic classification and clearance requirement. Where an environmental protection Contract/agreement, IEIA, or full EIA is required, NCDDS will arrange its preparation and submission to the competent environmental authority for review and approval before the relevant works commence. An IEIA or full EIA will be prepared by a company registered and authorized by MoE, as applicable. The domestic clearance requirement will be tracked separately from the environmental and social instruments required under AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework. Therefore, each subproject budget may require a provision for engaging qualified consultants to prepare and obtain any required domestic clearances. [2]

3. Guidelines on delegation of power to Municipal/Provincial Departments of Environment

55. This guideline (23 November 2022) stipulates that the provisional and municipal authorities shall review the EIAs for all investment projects costing less than US$5 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."[3]

4. Sub-decree on the Control of Air Pollution and Noise Disturbance (#42 ANK/BK 2000)

56. 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 be 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 2). 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 may be affected by noise (see Tables 3 and 4).

Table 3: Ambient Air Quality Standards

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	-

[2] Rural road subprojects will all be less than 10 km length

[3] 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.

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	

Table 4: Maximum permitted vehicle noise in public and residential areas

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

Table 5: 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

5. Sub-decree on water pollution control

57. 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 5.

Table 6: 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

6. Sub-decree on solid waste management (NO. 36 ANRK/BK 2009)

58. 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.[4]

7. Law on Forestry Management

59. 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.

8. 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 of in a manner approved by MoE.

9. 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 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.

[4] 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 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.

10. International Conventions and Treaties on environment

71. Cambodia has entered into the following international agreements on environment:

(i) International Conventions and Agreements Kyoto Protocol ratified - 2002.

(ii) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) ratified - 1995; Initial National Communication - 2000; Second National Communication (2012).

(iii) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) - 1995.

(iv) Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety - 2003.

(v) UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) ratified - 1997.

(vi) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and

(vii) Flora (CITES) - 1997.

(viii) World Heritage Convention - 1991.

(ix) ASEAN Heritage Convention (National Parks: Bokor and Virakchey) (regional) - 2003.

(x) Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Ships - 1994.

(xi) Measures on prevention of climate change, ozone depletion, on freshwater resource protection and on sustainable forest ASEAN - 1999.

(xii) Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR) - 1999.

(xiii) Basel Convention on Control, Transport and Disposal of Trans-Boundary Hazardous Waste - 2001.

(xiv) Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants - 2001.

(xv) Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete Ozone Layer - 2001.

(xvi) Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing – 2014

C. 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 tor 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:

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

1. Standard Operating Procedures for externally funded projects in Cambodia on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (Sub-decree No. 22 ANK/BK 2018).

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, grievance redress mechanism, institutional arrangements, and disclosure of information, among others. The SOP applies to all externally financed projects in the Kingdom of Cambodia, such as the proposed NRRPCP.

2. 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:

- 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.
- 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;

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

3. 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:

- 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.
- Article 7: Only the State may carry out an expropriation for use in the public and national interests.
- 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.
- 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.

D. National laws, regulations and standards on social aspects and indigenous peoples

1. Law on protection of cultural and national heritage (1966)

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).

2. Labor 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 labor 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 programs or vocational training approved by a competent authority. The Law recognizes 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 Labor 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 Labor and Vocational Training (MoLVT) shall monitor working conditions and enforce compliance notices. All enterprises and establishments covered by this Law and employing 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 hospitalizing 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).

3. Prakas on the prohibition of hazardous child labor (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:

- Operating cranes, hoists, scaffold winches or other lifting machines.
- Lifting, carrying, handling and moving heavy loads.
- Operating or assisting in operation of transportation equipment such as bulldozers, pile driving equipment, trailers, road rollers, tractor lifting appliances, excavators, loading machines, trucks, buses, and taxis.
- Maintenance of heavy machinery.
- Work that is carried out at construction sites, except in designated and safe areas for a child as permitted by a labor inspector.
- Demolition work.
- Work carried out on a ladder or scaffold at a height of over 2.5 meters.
- Work that involves exposure to harmful chemical, physical, electromagnetic or ionizing agents, including tar, asphalt or bitumen.

- Operating power-driven spinning and winding machine.

4. 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 labor as noted above.

5. 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.

6. 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.

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

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.

8. 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.

9. 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/sangkat. Therefore, the registration of land parcels of indigenous communities requires a separate sub-decree supplementing existing procedure of sporadic and systematic land registration.

10. 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.

11. Relevant International Agreements on Indigenous Peoples

91. Cambodia is a signatory to a number of international instruments that protect the rights of indigenous peoples, 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:

- The UN Declaration on the Right of Indigenous People (2007).
- The International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination.
- The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- The UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005).

E. 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 recognizes 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:

- Introduction - providing an overview of the AIIB, and the ESF structure and objectives.
- Vision - sets out the aspirations of the AIIB concerning environmental and social sustainability and its role in meeting the challenge of sustainable development.
- 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).
- Glossary - of certain terms used in the ESF and ESSs.

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

- Reflect the institutional aims to address environmental and social risks and impacts in the Project.
- 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.
- Support the environmental and social soundness and sustainability of the Project.
- Facilitate the integration of environmental and social aspects of Projects into the decision making-making process by all parties.
- Provide a mechanism for addressing environmental and social risks and impacts in subproject identification, preparation and implementation.

- Enable the government to identify and manage environmental and social risks and impacts of subprojects including those related to climate change.
- Provide a framework for public consultation and disclosure of environmental and social information relation to subprojects.
- 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.
- Improve development effectiveness and impact to increase results on the ground, in both the short and long term.
- Support the government, through AIIB financing of projects, to strengthen their environmental and social management systems.
- 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.
- Support the government, where feasible and appropriate, to mobilize resources for technical assistance for the preparation of environmental and social documents and capacity enhancement.
- 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) 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:

- 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.
- Use of strategic, sectoral or regional environmental and social assessments and cumulative impact assessments, where appropriate.
- Assessment of any potential transboundary and global impacts, including climate change as they relate to the Project.
- 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.

- 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.
- 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:

- Mitigation and management measures.
- Environmental and social monitoring and reporting requirements.
- Related institutional or organizational arrangements.
- Provisions for information disclosure and consultation during Project implementation.
- Provisions for the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), as well as description of the PPM and how it can be assessed (see Chapter VII.).
- Community health and safety measures applicable to the Project.
- Capacity development and training measures, including engagement of any environmental and social experts required for the purpose.
- Implementation schedule and cost estimates. Including environmental and social mitigation and monitoring costs, which are integrated into the project overall schedule and budget.
- 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:

- Avoid IR wherever feasible.
- Minimize IR by exploring Project alternatives.
- Where avoidance of IR us 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.
- To understand and address gender-related risks and differential impacts of IR.
- To improve the overall socio-economic status of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

- 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 ESMPF includes the approved RPF of the Project which has been provided to the AIIB.

101. **ESS 3 - Indigenous Peoples**. These objectives of this standard are to design and implement Projects in a wat that fosters full respect for Indigenous Peoples (IPs) identity, dignity, human rights, economies and cultures as defied 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. 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.

102. 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 adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples and their cultural resources, including impacts related to the acquisition of land traditionally owned or customarily used by Indigenous Peoples and restrictions on access to natural resources, shall be identified and implemented. Subprojects that require the acquisition of land belonging to Indigenous communities, or that are likely to cause adverse impacts on their cultural resources or access to natural resources, shall be excluded from the Project. The relevant safeguards instruments shall also identify actions to address potential impacts on different groups within the community, including: (iv) culturally appropriate grievance redress procedures, monitoring, and evaluation arrangements; and (v) a budget and time-bound implementation schedule for the planned measures. For offset or compensate for any subprojects that require acquisition of lands of indigenous community or their cultural resources and access to resources will be excluded from the Project 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.

F. Comparison of Environmental and Social Standards between GKC and AIIB

103. 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.

104. **ESS 1 - Environmental and Social Assessment and Management.** Whilst the GKC regulatory framework is broadly consistent with the objectives of ESS 1, its environmental assessment regime was designed for the review of individual projects above defined thresholds and does not carry a number of the specific requirements of ESS 1. An element-by-element assessment was therefore undertaken of the ESS 1 requirements against the corresponding GKC laws, sub-decrees and Prakas, rating each as aligned, partially aligned or a gap, and identifying the measure through which the ESMPF bridges any difference (Table X; the full assessment, including the GKC provisions cited, is presented in Appendix XX). The assessment finds that GKC standards for pollution control and for labor and working conditions are substantively aligned with ESS 1; that two requirements - the assessment of associated facilities and of cumulative impacts - have no counterpart in GKC regulation and are supplied entirely by the ESMPF; and that the remaining requirements are partially addressed, in most cases because the GKC provision is confined to the project footprint or to the EIA stage rather than to the project area of influence and the full project cycle. In every case the ESMPF applies the more stringent of the GKC and ESS 1 requirements. Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are assessed against ESS 2 and addressed through the RPF, and indigenous peoples against ESS 3 through the IPPF.

Table 7: Summary of gap assessment - GKC regulatory framework and AIIB ESS 1

ESS 1 element	GKC Alignment	Gap and ESMF bridging mechanism
Screening and categorization of subprojects	Partial	**GKC** EIA classification (Sub-Decree 72; Prakas 021/2020) is threshold-based and exempts most rural works. **ESMPF**: every subproject is screened against the ESMPF checklist and exclusion list irrespective of MoE thresholds and assigned an IEE/ESMP or ESMP checklist.
Project area of influence	Partial	**GKC** assessment is confined to the site and immediate surroundings. **ESMPF**: area of influence delineated and mapped per subproject, including material sources, haul routes, downstream receptors and induced land-use change.
Associated facilities	Gap	**No GKC concept**; quarries, borrow pits and disposal sites are licensed separately. **ESMPF**: identified in each IEE, sourced only from licensed sites, covered by the contractor ESMP and monitored by the DSC.
Cumulative impacts assessment	Gap	**Not required under GKC EIA regulations**. **ESMPF**: screening trigger where subprojects share a catchment, irrigation scheme, road segment or commune cluster, or adjoin other planned developments; proportionate cumulative-impact section in the IEE.
Indirect and induced impacts	Partial	**GKC** guidelines address direct impacts only. **ESMPF**: Section on induced effects of improved access (encroachment, in-migration, resource extraction, traffic), with specific screening near protected areas and frontier settlement zones.
Analysis of alternatives	Partial	**GKC** guidelines list alternatives but practice is limited to the no-project case. **ESMPF**: alignment, siting and design alternatives compared by the DSC using environmental and social criteria alongside technical and cost criteria, documented in the IEE.

Note: Aligned - GKC provisions substantially equivalent to ESS 1; Partial - provision exists but is narrower in scope, procedure or coverage; Gap - no corresponding GKC requirement. Detailed assessment is shown in Appendix 3.

105. **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. However, the key departure is on the requirement on negotiated settlement. The procedures for negotiated settlement are not described in the SOP-LAR. **Negotiated settlement does not apply to this Project.** 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.

106. **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 recognizes the right of IPs to continue the use and access to certain forest areas that they traditionally use and practice.

107. 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.

108. 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.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS OF ESMPF

A. General

109. 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.

B. Institutional arrangements for environmental and social safeguards

110. 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.

111. There is a consultancy package (DCS team) that will be recruited to support the design and supervision of the rural infrastructures subprojects as follows.

112. At provincial level, in each target province there is a PWG established that is staffed by five staff deployed by the office of provincial governor and provincial line departments. There will be one person assigned with responsibility for safeguard compliance for all rural infrastructure subprojects. 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 activities 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 includes the following elements:

- Activities to promote and disseminate the environmental and social management tools.
- Training workshops on specific topics to improve the environmental and social management within the NCDD.
- 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.

113. 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 DSC team 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 land donations.

114. The PMU/E&S focal point will also coordinate with the PWGs to ensure that there is full compliance of the environmental and social due diligence process particularly with respect to

- Conduct of meaningful public consultations with local communities including all APs;
- 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.

115. The ESMPs will include an Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan and it will be the responsibility of the consultant teams, working in cooperation with the PWG s, 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 consultants will provide oversight on this whole process, providing capacity building and guidance to the consultancy teams as well as the PWG 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, PWG , and contractors. Training will cover environmental and social screening, labor 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.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF ESMPF

A. Environmental and Social Exclusion List

116. The first step in the safeguard due diligence process, undertaken at the time of subproject selection, is screening against the AIIB Environmental and Social Exclusion List (ESEL) reproduced in Appendix 2. The ESEL sets out the categories of activity that AIIB does not finance because they present unacceptable environmental, social, legal or ethical risks. Any proposed subproject that involves, in whole or in part, an activity falling within any category of the ESEL is ineligible for Project financing, is excluded at the screening stage and is not carried forward for further consideration. Confirmation that no ESEL activity is involved is recorded in the subproject screening checklist and is a precondition for the environmental and social screening described in the following paragraphs.

B. Subproject Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

117. The ESMPF sets out the procedures for screening to determine the level of E & S risks for subprojects and what instruments are required, namely whether a subproject is in a high risk category - The first step in the safeguard due diligence process, undertaken at the time of subproject selection, is screening against the AIIB Environmental and Social Exclusion List (ESEL) reproduced in Appendix 2. The ESEL sets out the categories of activity that AIIB does not finance because they present unacceptable environmental, social, legal or ethical risks. Any proposed subproject that involves, in whole or in part, an activity falling within any category of the ESEL is ineligible for Project financing, is excluded at the screening stage and is not carried forward for further consideration. Confirmation that no ESEL activity is involved is recorded in the subproject screening checklist and is a precondition for the environmental and social screening described in the following paragraphs; medium risk category (ESMP) or low risk category (ESCoP):

- 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 ; and (vii) cultural resources.
- Assessment of any transboundary impacts, including climate change risk as they relate to the subproject.
- 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.
- 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.

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Figure 2: Screening Decision Process

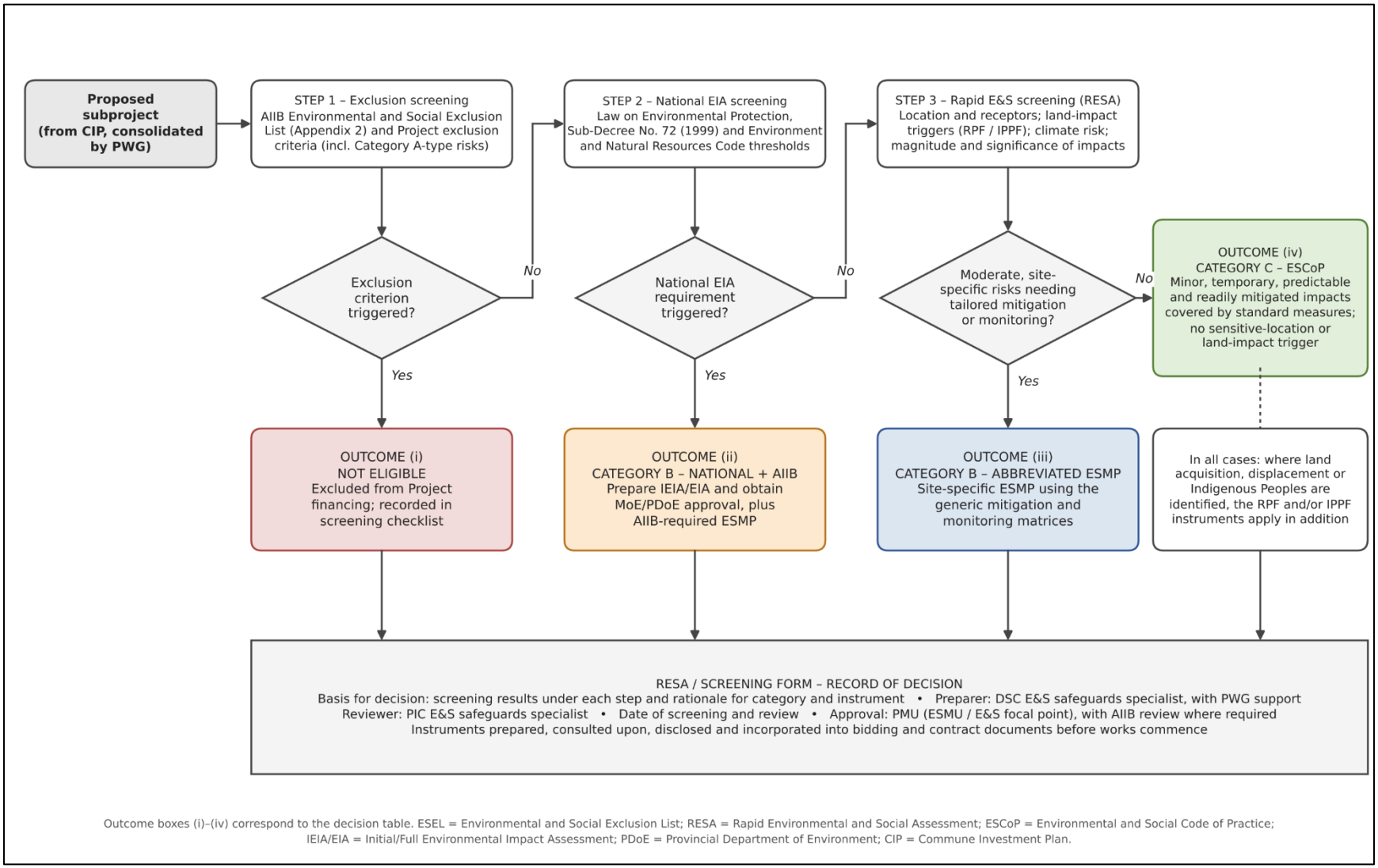


Table 8: Screening Decision Table - Categorization and Required Instrument

Outcome	Screening finding	Decision	Instrument and approval required
(i)	A subproject exclusion criterion or an AIIB Environmental and Social Exclusion List activity is triggered (including any subproject whose risks and impacts would warrant Category A).	Not eligible. The subproject is excluded from Project financing and is not carried forward.	None. The exclusion and its basis are recorded in the screening checklist and reported to the PMU and the commune concerned.
(ii)	A national EIA requirement is triggered under the Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management, Sub-Decree No. 72 (1999) or the Environment and Natural Resources Code thresholds.	Category B. The subproject may proceed subject to national approval and AIIB requirements.	Prepare the national instrument (IEIA or EIA, as applicable) and obtain the approval required under Cambodian law (MoE/PDoE), together with the additional AIIB-required instrument (ESMP consistent with this ESMPF). Both are disclosed and incorporated into contract documents before works.
(iii)	Moderate, site-specific risks or impacts that require tailored mitigation or monitoring (e.g. proximity to sensitive receptors, drainage or erosion risk, borrow-pit use, community safety at schools or markets), but no national EIA trigger.	Category B.	Abbreviated ESMP prepared from the generic mitigation and monitoring matrices in Appendices 4 and 10, adapted to the subproject; reviewed by PIC, approved by PMU, with AIIB review where required; disclosed before contract award.
(iv)	Minor, temporary, predictable and readily mitigated impacts that are fully covered by standard measures, with no sensitive-location trigger and no land-impact trigger (no land acquisition, displacement or donation; no Indigenous Peoples affected).	Category C.	Environmental and Social Code of Practice (ESCoP) applied as a contract requirement; no further E&S assessment. Approved by PMU.

Record of decision. For every subproject screened, the RESA/screening form shall record: (a) the basis for the decision, including the screening results under each step and the rationale for the category and instrument assigned; (b) the preparer (DSC environmental and social safeguards specialist, with PWG support); (c) the reviewer (PIC environmental and social safeguards specialist); (d) the date of screening and of review; and (e) the approval by the PMU (ESMU/E&S focal point), and AIIB review where required. Where land acquisition, displacement or Indigenous Peoples are identified at any step, the RPF and/or IPPF apply in addition to the instrument shown.

118. 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 maximizing 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 RISING Project. A detailed consolidated responsibility matrix is shown below.

Table 9: Responsibility matrix for subproject E & S screening

Step	Activity	Lead responsibility	Support / review	Output and record
1	Initial environmental and social screening of each proposed subproject: AIIB Environmental and Social Exclusion List and Project exclusion criteria; national EIA/permitting requirements; rapid E&S screening (RESA); climate-risk, land acquisition/involuntary resettlement and Indigenous Peoples screening.	DSC environmental and social safeguards specialists	PWG safeguard focal point; commune councils (site information, initial community consultation)	Completed subproject screening checklist, with ESEL confirmation, submitted to PMU
2	Categorization recommendation: confirm subproject as ineligible (Category A or ESEL) or recommend Category B or C; identify required instrument (abbreviated ESMP or ESCoP) and whether the RPF and/or IPPF are triggered.	DSC/PIC environmental and social safeguards specialists	PWG safeguard focal point	Screening and categorization record with recommended category and instrument
3	Safeguards review and approval of the screening result and categorization; clearance for the subproject to proceed to detailed design.	PMU (ESMU / E&S focal point)	PIC E&S safeguards specialists; AIIB review where required (e.g. where the RPF or IPPF is triggered, for the first subprojects of each type, or as otherwise agreed with AIIB)	Approved screening and categorization record; PMU clearance to proceed; AIIB no-objection where applicable
4	Preparation of the abbreviated ESMP (Category B) or ESCoP (Category C), including the E&S monitoring plan, consultation with affected communities and disclosure.	Qualified E&S specialists appointed by the Project or by the DSC	PWG and commune councils (consultation and disclosure); PIC E&S specialists (technical review); PMU (approval); AIIB (clearance where required)	Approved ESMP/ESCoP, consulted upon and disclosed before contract award
5	Incorporation of ESMP/ESCoP requirements, the contractor's obligation to prepare a CESMP, labor and OHS provisions, codes of conduct and E&S-related bill items into bidding documents and contracts.	PMU procurement team	PIC E&S safeguards specialists and DSC (technical specifications and bill of quantities); AIIB prior review in accordance with the procurement plan	Bidding documents and signed contracts containing the ESMP/ESCoP as a contractual requirement
6	Implementation of the ESMP/ESCoP and approved CESMP during construction; land due diligence for any LAR measures by the responsible entities.	Contractors; relevant implementing entities (GDR for any land acquisition under SOP-LAR)	DSC (CESMP review and approval before mobilization); PMU/PIC (guidance)	CESMP approved before mobilization; monthly contractor E&S reports

Step	Activity	Lead responsibility	Support / review	Output and record
7	Day-to-day supervision of contractor environmental, social, labor and OHS performance at site.	DSC (site supervision team and E&S specialists)	PWG safeguard focal point; commune councils	Weekly site inspection records; non-compliance notices to contractor; monthly DSC supervision report to PMU
8	Compliance monitoring and consolidated reporting at project level: periodic monitoring visits, verification of DSC and contractor reports, consolidation of results across provinces, preparation and disclosure of reports.	PMU E&S focal point, supported by PIC E&S safeguards specialists	DSC and PWGs (subproject-level inputs); GDR (LAR monitoring inputs where applicable)	Safeguards section of quarterly progress reports; Semi-annual Safeguard Monitoring Reports (SSMRs) submitted to AIIB and disclosed
9	Incident notification: reporting of accidents, fatalities, serious injuries, environmental incidents, community or labor incidents, SEA/SH allegations and chance finds.	Contractor (immediate notification to DSC)	DSC (notification to PMU within 24 hours with preliminary incident report); PMU (notification of serious incidents to AIIB within 48 hours of occurrence)	Incident report; entry in incident register; root-cause analysis for serious incidents
10	Corrective action: approval of corrective action plans, tracking of implementation and verification of closure.	PMU, supported by PIC E&S safeguards specialists	DSC (verification of closure at site); contractor (implementation); AIIB (review of corrective action plans for serious incidents)	Approved corrective action plan; closure recorded in non-compliance register and reported in SSMR

Note: DSC = Design and Supervision Consultant; PIC = Project Implementation Consultant; PMU = Project Management Unit (NCDDS), including its Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU); PWG = Provincial Working Group; GDR = General Department of Resettlement; CESMP = Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan; ESCoP = Environmental and Social Code of Practice; SSMR = Semi-annual Safeguard Monitoring Report. Where a subproject triggers the RPF or IPPF, the responsibilities set out in those frameworks apply in addition to this matrix.

C. Environmental and Social Screening and Assessment

119. Each proposed subproject shall undergo, in sequence: (i) screening against the AIIB ESEL and Project exclusion criteria; (ii) screening under applicable Cambodian environmental assessment and permitting requirements; (iii) rapid E&S screening (RESA) covering location, receptors, magnitude and significance of risks; (iv) climate-risk screening; (v) land acquisition and involuntary resettlement screening; and (vi) Indigenous Peoples screening. Based on the combined results, the subproject shall be confirmed as ineligible or categorized as B or C and the required instrument identified. The screening and categorization record shall be reviewed and approved by the designated Project personnel. Required instruments shall be prepared, consulted upon, disclosed, approved or cleared as applicable, and incorporated into procurement and contract documents before work commences.

120. Gender and Labor Inclusion: All contractors will be required to prioritize hiring of local labor, 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. PWG s will maintain 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.

121. The RESA includes the following parameters:

- Is the subproject adjacent to or within any of the following environmentally sensitive areas (i) wetlands; (ii) mangrove; or (iii) estuarine?
- Will the subproject cause impairment of historical/cultural areas, disfiguring of the landscape or potential loss/damage to physical cultural resources?
- Will the subproject cause disturbance to precious ecology (e.g., sensitive or protected areas)?
- 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?
- Will the subproject cause increased air pollution due to the subproject construction and operation?
- Will the subproject cause noise and vibration during construction and/or operations?
- 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?
- Will the subproject creation of temporary breeding habitats for diseases such as those transmitted by mosquitoes and rodents?
- 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)?
- 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?
- 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?
- 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?
- Will the subproject generate solid waste and/or hazardous waste?
- Will the subproject require the use of chemicals?
- Will the subproject generate wastewater during construction or operation?
- Is there any risk of landmines/UXO in the subproject area?
- Will the subproject increase the risk and spread of HIV/AIDS?
- Will the subproject site be subject to flooding?
- Will the subproject have any impact on the livelihoods of the APs resulting from the loss of any land or other productive assets?

122. Since Category A subprojects will not be financed under RISING, the ESMPF includes an additional list to screen out Category A activities, including the following:

- All Category A activities following the provisions of AIIB’s ESP.
- All Category B activities that are likely to have significant adverse impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented on the environment and/or Project-affected People.

- Activities/sub-projects located in protected areas or biodiversity sensitive areas as defined by national law and/or inside critical natural habitats as recognized internationally.
- Activities that would adversely affect places of cultural significance and/or protected historical/archaeological assets (both natural and human-made).
- Activities that would result in any large physical displacement in government land and private land acquisition (from more than 200 persons or 64 households, or physical displacement of people (loss of shelters)) including activities that may involve or result in forced eviction.
- Activities/sub-projects involving construction of any new dam or rehabilitation of existing dams.
- Activities/sub-projects that have not completed the national environmental impact assessment (EIA) process.
- Activities located in disputed areas as defined by AIIB Operational Policy on International Relations (OPIR)
- Activities that trigger international waterways as defined by AIIB OPIR
- Activities and items listed in the ESEL.

123. 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:

(i) 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.**

(ii) **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 which will be the E&S instrument used.

(iii) **Environmental Category C**: The subproject will have minimal or no adverse environmental or social impacts and the E&S instrument will be the ESCoP.

D. Climate Change Screening and Assessment

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

- **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.,
- **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.
- **Performance of subproject outputs**: whether future weather/climate conditions and extreme events may affect the performance of the infrastructure.

125. 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.

126. **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 climate resilience will include the percentage of rural roads and irrigation systems constructed to climate-proof standards.

E. Involuntary Resettlement Screening and Assessment

127. The land acquisition and resettlement impact will be screened and assessed for each subproject and will be conducted by DSC team in collaboration with the PWGs and with technical support from the PIC Environmental and Social Specialists and the PMU E & S Focal Point staff. This screening will be undertaken in accordance with the AIIB ESS2, the GDR assessment regulations and guidelines, and this ESMPF to determine the categorization of the subproject for land acquisition and resettlement impacts. Any subprojects that entail any physical relocation including loss of shelter will be excluded.

128. In the case of the rural roads the improvement of the rural infrastructures will be conducted within the existing width, and always within the approved Right of Way (RoW), 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 fruit and other trees. However, past NCDDS experience in rehabilitating rural road and irrigation infrastructure has shown that local communities and households are very willing to voluntarily relinquish the affected assets without any compensation. In the case of irrigation canal rehabilitation there will similarly be consideration of any impacts in terms of loss of agricultural land by some APs. For reconstruction of commune managed facilities these will always be located on commune owned land and never on privately owned land.

129. 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 or canal 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.

130. The screening process for LAR impacts will include the following considerations. To assess the extent of the involuntary acquisition of land the following factors will be considered:

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

131. Any subprojects that impact on land use in legally designated parks and protected areas will be excluded from financing.

132. There will be information collected on whether there are any APs based on the following characteristics:

- Is there an estimate of the likely number of APs that will be affected by the subproject and if so, approximately how many persons will be impacted?
- Are any of these APs categorized as vulnerable, i.e., poor households, female headed households or elderly headed households?
- Are any of the APs from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?

133. The GDR will be solely responsible for the preparation of an Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARP) or Detailed resettlement Plan (DRP), and a final assessment of the E & S category of the subproject to be determined, based on whether any APs will be physically displaced from housing or will lose 10% or more of their productive income generating assets, in the three following classifications:

- More than 200 persons will experience major impacts as defined above. Subprojects that fall into this class will not be funded by the Project.
- 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.
- The subproject will have minimal or no adverse involuntary resettlement impacts.

134. ESS 2 does not apply to voluntary, legally documented donations of land without payment of full compensation, unless the Client demonstrates to the Bank's satisfaction that: (a) the donors have been fully informed about the Project and available choices regarding their land and the implications, including refusal to donate the land, and has confirmed in writing their willingness to proceed with the donation; (b) the amount of land is minor (less than 5% of their productive land) and will not reduce the donors' remaining land area below that which is required to maintain their livelihood at current levels; (c) no household relocation is involved; and (d) the donor is expected to benefit directly from the subproject. **According to the Resettlement Policy Framework developed for this Project, land acquisition through negotiated settlement and voluntary donation will not be used in the AIB- financed projects unless there is prior agreement between AIIB, EA and GDR.**

135. Indigenous People's Screening and Assessment

136. 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 recognized ethnic minorities are residing are designed and implemented in such a way that fosters full respect for their ethnic identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems and cultural uniqueness as defined by the ethnic group themselves. The aim is to enable them:

- To receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits;
- To not suffer from adverse impacts that may result from the subproject;
- To participate actively in the project; and
- To gain equal benefits from the subproject investment.

137. The 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.

138. 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.

139. 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% and 51.5% female. 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 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 recognized IPs compiled by the NCDD, 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. The presence of any IPs will be confirmed will be confirmed during the public consultation meetings (PCMs) that are conducted at each site.

140. For any sites where there are IP communities present, the AIIB ESS 3 applies and there is a need to prepare an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) to guide consultation processes with IP communities, which should be integrated into the ESMP/ESCOP. 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

- A framework for continued consultation with those affected IPs during the subproject implementation;
- Measures to provide these IPs with gender sensitive and culturally appropriate benefits;
- 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;
- Culturally appropriate grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements; and
- A budget and time-bound actions for implementing the planned measures.

141. **Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC):** Any subproject where IPs may be affected will not be eligible for financing and FPIC procedures are not required.

F. Monitoring and Reporting requirements

142. The NCDDS/PMU will be responsible for monitoring the overall implementation of the proposed subprojects, including all aspects relating to any land donations, in accordance with the provisions set out in the ESMPF. However, LAR through compulsory acquisition under the Expropriation Law, including the preparation and implementation of any ARP, will fall under the mandate of the GDR. The GDR, in line with the SOP-LAR will be solely responsible for the planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting of all land acquisition and resettlement activities, ensuring that compensation and assistance are delivered in a fair and transparent manner. Internal monitoring will be conducted for any land acquisition. In the case of any donations, the PMU/ESMU with support from the PWGs will conduct due diligence on the land contributions to ensure that assets required for the Project are free from any dispute on ownership, the assets concerned are within the Corridor of Impact (CoI) and persons affected will benefit directly and not suffer any significant impact on their livelihoods, meaningful consultations will be conducted and the GRM mechanism is functioning.

143. In case of land acquisition, the DIMDM of GDR will be directly responsible for preparing the SSMRs for these subprojects based on the internal monitoring indicators in the RPF and submit them to AIIB for review and disclosure. The DSC team, in cooperation with the PWGs, will be responsible for preparing the SSMR for civil works construction under each subproject and submit them to AIIB for review and disclosure. 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 Semi-annual Safeguard Monitoring Reports (SSMRs).

144. The Monitoring of safeguard implementation will be undertaken by the PMU E&S Focal Point with support from the PIC Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialists, whose terms of reference include the relevant monitoring and reporting tasks. The PIC team, supported by the PMU E&S Focal Point, will prepare semi-annual safeguard monitoring reports (SSMRs). These reports will assess compliance with each subproject ESMP, document issues encountered during civil works and track corrective actions. They will also summarize safeguard capacity-building activities, including training provided to PWGs and contractors, and document public consultations undertaken during subproject design and implementation.

145. A monitoring matrix will be prepared for each subproject, derived from the generic matrix in Appendix 4 and adjusted to the environmental and social risks and impacts identified in the subproject IEE/ESMP; parameters not relevant to a subproject are recorded as not applicable rather than omitted, so that the screening basis remains visible. For each parameter the matrix defines the critical aspects to be assessed and the corresponding indicators, the means of verification, monitoring frequency, responsibility, reporting channel and the threshold at which corrective action is triggered. A summary of the parameters and key indicators is provided below. The contractor is required to undertake day-to-day monitoring and to report monthly; the DSC verifies contractor performance through weekly site inspections; the PIC E & S Specialists undertake periodic monitoring, support the PWGs and consolidate results for the PMU; and assists the PMU to consolidate the project-level results and prepare SSMRs to the AIIB. Serious incidents will be notified to AIIB within 48 hours of occurrence. Monitoring during operation is limited to parameters with post-construction relevance (asset performance, induced impacts near protected areas, and grievance closure) and is undertaken by the PWG and commune council with PIC support.

Table 10: Summary of environmental and social monitoring parameters

Parameter	Key indicators	Frequency	Responsibility
A. Management systems and compliance			
ESMP / CESMP implementation	CESMP approved before mobilization; % of measures implemented; non-compliances by grade and time to close	Weekly / monthly	Contractor; DSC; PIC
Incidents and corrective actions	Incidents by category and severity; serious incidents notified to AIIB within 48 h; CAP actions closed on time	On occurrence; monthly	Contractor; DSC; PMU
Monitoring, reporting and disclosure	Timely contractor, DSC and semi-annual reports; IEE/ESMP and SMR disclosed before works	Monthly; semi-annual	PIC; PMU
Capacity building and training	Trainings delivered vs. plan (sex-disaggregated); E&S positions filled; worker inductions	Quarterly	PIC; PMU; contractor
B. Social safeguards			
Land acquisition and resettlement (ESS 2)	RP/donation documented; compensation paid before works; livelihoods restored; LAR grievances	Monthly during LAR	PMU; PWG; PIC; external monitor
Indigenous Peoples (ESS 3)	IP screening; IPP and FPIC where required; IPP measures implemented; no impact on communal land	Screening; quarterly	PIC; PMU; commune
Stakeholder engagement (SEP)	Consultations held at each stage; participation of women and vulnerable groups; notification before works	Each event; quarterly	PIC; contractor CLO; commune
Grievance redress (GRM)	GRM tiers operating; grievances received, resolved within time, outstanding, escalated; workers' mechanism	Continuous; monthly	Commune/CCWC; district; PMU
Vulnerable groups and gender (GAP)	Vulnerable households identified and assisted; GAP targets on track; equal pay	Quarterly	PIC; PMU; contractor
SEA/SH prevention and response	Codes of conduct signed; awareness delivered; allegations handled through confidential channel	Monthly	Contractor; PIC; CCWC
C. Labour and health and safety			
Labour and working conditions	Contracts, wages, hours; age verification; accommodation standard; workers' grievances	Monthly	DSC; PIC; contractor
Occupational health and safety	OHS plan; PPE use; fatalities, LTIs, near-misses; inductions and toolbox talks; emergency drills	Daily / weekly	Contractor; DSC
Community health and safety	Traffic management; site exclusion; UXO clearance before ground works in border provinces; community incidents; handover safety audit	Weekly; before works	Contractor; DSC; CMAA operator
D. Environmental management			
Dust, noise and vibration	Controls at sensitive receptors; complaints; measurement on complaint	Weekly	Contractor; DSC
Water, erosion and drainage	Sediment controls; no discharge to watercourses; downstream irrigation maintained; slope stabilisation	Weekly; after rain	Contractor; DSC
Waste, hazardous materials and sourcing	Waste to approved sites; bunded fuel storage; no asbestos; licensed borrow pits and quarries, rehabilitated; legal timber	Monthly	Contractor; DSC; PIC

Parameter	Key indicators	Frequency	Responsibility
Biodiversity and protected areas	No works in PA core/conservation zones or critical habitat; clearance within footprint; no hunting; no induced encroachment	Monthly; annually in operation	DSC; PIC; PA management
Cultural heritage	Identified sites protected; authority clearance where applicable; chance finds reported within 24 h	Screening; on occurrence	Contractor; DSC; PIC
Climate resilience and handover	Resilience features built as designed; site restored; O&M entity confirmed; first wet-season inspection	Completion; post-wet season	DSC; PMU; PWG; commune

Note: Full matrix with critical aspects, means of verification, reporting requirements and corrective action triggers in Appendix 10.

VI. ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

A. Rural road subprojects

146. **Rural road baseline**: Rural road projects will mainly comprise intra-commune roads or roads interconnecting communes and district centers and whose designs will comply with the Ministry of Rural Development's rural road specifications. They will have paved surfaces (DBST or reinforced concrete), shoulders, and side drains/culverts to ensure adequate drainage.

147. The seven target provinces span the full gradient of Cambodia's rural conditions, from the peri-urban Mekong floodplain of Kandal to the forested northern escarpment of Preah Vihear and the landmine-affected western border of Pailin. The anticipated environmental and social risks of subprojects therefore differ materially by province, and the ESMPF screening and instrument selection are calibrated to that variation. A summary is provided in the table below of the baseline conditions that bear on safeguard risk. Four cross-cutting baseline conditions shape the risk profiles of the portfolio, as follows:

- **Border-conflict recovery**. Four provinces (Pailin, Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear) were directly affected by the 2025 Cambodia–Thailand border conflict, with peak displacement of around 640,000 people nationally, some 47,700 still displaced in early 2026, and approximately 900,000 migrant workers returned from Thailand. Communes closest to the border experienced repeated evacuation, asset loss and loss of cross-border trade, and some community facilities remain occupied by displaced households. This creates both a heightened social vulnerability baseline and an expectation of construction employment among returnees.
- **UXO remnants**. The western and northern border provinces carry the heaviest landmine and cluster-munition contamination in Cambodia. Any ground disturbance for road works, borrow pits or drainage in Pailin, Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey and Preah Vihear, and in the western districts of Battambang and northern districts of Siem Reap, requires prior survey and clearance certification by a CMAA-accredited operator.
- **Borrow pits**: Construction materials shall be obtained only from legally authorized borrow pits, quarries, and suppliers that comply with applicable Cambodian licensing, environmental, occupational health and safety, and site-rehabilitation requirements. Before sourcing begins, the contractor shall submit documentary evidence of applicable authorizations and the DSC shall verify the source. The contractor shall not open a new borrow pit or quarry unless all required approvals and a site-specific management, restoration, and closure plan have been obtained and approved. Records of material source, volume, verification, and rehabilitation status shall be maintained.
- **Water scarcity and flood exposure**. Groundwater in the three northern provinces is deep (60–80 m) and of poor quality, while the Tonle Sap and Mekong floodplain provinces face annual inundation. Road drainage design therefore affects both flood behavior and downstream water

users and is the principal channel through which road subprojects can generate off-site environmental impact.

148. **Anticipated E & S impacts - construction phase.** Rural road subprojects will mainly comprise intra-commune roads and roads connecting communes to district centers, rehabilitated on existing alignments within the official right-of-way (RoW) and designed to the Ministry of Rural Development's rural road standards, with paved surfaces (DBST or reinforced concrete), shoulders, side drains and culverts sized for the project's climate-resilience criteria. Works are of small scale, dispersed across 117 communes, and of short duration at any one location. The construction-phase risks are nonetheless not uniform: their significance depends on the baseline conditions described above, and in particular on whether a subproject lies in a border-affected or UXO-contaminated province, adjoins a protected area or heritage zone, passes through indigenous or displaced communities, or affects drainage into cultivated or flood-prone land.

149. **Irrigation Subprojects**. Rehabilitation or improvement of irrigation canals, embankments, and associated water-control structures may temporarily interrupt irrigation supplies, restrict access to farmland, and disrupt agricultural activities and livelihoods. Excavation, dredging, dewatering, and temporary diversion of water may alter local flows, increase erosion, sedimentation, and turbidity, and disturb aquatic and riparian habitats. Additional impacts may include vegetation clearance, temporary land occupation, damage to crops and other assets, and improper disposal of dredged sediment and excavated materials. Fuel spills, concrete wastewater, and construction waste may contaminate surface water and soil. Dust, noise, vibration, and construction traffic may also affect nearby communities.

150. Irrigation works may create occupational and community safety risks associated with open canals, deep excavations, unstable embankments, machinery, and work near water, including falls, drowning, and excavation collapse. Where works involve existing water-retaining structures, inadequate temporary diversions or disturbance of structural stability may cause uncontrolled water releases or downstream flooding. Disruption of water delivery may also generate disputes among upstream and downstream users, particularly during dry periods or critical crop-growing stages. The significance of these impacts will depend on the scope and timing of works, existing water-use arrangements, habitat sensitivity, and downstream receptors. Site-specific assessment and mitigation planning will therefore address construction sequencing, continuity of essential water supplies, safe management of temporary flows, sediment and spoil disposal, protection of affected assets, and consultation with water users and downstream communities.

151. **Environmental impacts**. The principal construction-phase environmental impacts of road rehabilitation are:

- Dust from earthworks, unpaved haul roads and material stockpiles, affecting roadside houses, schools, health centers and pagodas, and crops in the dry season;
- Noise and vibration from excavation, compaction, road-making plant and haulage, including to structures of traditional timber or unreinforced masonry construction close to the alignment;
- Interruption or alteration of drainage during works, with sedimentation of side drains, irrigation canals and watercourses at crossings, and the risk of induced flooding or waterlogging of adjacent fields where culverts are blocked, undersized or relocated;
- Soil erosion on cut slopes, embankments and at culvert outfalls, particularly on laterite and sandy soils in the northern and western provinces during the wet season;
- Loss of roadside trees and vegetation within the RoW, including mature shade trees of community value and, near protected areas, natural vegetation;

- Sourcing of road-making materials from borrow pits and quarries, which are associated facilities of the subproject: unlicensed extraction, unrehabilitated pits that become breeding sites or safety hazards, and haulage impacts on third-party roads;
- Waste and hazardous materials: construction and camp waste, spoil disposal, fuel and bitumen storage and spillage, and the potential presence of asbestos-containing materials in structures to be demolished;
- Disturbance to wildlife and habitat, and opportunistic hunting, fuelwood collection or wildlife trade by workers, where subprojects lie within or adjacent to protected areas or forest in Preah Vihear, Oddar Meanchey, Siem Reap and south-western Battambang;

152. Screening of irrigation subprojects will also take into account the impact of increased agricultural intensification and agrochemical on sensitive receiving environments (e.g., wetlands, fisheries, community water sources, protected areas, or downstream users. Where this is identified as a risk then there will be an additional consideration of the applicability and compliance with Cambodia's Law on the Management of Pesticides and Fertilizers and the identification of any additional mitigation measures that may be required, which will be fully documented in the ESMP for affected subprojects. .

153. Rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure may improve water availability and increase agricultural productivity within the service area. Although the Project will not finance fertilizers, pesticides, or other agricultural inputs, improved irrigation may indirectly encourage greater agricultural production and associated use of these inputs. Cambodia's Law on the Management of Pesticides and Fertilizers (2012) establishes the national framework for the registration, distribution, handling, use, inspection, control, and management of pesticides and fertilizers with the objective of reducing risks to human health, food safety, and the environment. The environmental and social risks associated with fertilizer and pesticide use are primarily managed through the existing Cambodian regulatory framework and enforcement mechanisms. During subproject screening, consideration will be given to whether irrigation rehabilitation may result in significant increased agrochemical use that could adversely affect sensitive water bodies, wetlands, fisheries, or downstream users. Where such risks are identified, compliance with applicable national requirements governing agrochemical use, storage, handling, and disposal shall be confirmed and documented as part of subproject due diligence.

Table 11: Baseline conditions in the seven target provinces relevant to E & S risk

Province	Setting and economy	Physical environment and climate exposure	Biodiversity, protected areas and cultural resources[5]	Social profile and vulnerability	Conflict, UXO and safeguard-relevant issues
Pailin	Small western border province; upland cassava, maize, cashew and vegetables; weak extension and high crop-failure rates (40–50% cassava-cutting mortality) driven by water shortage. Total population 79,445 (GPC, 2019)	Dissected upland terrain on the Thai border; deep, poor-quality groundwater (60–80 m); surface-water dependent. Exposed to drought and flash flooding; laterite soils erodible on cut slopes.	Adjoins Samlaut Multiple Use Area (Battambang) and remnant forest along the Cardamom foothills; no World Heritage sites; pagoda and community sites only.	Predominantly Khmer; no recognised indigenous communities. Former Khmer Rouge zone with large in-migrant settler population and contested land tenure. IDPoor *[%]*; high seasonal out-migration to Thailand. ID Poor in selected target districts 8.9%	Border-affected (2025): displacement, returnee migrant workers, damaged agricultural assets. Among the most heavily landmine-contaminated provinces nationally (CMAA priority province); clearance mandatory before ground works.
Battambang	National rice bowl; productive lowland plains; second-largest urban and processing centre; Total population 997,169 (GPC, 2019)	Tonle Sap floodplain grading to Cardamom uplands in the south-west; annual Tonle Sap flood pulse; flood-prone lowland communes and drought-prone upland communes; Sangke and Mongkol Borei river systems.	Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve and Ramsar-relevant floodplain in the east; Samlaut Multiple Use Area and Cardamom forest in the south-west; Phnom Sampov and Ek Phnom cultural sites; widespread pagodas and pre-Angkorian sites.	Predominantly Khmer with Cham and Vietnamese communities along waterways; established LIGs and commune structures from TSSD-AF/SREDSP. ID Poor in selected target districts 37.0%	Not border-affected (2025) but hosts displaced households from Pailin and Banteay Meanchey. Residual landmine contamination in western districts (Samlaut, Kamrieng, Phnom Proek, Sampov Lun); clearance required where screening indicates.
Banteay Meanchey	Hosts Poipet, the principal Cambodia–Thailand trade gateway; rice and cassava; very high labour out-migration; Total population 898,484 (GPC, 2019)	Low-lying plains draining to the Tonle Sap via the Mongkol Borei and Sisophon rivers; severe seasonal flooding in eastern communes; drought in the north; Dangrek foothills along the northern border.	Ang Trapeang Thmor Protected Landscape (Sarus crane reserve, IBA/KBA); Banteay Chhmar temple complex (World Heritage tentative list) and Banteay Top; Tonle Sap floodplain margin.	Predominantly Khmer; no recognised indigenous communities. Large returnee-migrant caseload from Thailand; trafficking and unsafe-migration risk elevated around Poipet. ID Poor in selected target districts 6.1%	Border-affected (2025): repeated displacement and cross-border trade disruption. Heavy landmine contamination along the border and K5 belt; clearance mandatory before ground works.

[5] See Appendix 5 for more information on Geographical coverage and biodiversity, protected areas and cultural resources.

Province	Setting and economy	Physical environment and climate exposure	Biodiversity, protected areas and cultural resources[5]	Social profile and vulnerability	Conflict, UXO and safeguard-relevant issues
Oddar Meanchey	Remote northern frontier; among the poorest provinces; cassava frontier with social land concessions and recent in-migrant settlement; O'Smach crossing; Total population 267,703 (GPC, 2019)	Dangrek escarpment on the northern border sloping to the Tonle Sap basin; Stung Sreng headwaters; deep, poor-quality groundwater; single wet-season cropping; drought-prone; rapid deforestation and land conversion.	Extensive community forests and remaining dry dipterocarp forest; Ta Moan Thom and Ta Krabei temples on the border (disputed area); Banteay Chhmar buffer; forest and land-tenure conflict with concessions.	Predominantly Khmer settlers; small Kuoy indigenous presence in eastern districts to be confirmed by screening. Highest poverty in the cluster; very large communes. ID Poor in selected target districts 16.8%	Border-affected (2025): Beng commune evacuated twice; asset and income losses; women's weaving group capacity reduced. Heavy landmine and cluster-munition contamination along the Dangrek; clearance mandatory before ground works.
Preah Vihear	Remote, low-density northern province; extensive forest cover; cassava frontier; certified organic rice (Ibis Rice/WCS, Amru) and cashew; historic border-dispute area. Total population: 249,973 (GPC, 2019)	Dangrek escarpment and forested plateau draining south via the Stung Sen; deep groundwater; seasonal water scarcity; forest loss from concessions and smallholder expansion; flash flooding in escarpment streams.	Highest protected-area coverage in the cluster: Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary, Preah Vihear (Chhaeb) Wildlife Sanctuary, Prey Preah Roka Wildlife Sanctuary, Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuary (eastern edge); Preah Vihear Temple World Heritage Site; Koh Ker (World Heritage 2023); giant ibis and other critically endangered species; community spirit forests.	Kuoy indigenous communities (e.g., integrated Kuoy households at Rovieng with a conserved spirit forest); indigenous communal land titling in progress in some communes. Iacute remoteness and weak connectivity. ID Poor in selected target districts 9.3%	Border-affected (2025). Landmine and cluster-munition contamination along the escarpment; clearance mandatory before ground works. Highest likelihood of triggering ESS 3 (IPPF) and critical-habitat screening.
Siem Reap	Tourism hub (Angkor) masking acute rural poverty in outer districts; rice-based rural economy; hosts the pilot road subproject (Sala Kamreuk RC Road and flood mitigation). Total population: 1,099,825 (GPC, 2019)	Tonle Sap floodplain in the south, Kulen plateau and Angkor hydraulic landscape in the centre, dry plains in the north; urban and peri-urban flooding; Siem Reap and Stung Sreng rivers; groundwater stress around the town.	Angkor World Heritage Site and APSARA zones 1–5 (strict controls on any works); Phnom Kulen National Park; Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve; Prek Toal (Ramsar); Beng Mealea and Banteay Srei; dense archaeological landscape with high chance-find probability.	Predominantly Khmer; floating and floodplain communities on the Tonle Sap; high tourism-dependent income now recovering. ID Poor in selected target districts 11.1%	Not border-affected. Residual UXO in northern districts (Varin, Svay Leu, Anlong Veng border). Works within APSARA zones require authority clearance.

Province	Setting and economy	Physical environment and climate exposure	Biodiversity, protected areas and cultural resources[5]	Social profile and vulnerability	Conflict, UXO and safeguard-relevant issues
Kandal	Peri-urban province surrounding Phnom Penh; Mekong–Bassac floodplain; intensive vegetables, horticulture and IR/OM rice; highest market access; road-and-bridge connectivity to the capital prioritised. Total population: 1,352,198 (GPC, 2019)	Mekong and Bassac floodplain with natural Preks delivering flood-nutrient deposition; annual riverine flooding; sedimentation of Preks; shallow usable groundwater (30–40 m); bank erosion; high land-use pressure from urban expansion.	No terrestrial protected areas in target communes; Mekong dolphin and fish migration corridors upstream; Ta Prohm (Tonle Bati) and Oudong cultural sites; widespread pagodas.	Predominantly Khmer with Cham and Vietnamese riverine communities; land values high and tenure documentation more complete; commuting labour to Phnom Penh. ID Poor in selected target districts 10.6%	Not border-affected. Low UXO risk (limited ERW). Principal social risk is land value and RoW encroachment in peri-urban corridors, requiring careful cut-off-date and documentation.

Sources: RISING Concept Note and Inception Report; community consultations, May - June 2026; SREDSP/TSSD-AF baseline; GPC 2019; ID Poor; CMAA; MoE. Bracketed items to be completed from the national datasets before finalization.

- Damage to cultural resources: archaeological chance finds (a high-probability event in the Angkor and Preah Vihear landscapes), and disturbance to pagoda grounds, burial sites and community spirit forests adjacent to alignments.
- Biodiversity and cultural heritage concentration. Protected-area coverage is concentrated in Preah Vihear (four wildlife sanctuaries and two World Heritage sites), Siem Reap (Angkor and Phnom Kulen), and the Tonle Sap margin of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Siem Reap. Kouy indigenous communities are present in Preah Vihear and possibly eastern Oddar Meanchey. These are the provinces in which ESS 1 critical-habitat screening, ESS 3 and the cultural-heritage provisions of the ESMPF are most likely to be triggered.

154. **Significance**: For the large majority of subprojects these impacts are expected to be minor, localized and temporary, confined to the civil-works period and manageable through standard good-practice measures set out in the ESMP and transposed into the contractor's CESMP; the contractor is contractually bound to implement them and to report monthly on compliance, verified by the DSC. The exceptions, for which the Abbreviated ESMP will specify subproject-specific measures, are subprojects within the area of influence of protected areas, KBAs or heritage zones (biodiversity and chance-find measures); subprojects whose drainage discharges to irrigation systems or flood-prone land (hydraulic design and downstream-user consultation); and any subproject in a UXO-contaminated province, where survey and clearance precede all ground works.

155. **Social risks and impacts**. For activities related to road habilitation, because the rehabilitation follows existing alignments within the RoW, physical displacement is not expected and land impacts will be limited to temporary or minor permanent loss of crops, trees, fences and small structures encroaching on the RoW, addressed under the RPF with a cut-off date set at the first public consultation so that no new assets are established within the corridor of impact before contract award. The more significant social risks of the road component arise not from land but from how subprojects are selected, who benefits from them, and who is brought into the commune to build them. These risks are assessed in the subproject social screening and addressed as follows.

- **Elite capture in subproject selection.** Roads proposed through the commune investment plan may reflect the priorities of commune councilors, village chiefs or better-off households, favoring alignments serving their own land, businesses or villages over those serving ID Poor households, remote villages or the border displaced. The risk is highest in large, dispersed communes (for example Beng in Oddar Meanchey, with 29 villages) and in peri-urban Kandal, where road access affects land values. Mitigation: subproject selection applies the ESMPF eligibility and prioritization criteria, which weight the number of ID Poor and vulnerable households served and connectivity of unserved villages; selection is made in a commune-wide consultation with village-level participation, recorded and disclosed; the PWG and PIC verify the beneficiary profile before approval; and the GRM is publicized at the selection stage so that villages passed over can raise the matter.
- **Social exclusion from project benefits**. ID Poor, female-headed, elderly, disabled, indigenous and displaced households, and recent in-migrant settlers without commune registration, may be excluded from consultation, from construction employment and from the community structures through which project benefits are channeled, including any group-based or grant-financed activities implemented through communes. Mitigation: consultation is scheduled and located to enable participation of these groups, with sex-disaggregated attendance recorded against SEP targets; construction employment quotas for local unskilled labor prioritize ID Poor and returnee households, with equal pay for women; commune-level facilitators (CCWC) are engaged to reach non-registered households; and the GAP sets targets for women's participation in commune decision-making on subprojects.
- **Labor influx.** Contractors may bring in non-local workers, particularly for skilled tasks and where local labor has migrated. Even small crews introduce risks of pressure on water and housing,

communicable disease, conflict with residents, and, in the border provinces, tension with returnee populations seeking the same work. Mitigation: bidding documents require a local-labour plan prioritizing commune residents for unskilled work; worker camps, where needed, are sited and managed to ESMPF standards away from settlements and schools; workers receive induction on community relations and the code of conduct; and the contractor community liaison officer maintains a complaint channel.

- **Gender-based violence and sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEA/SH)**. The presence of a paid, predominantly male workforce in poor rural communes with high female-headed-household rates and, in the border provinces, populations under displacement stress, elevates the risk of transactional sex, harassment of women and girls on the road to school or market, and violence within households experiencing changed income patterns. Mitigation: all workers sign and are trained on a code of conduct prohibiting SEA/SH; the CCWC serves as a confidential entry point to the GRM with referral to provincial GBV service providers; community awareness sessions are held before mobilization; safe-route measures (lighting, crossings, working-hour restrictions near schools) are included in the traffic management plan; and any allegation is reported to AIIB as a serious incident.
- **Labor and working conditions.** Informal recruitment of local labor carries risks of unwritten contracts, wages below the legal minimum, child labor (particularly on family-based piece work), inadequate OHS and lack of a grievance channel. Mitigation: civil works contracts incorporate the ESMPF labor requirements (written terms, age verification, OHS plan, PPE, first aid, workers' grievance mechanism), monitored by the DSC through payroll and site inspection.
- **Community health and safety**. Construction traffic on narrow rural roads, open excavations, and stockpiles present hazards to pedestrians, cyclists, motorbikes and children, and dust affects respiratory health. In UXO-contaminated provinces, any ground disturbance without prior clearance is a risk to workers and residents. Mitigation: traffic management plans with flagmen, speed control and safe crossings near schools, markets and health centers; site fencing; and mandatory CMAA-accredited survey and clearance before works in the border provinces and wherever screening indicates contamination.
- **Indigenous peoples and displaced households**. In Preah Vihear and possibly eastern Oddar Meanchey, road alignments may affect Kouy communities, their communal land or spirit forests, triggering ESS 3 and the IPPF, including meaningful consultation and, where required, FPIC. In border-affected communes, community facilities or RoW land may be occupied by displaced households whose temporary status must not be treated as encroachment. Mitigation: IP and displacement screening is included in the social screening; the IPPF applies where triggered; and no works proceed on land occupied by displaced households until alternative arrangements are agreed with the commune and provincial authorities.
- **Temporary loss of access and livelihood disruption**. Roadside vendors, small businesses and farmers using the RoW lose access or trade during works. Mitigation: phased construction to maintain access; advance notification; temporary relocation of vendors; and compensation for any assets lost under the RPF.

156. **Significance.** The social risks above are of low to moderate significance for the road component as a whole, but the risks of elite capture and exclusion operate at the selection stage, before any construction, and are therefore addressed through the subproject selection procedure rather than through the ESMP; the risks of labor influx and SEA/SH are of higher significance in the four border-affected provinces, where subproject-specific measures will be defined in the social screening and reflected in the CESMP and the SEP.

B. Irrigation subprojects.

157. **Irrigation baseline**: Access to irrigation water was identified in every commune consulted as a binding constraint on output, cropping intensity and crop choice. The irrigation baseline nonetheless differs sharply between the two halves of the cluster. Battambang, Banteay

Meanchey and Siem Reap have an established irrigation base of MOWRAM reservoir- and river-fed schemes with secondary and tertiary networks in varying condition, farmer water user communities (FWUCs) of variable capacity, and more recent tertiary-level investment under other ADB funded projects. The remaining need is rehabilitation and extension of tertiary and farm-level distribution within existing schemes, and the principal safeguard issues are allocation between head-end and tail-end users and the hydrology of downstream Tonle Sap wetlands. Pailin, Oddar Meanchey and Preah Vihear have very limited formal irrigation, deep and poor-quality groundwater (60–80 m), flashy escarpment streams and small earthen reservoirs and community ponds as the only storage; households are confined to a single wet-season crop and commune investment plans request creek spillways, pond rehabilitation and farm-access structures. A metered, fee-based pipe distribution network managed by an agricultural cooperative at Phniet (Oddar Meanchey) has been identified as a replicable model. Kandal is distinct: a Mekong–Bassac flood-recession and pump-irrigation system in which the natural Preks are silting and losing their capacity to deliver flood water and nutrients, and where de-sedimentation is the priority. The table below summarizes the baseline by province; subproject-level baselines, including a water-balance assessment of the source, are established in each IEE.

Table 12: Irrigation baseline in the seven target provinces

Province	Water sources and hydrology	Existing irrigation and water management	Cropping and water-use pattern	Safeguard-relevant issues for irrigation works
Pailin	Upland tributary streams of the Sangke and Mongkol Borei draining east; small seasonal creeks; groundwater deep (60–80 m) and poor quality; no large-scale surface storage.	Very limited: scattered small weirs, farm ponds and informal creek diversions; no functioning FWUCs of scale; commune investment plans request creek spillways and pond rehabilitation.	Rain-fed cassava, maize, cashew and vegetables; single wet-season cropping; high crop-failure rates (40–50% cassava-cutting mortality) attributed to water shortage.	Landmine contamination along creek lines and former defensive positions; erodible upland soils; competition between upstream and downstream creek users; informal land tenure of settlers along canal routes.
Battambang	Sangke, Mongkol Borei and Stung Dauntri rivers draining to the Tonle Sap; annual Tonle Sap flood pulse in eastern communes; extensive existing canal networks on the lowland plain.	Most developed irrigation base in the cluster: large MOWRAM schemes (e.g., Kamping Puoy, Bavel) with secondary and tertiary networks in varying condition; established FWUCs; Previous ADB project investments in tertiary canals and ponds in overlapping communes.	Double-cropped rice where irrigated; recession rice on the floodplain; dry-season rice dependent on canal supply; high water demand and tail-end shortages in large schemes.	Tail-end equity and upstream–downstream allocation within existing schemes; Tonle Sap floodplain wetlands and fish migration; residual mines in western districts.
Banteay Meanchey	Mongkol Borei and Sisophon rivers and Stung Sreng tributaries; low-lying plain with severe seasonal flooding east and drought north; Dangrek foothill streams along the border.	Several MOWRAM reservoir-fed schemes (e.g., Trapeang Thmor) and colonial/Khmer Rouge-era canal systems, many degraded; FWUCs of variable capacity; ADB project funded tertiary investments in overlapping communes.	Rice-dominant with cassava on upland margins; single or partial double cropping depending on canal reliability; flood damage to wet-season crops in eastern communes.	Ang Trapeang Thmor Protected Landscape (Sarus crane) downstream of northern schemes – abstraction and drainage changes may affect wetland hydrology; heavy border mine contamination; large returnee-migrant labor pool.
Oddar Meanchey	Stung Sreng headwaters and Dangrek escarpment streams; flashy, seasonal flow; groundwater deep and poor; small reservoirs and community ponds are the main storage.	Sparse: small earthen reservoirs of uncertain condition, community ponds, and the donor-installed AC-managed pipe distribution network at Phniet (metered, fee-based, c. 70 households) identified for replication; few formal FWUCs.	Single wet-season rice and cassava; dry-season cropping only where ponds or the PDN supply water; strong demand for pond rehabilitation and creek spillways in commune plans.	Existing small earthen reservoirs whose embankments must not be raised or structurally altered under RISING; community forest and land-concession conflict along canal routes; heavy mine and cluster-munition contamination; possible Kuoy presence in eastern districts.
Preah Vihear	Stung Sen and its tributary creeks (Ou) draining south from the escarpment; deep groundwater; forested catchments with declining dry season baseflow as forest is cleared.	Limited: small reservoirs and weirs on creeks, community ponds, and traditional bunded paddies; organic-rice producers (Ibis Rice/WCS, Amru) rely on rain-fed and small-scale supplementary supply; few FWUCs.	Rain-fed wet-season rice, including certified organic rice; cassava and cashew on uplands; dry-season cropping negligible; water access confines most households to one crop.	Highest biodiversity sensitivity: creeks feeding Kulen Promtep and Chhaeb wildlife sanctuaries and giant ibis habitat; Kuoy communal land and spirit forests along water sources; organic certification requires exclusion of agrochemical inflow; mine and cluster-munition contamination.

Province	Water sources and hydrology	Existing irrigation and water management	Cropping and water-use pattern	Safeguard-relevant issues for irrigation works
Siem Reap	Siem Reap, Stung Sreng and Puok rivers draining from the Kulen plateau to the Tonle Sap; West Baray and Angkor hydraulic system; groundwater stress around the town; floodplain communes flood annually.	West Baray and associated MOWRAM schemes with secondary and tertiary canals; ADB project funded tertiary rehabilitation in overlapping communes; FWUCs established but weak in outer districts; the pilot Sala Kamreuk subproject combines road and flood-mitigation drainage.	Rice-based with double cropping under the Baray schemes; rain-fed single cropping in northern districts; vegetable production near the town.	APSARA zones restrict any canal works within the Angkor landscape; Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve and Prek Toal downstream; high archaeological chance-find probability; residual UXO in northern districts.
Kandal	Mekong and Bassac mainstream and their natural Preks (flood channels) delivering flood-nutrient deposition; annual riverine flooding; shallow usable groundwater (30–40 m) supporting dry-season maize.	Prek-based flood-recession systems, pump irrigation from the rivers, and private tube wells; Preks silting and losing capacity; FWUCs and pump groups active; MOWRAM polders in some districts.	Intensive vegetables, horticulture and IR/OM rice largely for home consumption; two to three crops a year where pumped supply is available; highest water-use intensity in the cluster.	De-sedimentation of Preks generates large spoil volumes and affects fish access and flood-nutrient deposition; riverbank erosion; high land values along Prek banks; Cham and Vietnamese riverine communities; low UXO risk.

Sources: RISING Inception Report; community consultations, May - June 2026; SREDSP/TSSD-AF baseline; MOWRAM/PDWRAM scheme inventories

158. **Anticipated E & S impacts - irrigation subprojects. I**rrigation subprojects under RISING are confined to small-scale distribution and water-control works at tertiary and farm level within existing schemes or on existing minor water sources: rehabilitation, lining or extension of secondary and tertiary canals and farm channels; canal-bank access ways; water-control structures on those canals (regulators, gates, division boxes, drop structures, culverts and farm turnouts); creek spillways and low weirs on minor streams; rehabilitation of community ponds and small excavated storage ponds; de-sedimentation of natural flood channels (Preks) in Kandal; and small pumped or piped distribution networks of the Phniet type. Consistent with the Project's Category B classification, RISING does not finance dams or dam-related civil works. The ESMPF exclusion criteria (Appendix 2 and the ESMPF negative list) therefore excludethe construction of new dams and structural works on existing dams. Any proposed pond, weir, embankment, water-retaining structure, or irrigation intervention shall be screened against the Project exclusion criteria and applicable Cambodian and AIIB dam-safety requirements. The screening record shall document the structure type, dimensions, storage capacity, hazard implications, legal classification, and basis for eligibility. Where rehabilitation of an existing reservoir's embankment is identified as a community priority, it is referred to MOWRAM for financing under other programs and is not eligible for RISING financing.

159. **Environmental impacts.** Construction-phase impacts of canal, pond and water-control works are similar in kind to those of road works but arise in a wetter and more ecologically connected setting. The principal impacts are:

- Dust and noise from canal excavation, embankment shaping, compaction and haulage, affecting adjacent houses and fields;
- Surplus spoil from canal excavation, pond deepening and Prek de-sedimentation - in Kandal potentially large volumes of fine sediment – requiring designated disposal or beneficial reuse on farmland or embankments, and avoidance of stockpiling in watercourses, drainage lines or on productive land without agreement;
- Sedimentation and turbidity in the canal and receiving watercourse during works, with downstream effects on water quality, fish and irrigation intakes;
- Temporary interruption of supply to existing users during works on operating canals, and interruption of drainage causing waterlogging of adjacent fields;
- Loss of canal-bank trees, bamboo and vegetation, including trees of shade, fruit or community value, and disturbance of riparian habitat on creeks and Preks;
- Erosion of freshly formed canal banks and creek-side works during the first wet season;
- Impacts on aquatic ecology where structures on creeks or Preks alter flow, fish passage or the flood-recession regime, and where works lie upstream of Tonle Sap floodplain wetlands, Ang Trapeang Thmor or the sanctuary creeks of Preah Vihear;
- Sourcing of materials (aggregate, fill, gabion stone) from borrow pits and quarries as associated facilities;
- Waste, fuel and cement handling at work sites and camps, and the possible presence of asbestos-cement pipes or sheeting in structures being replaced;
- Disturbance of unexploded ordnance during excavation in the border provinces; and
- Chance finds and disturbance of cultural sites, particularly where canals cross the Angkor hydraulic landscape or pre-Angkorian sites in Siem Reap, Battambang and Banteay Meanchey.

160. **Operation-phase environmental risks** are more significant for irrigation than for roads, and the Abbreviated ESMP addresses them explicitly: alteration of the water balance of the source, with reduced availability to downstream users, wetlands and dry-season baseflow, where

new or rehabilitated intakes and storage increase abstraction; waterlogging and salinity where drainage is inadequate; increased agrochemical use and runoff with intensified cropping, of particular concern upstream of organic-rice areas in Preah Vihear and of protected wetlands; standing water in ponds and canals as a vector-breeding habitat; and the safety of water-control structures and pond embankments to users and children. Each Abbreviated ESMP for a subproject that increases abstraction includes a simple water-balance assessment of the source, consultation with downstream users, and where relevant an environmental-flow provision agreed with PDWRAM.

161. **Significance**. For tertiary canal and farm-level works within existing schemes – the majority of the irrigation portfolio - impacts are expected to be minor, localized and temporary and are addressed through the standard ESMP measures and the CESMP. Subproject-specific measures are required for: works on creeks and Preks with natural flow and fish passage; subprojects within the area of influence of protected wetlands and sanctuaries; subprojects increasing abstraction from a source shared with downstream users; Prek de-sedimentation with large spoil volumes; and any excavation in UXO-contaminated provinces.

- **Elite capture in scheme selection and design**. Canal alignments, turnout locations and pond siting can be designed to serve the fields of commune councilors, FWUC leaders or larger landholders, and community ponds can be captured for private aquaculture or fenced. Mitigation: selection and layout are agreed in a scheme-wide consultation including tail-end and small-plot farmers, with beneficiary plots mapped and the proportion of ID Poor and small-holding households served recorded and verified by the PWG and PIC before approval; pond rehabilitation is conditional on a written community access and management agreement.
- **Head-end and tail-end inequity and water conflict**. Rehabilitation that improves conveyance at the head of a system without rules for distribution can worsen tail-end supply; new intakes and storage can reduce water to downstream villages, other schemes and wetlands, generating conflict between communes and, on border streams, across provincial boundaries. Mitigation: each subproject includes a water-allocation and operating rule agreed with all user groups and PDWRAM before construction; downstream users are identified in the area of influence and consulted; and the GRM is publicized to downstream communes as well as beneficiaries.
- **Exclusion from water user institutions**. FWUCs, pump groups and cooperative-managed networks such as the Phniet PDN determine who receives water and on what terms; women, ID Poor, tenant farmers, in-migrant settlers without land documents and indigenous households are frequently absent from their membership and leadership, and fee-based systems can exclude those unable to pay. Mitigation: FWUC or water-user-group formation or strengthening under the subproject applies membership and leadership targets for women (GAP) and an explicit provision for ID Poor and tenant households; fee structures are reviewed for affordability with a documented exemption or deferral mechanism; and the group's constitution and rules are disclosed at commune level.
- **Labor influx and SEA/SH.** Canal and pond works are labor-intensive and often located away from villages, with camps at the work site; the risks of labor influx, communicable disease and sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment described for road subprojects apply with equal force, and isolated work sites increase the exposure of women and girls collecting water or working in fields nearby. Mitigation: as for road subprojects - local-labor plan, camp siting and management standards, signed codes of conduct, community awareness before mobilization, CCWC as confidential GRM entry point, and serious-incident reporting to AIIB.
- **Labor and working conditions**. Community-contribution or community-contracted labor, common in tertiary canal work, carries elevated risks of unpaid or underpaid work, child labor and absence of OHS provision. Mitigation: the ESMPF labor requirements apply to community-contracted as well as commercially contracted works; any community labor contribution is voluntary, documented and limited in scope; and the DSC monitors payroll, age verification and OHS at all sites.

- **Community health and safety**. Open excavations, deepened ponds and canals present drowning hazards, particularly to children, and construction traffic on canal-bank access ways affects farmers and pedestrians; UXO is a hazard in all excavation in the border provinces. Mitigation: fencing and signage of open works, safe access points and steps at rehabilitated ponds, traffic management on access ways, and mandatory CMAA-accredited survey and clearance before excavation in contaminated provinces.
- **Indigenous peoples and cultural resources**. In Preah Vihear and possibly eastern Oddar Meanchey, creeks, ponds and adjacent forest may have customary and spiritual significance to Kouy communities and may lie within communal land under titling. Mitigation: IP screening; the IPPF applies where triggered, including meaningful consultation and, where required, FPIC; and no works on water sources or land of customary significance without the community's agreement.
- Temporary loss of supply and livelihood disruption. Works on operating canals interrupt supply to existing users, and Prek de-sedimentation can disrupt fishing and the flood-recession cropping calendar. Mitigation: works are scheduled outside the irrigation season or phased to maintain supply; affected users are notified in advance; and any crop loss caused by construction-related supply interruption is compensated under the RPF.

Significance. The social risks of irrigation subprojects are of moderate significance because water allocation and user-group governance persist beyond construction; the risks of elite capture, tail-end inequity and institutional exclusion are addressed through the subproject selection procedure, the water-allocation agreement and the FWUC strengthening measures rather than through the ESMP alone and are monitored during operation under the parameters in the monitoring matrix. The construction-phase risks of labor influx and SEA/SH are of higher significance in the four border-affected provinces, where subproject-specific measures are defined in the social screening and reflected in the CESMP and the SEP.

C. Community facilities

162. **Baseline**. Commune-managed facilities eligible under RISING are of two kinds: community kindergartens (4C centers) providing early-childhood education, and commune administration buildings that will house the One Window Service Office (OWSO) or its commune-level extension (DMK) under the digital service-delivery agenda of Component 2. Community kindergartens operate in most communes across the seven provinces, typically offering a two-to-three-hour morning class with commune budget support; in several locations teachers have moved onto the DoEYS payroll. Buildings are generally single-classroom structures of variable condition, teaching materials are basic, and teachers consistently request educational playgrounds, multi-sensory materials and early-childhood-development training. Commune halls follow a standard MoI design and are in fair condition in the lowland and peri-urban provinces but basic and often poorly maintained in the remote northern communes, where commune-level service extension has the highest value because district OWSOs are distant. Two baseline conditions distinguish the border-affected provinces: some community buildings, including the kindergarten at Thmei commune (Preah Vihear), were occupied by displaced households at the time of consultations; and any extension of a building footprint requires landmine and UXO clearance. Site tenure is commune-owned in principle, but documentation is incomplete in settler and social-land-concession areas of Pailin and Oddar Meanchey. The table below summarizes the baseline by province.

Table 13: Commune facilities baselines in the seven target provinces

Province	Community kindergartens / 4C centers	Commune administration and OWSO facilities	Safeguard-relevant issues for facility works
Pailin	Community kindergartens operating in most communes with two-to-three-hour morning classes on commune budget; basic, one-dimensional teaching materials; some teachers moved to the DoEYS payroll.	Commune halls of standard MoI design in most communes, in variable condition; land generally commune-owned but tenure documentation incomplete in settler areas.	Site tenure in former settler zones; landmine clearance certificates for any new footprint or extension; displaced households in border communes may be sheltering in commune buildings.
Battambang	Established network of community pre-schools supported under TSSD-AF/SREDSP in overlapping communes; DoEYS coverage higher than in the northern provinces.	Commune halls are generally in fair condition; OWSO is operating at district level with commune-level DMK extension planned.	Flood exposure of low-lying sites on the Tonle Sap margin; older buildings may contain asbestos-cement roofing; sites adjoining pagodas and pre-Angkorian mounds.
Banteay Meanchey	Community pre-schools in most communes, with TSSD-AF/SREDSP support in overlapping communes; large numbers of children of returnee-migrant households.	Commune halls in variable condition; OWSO at district level; high service demand at Poipet-area communes from migrant and returnee registration.	Flood exposure in eastern communes; mine contamination along the border for any site extension; displaced households in border communes; asbestos-cement in older structures.
Oddar Meanchey	Community kindergartens present but under-resourced; teachers requesting educational playgrounds, multi-sensory materials and ECD training; very large communes (Beng: 29 villages) mean many villages without access.	Commune halls basic, and in poor condition in remote communes; OWSO/DMK has not yet extended to commune level in most districts; sites are often on social-land-concession or former forest land with incomplete documentation.	Displaced households occupying community buildings after the 2025 evacuations; mine and cluster-munition clearance for any ground works; site tenure on concession land; possible Kouy households in eastern districts.
Preah Vihear	Community kindergartens operating in most communes; the kindergarten building at Thmei (Kulen) recorded as occupied by displaced households at the time of consultation.	Commune halls basic; acute remoteness limits district OWSO access, making commune-level DMK extension a priority; sites may adjoin Kouy communal land or spirit forests.	Facilities occupied by displaced households; Kouy customary land and spirit forests adjacent to sites; mine and cluster-munition clearance; chance finds in the Koh Ker and Preah Vihear landscapes.
Siem Reap	Community pre-schools with TSSD-AF/SREDSP support in overlapping communes; outer-district communes under-served relative to the town.	Commune halls are generally in fair condition; OWSO well established at district level; commune-level DMK extension under way in some districts.	APSARA zoning restricts works within the Angkor landscape; very high archaeological chance-find probability; flood exposure of floodplain sites.
Kandal	Community pre-schools present in most communes; higher DoEYS coverage and better facilities than in the northern provinces; demand focused on quality rather than access.	Commune halls generally in fair-to-good condition; OWSO/DMK relatively advanced given proximity to Phnom Penh; sites on high-value peri-urban land with clear tenure.	Riverine flood exposure of sites near the Mekong and Bassac; land value and any site extension requiring careful documentation; asbestos-cement in older structures.

Sources: RISING Inception Report; community consultations, May - June 2026; SREDSP/TSSD-AF baseline; DoEYS

163. **Anticipated E & S impacts - commune facilities**. Community facility subprojects comprise the rehabilitation, extension or replacement of commune-managed buildings on their existing sites - community kindergarten classrooms with associated latrines, water supply, fencing and play areas, and commune administration buildings fitted out to house OWSO/DMK services - together with minor site works for access, drainage and disability access. New buildings are constructed only on land already owned or held by the commune or acquired under the RPF; no facility is sited on land occupied by displaced households, on pagoda land without the pagoda committee's written agreement, or on indigenous communal land without the IPPF process. Works are small (single- or two-classroom scale), of a few months' duration, and delivered by local contractors.

164. **Environmental impacts**. Construction impacts are minor and localized, and of the same kind as those experienced by residents adjacent to any small building site:

- Dust and noise from demolition, excavation and construction, affecting neighboring houses and, where the facility remains partly in use, children and staff on site;
- Demolition waste and the possible presence of asbestos-cement roofing or wall sheeting in older buildings, requiring identification before demolition and handling and disposal under the ESMP hazardous-materials procedure;
- Construction waste, spoil and packaging, and sanitation for workers on small sites without facilities;
- Site drainage and flood exposure: rehabilitated facilities on the Tonle Sap and Mekong floodplains and in low-lying commune centers must be raised or drained to the project's climate-resilience criteria, and site works must not divert runoff onto neighboring land;
- Water supply and sanitation: new or rehabilitated latrines and water points must be sited and designed to avoid groundwater contamination and standing water;
- Loss of mature shade trees in school and commune compounds, which have high community value; and
- Ground disturbance in UXO-contaminated provinces for any footprint extension, foundations or latrine pits, and chance finds in the archaeological landscapes of Siem Reap, Preah Vihear and Battambang.

165. **Significance**. Environmental impacts are minor and temporary for all community facility subprojects and are addressed through the standard ESMP checklist for small building works, with subproject-specific attention only to asbestos identification in older buildings, flood-resilient siting, and UXO clearance in the border provinces.

166. **Social risks and impacts**. Community facility works carry low land and displacement risk, since they occur on existing commune sites, but they involve two groups for whom the ESMPF requires particular care – young children at operating kindergartens and displaced households sheltering in community buildings – and they raise the same questions of siting equity and access as the other subproject types:

- Child safety at operating facilities. Rehabilitation of a kindergarten while classes continue exposes children to construction hazards (open excavations, materials, vehicles, dust) and to contact with an adult workforce. Mitigation: works at operating kindergartens are scheduled during school holidays or the facility is temporarily relocated to an alternative commune building for the duration; where partial operation is unavoidable, the work area is fully fenced with separate access, no vehicle movements during class hours, and all workers on kindergarten sites are subject to the code of conduct with a specific child-protection clause and briefing; no worker accommodation is permitted on kindergarten sites.
- Displaced households occupying facilities. In the border-affected provinces, community buildings selected for rehabilitation may be occupied by households displaced by the 2025 conflict. Their

removal to enable works would constitute displacement under ESS 2 regardless of the informal nature of their occupation. Mitigation: the social screening records any occupation of the site; no works commence until the commune, and provincial authorities have agreed and implemented alternative accommodation with the households' participation, documented under the RPF; and the subproject is deferred rather than the households displaced where no alternative is available.

- Site tenure and land. Commune buildings may stand on land whose tenure is undocumented, on pagoda land, or – in Pailin and Oddar Meanchey – on social-land-concession or former forest land; extensions may encroach on neighboring plots. Mitigation: tenure is verified at screening; any land required beyond the documented commune site is acquired or donated under the RPF; pagoda land requires the pagoda committee's written agreement; and indigenous communal land triggers the IPPF.
- Elite capture and inequitable siting. Facility investments naturally favor the commune center, and in large, dispersed communes children in remote villages gain no access; selection of which kindergarten or building to rehabilitate can follow councilors' home villages. Mitigation: selection applies the ESMPF prioritization criteria, weighting the number of pre-school-age children and ID Poor households within walking distance and the condition of the existing building; in communes with many villages, satellite or village-level classrooms are considered; and selection is recorded and disclosed with the beneficiary catchment.
- Exclusion and accessibility. Children with disabilities, children of ID Poor and returnee households, and children of in-migrant families without commune registration may be excluded from kindergarten enrolment, and OWSO/DMK services may be inaccessible to persons with disabilities, the elderly and non-literate users. Mitigation: all rehabilitated facilities meet minimum accessibility standards (ramps, accessible latrines, level access); enrolment and service-access monitoring is disaggregated by sex, ID Poor status and disability under the GAP; and OWSO/DMK fit-out includes provision for assisted service for non-literate and disabled users.
- Labor, working conditions and SEA/SH. Small building contracts frequently rely on informal local labor with unwritten terms and minimal OHS provision, and workers are in daily proximity to children, teachers (predominantly women) and commune service users. Mitigation: the ESMPF labor requirements apply in full to small contracts; codes of conduct carry the child-protection clause; the CCWC serves as the confidential GRM entry point; and any allegation involving a minor is reported to AIIB as a serious incident and referred to the relevant authorities.
- Temporary loss of services. Rehabilitation interrupts kindergarten classes and commune administrative services for the works period. Mitigation: alternative premises are arranged in advance; the community is notified of the schedule; and works on commune halls are phased to keep civil-registration and other essential services operating.

167. **Significance**. Social risks are of low significance for the majority of community facility subprojects and are addressed through the standard social screening and ESMP checklist. Two risks are rated moderate and require subproject-specific measures wherever they arise: (i) works at kindergartens that remain in operation, and (ii) facilities occupied by displaced households in the border-affected provinces. Both are identified in the social screening, and the measures above are conditions of subproject approval rather than of the CESMP alone.

D. Community Health and Safety Measures

168. **Health and safety of workers and community.** Worker health and safety focus on preventing accidents, injuries, and occupational illnesses during project implementation. Key risks include physical injuries, exposure to dust and noise, hazardous materials, and unsafe working conditions. These risks are managed through provision and enforcement of personal protective equipment (PPE), regular safety training, proper site supervision, safe equipment use, and availability of first aid and emergency response systems. Adequate sanitation, drinking water, and rest facilities must also be ensured.

169. 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.

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

- All workers will be provided with adequate PPE for all workers including hard hats, high visibility clothing, safety gloves and earmuffs.
- 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 communicable diseases.
- At each camp site there will be a trained health and safety person deployed, and a first aid station will be established.
- All site workers must be provided with access to potable water, electricity and sanitary facilities allowing for regular hand washing.
- Adequate and clean accommodation must be provided for all workers residing at the construction site including facilities for food preparation.
- Reliable supply of water for drinking, cooking and washing must be provided staff/worker's camps.
- Separate hygienic sanitation facilities/toilets and bathing areas with sufficient water supply must be provided for both male and female workers/staff.
- Proper collection and disposal of solid wastes must be provided within the worker's construction camp.

VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM AND PEOPLE-AFFECTED PEOPLES MECHANISM

A. Grievance Redress Mechanism

171. **Three mechanisms**. The Project operates three distinct grievance redress mechanisms, each with its own scope, tiers and register, so that every grievance is handled by the body with authority to resolve it: (i) the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (Project GRM), described in this section, for all environmental and social concerns arising from Project activities other than land acquisition and employment; (ii) the land acquisition and resettlement GRM, established under the Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) and used exclusively for grievances concerning land acquisition, compensation, donation, resettlement and livelihood restoration; and (iii) the Workers' Grievance Mechanism, operated by each contractor for its workforce and described in paragraphs 9 to 13. Where a grievance is lodged through the wrong mechanism it is registered, the complainant is informed, and it is transferred to the correct mechanism within three working days without loss of time against the response period. Table G summarizes the three mechanisms.

172. **Principles**. All three mechanisms enable concerns to be raised and resolved promptly through a process that is understandable, culturally appropriate, readily accessible in Khmer and, where relevant, in indigenous languages, and free of charge to the complainant. Grievances may be lodged verbally, in writing, by telephone, or online, anonymously if the complainant wishes, and by a representative on the complainant's behalf. No complainant suffers retaliation for using a mechanism, and no person is required to use a mechanism before seeking a legal or administrative remedy available under Cambodian law. The mechanisms do not impede access

to the AIIB Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM), which any affected person may approach after a good-faith attempt to resolve the matter through the relevant Project mechanism.

B. Project Grievance Redress Mechanism

173. **Scope**. The Project GRM receives grievances from any person or community affected by a subproject, or by the selection of subprojects, concerning: environmental effects such as dust, noise, drainage, damage to property or crops, water supply and pollution; community safety and traffic; contractor and worker conduct towards the community; subproject selection, siting and access to benefits; sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEA/SH) and gender-based violence connected to the Project; consultation, disclosure and participation; and any other adverse outcome not covered by the RPF or the Workers' Grievance Mechanism. The GRM is explained to local authorities and community members at the first public consultation for each subproject and at each subsequent consultation, and is described, with the names and telephone numbers of the focal points at each level, in the Project Information Booklet (PIB) for each subproject, on signboards at every work site, and on commune and district notice boards.

Levels. The Project GRM has three levels within the Project and a fourth outside it. Consistent with Cambodian practice, most grievances are expected to be resolved at the first level without a formal complaint.[6]

174. The steps described are summarized below:

(i) **Level 1 - Commune**. The complainant presents the grievance verbally or in writing to the village chief, the commune chief or the commune council's designated GRM focal point. Grievances of a gender-related nature, and any complaint of SEA/SH, may be presented instead to the Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC) focal point, who is trained in survivor-centered handling and referral. The receiving officer records the grievance in the commune GRM register and provides written acknowledgement within three working days. The commune council, with the contractor and DSC where the grievance concerns civil works, seeks an amicable solution within 15 days. If the complainant receives no response within 15 days or is not satisfied with the outcome, the grievance may be taken to Level 2.

(ii) **Level 2 - District**: The grievance is filed with the District Governor's Office, which records it, acknowledges it within three working days and, with the support of the Provincial Working Group (PWG) and the PIC environmental and social specialists, investigates and proposes a resolution within 15 days. If unresolved, the District Office refers the case to the PMU with its file.

(iii) **Level 3 – NCDDS/PMU:** The PMU, through its environmental and social safeguard staff and the PIC specialists, reviews the file, meets the complainant and the other parties, and may commission an independent technical assessment. The PMU Director issues a written decision within 30 days of receipt, with copies to the complainant, the commune and district, and the contractor where relevant, and ensures that any corrective action is implemented and its completion recorded. : .

(iv) **Level 4 – Beyond the project**: A complainant not satisfied with the PMU decision may pursue administrative remedies through NCDDS and the Ministry of Interior, lodge an environmental complaint with the Ministry of Environment under the Environment and Natural Resources Code, or bring the matter before the courts. The complainant may also, at any stage after Level 1, submit a complaint to the AIIB PPM.

175. **SEA/SH and sensitive grievances**. Complaints of SEA/SH, gender-based violence, or misconduct involving a minor are handled outside the ordinary levels: they are received confidentially by the CCWC focal point, the PIC Gender Specialist or the contractor's designated focal point, referred with the survivor's consent to provincial GBV service providers and, where a

[6] Disclosure of all project documents will be managed through the NCDDS website.

crime is alleged, to the competent authorities, and reported to the PMU and AIIB as a serious incident within 48 hours, with the identity of the survivor withheld. The Project does not investigate criminal allegations itself; its role is to ensure referral, protect the complainant from retaliation, and apply contractual sanctions to the employer and worker concerned. Only aggregated, non-identifying information on such cases is entered in the GRM register and reported.

176. **Channels**. Grievances under all three mechanisms may be submitted through any of the following channels, all of which are published in the Project Information Booklet (PIB), on site signboards and at commune offices: in person or by letter to the focal point at any level; by telephone to the commune, district and PMU focal points and to the PMU grievance hotline [number]; by e-mail to [address]; through the NCDDS website at [XXX URL], which carries a Project page with the GRM procedure and an online grievance form; and through the NCDDS Facebook page at [XXX URL], by message or comment. Grievances received through the website or social media are logged by the PMU within one working day and forwarded to the appropriate level and mechanism; the complainant is told which level is handling the matter and by whom. The PMU monitors these platforms daily on working days. The Project does not operate a separate website or social media presence.

177. **Registers, monitoring and reporting**. A GRM register is maintained at each level in a standard format recording the date received, the complainant (or anonymous), the subproject, the nature of the grievance, actions taken, the date and nature of resolution, and whether the complainant is satisfied. Commune and district registers are consolidated monthly by the PWG and forwarded to the PMU, which maintains the Project-level register and reports the number of grievances received, resolved within the response period, outstanding and escalated, disaggregated by level, type and complainant sex, in the semi-annual Safeguard Monitoring Report to AIIB. The PIC reviews a sample of resolved grievances each quarter to verify that the recorded resolution was implemented.

C. Land acquisition and resettlement grievances

178. **RPF mechanism**. Grievances concerning land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, livelihood restoration, the detailed measurement survey or the valuation of assets are handled exclusively under the grievance procedure of the RPF (section [x]), which follows the four-level structure required by the Law on Expropriation and the Standard Operating Procedures for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement: village/commune (15 days), District Governor's Office (15 days), the Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee with review by the Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction and Cadastre (30 days), and the Provincial Court as the final stage of adjudication. The composition of the provincial committee, the absence of fees at the first three levels, and the position of the General Department of Resettlement and the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee are set out in the RPF and are not repeated here. Where a grievance received under the Project GRM is found to concern land acquisition or resettlement, it is transferred to the RPF mechanism under paragraph 1.

D. Workers Grievance Mechanism

179. **Requirement**. Each contractor engaged under the Project, and each subcontractor, establishes and operates a Workers' Grievance Mechanism for all persons it employs or engages on Project works, including daily-paid and community-contracted labor, before mobilization. The mechanism is separate from the Project GRM, because the contractor as employer holds the authority to remedy most employment grievances, and separate from the RPF mechanism. Its establishment and operation are contractual obligations under the labor and ESHS clauses of the civil works contract, verified by the DSC before the contractor's first payment certificate and monitored thereafter. The PMU operates an equivalent mechanism for persons it employs directly, and the PIC and DSC for their own staff.

180. **Scope**. The mechanism receives grievances concerning terms of employment and written contracts, wages, deductions and benefits, working hours and rest days, occupational health and safety, worker accommodation and welfare facilities, discrimination, harassment and SEA/SH in the workplace, use of child or forced labor, disciplinary action and dismissal, and retaliation for raising a grievance. Grievances that concern the community rather than the workplace are transferred to the Project GRM.

181. **Steps**. The mechanism has three steps within the Project and a fourth under the Labor Law:

(i) **Step 1 - Site level**. The worker raises the grievance verbally or in writing with the site supervisor or the contractor's ESHS officer or places it in the locked grievance box at the site office or camp, anonymously if preferred. A worker may be accompanied by a co-worker or by the worker representative elected for the site. The grievance is entered in the contractor's workers' grievance register, acknowledged within two working days, and resolved by the site management within seven days.

(ii) **Step 2 - Contractor management and DSC**. If unresolved, or if the grievance concerns the site supervisor, the worker or the worker representative refers it to the contractor's project manager, who investigates together with the DSC resident engineer. The DSC records the grievance in its own register. A written response is given within 14 days. The DSC may require the contractor to take corrective action as a condition of certification of works.

(iii) **Step 3 - PMU** and local labor authority. If still unresolved, the worker, the worker representative or the DSC refers the grievance to the NCDDS PMU, which reviews it with the PIC social specialist and, for matters governed by the Labor Law, with the Provincial Department of Labor and Vocational Training. The PMU issues a written decision within 30 days and applies contractual remedies where the contractor is at fault, including withholding payment and, for repeated or serious breaches, termination.

(iv) **Step 4 - Statutory remedies.** A worker may at any time exercise the rights available under the Labor Law, including complaint to the labor inspectorate, referral of a collective dispute to the Arbitration Council, and action before the Labor Court; and may submit a complaint to the AIIB PPM after a good-faith attempt to use the mechanism.

182. **Safeguards for workers**. The contractor informs every worker of the mechanism at induction, in Khmer and in the language of any migrant workers, and displays the procedure, the focal points and the grievance box at the site office, the camp and the worker notice board. Workers elect a worker representative at each site of more than [n] workers. No worker is dismissed, penalized or disadvantaged for raising a grievance; any retaliation is itself a grievance to be raised directly at Step 2 or Step 3. Complaints of SEA/SH or harassment in the workplace, and any complaint involving a minor, follow the confidential procedure in paragraph 6, with the contractor's designated focal point (of a sex chosen by the complainant where possible) as the point of entry, and are not investigated by site management. The contractor reports the number of grievances received, resolved and outstanding, by type, in its monthly ESHS report; the DSC verifies the register at each monthly inspection; and the PMU includes workers' grievances in the semi-annual Safeguard Monitoring Report.

Table 14: : Summary of three GRMs

	Project GRM	Land acquisition and resettlement GRM	Workers' GRM
Scope	All environmental and social grievances relating to the Project other than land acquisition and resettlement and employment matters: construction nuisance and damage, safety, subproject selection and access to benefits, contractor conduct, SEA/SH, environmental harm, consultation and disclosure.	Land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and livelihood restoration, including DMS and valuation disputes.	Employment terms, wages and benefits, hours, OHS, accommodation, discrimination, harassment and SEA/SH in the workplace, dismissal and retaliation - for all direct, contracted and community-contracted workers.
Governing instrument	ESMPF (this section); SEP	RPF	ESMPF (this section); labor clauses of civil works contracts; Labor Law
Tier 1	Commune council / village chief; CCWC for gender-related and SEA/SH complaints - 15 days	Village/commune chief - 15 days	Contractor site supervisor or ESHS officer; worker representative may accompany - 7 days
Tier 2	District Governor's Office, supported by the PWG - 15 days	District Governor's Office - 15 days	Contractor management with the DSC resident engineer; recorded in the DSC register - 14 days
Tier 3	NCDDS PMU, with PIC E&S specialists; PMU Director decides - 30 days	Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC), with DLMUPCC review - 30 days	NCDDS PMU with the Provincial Department of Labor and Vocational Training (PDLVT) - 30 days
Beyond the Project	Administrative appeal to NCDDS / Ministry of Interior; MoE complaint channel; courts	Provincial Court and higher courts (Expropriation Law)	Labor inspectorate; Arbitration Council; Labor Court
AIIB PPM	Available at any stage after a good-faith attempt to use the Project GRM	Available at any stage after a good-faith attempt to use the RPF GRM	Available at any stage after a good-faith attempt to use the Workers' GRM
Register and reporting	Commune, district and PMU logs; consolidated monthly by PMU; semi-annual SMR	PRSC and PMU logs; RP monitoring reports; semi-annual SMR	Contractor and DSC logs; monthly contractor ESHS report; SSMR

Note: Response periods run from the date of acknowledgement. CCWC – Commune Committee for Women and Children; DSC – design and supervision consultant; PDLVT – Provincial Department of Labor and Vocational Training; PPM – AIIB Project-affected People's Mechanism; SMR – Safeguard Monitoring Report.

183. The PGRC 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 councilors
- Member: One Representative of Local Based Civil Society Organization.

184. There are no fees or charges levied on the AP for the lodgments 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.

E. People-Affected People's Mechanism

185. As part of its strong commitment to responsible and sustainable development, the AIIB has established the Project-Affected People's Mechanism (PPM). This provides an independent and impartial supplementary GRM that empowers individuals and communities potentially impacted by AIIB-financed projects to voice their concerns. The AIIB PPM can be accessed through the AIIB website where there are instructions provided on how to lodge a complaint including an on-line application form.[7]

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

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

F. Disclosure of documents

188. **Information disclosure**. Disclosure of environmental and social information is an integral part of stakeholder engagement, and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) specifies the disclosure required at each engagement stage - screening, design, pre-construction, construction and operation - together with the audience, language and means. The Project's disclosure commitments under the AIIB Environmental and Social Policy and Policy on Public Information are as follows.

189. **Framework documents**. This ESMPF, the RPF, the IPPF and the SEP are disclosed, following approval by NCDDS and clearance by AIIB and before Project approval by the AIIB Board, on the AIIB website through the Project page and on the NCDDS website at [XXX URL], with a Khmer executive summary on the NCDDS website and at the seven provincial administrations. Any revision is disclosed in the same manner.

190. **Subproject instruments**. The Abbreviated ESMP (or ESMP checklist) for each subproject, and any RP or IPP, are disclosed before award of the civil works contract and before commencement of works: in English on the AIIB and NCDDS websites; and in Khmer, in full or as a summary including the mitigation measures, the records of public consultation and the grievance procedure, at the commune office and district administration concerned and on the NCDDS website. The Project Information Booklet is distributed to affected households and displayed at the commune office. Where indigenous communities are affected, key information is also conveyed orally in the appropriate language under the IPPF.

191. **Implementation information**. The SSMRs, any corrective action plan arising from a serious incident or non-compliance, and any updated ESMP are disclosed on the NCDDS website

[7] Policy on the Project-affected People's Mechanism - Operational Policies & Directives - AIIB

and the AIIB Project page. Summaries of grievances received and resolved are posted quarterly at commune and district offices, and the contact details of grievance focal points, the PMU hotline and the NCDDS Facebook page are displayed on signboards at every work site.

192. **Confidentiality**. Personal information of complainants, of survivors of SEA/SH and of affected households is not disclosed; consultation records and grievance summaries are disclosed in a form that does not identify individuals without their consent.

193. **Responsibility**. The PMU is responsible for disclosure, supported by the PIC, and maintains a disclosure register recording what was disclosed, where, in what language and on what date, reported in the semi-annual Safeguard Monitoring Report. The DSC confirms that subproject disclosure has taken place before certifying the contractor's mobilization.

VIII. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

A. Key Stakeholder Groups

194. 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.

B. Project communication objectives

195. 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.

C. Objective of participation

196. 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 laborers and in supporting the subsequent operation and maintenance. The overarching objectives include:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Multiple communication channels will be utilized to ensure project affected persons and other stakeholders receive adequate advanced notice of discussions and meetings.
- Provincial and National Planning Workshops with the participation of all commune chiefs, commune clerks, provincial and district PWG officials and service provider representatives to review

progress and to plan activities for the following year. PWG staff and advisers will assist in the facilitation of the provincial workshops.

Table 15: Stakeholder Communication Strategy

Government officials	
National Committee for Sub-national Democratic Development Secretariat (NCDDS)	Executing Agency (EA) Staff of NCDDS/PMU
Participating provinces: Pailin, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey, Siem Reap, Preah Vihear and Kandal.	Staff of PWG in each province
Participating Areas:	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 (ID-P 1 & 2)	Because these households belong to the poor groups in the target 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	Support may be required for illiterate, excluded or disabled persons
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 organizations for safeguard compliance and conduct of baseline/end line surveys.	Will implement much of the project support working closely with the NCDDS/PMU and also the PWGs in each target provinces.

D. Dimensions of participation

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

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

E. Community consultations during project formulation

198. Community consultations were conducted in the four target provinces that fell outside the SREDSP evidence base - Pailin, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear and Kandal - to establish a value-chain and rural-infrastructure baseline to inform project design. Seven communes were visited across seven districts: Stung Trang (Salakrau, Pailin); Samraong (Samraong) and Beng (Banteay Ampil) in Oddar Meanchey; Thmei (Kulen) and Rung Roeung (Rovieng) in Preah Vihear; and Khpob Atiev (Leuk Daek) and Chheu Khmao (Sampouv Poun) in Kandal. At each commune the team met commune councils, village chiefs, Commune Agriculture Officers (CAOs), agricultural-cooperative and producer-group (AC/PG) leaders and members - including women-led producer and weaving groups - and community kindergarten teachers. Discussions centered on the main agricultural commodities of smallholder (ID Poor 2 and similar) households, irrigation water sources, market access, community facilities, and the employment situation of border-conflict-induced returnee migrants. The main issues identified from these consultations were as follows:

- **Water availability is the binding production constraint.** In every commune, access to irrigation water - rather than land or labor - was identified as the factor limiting output, cropping intensity and crop choice. Most communes depend on surface water (Stung Sen and its tributary creeks/Ou in the north; the Mekong–Bassac preks in Kandal) but lack the infrastructure to deliver it to farms; reinforced-concrete spillways, canal and embankment rehabilitation, culverts and farm-access structures were the most frequently requested investments, several already recorded in commune investment plans (CIPs). Groundwater is generally deep (60–80 m) and of poor quality across the three northern provinces, though shallower, usable boreholes (30–40 m) support dry-season maize in Kandal. Water scarcity confines most farmers to a single wet-season crop and drives high crop-failure rates (40–50 per cent cassava-cutting mortality in Pailin). A notable exception is Phniet village (Oddar Meanchey), where a donor-installed, AC-managed pipe distribution network (PDN) supplies metered, fee-based irrigation to some 70 households - a model the consultations flagged for replication alongside community-pond rehabilitation.
- **Agricultural extension is largely absent at commune level.** Farmers reported relying on input suppliers, collectors and one another for technical advice rather than on any public extension service. Where CAOs have been deployed they are qualified (commonly BSc graduates) and willing but unresourced, financing demonstration activities from their own means; the consultations consistently identified them, together with a number of skilled lead farmers (in organic rice, horticulture and native-chicken production), as the natural core of a commune-led extension approach and potential members of the Commune Extension Team (CET). Recurrent technical gaps included quality planting materials and seed, improved production techniques, disease and heat management, and post-harvest handling.
- **Market access is thin and prices are buyer-dictated**. Across commodities, farm-gate prices are set by a small number of collectors and silo owners, with instances of weight deductions and alleged manipulation (Rovieng cassava). The 2025 Cambodia Thailand border conflict closed Thai crossings and redirected cassava and red-maize trade almost entirely to Vietnamese buyers, depressing prices sharply (maize fell to around KHR 400/kg in late 2025 before recovering to KHR 700–800/kg). Against this, the consultations identified clear upside in higher-value and contracted channels: certified organic rice in Preah Vihear (sold to Ibis Rice/WCS and Amru Rice, Eco-Cert-certified for US and European export, with a planned scale-up to 1,100 t in 2026 in collaboration with PEARL), and WFP-funded school-feeding supply contracts won by ACs in Oddar Meanchey.
- **The border conflict continues to shape livelihoods**. Communes closest to the border reported repeated displacement - Beng commune was evacuated on two occasions - with associated asset and income losses; the Beng women's weaving group's active capacity had fallen to about five working looms. Returnee migrants from Thailand are tracked on commune-maintained inventories; younger returnees are again seeking work outside the commune while older returnees remain, and

AC members across provinces expressed strong interest in unskilled employment on Output 2 construction works.

- **Community facilities and early-childhood services are valued but under-resourced**. Community kindergartens / 4C centers operate in most communes, typically offering a two-to-three-hour morning class with commune budget support; in several locations teachers have moved onto the DoEYS payroll. Teaching materials are basic and one-dimensional, and teachers requested educational playgrounds, multi-sensory materials and early-childhood-development training. The community child-daycare concept (to release women for economic activity) drew interest but limited demand for full-day care in rural settings. Safeguard-relevant findings included integrated Kuoy indigenous households in Rovieng (with a conserved spirit-forest area) and a kindergarten building in Thmei currently occupied by displaced households.
- **Province-distinctive features**. Pailin is a cassava, maize, cashew and vegetable frontier where weak extension and water shortage drive high crop losses, and where a previous chicken program (AIMS) has proved unsustainable. Oddar Meanchey combines an irrigation-innovation and school-feeding-contract opportunity with acute border-displacement effects and the very large Beng commune (29 villages). Preah Vihear is distinguished by its established certified-organic-rice value chains and by a cashew-processing constraint - an ASPIRE-AT nut-peeling machine that cannot be used for lack of a drying facility. Kandal, peri-urban and the most commercially diversified, depends on de-sedimentation of the natural preks to sustain Mekong flood-nutrient deposition, prioritizes a road-and-bridge link, and grows IR/OM rice largely for home consumption.

199. Implications for project design. The consultations point to a consistent intervention logic across the target provinces:

- Water-control and rural-infrastructure investment (spillways, canal and pond rehabilitation, PDN-type metered systems, farm-access structures) as the entry point;
- A commune-led extension model built around resourced CAOs and lead farmers; and
- Value-chain support that strengthens producer groups, diversifies market channels away from disrupted border trade and connects farmers to premium and contracted mark.

APPENDIX 1: DESCRIPTION OF TECHNICAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Design and Construction Supervision (DCS) team	**Detailed design:** - Conduct of rapid environmental assessment for all rural infrastructure 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 for 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 categorized 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 any loss of land and other assets and compile the Inventory of loss 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. **Construction supervision** - 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 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 PWG s 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.
PIC Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialists	- Verify the environmental screening assessments and analysis conducted by the DSC team to confirm potential direct and indirect impacts and risks to physical, biological, socio-economic, physical and cultural resources and ensure close integration of environmental sustainability and climate resilience in the infrastructure designs. - Design the environmental aspects of the ESMP/ESCoP that will be applied for the subprojects in Categories B and C respectively.

	- Visit selected subproject sites to conduct further screening for potential unfavorable environmental impacts and identify appropriate mitigation measures. - Identify capacity building needs for skill enhancement on environmental aspects for the PMU and PWGs 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 for managing risk and prevention measures. - Prepare semi-annual environmental safeguard monitoring reports for submission to the AIIIB to verify full compliance with the ESPMF and identify any deficiencies, propose remedial action and monitor their appliance.
PMU Environmental and Social Focal Point	- 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.
Provincial Working Groups	- Assist the consultancy teams 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 organization and facilitation of all public consultations meetings that are required and in the negotiations with APs to reach agreement on the loss 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 RISING Project team in the monitoring of the progress of all civil works in cooperation with the 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.

APPENDIX 2: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION LIST

The Environmental and Social Exclusion List (ESEL) is a set of activities that are not eligible for financing or support because they pose unacceptable environmental, social, legal, or ethical risks. It is commonly used by development banks (AIIB) and projects to ensure compliance with safeguard standards. The AIIB will not knowingly finance subprojects that involve any of the following:

- Forced labor or harmful or exploitative forms of child labor.
- 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).
- 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).
- Transboundary movements of waste that is prohibited under international law (Basel Convention).
- Production of, or trade in, weapons and munitions, including paramilitary materials.
- Production of, or trade in, alcoholic beverages, excluding beer and wine.
- Production of, or trade in tobacco.
- Gambling, casinos and equivalent enterprises.
- Production of, or trade in, or use of asbestos fibers, whether or not bonded.
- 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 resources, such as, Bonn Convention, Ramsar Convention, World Heritage Convention and Convention on Biological Diversity.
- Commercial logging operations or the purchase of logging equipment for use in primary tropical moist forests or old-growth forests.
- Production or trade in wood or other forestry products other than from sustainably managed forests.

APPENDIX 3: Gap Assessment of the GKC Regulatory Framework against the AIIB ESS1 requirements

Purpose. This Appendix presents the element-by-element assessment summarized in the main text, comparing the specific ESS 1 requirements against the corresponding GKC legal and regulatory provisions. For each element the table rates the degree of correspondence and states how the ESMPF bridges any gap. Where GKC provisions and ESS 1 differ, the ESMPF applies the more stringent requirement. Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are assessed against ESS 2 and addressed through the RPF; indigenous peoples are assessed against ESS 3 and addressed through the IPPF; both are referenced here only where ESS 1 requires their scoping.

Rating: Aligned - GKC provisions are substantially equivalent to ESS 1; Partial - a GKC provision exists but is narrower in scope, procedure or coverage than ESS 1; Gap - no corresponding GKC requirement, and the ESMPF supplies it in full.

Table: Gap assessment – GKC regulatory framework and AIIB ESS1

AIIB ESS 1 requirement	Corresponding GKC legal and regulatory provisions	Rating	How the ESMPF bridges the gap
Screening and categorization of subprojects. Every subproject is screened for environmental and social risk and assigned an instrument commensurate with that risk, irrespective of national thresholds.	Sub-Decree No. 72 ANRK.BK (1999) on the EIA Process; MoE Prakas No. 021 (2020) on classification of projects requiring an IEIA or full EIA. Classification is threshold-based (e.g., by road length or irrigation command area); most rural infrastructure of the RISING type falls below the thresholds and requires only an environmental protection contract, or no assessment. The Environment and Natural Resources Code (2023) retains the threshold approach pending implementing regulations.	**Partial**	All subprojects, regardless of MoE classification, are screened using the ESMPF Rapid Environmental and Social Screening Checklist and checked against the exclusion (negative) list. Screening assigns the subproject risk category and the required instrument (IEE with ESMP, or ESMP checklist for low-risk works). Where an MoE threshold is triggered, the national IEIA/EIA is prepared in parallel, and both instruments are submitted to AIIB.
Project area of influence. The assessment covers the primary site and related facilities, associated facilities, areas affected by unplanned or induced development, and areas subject to cumulative impacts.	EIA regulations and the MoE General Guidelines for IEIA/EIA Reports (2009) address the project site and its immediate surroundings. There is no defined concept of an area of influence extending beyond the footprint.	**Partial**	The screening checklist and the Abbreviated ESMP format require the area of influence to be delineated and mapped for each subproject, covering: the physical footprint and construction corridor; working areas, camps and stockpiles; material sources, spoil disposal sites and haul routes; downstream and downslope receptors (drainage paths, irrigation command areas, flood-affected land); and areas of likely induced land-use change along improved roads.
Associated facilities. Facilities not financed by the project but without which it would not be viable, and which would not be built but for the project, are assessed	No equivalent concept. Quarries, borrow pits, crushers and disposal sites are licensed separately (MME license; MoE environmental protection contract) and are not linked to the assessment of the principal project.	**Gap**	The Abbreviated ESMP format requires identification of associated facilities for each subproject. For RISING these are expected to be limited to borrow pits and quarries, spoil and waste disposal sites, temporary access and haul roads, water off-takes and power connections. Contractors may source materials only from licensed sites; the environmental and social performance of associated facilities is covered by the contractor ESMP (CESMP) and

AIIB ESS 1 requirement	Corresponding GKC legal and regulatory provisions	Rating	How the ESMPF bridges the gap
and managed to ESS standards.			monitored by the DSC. Where an associated facility lies outside the contractor's control, the PMU documents the facility's compliance status and any commensurate mitigation.
Cumulative impacts assessment. Incremental impacts of the subproject combined with other existing, planned or reasonably foreseeable developments are assessed.	Not required under Sub-Decree 72 or the 2009 General Guidelines. The Environment and Natural Resources Code (2023) provides for strategic environmental assessment at planning level but imposes no project-level cumulative impact obligation.	**Gap**	The screening checklist includes a cumulative-impact trigger where two or more subprojects are located in the same catchment, irrigation scheme, road network segment or commune cluster, or where a subproject adjoins other planned developments (SREDSP, TSSD-AF or national road works, land concessions). Where triggered, the Abbreviated ESMP includes a proportionate cumulative-impact section addressing drainage and flood behavior, water abstraction, construction traffic and material extraction. Subprojects in the same catchment are assessed together in a single Abbrevivtaed ESMP where practicable.
Indirect and induced impacts assessment. Impacts occurring later or at a distance from the works, and impacts induced by improved access (land conversion, in-migration, resource extraction, encroachment), are assessed.	The 2009 General Guidelines require identification of the direct impacts of construction and operation; indirect and induced impacts are not explicitly required and are rarely addressed in Cambodian EIA practice.	**Partial**	The Abbreviated ESMP format includes a section on indirect and induced impacts specific to rural roads and irrigation: agricultural expansion into forest or protected-area community zones, increased access to natural resources, higher traffic speeds, and in-migration or settlement along improved roads. Road subprojects within or adjacent to protected areas, forest cover or the frontier settlement areas of Oddar Meanchey and Preah Vihear are screened for induced encroachment risk, with mitigation agreed with provincial authorities.
Analysis of alternatives. Feasible alternatives (siting, design, technology and the no-project option) are compared systematically on environmental and social grounds.	The 2009 General Guidelines list project alternatives among EIA report contents, but Cambodian practice is generally limited to a brief description of the no-project case; there is no requirement to prefer an alternative on environmental or social grounds.	**Partial**	Analysis of alternatives is integrated into subproject feasibility and detailed design by the DSC: route alignment alternatives for roads, siting and design alternatives for irrigation and community facilities, and the no-project option. Environmental and social criteria (avoidance of land acquisition and resettlement, avoidance of natural habitat and cultural sites, flood behavior, climate resilience) are weighted alongside technical and cost criteria, and the comparison is documented in the IEE.
Natural and critical habitats. No significant conversion of natural habitat unless no viable alternative exists; no activities in critical habitat	Protected Area Law (2008) with its four-zone system (core, conservation, sustainable use, community); Forestry Law (2002); Fisheries Law (2006); Law on Biosafety (2008); biodiversity provisions consolidated in the Environment and Natural Resources Code (2023). There is no legal definition of natural or	**Partial**	The exclusion list prohibits subprojects within protected-area core and conservation zones and in any area identified as critical habitat. Screening uses protected-area zoning maps, forest-cover data and IBAT/Key Biodiversity Area and Ramsar datasets to identify natural and critical habitat within the area of influence. A subproject affecting natural habitat requires a biodiversity section in the IEE; the presence of critical habitat within the area of influence triggers

AIIB ESS 1 requirement	Corresponding GKC legal and regulatory provisions	Rating	How the ESMPF bridges the gap
unless there are no measurable adverse impacts and no net loss; specific requirements for legally protected areas.	critical habitat, no no-net-loss requirement, and limited assessment of habitat outside protected areas.		either exclusion or a Critical Habitat Assessment by a qualified specialist subject to AIIB prior review. This applies in particular to Preah Vihear and Oddar Meanchey (e.g., Kulen Promtep and Prey Lang Wildlife Sanctuaries and their buffer areas).
Pollution prevention and resource efficiency. Application of pollution prevention and control measures, hazardous materials management and resource efficiency consistent with good international industry practice.	Sub-Decree No. 27 (1999) on Water Pollution Control; Sub-Decree No. 36 (1999) on Solid Waste Management; Sub-Decree No. 42 (2000) on Air Pollution and Noise Disturbance; Sub-Decree No. 113 (2015) on Urban Solid Waste; Law on Water Resources Management (2007). Standards are in place, but hazardous materials and resource-efficiency requirements are less developed, and no reference is made to international practice.	**Aligned**	Largely aligned. The ESMP standard mitigation measures for rural infrastructure works apply GKC standards and, where a GKC standard is absent or less stringent, the World Bank Group EHS General Guidelines. The CESMP includes provisions for dust, noise, water quality, spoil and waste management, fuel and bitumen handling, and worker camp sanitation.
Climate change. Assessment of climate-related risks to the project and of the project's contribution to climate change; climate-resilient design.	Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023 and successor planning; updated NDC (2020); Long-Term Strategy for Carbon Neutrality (2021); Cambodia is party to the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement (MoE lead). These are policy instruments; the EIA regulations contain no requirement for project-level climate risk screening or resilient design.	**Partial**	All subprojects undergo climate risk screening (flood, drought, heat) against the project climate scenarios adopted at feasibility stage, and the DSC applies the project's climate-resilient design standards (drainage and culvert sizing, embankment levels, pavement selection, spillway capacity). Given the small scale of works, quantitative GHG accounting is not required for individual subprojects; the Abbeviated ESMP includes a qualitative statement on emissions and any mitigation (e.g., material sourcing, equipment efficiency).
Community health and safety. Risks to communities from construction and operation are avoided or minimized: traffic, structural safety, hazardous materials, communicable disease, labor influx, sexual exploitation and abuse, security, emergency preparedness, and unexploded ordnance.	Law on Road Traffic (2015); Law on Construction (2019) and construction safety regulations; Law on Disaster Management (2015); Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence (2005); Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation (2008); Law on the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines (1999) and CMAA regulation of mine/UXO clearance. Provisions are sectoral; there is no integrated requirement to assess community health and safety within the EIA.	**Partial**	Every IEE/ESMP contains a community health and safety section: traffic management plan; site fencing and signage; safe crossings near schools, kindergartens and markets; dust and water-supply protection; communicable-disease awareness; and emergency preparedness and response procedures in the CESMP. A landmine/UXO survey and clearance certificate from a CMAA-accredited operator is required before any ground works in Pailin, Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey and Preah Vihear, and elsewhere where screening indicates contamination. Labour influx is assessed for larger works. All contractors adopt a worker code of conduct prohibiting sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment, with community awareness and confidential reporting channels through the GRM. Completed roads, spillways and community buildings are subject to safety audit before handover.

AIIB ESS 1 requirement	Corresponding GKC legal and regulatory provisions	Rating	How the ESMPF bridges the gap
Labor and working conditions. Fair terms and conditions, occupational health and safety, prohibition of child and forced labor, non-discrimination, and a workers' grievance mechanism, extending to contractors.	Labor Law (1997, as amended); Prakas on occupational safety and health and on construction site safety; minimum working age of 15 (18 for hazardous work); Law on Trade Unions (2016). Substantively aligned; gaps relate to a project-level workers' grievance mechanism, labor management procedures and worker accommodation standards.	**Aligned**	Largely aligned. Labor requirements are incorporated in bidding documents and civil works contracts: compliance with the Labor Law, an OHS plan, age verification, equal pay for women, a workers' grievance mechanism separate from the community GRM, and minimum standards for worker accommodation. Community members engaged as unskilled labor on Component 1 works are covered by the same provisions. Compliance is monitored by the DSC and reported by the PIC.
Cultural resources. Tangible and intangible cultural resources are identified and protected; chance-find procedures apply.	Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage (1996), which requires reporting of discoveries; APSARA National Authority jurisdiction over the Angkor protected zones (Siem Reap); National Authority for Preah Vihear. The EIA regulations contain no standard chance-find procedure and do not address intangible heritage.	**Partial**	Screening identifies registered heritage sites, temples, pagodas, burial grounds and community spirit forests within the area of influence (e.g., the conserved Kuoy spirit forest recorded at Rovieng, Preah Vihear). Subprojects within APSARA or Preah Vihear authority zones require the relevant authority's clearance. A chance-find procedure is included in every civil works contract, and intangible heritage is addressed through consultation under the SEP and, where indigenous communities are concerned, the IPPF.
Vulnerable groups and gender. Differentiated risks and impacts on vulnerable groups, including women, indigenous peoples, the poor, persons with disabilities and displaced persons, are identified and addressed.	Land Law (2001) and Sub-Decree No. 83 (2009) on registration of indigenous communal land; National Policy on the Development of Indigenous Peoples (2009); ID Poor identification program; Neary Rattanak V gender strategy. There is no requirement for a social assessment of differentiated impacts within the EIA, and no standard of meaningful consultation with indigenous communities for infrastructure projects.	**Partial**	The social screening identifies indigenous households (e.g., Kuoy communities in Preah Vihear and Oddar Meanchey), ID Poor and female-headed households, persons with disabilities, and households displaced or returned as a result of the 2025 border conflict, within each subproject area. Indigenous peoples are addressed under the IPPF (ESS 3); gender-differentiated measures under the Gender Action Plan; and subproject-specific measures for other vulnerable groups in the ESMP.
Stakeholder engagement and information disclosure. Meaningful consultation throughout the project cycle, and disclosure of environmental and social information in an accessible form and language.	Sub-Decree 72 requires public participation in the EIA process, supported by MoE guidance on public participation; the Environment and Natural Resources Code (2023) strengthens public access to environmental information. Consultation is confined to the EIA stage, and disclosure of assessment documents and monitoring results is limited.	**Partial**	The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) requires consultation with commune councils, affected households and vulnerable groups at screening, design and pre-construction stages and during implementation. IEEs, ESMPs and monitoring reports are disclosed in Khmer at commune and district offices and on the NCDDS website, and in English on the AIIB website, before works commence.

AIIB ESS 1 requirement	Corresponding GKC legal and regulatory provisions	Rating	How the ESMPF bridges the gap
Grievance redress. A project-level grievance mechanism that is accessible, culturally appropriate, free of cost and retribution, and proportionate to project risks, in addition to access to the AIIB Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM).	No statutory project-level grievance mechanism under the EIA regulations. Complaints may be lodged with commune councils (Law on Administrative Management of Communes/Sangkats, 2001), with MoE under the Environment and Natural Resources Code (2023), or through administrative and judicial channels. A grievance procedure exists for land acquisition under the Law on Expropriation (2010) and the SOP for Land Acquisition and Resettlement (2018).	**Partial**	The ESMPF establishes a project GRM with defined tiers and response times: (i) commune council, with the CCWC as entry point for gender-related and SEA/SH complaints; (ii) district administration; (iii) NCDDS PMU; with recourse to national channels and the AIIB PPM. A grievance log is maintained at each tier and summarized in the semi-annual Safeguard Monitoring Report. A separate workers' grievance mechanism is required of contractors. The GRM is publicized at consultations, on site signboards and through commune notice boards, and confidential channels are provided for SEA/SH.
ESMP, monitoring, reporting and capacity. An ESMP with measures, responsibilities, timing and budget; monitoring; reporting to AIIB; corrective action; and adequate borrower capacity.	Sub-Decree 72 requires an environmental management plan and provides for MoE compliance monitoring; the Environment and Natural Resources Code (2023) places monitoring obligations on project proponents. There is no requirement for a contractor-level plan, reporting to a financier, or a corrective-action framework.	**Partial**	Each subproject ESMP is translated into a CESMP submitted by the contractor before mobilization and approved by the DSC. Monitoring is carried out by the DSC and the PIC environmental and social safeguard specialists, with results consolidated in the semi-annual Safeguard Monitoring Report to AIIB. Non-compliance triggers a corrective action plan with contractual remedies. The ESMPF provides a capacity-building program for NCDDS, provincial and district administrations and commune councils, and a dedicated budget line for safeguard implementation and monitoring.

Source: AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (2021, as amended), ESS 1; GKC laws, sub-decrees and Prakas as cited; RISING community consultation findings (May–June 2026).

APPENDIX 4: GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE, BIODIVERSITY, PROTECTED AREA AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Province	Characteristics
Pailin	Pailin contains part of the **Sam Lout Multiple Use Area**, a protected forest landscape shared with Battambang Province. The area connects with the wider Cardamom and cross-border forest landscape and supports forest biodiversity and watershed functions. **Phnom Yart Natural Heritage Site is** another designated area in Pailin. The location of any RISING road, irrigation, or agricultural facility should be checked against these boundaries and remaining natural forest and stream corridors. No specific KBA overlap can be assigned to an unidentified subproject. Pailin borders Thailand. That fact calls for a site-specific border check; it does not establish that all land in the province is disputed. Water supply and irrigation proposals should identify their source, receiving stream, and downstream catchment before determining whether an international waterway is involved under AIIB's policy.
Battambang	Battambang includes part of **Sam Lout Multiple Use Area** in the southwest and the Prek Toal core area of the **Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve** along the lake. Prek Toal is also a KBA of particular importance for wetland birds and threatened freshwater fish. The province's rivers, canals, seasonally flooded land, and lake margins provide aquatic habitat and support fisheries. Roads, drainage, agricultural expansion, or irrigation affecting the Tonle Sap floodplain require particular attention to flooded forest, seasonal grassland, fish passage, and water levels. The **Sangkae River system** drains to Tonle Sap Lake, which is connected through the Tonle Sap River to the Mekong. For a water-related subproject, RISING should trace that connection and assess potential changes in abstraction, flow timing, sediment, and water quality. Western sites near the Thai border also require a location-specific check for territorial sensitivities.
Banteay Meanchey	The **Ang Trapeang Thmor Protected Landscape**, which extends into Oddar Meanchey, is a major wetland and KBA. Its seasonal water levels and grasslands support Sarus Crane and other waterbirds; changes to irrigation storage or downstream releases could affect this habitat. The province also shares the **Banteay Chhmar Protected Landscape** with Oddar Meanchey. Proposed works should be checked against both designated boundaries and associated wetlands and forest habitat. Banteay Meanchey borders Thailand, and particular border localities have been subject to competing territorial claims and recent incidents. RISING should verify the precise status of each candidate site near the border with the competent Cambodian authorities and AIIB before eligibility is confirmed. Water-related works should also be traced through the Mongkol Borei, Sreng, or other relevant drainage systems toward Tonle Sap.
Oddar Meanchey	Relevant conservation areas include portions of **Ang Trapeang Thmor Protected Landscape**, **Banteay Chhmar Protected Landscape,** and **Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary,** as well as other designated forest areas. The **Central Oddar Meanchey KBA** is identified in the Indo-Burma ecosystem profile. Forest fragments, seasonal wetlands, and wildlife corridors therefore warrant screening even where a proposed site falls outside a legally protected area. The province lies along the Thai border. Candidate sites near that border need a documented territorial-status check. The upper Stung Sreng watershed is relevant to proposed irrigation and drainage works and ultimately connects to the Tonle Sap system; upstream abstractions and reservoir operations should be assessed for downstream effects.
Preah Vihear	Preah Vihear contains an extensive **Northern Plains conservation landscape**, including **Chhaeb, Kulen Promtep, and Preah Roka Wildlife Sanctuaries** and **Phnom Tbaeng Natural Heritage Park**. The **Upper Stung Sen Catchment KBA** includes deciduous forest, wetlands, and grasslands and is important for species such as Giant Ibis, White-shouldered Ibis, Sarus Crane, and other large waterbirds. Even an existing-road improvement may require careful review where it increases access to intact habitat or affects seasonal pools and watercourses. Preah Vihear borders Thailand and Laos. Territorial questions along parts of the Cambodia–Thailand border require particular care; the International Court of Justice has ruled on sovereignty over the Preah Vihear promontory, but that ruling should not be used as a substitute for checking the status of a particular proposed footprint. The Stung Sen catchment drains toward Tonle Sap, while other sites may drain to different Mekong tributaries. Each water-related proposal therefore needs a catchment-specific OPIR screen.

Province	Characteristics
Siem Reap	Siem Reap contains **Phnom Kulen National Park** and part of **Kulen Promtep Wildlife Sanctuary**. Its southern landscape forms part of the **Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve**, including seasonally flooded forest and grassland habitat. KBA records identify important Tonle Sap grasslands that support threatened birds, including Bengal Florican. Screening should cover the full subproject area of influence, particularly where roads, irrigation, or agricultural works could alter flood duration, drainage, or habitat connectivity The Siem Reap River and other provincial drainage systems connect to Tonle Sap Lake. Water abstraction, impoundment, and drainage proposals should assess downstream aquatic and floodplain effects and be referred for an OPIR determination where they involve a component of the Mekong international waterway system. No province-wide designation as a disputed territorial area is inferred.
Kandal	Kandal is dominated by the **Mekong, Bassac, and Tonle Sap River corridors** and associated floodplains, which support fisheries, seasonal wetlands, and waterbirds. **Boeung Veal Samnab Lake** has been identified as a KBA and Important Bird Area in recent project screening. RISING should check candidate sites against the current KBA boundary and assess floodplain connectivity, fish habitat, wetland filling, and changes to water quality or drainage. A protected-area designation should not be assumed solely from KBA status. The Mekong and Bassac are components of an international waterway system. Irrigation intakes, riverbank works, drainage outlets, or water supply schemes involving these waters require an early OPIR screen. Kandal's border with Viet Nam also warrants a location check for any proposal close to the international boundary; no disputed-area status is assigned to the province as a whole.

APPENDIX 5: RAPID ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENTS (RESA)

The RESA informs the choice of ES instrument through a step-by-step screening and risk assessment process. The key point is that the RESA identifies the type, scale, duration, location, and significance of risks, and those findings are then used to determine the level of management documentation required.

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 proposed irrigation rehabilitation lead to increased agricultural intensification and agrochemical use that may affect sensitive receiving environments?			
e. 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?			
f. 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?			
g. Will the subproject cause increased air pollution due to project construction and operation?			
h. Will the subproject noise and vibration due to project construction or operation?			
i. 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?			
j. Will the subproject creation of temporary breeding habitats for diseases such as those transmitted by mosquitoes and rodents?			
k. 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)?			

Environmental Safeguards	Yes	No	Remarks
l. 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?			
m. 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?			
n. 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?			
o. Will the subproject generate solid waste and/or hazardous waste?			
p. Will the subproject require the use of chemicals?			
q. Will the subproject generate wastewater during construction or operation?			
r. Will the subproject have a risk of landmines/UXO?			
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.			
The screening shall be evaluated in accordance with Table 8. An exclusion criterion results in ineligibility; moderate/site-specific risks require a Category B abbreviated ESMP; and minor, temporary and predictable risks adequately managed through standard measures are assigned Category C and the ESCoP.			

APPENDIX 6: SUBPROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK SIGNFICANCE CATEGORIZATION CHECKLIST

These potential impacts will be managed through the screening and environmental and social assessment process established under the ESMPF. Site-specific ESMPs, ESCOPs, and other applicable environmental and social instruments will be prepared based on the nature and significance of identified risks. Mitigation measures will follow the mitigation hierarchy of avoidance, minimization, mitigation, and, where necessary, compensation or offsetting. Long-term environmental and social performance will be monitored during project operation and maintenance, with corrective measures implemented where required.

a. 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		

b. 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.			

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. Subprojects in this category are ineligible for financing.	
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. ESMP will be prepared	
Category C	The proposed subproject is classified as category C since it has minimal or no adverse environmental or social impacts. ESCoP will be used.	

APPENDIX 7: 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:

APPENDIX 8: 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 5% 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 5% 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

APPENDIX 9: CERTIFICATE OF LAND/ASSET TRANFER FORM (CLFT)

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King

ASIAN INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT BANK

កិច្ចសន្យាបរិច្ចាគ/ប្រគល់សិទ្ធិឲ្យ/អនុញ្ញាតិឲ្យ/ផ្តល់ឲ្យ ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដូនដល់គម្រោង គម្រោងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធជនបទនិងកិច្ចការវិនិយោគប្រកបដោយចីរភាពសម្រាប់ការអភិវឌ្ឍ ។

(The Donation/Relinquishing/Permitting/Contributing Form for Affected Fixed Assets for rural infrastructure subprojects under RISING Project). This form is used only if AIIB requirements are met namely impacts of less than 5% on land resources and livelihoods, donors are not vulnerable households and they are beneficiaries of the subproject).

យើងខ្ញុំជាអ្នកបរិច្ចាគ/ប្រគល់សិទ្ធិឲ្យ/អនុញ្ញាតិឲ្យ/ផ្តល់ឲ្យ We, the donors/relinquishing persons/permitted/contributors:
ឈ្មោះ/Name _____ **ភេទ**Gender____ **អាយុ**/Age___ **សញ្ជាតិ**/Nationality_____ **មុខរបរ**/Occupation_____
ប្រពន្ធ/ប្តីឈ្មោះ/Spouse_____ **ភេទ**/Sex____ **អាយុ**/Age___ **សញ្ជាតិ**/Nationality_____ **មុខរបរ**/Occupation_____
are resident at the folowing location:

ភូមិ (Village)	ឃុំ-សង្កាត់ (Commune)	ស្រុក-ក្រុង(District)	ខេត្ត (Province)

យើងខ្ញុំសូមសន្យាថានឹងមិនទាមទារសំណងណាមួយនៃការជាត់បង់ដូចជា (ដីធ្លី ដើមឈើ និងការជាត់បង់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិផ្សេងៗទៀត)។ យើងខ្ញុំសូមបរិច្ចាគប្រគល់សិទ្ធិឲ្យ/អនុញ្ញាតិឲ្យ/ផ្តល់ឲ្យនូវទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិទាំងនេះដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត សម្រាប់ការប្រើប្រាស់ជាប្រយោជន៍សាធារណៈនិងសហគមន៍។

We confirmed that the _____ is donated/relinquished/permitted/contributed voluntarily for the construction of _____ for public uses and we do not request for any compensation over the losses of the land use and fixed assets under this RISING Project/subproject.

ប្រភេទនៃការបរិច្ចាគ/ការទទួលបាន (Type of fixed asset)	ដីធ្លី ទំហំ (ម² -ម៉ែត្រខ្សែ) (Land sizes, m²)	ចំនួនដើមឈើ (No. of trees removed)	រចនាសម្ព័ន្ធផ្សេងៗ (Other assets)

ក្នុងករណីការបរិច្ចាគឬការឈប់ប្រើប្រាស់ដីធ្លីនិងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិទាំងអស់ ដែលមាននៅក្នុងគោលការណ៍ណែនាំក្របខ័ណ្ឌបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គមរបស់AIIB គេបានបញ្ជាក់ថា៖ ១.អ្នកបរិច្ចាគត្រូវបានជូនពេញលេញអំពីអនុគម្រោងនិងជម្រើសផ្សេងៗ ទាក់ទងទៅនឹងការប្រើប្រាស់ដីធ្លីនិងការអនុវត្តរួមមានទាំងការបដិសេធមិនព្រមបរិច្ចាកដីធ្លីទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ និងបានបញ្ជាក់ជាលាយលក្ខណ៍អក្សរអំពីឆន្ទៈនៃការបរិច្ចាក។ ២.ទំហំដីគិតតែចនឹងមិនបន្ទិយដីនៅសល់ចំជាងតម្រូវការដើម្បីរក្សាជីវភាពនៅកម្រិតបច្ចុប្បន្ន។ ទី៣.គ្មានការផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីលំនៅ។ និង ទី៤. អ្នកបរិច្ចាគពឹងថានឹងទទួលផលប្រយោជន៍ផ្ទាល់ពីអនុគម្រោង។ In all cases of relinquishing of land/assets and guided by the AIIB Environmental & Social Framework (ESF) it is confirmed that (i) the donor has been fully informed about the subproject and the available choices regarding their land and their implications, including refusal to donate the land/assets, and has confirmed in writing their willingness to proceed with the donation; (ii) the amount of land is minor and will not reduce the donor's remaining land area below that which is required to maintain their livelihood at current levels; (iii) no household relocation is involved; and (iv) the donor is expected to benefit directly from the sub project.

Therefore, we hereby thumb prints this certification as the proof of our final decision. **ដើម្បីទុកជាភស្តុតាង និងសក្ខីភាព យើងខ្ញុំសូមផ្តិតមេដៃដើម្បីបញ្ជាក់ ។**

សាក្សីទី១/Witnesses No.1:_____
(ឈ្មោះ និងស្នាមមេដៃ) Name and thumb print

សាក្សីទី២/Witness No.2:_____
(ឈ្មោះ និងស្នាមមេដៃ) Name and thumb print

សាក្សីទី៣/Witnesses No.3:_____
(**ឈ្មោះ និងស្នាមមេដៃ**) Name and thumb print

ម្ចាស់កម្មសិទ្ធិ/Owner_____
មេគ្រួសារ/Head of Household
(ឈ្មោះ និងស្នាមមេដៃ) Name and thumb prints

ប្តី/ប្រពន្ធ/spouse
(ឈ្មោះ និងស្នាមមេដៃ) Name and thumb prints

Date/**ថ្ងៃទី**_____**ខែ**_____**ឆ្នាំ២០**_____
ជានឃើញ និង ឯកភាព/ /Seen and Agreed
មេឃុំ/ចៅសង្កាត់ Chief of Commune/Sangkat

Date/ថ្ងៃទី_____ខែ_____ឆ្នាំ២០_____
ជានឃើញ និង ឯកភាព/Seen and Agreed
មេភូមិ Chief of Village

APPENDIX 10: INVENTORY OF LOSS TABLE

No	User/Owner	Sex	Age	Vulnerable				HH Member		Est. Monthly income (KHR)	Affected Assets Identified					
				FHHH (Y/N)	Disability (Y/N)	Headed by elderly (Y/N)	ID Poor (Y/N)	Total	Working		Productive land inside RoW (m^2)	Private land (m^2)	Type of trees	No. of trees	Types of assets	Area (m^2/Set)
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9																
10																
11																
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APPENDIX 11: GENERIC ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING MATRIX

Monitoring matrix. A monitoring matrix will be prepared for each subproject, derived from the generic matrix in Table 7 and adjusted to the environmental and social risks and impacts identified in the subproject IEE/ESMP; parameters not relevant to a subproject (for example land acquisition where no land is required, or Indigenous Peoples where none are present) are recorded as not applicable rather than omitted, so that the screening basis remains visible. For each parameter the matrix defines the critical aspects to be assessed and the corresponding indicators, the means of verification, monitoring frequency, responsibility, reporting channel and the threshold at which corrective action is triggered. The contractor undertakes day-to-day monitoring and reports monthly; the DSC verifies contractor performance through site inspection; the PIC environmental and social specialists undertake periodic monitoring, support the PWGs and consolidate results for the PMU; and the PMU consolidates project-level results and submits semi-annual Safeguard Monitoring Reports to AIIB. Serious incidents are notified to AIIB within 48 hours of occurrence. Monitoring during operation is limited to parameters with post-construction relevance (asset performance, induced impacts near protected areas, and grievance closure) and is undertaken by the PWG and commune council with PIC support. Where independent external monitoring is required (resettlement, or as agreed with AIIB for high-risk subprojects), its findings are appended to the semi-annual report.

Table: Generic environmental and social monitoring matrix

Parameter	Critical aspects and indicators	Means of verification	Frequency	Responsibility	Reporting	Corrective action trigger
A. Management systems and compliance						
ESMP / CESMP implementation	Approved CESMP in place before mobilization; all ESMP measures transposed; site-specific method statements for high-risk activities. Percentage of ESMP/CESMP measures implemented on schedule; number and severity of non-compliances (minor / major / critical); time to close. ESHS staffing by contractor (named E&S officer on site); ESHS budget line expended vs. planned.	CESMP approval record; DSC site inspection checklist; contractor monthly ESHS report; non-compliance register; photographs	Weekly (DSC); monthly (PIC)	Contractor; DSC; PIC E&S specialists	Contractor monthly report; DSC monthly progress report; semi-annual SMR	Any major or critical non-compliance; three or more repeat minor non-compliances; CESMP not approved before mobilization
Incidents and corrective actions	Number of E&S incidents by category (environmental, OHS, community, social/SEA-SH) and severity; fatalities and lost-time injuries reported to AIIB within 48 hours. Root-cause analysis completed; corrective action plan (CAP) issued with responsibilities and deadlines; percentage of CAP actions closed on time; overdue actions.	Incident register; incident notification and investigation reports; CAP tracker	Immediate on occurrence; monthly review	Contractor (notify); DSC (investigate); PMU (report to AIIB)	Serious incident notification to AIIB within 48 h; full report within 10 working days; CAP status in semi-annual SMR	Any serious or fatal incident; CAP action overdue by more than 30 days
Monitoring, reporting and disclosure	Timeliness and completeness of contractor monthly, DSC monthly and semi-annual Safeguard Monitoring Reports (SMR); AIIB comments addressed. Disclosure of IEE/ESMP and SMR in Khmer at commune/district offices and on the NCDDS website before works commence.	Report submission log; AIIB acknowledgement; disclosure records (dated photographs, web links)	Monthly; semi-annual	PMU (consolidation); PIC (preparation)	Semi-annual SMR to AIIB; annual E&S summary in project progress report	SMR more than one month late; works commenced before disclosure

Parameter	Critical aspects and indicators	Means of verification	Frequency	Responsibility	Reporting	Corrective action trigger
Capacity building and E&S training	Number of trainings delivered vs. ESMPF capacity-building plan; participants by agency (PMU, PWG, district, commune), sex and role; contractor worker inductions and toolbox talks held. Post-training competence checks; E&S staff positions filled at PMU, PWG and contractor level.	Training records and attendance sheets (sex-disaggregated); induction registers; staffing records	Quarterly	PIC; PMU; contractor (worker training)	Semi-annual SMR	Key E&S position vacant more than 3 months; workers on site without induction
B. Social safeguards						
Land acquisition, resettlement and compensation (ESS 2)	RP/due-diligence report prepared and approved before award; number of APs by impact type and land documented per RPF protocol. Compensation paid at replacement cost before displacement or start of works on affected land; livelihood restoration measures delivered; special assistance to vulnerable APs. Land-related grievances and status; income/livelihood restoration of APs post-relocation.	RP and commune certification; compensation payment records; AH database; internal and external monitoring reports	Monthly during LAR; quarterly post-payment; end-of-RP evaluation	PMU; PWG/IRC provincial sub-committee; PIC social specialist; external monitor (if required)	RP implementation report before works; semi-annual SMR	Works started on land before compensation; lacking documentation; AH livelihood below pre-project level
Indigenous Peoples (ESS 3)	IP screening completed for all subprojects; IPP prepared where IP households affected; meaningful consultation and, where required, FPIC obtained and documented before approval. Implementation of IPP measures; IP participation in consultations and grievance mechanisms; culturally appropriate benefits delivered; no impacts on communal land or spirit forests without agreement.	IP screening forms; IPP; consultation minutes in appropriate language; FPIC documentation; IPP monitoring report	At screening; quarterly during implementation	PIC social specialist; PMU; commune council	IPP monitoring in semi-annual SMR	Subproject affecting IP communities approved without IPP/consultation; encroachment on communal land
Stakeholder engagement (SEP)	Consultations held at screening, design, pre-construction and construction stages per SEP; participation by women, ID Poor, IP, persons with disabilities and conflict-displaced households. Issues raised and how addressed; information disclosed in accessible form; community notification before works and before disruptive activities (road closures, blasting, water cut-offs).	Consultation minutes and sex-disaggregated attendance; SEP tracker; notification records; signboards	Each consultation; quarterly summary	PIC; contractor community liaison officer; commune council	Semi-annual SMR (SEP section)	Stage passed without required consultation; women below 30 percent of participants without justification
Grievance redress (GRM)	GRM established at commune, district and PMU tiers and publicized; grievance focal points trained; confidential channel for SEA/SH. Number of grievances received, by tier, type and complainant sex; resolved within response times; outstanding and escalated; complainant satisfaction; recurring themes. Workers' grievance mechanism operated by contractor.	Grievance logs at each tier; acknowledgement and resolution records; workers' grievance log; AIIB PPM correspondence	Continuous; monthly consolidation	Commune council/CCWC; district; PMU; contractor (workers)	Monthly grievance summary; semi-annual SMR	Grievance unresolved beyond tier response time; any SEA/SH complaint; complaint escalated to AIIB PPM

Parameter	Critical aspects and indicators	Means of verification	Frequency	Responsibility	Reporting	Corrective action trigger
Vulnerable groups and gender (GAP)	Vulnerable households identified in subproject social screening and measures assigned; GAP targets (women in consultations, employment, commune decision-making, training) achieved. Women's share of project-generated employment and equal pay; accessibility features in community infrastructure; no differential adverse impacts.	Social screening forms; GAP monitoring table; contractor payroll (sex-disaggregated); site inspection	Quarterly	PIC gender/social specialist; PMU; contractor	GAP progress in semi-annual SMR	GAP target off-track for two consecutive quarters; unequal pay identified
SEA/SH prevention and response	Worker code of conduct signed by all workers; SEA/SH awareness sessions for workers and communities; referral pathway to service providers established. Number of SEA/SH allegations received via confidential channel; survivor-centered handling; timeliness of response; disciplinary actions taken.	Signed codes of conduct; awareness records; confidential SEA/SH log (non-identifying); referral protocol	Monthly	Contractor; PIC social specialist; CCWC	Aggregated, non-identifying reporting in semi-annual SMR; immediate notification to AIIB of any allegation	Any allegation; workers on site without signed code of conduct
C. Labor and health and safety						
Labor and working conditions	Written contracts, wages at or above minimum, working hours, overtime and rest days per Labor Law; age verification (no workers under 18 on hazardous work); no forced labor; equal pay. Worker accommodation and welfare facilities to standard; workers' grievance mechanism functioning; community members employed as unskilled labor covered by same conditions.	Payroll and contracts audit; age verification records; camp inspection; workers' grievance log; worker interviews	Monthly	DSC; PIC social specialist; contractor	Semi-annual SMR	Any child or forced labour finding; wages below minimum; camp below standard
Occupational health and safety (OHS)	OHS plan and risk assessments in place; PPE issued and used; trained first-aiders and first-aid kits on site; safe systems for excavation, working at height, lifting and traffic. Number of fatalities, lost-time injuries, medical treatment cases and near-misses; frequency rate; worker inductions and toolbox talks held; emergency preparedness drills.	OHS plan; site inspection checklist; accident and near-miss register; training records; drill records	Daily (contractor); weekly (DSC)	Contractor OHS officer; DSC; PIC	Contractor monthly ESHS report; semi-annual SMR; fatality/LTI to AIIB within 48 h	Any fatality or LTI; PPE non-use observed; excavation without shoring or barriers
Community health and safety	Traffic management plan implemented (signage, flagmen, speed control, safe crossings near schools and markets); site fencing and public exclusion; safe pedestrian access maintained. Landmine/UXO survey and CMAA clearance certificate before ground works in Pailin, Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear and elsewhere as screened; community complaints on safety; community incidents involving project vehicles or works. Communicable disease awareness; water supply and drainage not disrupted; safety audit of completed assets before handover.	Traffic management plan; UXO clearance certificates; site inspection; community incident log; grievance log; handover safety audit	Weekly (DSC); UXO before works	Contractor; DSC; PIC; CMAA-accredited operator	Semi-annual SMR; community incident to AIIB within 48 h	Ground works without UXO clearance where required; any community injury; school/market frontage without safe crossing

Parameter	Critical aspects and indicators	Means of verification	Frequency	Responsibility	Reporting	Corrective action trigger
D. Environmental management						
Pollution control: dust, noise, vibration	Water spraying on haul roads and near settlements; speed limits; covered loads; working hours near sensitive receptors; equipment maintenance; complaints. Dust, noise and vibration levels at sensitive receptors (schools, health centers, pagodas, houses) within GKC/WBG EHS limits where measured.	Site inspection; complaint log; spot measurements where warranted by complaints or receptor proximity	Weekly (visual); measurement on complaint	Contractor; DSC	Contractor monthly report; semi-annual SMR	Two or more substantiated complaints at same receptor in a month; exceedance of limit
Water quality, soil erosion and drainage	Sediment and erosion controls at watercourse crossings, embankments and borrow pits; no discharge of untreated wastewater or fuel to watercourses; irrigation flows to downstream users maintained during works. Turbidity/visual quality downstream of works; slope stabilization and re-vegetation completed; drainage structures free of blockage; no induced flooding of adjacent land.	Site inspection; photographs; downstream user complaints; spot water quality sampling at sensitive locations	Weekly; after heavy rainfall	Contractor; DSC	Semi-annual SMR	Visible sediment plume or fuel sheen; downstream irrigation supply interrupted; embankment failure
Waste, hazardous materials and materials sourcing	Solid waste segregated and disposed at approved sites; fuel and bitumen stored on bunded surfaces with spill kits; no asbestos-containing materials; spoil disposal at approved sites. Borrow pits and quarries licensed (MME/MoE); associated-facility compliance documented; borrow pits rehabilitated on completion; timber from legal, sustainable sources.	Waste manifests; site inspection; material source licenses; borrow pit rehabilitation records; timber source documentation	Monthly	Contractor; DSC; PIC	Semi-annual SMR	Material sourced from unlicensed site; uncontained spill; unrehabilitated borrow pit at completion
Biodiversity, protected areas and natural resources	No works within PA core or conservation zones or critical habitat (exclusion confirmed at screening); vegetation clearance limited to approved footprint; tree removal counted and compensatory planting done. No hunting, wildlife trade, fuelwood collection or fishing by workers; no induced encroachment or new access into forest/PA community zones from improved roads; biodiversity mitigation measures for subprojects near KBAs/PAs implemented.	Screening records with PA/KBA overlay; site inspection; clearance and replanting records; worker code of conduct; PA ranger/community reports	Monthly during construction; annually during operation for roads near PAs	DSC; PIC environmental specialist; MoE/PA management; commune council	Semi-annual SMR	Any clearance beyond approved footprint; evidence of hunting/wildlife trade; new encroachment along project road
Cultural heritage and chance finds	Heritage sites, pagodas, burial grounds and spirit forests identified at screening avoided or protected; APSARA/Preah Vihear authority clearance obtained where applicable. Chance Find Procedure in contract and workers briefed; chance finds reported, works halted and authority notified within 24 hours.	Screening records; authority clearances; chance-find register; worker briefing records	At screening; on occurrence; monthly check	Contractor; DSC; PIC; Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts/APSARA	Semi-annual SMR	Any damage to identified site; chance find not reported

Parameter	Critical aspects and indicators	Means of verification	Frequency	Responsibility	Reporting	Corrective action trigger
Climate resilience and asset handover	Climate-resilient design features (drainage/culvert sizing, embankment levels, spillway capacity) built as designed; site restoration and clean-up completed. O&M arrangements and responsible entity confirmed at handover; post-construction performance after first wet season.	As-built verification by DSC; handover certificate; O&M agreement; first wet-season inspection	At completion; after first wet season	DSC; PMU; PWG; commune council	Semi-annual SMR; project completion report	Asset damaged in first wet season; handover without O&M arrangement

Notes: SSMR – Semi-annual Safeguard Monitoring Report; LTI - lost-time injury; CAP - corrective action plan; CCWC - Commune Committee for Women and Children; IRC - Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee. Non-compliance grading: minor - no actual harm, remedied on the spot; major - potential for harm or repeated minor non-compliance, requires CAP; critical - actual harm, legal breach or serious incident, requires immediate stop-work and AIIB notification.

APPENDIX 12: ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL CODE OF PRACTICE (ESCoP)

Purpose and application. This generic Environmental and Social Code of Practice (ESCoP) applies to all Category C subprojects financed under the RISING Project, namely the rehabilitation of rural roads within existing alignments, the upgrading of tertiary and farm-level irrigation canals, and the construction or rehabilitation of commune-managed facilities. Category C subprojects are those whose impacts are minor, temporary, predictable and readily mitigated through standard measures, with no sensitive-location or land-impact trigger. The ESCoP consolidates the measures that the Contractor shall apply as a minimum on every such subproject; it replaces the separate codes previously provided for each subproject type.

Contractual status. The ESCoP is attached to the bidding documents and forms part of the civil works contract. Within 14 days of contract signature and before mobilization, the Contractor shall submit to the Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC) a brief Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP) confirming how each applicable measure will be implemented at the site, including the names of the site health and safety focal person and the Community Liaison Officer. Compliance is verified by the DSC through weekly site inspections and reported monthly to the Provincial Working Group (PWG) and the PMU; non-compliance is a ground for withholding payment and, if unremedied, for the remedies provided in the contract.

Use of the Code. Measures apply to all three subproject types unless marked [Roads], [Irrigation] or [Facilities]. Where a subproject screening identifies a risk not covered by this Code, or a measure that is not applicable, the DSC records the addition or exclusion in the CESMP approval. Any land acquisition or presence of Indigenous Peoples is addressed under the RPF and IPPF respectively, in addition to this Code.

Generic ESCoP

Project Activity / Impact Source	Impacts	Mitigation Measures / Management Guidelines
ESCoP 1: Site Preparation, Vegetation and Tree Removal		
Clearing of the road corridor, canal banks or building site; removal of roadside or canal-bank trees	Loss of fruit trees and commercial timber owned privately or by the commune; loss of shade and bank stability; disputes over tree ownership and compensation.	**The Contractor shall:** • Confine works to the existing alignment, canal reserve or commune-owned site; no clearing beyond the approved footprint. • Jointly inventory with the Commune Council and owners all trees to be removed before works start; mark trees to be retained. • Remove trees only where unavoidable for the design; where privately owned trees are affected, apply the compensation procedures of the RPF before felling. • Replant at a ratio of at least two trees for each tree removed, using local species agreed with the commune, and maintain the seedlings until handover. • Stockpile topsoil separately and reuse it for restoring embankments, canal banks and the site surrounds.
ESCoP 2: Borrow Pits, Quarries and Material Sourcing		
Extraction of fill, laterite, sand and aggregate; operation of borrow pits	Loss of agricultural land or natural vegetation at borrow sites; standing water, erosion and safety hazards in abandoned pits; use of unlicensed or illegally sourced materials.	**The Contractor shall:** • Source materials only from licensed quarries and borrow areas approved by the DSC and the provincial authority; keep delivery records showing the source. • Locate borrow pits away from houses, schools, pagodas, watercourses and protected or forested areas, and preferably on commune-owned or degraded land.

Project Activity / Impact Source	Impacts	Mitigation Measures / Management Guidelines
		• Where borrow pits are on private land, obtain the written agreement of the owner under the RPF land acquisition procedures, including the restoration condition. • Prepare a simple borrow-pit plan (location, depth, drainage, restoration) for DSC approval before extraction. • Fence or bund active pits, restrict depth to avoid standing water, and restore pits on completion by regrading, replacing topsoil and revegetating, or by shaping as an agreed community pond with safe side slopes. • Use legally sourced timber only; no cutting of natural forest for construction purposes.
ESCoP 3: Landmines and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)		
Excavation, borrow-pit opening and works outside the existing trafficked alignment, particularly in Pailin, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey and Preah Vihear	Injury or death of workers or community members; works in previously uncleared ground.	**The Contractor shall:** • Before any ground disturbance outside the existing trafficked road surface, canal bed or built-up site, obtain confirmation from the Commune Council and the Cambodian Mine Action Authority (CMAA) database that the area is recorded as cleared or not contaminated. • Where the area is suspected or recorded as hazardous, engage an accredited demining operator to survey and clear the footprint, borrow pits and access tracks before works; no works proceed until clearance certification is received by the DSC. • Brief all workers on UXO recognition and the stop-work and reporting procedure; display the CMAA hotline at the site office. • If a suspected item is found, stop work, evacuate and cordon the area, and notify the DSC, the commune police and the mine action authority immediately; do not touch or move the item.
ESCoP 4: Waste Management		
Generation of construction debris, excavated spoil, packaging, domestic waste from workers, and hazardous waste (fuel, lubricants, bitumen, batteries, paint)	Littering and debris on land, in canals and watercourses; contamination of soil and water; nuisance and vermin at sites and camps; burning of waste.	**The Contractor shall:** • Prepare a simple waste management plan as part of the CESMP, identifying the type and quantity of each waste stream, storage locations and approved disposal sites agreed with the commune or district authority. • Apply the reduce, reuse, recycle hierarchy; reuse suitable excavated material for embankments and backfill; separate recyclable materials. • Store waste in covered skips or bunded areas; collect domestic waste from camps and sites at least weekly; prohibit dumping in canals, ponds, rice fields, roadside ditches or forest. • Prohibit open burning of waste, including packaging, tires and bitumen residues. • Store fuels, lubricants, bitumen and chemicals in a bunded, roofed area at least 50 m from any watercourse, canal or well; keep spill kits on site and clean up spills immediately; dispose of hazardous waste through a licensed handler. • Cover trucks carrying waste or loose material; remove all waste and temporary structures from the site before handover.
ESCoP 5: Dust and Air Quality		
Earthworks, haulage on unsealed roads, stockpiling, concrete	Dust nuisance and respiratory effects for residents, schools, health centers, pagodas and markets along the works;	**The Contractor shall:** • Spray water on unsealed haul roads, work areas and stockpiles at least twice daily in dry conditions, and more frequently near houses, schools, health centers and markets.

Project Activity / Impact Source	Impacts	Mitigation Measures / Management Guidelines
batching, bitumen heating [Roads], demolition [Facilities]	crop and roadside vegetation dusting; vehicle exhaust and bitumen fumes.	• Limit vehicle speed to 20 km/h through villages and on site access roads; cover all loads of sand, aggregate and spoil. • Locate stockpiles, batching and bitumen heating at least 100 m downwind of houses and sensitive receptors; enclose or dampen stockpiles. • Maintain plant and vehicles in good condition to minimise exhaust emissions; switch off idling engines. • Heat bitumen in purpose-built heaters only; no burning of tyres, wood or waste as fuel. • Respond to dust complaints within one working day and record the action taken in the site complaints log.
ESCoP 6: Noise and Vibration		
Operation of excavators, compactors, concrete mixers, generators and haulage vehicles; demolition and piling [Facilities]	Nuisance and disruption to residents, schools, health centers and pagodas; disturbance of livestock; cracking of nearby structures from compaction and heavy vehicles.	**The Contractor shall:** • Restrict noisy works to 06:00–18:00; no works after 18:00 or on public holidays near residential areas without prior agreement of the Commune Council and notification to residents. • Schedule the noisiest activities near schools outside teaching hours and near pagodas outside ceremonies, as agreed with the school director or pagoda committee. • Use well-maintained plant with effective silencers; position generators and compressors away from houses and screen them where practicable. • Inspect and photograph structures within 20 m of heavy compaction before works start and repair any damage attributable to the works at the contractor's cost. • Notify affected residents at least three days in advance of unavoidable noisy activities.
ESCoP 7: Water, Erosion, Drainage and Sediment Control		
Earthworks on embankments and canal banks; works in or near canals, streams and ponds; interruption of irrigation flows [Irrigation]; culvert and side-drain works [Roads]; site runoff [Facilities]	Siltation of canals, streams and ponds; erosion and slope failure during the wet season; blocked drainage causing local flooding; interruption of water supply to downstream farmers and domestic users; contamination from fuel and concrete washout.	**The Contractor shall:** • Schedule earthworks and in-canal works for the dry season wherever possible; stabilize exposed slopes and embankments with compaction, grassing or stone pitching before the onset of the rains. • Install temporary silt fences, sediment traps or check structures downstream of works near watercourses and ponds; clear and maintain them after rain. • Maintain existing drainage paths and provide temporary drainage so that works do not cause flooding of adjacent houses or fields; keep culverts and side drains free of spoil. • [Irrigation] Agree the timing of any interruption of canal flows with the Farmer Water User Community (FWUC) and downstream users, limit interruptions to the agreed period and provide temporary bypass flows where crops or domestic supply would otherwise be affected. • Prohibit concrete washout, vehicle washing and refueling within 50 m of canals, streams, ponds and wells; use designated washout pits. • Protect community wells and ponds near the works from runoff and spoil; restore any damaged water source immediately. • Do not divert, block or abstract water from community sources without the agreement of the Commune Council and affected users.

Project Activity / Impact Source	Impacts	Mitigation Measures / Management Guidelines
ESCoP 8: Traffic Management and Community Access		
Construction traffic and haulage through villages; works on the carriageway [Roads]; crossings of roads by canal works [Irrigation]; deliveries to sites in village centers [Facilities]	Accidents involving pedestrians, cyclists, motorbikes and livestock; blocked access to houses, fields, schools, health centers, markets and pagodas; damage to local roads and tracks by heavy vehicles.	**The Contractor shall:** • Prepare a traffic management plan for DSC approval before works start, covering haul routes, detours, speed limits, signage and flag persons. • Maintain continuous safe access for pedestrians and motorbikes to all houses, shops and public facilities along the works; provide temporary crossings over open trenches and canals. • Install warning signs, barriers and night-time reflective markers or lights at work zones, open excavations and detours; provide flag persons at single-lane sections and at school entrances during school hours. • Restrict haulage speeds to 20 km/h in villages; avoid haulage during school start and finish times where routes pass schools. • Brief all drivers on the traffic management plan and the Code of Conduct; no overloading; no driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. • Repair any damage to local roads, tracks, bridges or culverts caused by construction traffic at the contractor's cost before demobilization. • Inform the Commune Council and residents at least one week before any road closure or detour.
ESCoP 9: Community Health and Safety		
Open excavations, deep canal sections and water-filled pits; moving plant; stored materials; worker presence in villages; completed roads with higher vehicle speeds [Roads]	Injury to children and residents from falls, drowning, moving plant and unstable stockpiles; spread of communicable diseases; road accidents after completion; conflict between workers and residents.	**The Contractor shall:** • Fence or barricade excavations, deep canal sections, pits and stockpiles near houses, schools and paths; backfill or secure open excavations at the end of each working day; prohibit children from the site. • Store materials and park plant only in designated areas away from public paths and school grounds. • Provide health and hygiene awareness for workers and, with the commune health center, for host communities, including HIV/AIDS and communicable disease prevention. • Hold a community meeting before mobilization to explain the works, the schedule, the safety rules and the grievance channels; display the site signboard with the contractor's and PWG's contact numbers. • [Roads] Install the road safety features in the design (speed humps, signage, marked crossings) near schools, markets, health centers and pagodas before the road is opened to traffic, and support the commune road safety awareness campaign. • Record and report to the DSC within 24 hours any accident or incident involving a community member.
ESCoP 10: Workers' Health and Safety		
All construction activities, including excavation, work near water, lifting, concrete work, bitumen handling and work at height [Facilities]	Injuries and fatalities from falls, trench collapse, drowning, plant movement, burns and electrocution; heat stress; illness from poor water, sanitation and hygiene.	**The Contractor shall:** • Appoint a site health and safety focal person; prepare and implement an occupational health and safety plan as part of the CESMP, consistent with the Cambodian Labor Law and the World Bank Group EHS Guidelines.

Project Activity / Impact Source	Impacts	Mitigation Measures / Management Guidelines
		• Provide and enforce the use of personal protective equipment appropriate to each task (helmets, boots, gloves, high-visibility vests, eye and hearing protection, harnesses for work at height). • Shore or batter excavations deeper than 1.2 m; provide safe access and egress; prohibit lone working in deep excavations or near deep water. • Provide a stocked first-aid kit and a trained first-aider at each site; display the location and contact of the nearest health center; arrange transport for emergencies. • Provide safe drinking water, shaded rest areas, and toilets and washing facilities for men and women at each site; schedule heavy work to avoid the hottest part of the day. • Conduct induction for all workers and weekly toolbox talks; keep attendance records. • Record all accidents, injuries and near-misses; report serious incidents to the DSC immediately and in writing within 24 hours.
ESCoP 11: Labor, Worker Accommodation and Code of Conduct		
Recruitment and management of the workforce; establishment of worker camps (where required); interaction of workers with host communities	Child labor, forced labor and unfair wages; poor camp sanitation and waste; social conflict, harassment, sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (SEA/SH), gender-based violence; alcohol- and drug-related incidents.	**The Contractor shall:** • Employ no person under 18 on construction work; verify age from identity documents; apply equal pay for equal work regardless of sex or ethnicity; provide written terms of employment and pay wages on time. • Require every worker to sign the Code of Conduct, covering respectful behavior towards residents and co-workers, zero tolerance of SEA/SH and gender-based violence, prohibition of alcohol and drugs at work, and respect for local customs, pagodas and ceremonies; display zero-tolerance signage in Khmer at the site and camp. • Site any worker camp with the agreement of the Commune Council, away from houses, schools, pagodas and water sources, with DSC approval of the layout; provide safe water, separate and lockable sanitation and sleeping facilities for men and women, waste collection, firefighting equipment and security. • Prefer local labor to minimize the need for camps; where a camp is established, maintain a register of occupants and restore the camp site fully on demobilization. • Provide a confidential channel for workers' grievances, including SEA/SH allegations linked to the project GRM; refer survivors to local services without requiring them to identify the perpetrator. • Register all workers with the National Social Security Fund as required by Cambodian law.
ESCoP 12: Local Employment, Gender and Social Inclusion		
Recruitment of unskilled and semi-skilled labor; participation of women, poor households and vulnerable groups	Missed benefits for the host community if workers are imported; exclusion of women and vulnerable groups from employment and training; wage discrimination.	**The Contractor shall:** • Recruit unskilled and semi-skilled labor from the subproject commune and neighboring communes first, announcing vacancies through the Commune Council and village chiefs. • Achieve the project target of at least 30% of unskilled employment for women and members of poor or vulnerable households, with equal pay for equal work; keep sex- and age-disaggregated employment records and report them monthly to the PWG. • Offer tasks suited to a range of abilities (grass planting, bank protection, drainage cleaning, site housekeeping) and provide the same safety training and equipment to all workers.

Project Activity / Impact Source	Impacts	Mitigation Measures / Management Guidelines
		• Consult women's groups and the Commune Committee for Women and Children (CCWC) on working arrangements, including hours, facilities and childcare constraints.
ESCoP 13: Stakeholder Consultation, Information and Grievance Redress		
Mobilization, works program changes, closures and detours, interruptions of water supply, and any incident affecting the community	Misunderstanding and opposition if communities are not informed; unaddressed complaints escalating to disputes; vulnerable households and Indigenous Peoples left out of information flows.	**The Contractor shall:** • Before mobilization, meet with the Commune Council, village chiefs and affected residents to present the works, the schedule, the ESCoP measures and the GRM; keep attendance records disaggregated by sex. • Erect a site signboard in Khmer showing the subproject name, financier, contractor, works period, and the contact persons and telephone numbers of the contractor's Community Liaison Officer, the PWG and the commune GRM focal point. • Give at least one week's notice, through the commune office and village loudspeakers, of road closures, detours, canal flow interruptions and other disruptions. • Designate a Community Liaison Officer; maintain a complaints box and a complaints log at the site office; acknowledge every complaint within two days and resolve minor site complaints within 5–10 working days, reporting all complaints and actions to the PWG and DSC monthly. • Refer complaints that cannot be resolved at site level to the commune GRM focal point and PWG in accordance with the project GRM; never obstruct or discourage a complainant. • Where Indigenous Peoples are present, deliver information orally in the local language through facilitators agreed with the community, consistent with the IPPF.
ESCoP 14: Physical Cultural Resources and Chance Finds		
Excavation and earthworks near pagodas, spirit houses, graves, ancient structures or known archaeological sites	Damage to or disturbance of cultural, religious or archaeological resources; offence to the community.	**The Contractor shall:** • Identify, with the Commune Council and pagoda committee, all pagodas, spirit houses, graves and sites of cultural value within 50 m of the works before starting; mark them and keep plant and stockpiles away from them. • Do not disturb spirit houses, graves or shrines; where unavoidable, relocate only with the agreement of the owners or pagoda committee and with the appropriate ceremony at the contractor's cost. • If any artefact, ancient structure, human remains or other item of possible cultural or archaeological value is uncovered, stop work in that area immediately, protect the find, and notify the DSC and the commune within 24 hours; the DSC informs the PWG and the Provincial Department of Culture and Fine Arts, and works resume only on their written clearance. • Schedule works near pagodas to avoid ceremonies and festival days as advised by the pagoda committee.
ESCoP 15: Site Restoration, Handover and Operation		
Demobilization; handover of the completed road, canal or facility; operation and maintenance by the commune or FWUC	Abandoned camps, pits and stockpiles; damaged adjacent land; rapid deterioration of assets if maintenance arrangements are not in place; unsafe use of new assets.	**The Contractor shall:** • Remove all temporary works, camps, plant, stockpiles, spoil and waste; restore borrow pits, camp sites and work areas to a stable, revegetated condition acceptable to the Commune Council and the DSC before the final inspection.

Project Activity / Impact Source	Impacts	Mitigation Measures / Management Guidelines
		• Repair any damage to adjacent land, crops, fences, trees, access tracks or community assets caused by the works, or compensate the owner, before demobilization. • [Roads] Protect freshly cast concrete pavements from traffic during curing; install all permanent road safety furniture before opening. • [Irrigation] Hand over the canal with a simple operation and maintenance guide and demonstrate gate operation to the FWUC; confirm the FWUC's desilting and weed control schedule. • [Facilities] Hand over the building with an operation and maintenance checklist; confirm the Commune Council's maintenance budget line in the Commune Investment Plan. • Participate in the joint final inspection with the DSC, PWG and Commune Council and close out all outstanding complaints in the site log before the defect liability certificate is issued.

Abbreviations: CCWC = Commune Committee for Women and Children; CESMP = Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan; CMAA = Cambodian Mine Action Authority; DSC = Design and Supervision Consultant; FWUC = Farmer Water User Community; GRM = Grievance Redress Mechanism; IPPF = Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework; PWG = Provincial Working Group; RPF = Resettlement Policy Framework; SEA/SH = sexual exploitation and abuse / sexual harassment.

ABBREVIATED ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Template for Small-Medium, Low-Moderate Risk Civil Works

Site-specific E&S management matrix as the primary and binding tool

Project / Program	Rural Infrastructure and Sustainable Investment for Growth project
Subproject / Activity	[Insert subproject name]
Location	[Village / Commune / District / Province]
Contract / Package No.	[Insert]
Implementing Agency	National Committee for Subnational Democratic Development Secretariat
Prepared by / Date	[Insert]
Reviewed and approved by / Date	[Insert]
Version	[Draft / Final and version number]

1 Subproject summary

Activity type	☐ Road rehabilitation ☐ Irrigation ☐ Small building ☐ Other: _____
Location and coordinates	[Insert]
Existing facility / alignment	[Describe briefly]
Proposed works	[Length, width, quantities, structures, construction method]
Construction period	[Insert]
Workforce / camp	[Expected workforce; state whether a camp is needed]
ROW / land requirement	[Existing ROW, public/private land, temporary use]
Sensitive receptors	[Schools, houses, clinics, pagodas, water bodies, businesses; include chainage/distance]
Materials and sources	[Concrete, aggregate, water, borrow material; identify approved sources]
Waste destinations	[Identify approved disposal/recycling locations]
Utilities / public assets	[Identify relocation or protection needs]
Key design risk controls	[Drainage, flood level, access, road safety, erosion protection]

Site Plan and photographs

[Insert location map / annotated plan]	[Insert representative site photograph]
Caption / source / date: _____	Caption / source / date: _____

2 Eligibility, screening and instrument configuration

2.1 Exclusion and Escalation Triggers

Trigger	Yes	No	Evidence / action
Potential Category A or significant, diverse, irreversible, cumulative, or unprecedented impacts	☐	☐	[Insert reference or action]
Work in or likely material impact on critical habitat, protected areas, legally protected cultural heritage, or other highly sensitive locations	☐	☐	[Insert reference or action]
Physical displacement, significant economic displacement, or land impacts requiring a Resettlement Plan or other dedicated instrument	☐	☐	[Insert reference or action]
Adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples requiring a dedicated plan or planning framework measures	☐	☐	[Insert reference or action]
Dam construction/rehabilitation or safety risk requiring specialist assessment	☐	☐	[Insert reference or action]
International waterways, disputed areas, or other policy triggers requiring additional review	☐	☐	[Insert reference or action]
Major hazardous materials, significant pollution risk, large workforce influx, or complex camp arrangements	☐	☐	[Insert reference or action]
Material design uncertainty, unresolved land/ROW claims, or significant community opposition	☐	☐	[Insert reference or action]
Any other ESMPF criterion requiring a full ESIA/ESMP or specialist plan	☐	☐	[Insert reference or action]

Trigger	Yes	No	Evidence / action
Decision rule: *If any trigger is marked Yes, this abbreviated ESMP is not sufficient unless the ESMPF explicitly allows the matter to be resolved through a specified supplementary assessment or plan*			

2.2 Screening Summary and Decision

Screening date and team	[Insert names, roles and date]
E&S risk category	[Insert project classification and rationale]
Key anticipated impacts	[Brief list]
Land / livelihood conclusion	[No impact / minor asset impact / other; explain]
Biodiversity / cultural heritage conclusion	[Insert]
Climate and disaster risk conclusion	[Insert design response]
Selected instrument	☐ Streamlined ESMP using the site-specific E&S matrix ☐ Full ESMP / ESIA / other dedicated instrument
Decision rationale	[Explain briefly why the selected instrument is proportionate]

3 Site-specific Environmental and Social Management Matrix

Phase / activity	Risk or impact	Site-specific mitigation and management measures	Monitoring indicator / method	Timing / frequency	Responsible for implementation	Responsible for supervision	Cost / BoQ reference
Design / pre-construction	Final design and work limits	Confirm work limits and ROW; avoid private land and assets; map sensitive receptors; incorporate drainage, safe access, road safety and climate-resilience measures into final design.	Approved drawings; marked work limits; receptor map	Before bidding and mobilization	Design team / PMU	PMU / E&S specialist	[Insert]
Pre-construction	Permits, sources and disposal sites	Use only legally authorized material sources and disposal sites. Obtain written approvals and maintain copies on site. No new borrow area may be opened without screening and approval.	Permits and approvals on file; source register	Before use; verify monthly	Contractor	Engineer / PWG / PMU	[Insert]
Pre-construction	Community information and access planning	Notify residents, businesses, schools and other receptors of schedule, access changes and GRM contacts. Maintain safe access or agree temporary alternatives.	Notices; consultation log; access plan	Before works and before changes	Contractor	Engineer / local authority	[Insert]
Construction	Dust and air emissions	Cover haul trucks; enforce low speeds; dampen exposed surfaces when dust is visible; locate stockpiles away from receptors; stop or adjust work during excessive dust.	Visible dust; covered trucks; complaints; watering log	Daily during dusty work	Contractor	Site engineer / E&S focal point	[Insert]
Construction	Noise and vibration	Restrict noisy work to agreed daytime hours; maintain equipment; notify sensitive receptors; use temporary barriers or scheduling where needed; prohibit unnecessary idling.	Work hours; equipment condition; complaints	Daily; during noisy work	Contractor	Site engineer / E&S focal point	[Insert]
Construction	Traffic, pedestrians and local access	Implement a simple Traffic Management Plan; provide signs, barriers, lighting and trained flag persons; maintain pedestrian and property access; coordinate detours; control construction vehicle speed.	Signs/barriers; flag persons; access maintained; incident log	Daily	Contractor	Engineer / local authority	[Insert]
Construction	Excavations, drainage and public safety	Barricade and illuminate open excavations; provide safe crossings; avoid leaving trenches open longer than necessary; maintain drainage and prevent ponding.	Protected excavations; crossings; no blocked drainage	Daily and after rainfall	Contractor	Engineer	[Insert]
Construction	Soil erosion, sediment and water quality	Minimize exposed soil; protect drains and watercourses; install silt controls where needed; keep spoil and materials away from drainage; stabilize completed areas promptly.	No uncontrolled runoff; controls in place; stabilized surfaces	Daily; after rain	Contractor	Engineer / E&S specialist	[Insert]
Construction	Solid and hazardous waste	Segregate and securely store waste; prohibit burning and dumping; use approved collectors/disposal sites; store fuels/chemicals on impermeable, contained surfaces; maintain spill kits.	Waste records; clean site; contained storage; spill log	Weekly and after spills	Contractor	Engineer / E&S specialist	[Insert]
Construction	Occupational health and safety	Prepare task risk assessments; provide induction, toolbox talks, PPE, first aid, potable water and sanitation; maintain equipment; report and investigate incidents; establish emergency contacts.	PPE use; training records; first aid; incident register	Daily; toolbox talks weekly or before new tasks	Contractor	Engineer / PMU	[Insert]
Construction	Labor and worker conduct	Apply fair terms, non-discrimination, age verification and prohibition of child/forced labor; use worker code of conduct; provide worker GRM; prioritize qualified local labor where feasible.	Contracts; age records; signed codes; worker complaints	At recruitment; monthly	Contractor	PMU / E&S specialist	[Insert]

Phase / activity	Risk or impact	Site-specific mitigation and management measures	Monitoring indicator / method	Timing / frequency	Responsible for implementation	Responsible for supervision	Cost / BoQ reference
Construction	Community health, safety and behavior	Secure the worksite; manage interactions with communities; prohibit harassment, intimidation, violence, alcohol/drugs at work and unauthorized entry to private property; communicate emergency arrangements.	Site security; signed code; complaints/incidents	Daily	Contractor	Engineer / PMU	[Insert]
Construction	Vegetation and trees	Confine clearing to approved limits; mark trees to be retained; remove only approved trees; reinstate or replant as specified; prohibit worker collection of natural resources.	Clearing limits; tree count; replanting record	Before and during clearing; at completion	Contractor	Engineer / local authority	[Insert]
Construction	Utilities and accidental damage	Coordinate utility relocation with authorized providers; verify services before excavation; immediately secure and report damage; restore affected services and property at contractor cost where responsible.	Clearances; utility plan; damage and restoration records	Before excavation; as needed	Contractor / utility provider	Engineer / PMU	[Insert]
Construction	Chance finds	Stop work, secure the area, notify the competent authority and PMU, and resume only after authorization under the project chance-find procedure.	Stop-work and notification records	Whenever encountered	Contractor	Engineer / PMU	[Insert]
Operation / handover	Reinstatement, drainage and road safety	Remove waste and temporary facilities; restore disturbed areas and access; ensure drainage is functional; install final signs and safety features; close corrective actions before handover.	Completion inspection; drainage test; signed close-out	Before handover	Contractor	Engineer / PMU / local authority	[Insert]

4 Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan

Issue / measure	Location	Indicator / method	Frequency	Responsible monitor	Record / report	Corrective-action deadline
Work limits / land and assets	Entire work area	Visual check against approved limits; verify no unapproved land or asset impact	Before start and weekly	Engineer / E&S focal point	Inspection checklist; photo log	Immediate stop and resolution
Dust and noise	Work fronts and sensitive receptors	Visual/auditory inspection; complaints review	Daily during relevant work	Site supervisor; verified by engineer	Daily site record; monthly summary	Same day where practicable
Traffic, access and excavations	Work fronts, crossings, schools and properties	Signs, barriers, flag persons, safe access and protected excavations	Daily	Engineer / local authority as needed	Inspection checklist; incident log	Immediate for life-safety issues
Waste, fuels and spills	Storage, workshop and work fronts	Housekeeping; containers; manifests; containment and spill kits	Weekly and after incident	Engineer / E&S focal point	Waste register; spill report	24 hours or agreed period
OHS and labor	All work areas / worker facilities	PPE, induction, toolbox talks, first aid, sanitation, worker records	Daily / weekly / monthly as applicable	Contractor H&S officer; engineer verifies	Training and incident registers	Immediate for serious risk
Community issues / GRM	Affected communities	Notices, access, grievances and resolution status	Weekly and monthly	Community liaison / PMU	Consultation and grievance log	Per GRM; urgent safety immediately
Reinstatement and close-out	All disturbed areas	Waste removed, land restored, drainage clear, issues closed	Before handover	Engineer / PMU	Completion checklist and photos	Before final acceptance

5 implementation, Contracting and Reporting

Contractor E&S focal point	Name / phone / email: _____
Supervision engineer	Name / phone / email: _____
PMU / implementing agency E&S contact	Name / phone / email: _____
Local authority contact	Name / phone / email: _____
Emergency contacts	Hospital / police / fire / utility: _____

5.1 Contract requirements

☐ This streamlined ESMP, especially the site-specific E&S matrix, is included in bidding and contract documents as a binding requirement.

☐ E&S measures and provisional sums are reflected in the BoQ or contractor rates.

☐ The contractor has submitted a work method, Traffic Management Plan, OHS arrangements and other short plans identified in the matrix.

☐ No work begins until work limits, utilities, access, sensitive receptors, material sources and disposal sites are verified.

☐ Serious incidents are notified immediately under project procedures; routine performance is reported monthly.

☐ Payment and completion certification consider E&S compliance and closure of corrective actions.

5.2 Reporting and Incident Escalation

Report / notification	Prepared by	Submitted to	Timing
Daily site E&S record	Contractor	Supervision engineer	Daily
Monthly E&S summary	Contractor	Engineer and PMU	Monthly
Serious incident notification	Contractor / engineer	PMU under project protocol	Immediately
Corrective action follow-up	Responsible party	Engineer / PMU	By agreed deadline
Completion and reinstatement report	Engineer / contractor	PMU	Before final acceptance

6 Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Redress

6.1 Consultation Summary

Date / place	Participants and representation	Information disclosed	Key issues raised	Project response / design change	Evidence attached
[Insert]	[Insert]	[Insert]	[Insert]	[Insert]	[Insert]
[Insert]	[Insert]	[Insert]	[Insert]	[Insert]	[Insert]
[Insert]	[Insert]	[Insert]	[Insert]	[Insert]	[Insert]

6.2 Grievance Channels

Provide project-specific, accessible contact details. A complainant may raise a concern verbally or in writing and may request confidentiality. No fee or retaliation is permitted.

Local receiving point	Name / role / phone / location: _____
Contractor contact	Name / role / phone: _____
PMU contact	Name / role / phone / email: _____
Other project channel	Hotline / email / web / suggestion box: _____
External mechanism, if applicable	[Insert name and access information]

6.3 Grievance Log

ID / date	Complainant / confidentiality	Issue and location	Received by	Action / responsible party	Status / resolution date	Feedback to complainant

7 Budget and Approval

7.1 E & S Cost Summary

E&S item	Cost basis / BoQ item	Estimated amount	Responsible party
Traffic and access management	[Insert]	[Insert]	[Insert]
OHS and community safety	[Insert]	[Insert]	[Insert]
Dust, erosion and waste controls	[Insert]	[Insert]	[Insert]
Tree replacement / reinstatement	[Insert]	[Insert]	[Insert]
Monitoring, consultation and GRM	[Insert]	[Insert]	[Insert]
Other: _____	[Insert]	[Insert]	[Insert]

7.2 Approval and Commitment

The signatories confirm that the screening is complete, the instrument is proportionate to the identified risks, the mitigation measures are incorporated into design and contract documents, and adequate resources and responsibilities are assigned.

Role	Name / organization	Signature	Date
Prepared by: E&S specialist			
Technical review: Engineer			
Approved by: PMU / IA			
Contractor acknowledgement			

ANNEX A. CONTRACTOR E & S READINESS AND METHOD STATEMENT CHECKLIST

Required work method / arrangement	Contractor submission or evidence	Responsible person	Ready	Engineer / PMU acceptance
Work limits and site layout	Marked work boundaries, sensitive receptors, storage areas, access and no-go areas	[Name / role]	☐	☐ Accepted ☐ Revise
Traffic and access	Simple traffic/access method, signs, barriers, flag persons and detour arrangements	[Name / role]	☐	☐ Accepted ☐ Revise
Dust and noise	Watering, truck covers, speed control, working hours and sensitive-receptor arrangements	[Name / role]	☐	☐ Accepted ☐ Revise
Excavation, drainage and erosion	Protection of trenches, safe crossings, sediment control and drainage continuity	[Name / role]	☐	☐ Accepted ☐ Revise
Waste, fuels and spills	Containers, approved disposal, secondary containment and spill-response materials	[Name / role]	☐	☐ Accepted ☐ Revise
Occupational health and safety	Risk assessments, induction, toolbox talks, PPE, first aid and emergency contacts	[Name / role]	☐	☐ Accepted ☐ Revise
Labor and worker conduct	Employment records, age verification, worker code of conduct and worker GRM	[Name / role]	☐	☐ Accepted ☐ Revise
Community health and safety	Site security, public notices, emergency arrangements and community liaison	[Name / role]	☐	☐ Accepted ☐ Revise
Vegetation, assets and utilities	Approved clearing limits, asset protection and utility coordination	[Name / role]	☐	☐ Accepted ☐ Revise
Incident and grievance reporting	Registers, notification lines, investigation and corrective-action process	[Name / role]	☐	☐ Accepted ☐ Revise
Reinstatement and handover	Clean-up, restoration, drainage verification and completion evidence	[Name / role]	☐	☐ Accepted ☐ Revise

Contractor E&S focal point: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Supervision engineer / PMU reviewer: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

ANNEX B: CONCISE SITE INSPECTION AND CORRECTIVE ACTION LIST

Check item	Compliant	Partial	Non-compliant	Finding / photo reference	Corrective action, owner and deadline
Work remains within approved limits	☐	☐	☐		
Community informed; access maintained	☐	☐	☐		
Dust and noise controls effective	☐	☐	☐		
Traffic signs, barriers and flag persons in place	☐	☐	☐		
Excavations protected and drainage maintained	☐	☐	☐		
Waste and materials properly stored	☐	☐	☐		
PPE, first aid and safe work practices in place	☐	☐	☐		
Worker facilities and conduct satisfactory	☐	☐	☐		
No unapproved tree or asset impacts	☐	☐	☐		
GRM information displayed; complaints recorded	☐	☐	☐		
Spills/incidents reported and managed	☐	☐	☐		
Reinstatement and housekeeping satisfactory	☐	☐	☐		

Inspection date: _____ Location / chainage: _____ Inspector: _____

Contractor representative: _____ Next follow-up date: _____

Signatures: Inspector _____ Contractor _____ Engineer / PWG _____

ANNEX C: COMPLETION AND REINSTATMENT CHECKLIST

☐ All temporary facilities, stockpiles, debris and waste have been removed.

☐ Borrow/material source and disposal documentation is complete.

☐ All disturbed land, access points, drains and public/private assets are restored.

☐ Tree replacement or landscaping commitments are completed or covered by an approved maintenance arrangement.

☐ Permanent road safety signs, markings, barriers and drainage are functional.

☐ All grievances, incidents and corrective actions are closed or transferred under an agreed action plan.

☐ Final photographs and the E&S completion report are attached.

☐ The PMU / engineer confirms that E&S obligations required for handover have been met.

Completion verified by: _____ Role: _____ Date: _____

Contractor: _____ Engineer: _____ PMU / IA: _____