

Cambodian Designated National Authority Clean Development Mechanism Assessment Procedures

Background

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on 18th December 1995 and acceded to the Kyoto Protocol on 4th July 2002. The RGC is strongly committed to the Kyoto Protocol and sees CDM as an opportunity to achieve national sustainable development and poverty reduction objectives, while at the same time reducing greenhouse gases emissions.

The spirit of the Cambodian Designated National Authority (DNA) assessment process is to assess projects in an efficient and transparent way, and to ensure that projects approved for CDM support Cambodia's development in a sustainable manner. Specifically the process should ensure that approved projects assist Cambodia in meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the needs of future generations, giving due consideration to the Royal Government of Cambodia's development strategy.

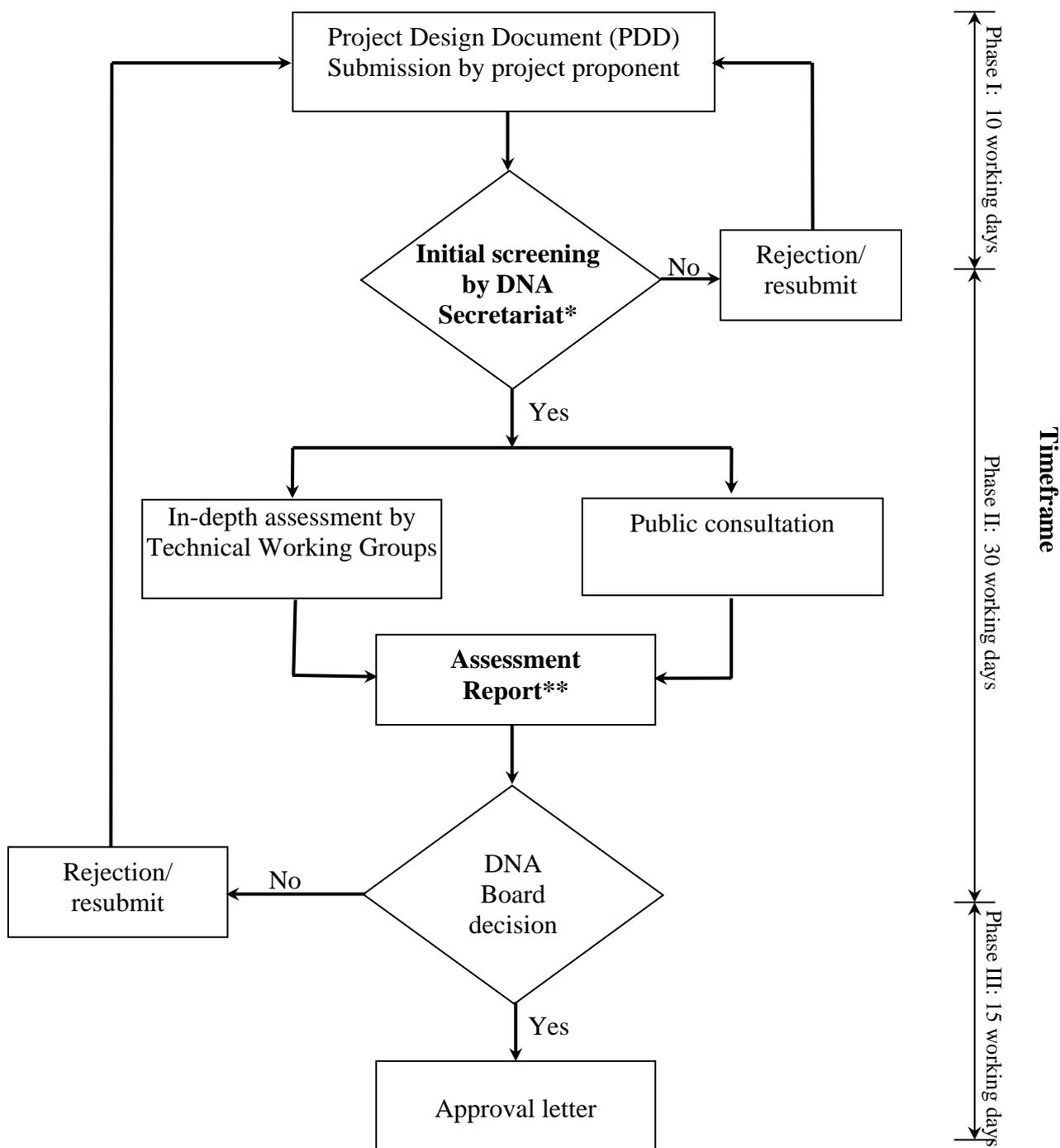
Project proponents are encouraged to fill in the application form for DNA assessment and submit the information to the Cambodian DNA Secretariat, as outlined in the application form in Appendix A. A nominal fee to cover transaction costs may be introduced in the future when an appropriate mechanism can be finalised. Until that time, no fee will be charged.

This document contains the following sections:

- I. Flow Diagram of the Assessment Process for Proposed CDM Projects
- II. Timeframe and Activities for Assessment of Proposed CDM Projects
- III. Sustainable Development Criteria for Proposed CDM Projects

Appendix A - Application Form for Cambodian DNA Assessment of CDM Projects
Appendix B - Sustainable Development Compliance Checklist
Appendix C - Legislation and Policy Reference Table

**Section I - Flow Diagram of the Assessment Process for
Proposed Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Projects in Cambodia
(Time to Approval: 55 working days)**

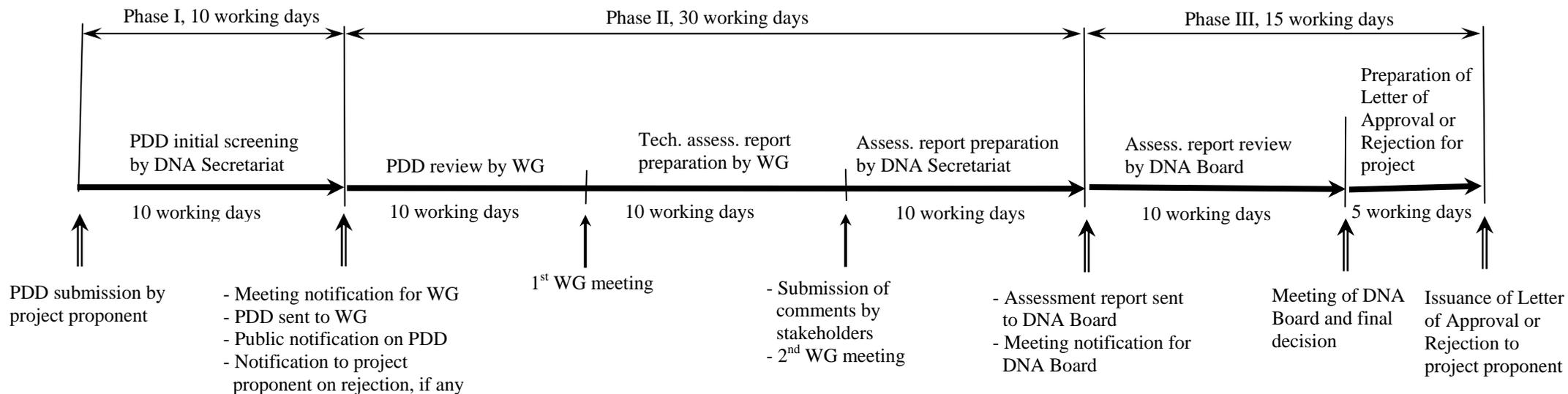


Note:

* All documentation will be reviewed for completeness: the PDD document shall be complete and submitted with the required information as requested in the Application Form (Appendix A)

** Including project technical assessment report by Working Groups and a summary of the positions of the main stakeholders groups.

Section II - Timeframe and Activities for Assessment of Proposed CDM Projects in Cambodia



Section III - Sustainable Development Criteria for Proposed CDM Projects

The sustainable development matrix is the tool that Cambodia has developed to assess proposed CDM projects to ensure they meet Cambodia's sustainable development objectives. The matrix focuses on the economic, social, environmental and technology transfer aspects of development, which are articulated in Cambodia's existing laws, regulations, policies, statements and commitments to international conventions (see Appendix C).

The Project Proponent must submit a PDD which outlines how sustainable development objectives are met via each of these criteria. For the DNA to be able to evaluate the project, the Project Proponent must fill out the Application Form (Appendix A) for Cambodian DNA Assessment of CDM Projects, which includes the Sustainable Development Compliance Checklist (Appendix B). The substantive parts of the information contained within the Compliance Checklist must be included in the PDD.

How to Use the Sustainable Development Matrix

The matrix tool provides guidance to the Project Proponent and assessor for each eligibility criteria, while not being prescriptive. The project should be compared against the defined baseline as outlined in the PDD:

- a positive rating would indicate best practice of a particular criterion.
- a neutral rating would indicate that the project has no significant impact (positive or negative) against a particular criterion, or is business as usual.
- a negative rating would mean that the project has serious impact against a particular criterion

The assessment shall focus on all impacts of the project, both within and outside the project boundary. Assessment of the project shall focus on all stages of the project cycle: from project construction to project decommissioning to ensure that sustainable development benefits are maximised over the life of the project.

The project must achieve a positive or neutral rating for each criterion of the 4 mentioned categories - Economic, Social, Environmental and Technology Transfer. A negative rating in one of the criteria indicates that the project does not fully meet the sustainable development goals of Cambodia (as outlined in the related laws, regulations, policies, statements and conventions); and the project should be reworked and resubmitted to the DNA. The absence of negative impacts for each criterion is considered to be the minimum threshold with which project proponents must comply.

Monitoring and Verification Plan

The Monitoring and Verification Plan (M&V) should not be limited to emission reduction aspects as outlined in the PDD. The Monitoring and Verification Plan must also cover all commitments made in the PDD as they relate to the Sustainable Development Criteria outlined in the Matrix.

The Designated Operational Entity shall verify and certify the performance of the project against commitments made in the PDD as they relate to emission reductions and the above mentioned sustainable development criteria. Failure of the project to comply with these commitments will result in the Designated National Authority formally notifying the Executive Board of the Clean Development Mechanism and other relevant project participants.

Sustainable Development Criteria and Assessment Matrix

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	ASSESSMENT
Category 1. Environmental Protection and Improvement	
1.1 Contribution to mitigation of global climate change	<p>+ Reduction or avoidance in GHG emissions ↑ 0 No significant change in GHG emissions ↓ - Increase in GHG emissions</p>
1.2 Reduction in air pollution compared with the baseline scenario identified in the PDD	<p>+ Reduction in air pollutant levels compared with the baseline scenario identified in the PDD ↑ 0 No significant change in air pollutant levels compared with the baseline scenario identified in the PDD ↓ - Increase in air pollutant levels compared with the baseline scenario identified in the PDD</p>
1.3 Reduction in water pollution compared with the baseline scenario identified in the PDD	<p>+ Reduction in water pollutant levels compared with the baseline scenario identified in the PDD ↑ 0 No significant change in water pollutant levels compared with the baseline scenario identified in the PDD ↓ - Increase in water pollutant levels compared with the baseline scenario identified in the PDD</p>
1.4 Reduction in soil pollution compared with the baseline scenario identified in the PDD	<p>+ Reduction in soil pollutant levels compared with the baseline scenario identified in the PDD ↑ 0 No significant change in soil pollutant levels compared with the baseline scenario identified in the PDD ↓ - Increase in soil pollutant levels compared with the baseline scenario identified in the PDD</p>
1.5 Reduction in noise pollution compared with the baseline scenario identified in the PDD	<p>+ Reduction in noise pollution levels compared with the baseline scenario identified in the PDD ↑ 0 No significant change in noise pollution levels compared with the baseline scenario identified in the PDD ↓ - Increase in noise pollution levels compared with the baseline scenario identified in the PDD</p>
1.6 Biodiversity conservation	<p>+ Increase in indigenous biodiversity resources at the ecosystem, species and/or genetic levels, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of habitat for endangered species • Multiple indigenous species activities <p>↑ 0 No significant impact on indigenous biodiversity resources at the ecosystem, species and/or genetic levels, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single species activities adequately addressed with corridors and buffer zones; • Management/implementation plan in place to protect species and their habitats; <p>↓ - Reduction in indigenous biodiversity resources at the ecosystem, species and/or genetic levels, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing or flooding of ecological habitats • Removal and/or impact on endangered species and/or their

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	ASSESSMENT
	habitat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of existing diverse species cover and replacement with single or dual species
1.7 Sustainable use of land resources	+ Improvement of land resources ↑ 0 No significant impact on land resources ↓ - Unsustainable land use or degradation of land
1.8 Rational use of mineral resources	0 Rational use of mineral resources ↓ - Inefficient use of mineral resources
1.9 Sustainable use of forest resources	+ Improvement of forest resources ↑ 0 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No significant impact on forest resources • Management/implementation plan in place to mitigate the impacts ↓ - Unsustainable use or depletion of forest resources
1.10 Sustainable use of water resources	+ Improvement of water resources ↑ 0 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No significant impact on water resources • Management/implementation plan in place to mitigate the impacts ↓ - Unsustainable use or depletion of water resources
1.11 Archaeological, cultural, historical and spiritual heritage	+ Enhancement of the preservation of archaeological, cultural, historical or spiritual sites ↑ 0 No significant impact on archaeological, cultural, historical or spiritual sites ↓ - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adverse impact on archaeological, cultural, historical or spiritual sites • Adverse impact on people's access to archaeological, cultural, historical or spiritual sites
Category 2. Social – Enhancement of Income and Quality of Life	
2.1 Poverty alleviation	+ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of income generation opportunities for local people • Improvement of livelihood of local people, in particular the poor and the disadvantaged groups ↑ 0 No significant impact on livelihoods of local people ↓ - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of ability of local people to access resources for income generation • Displacement of people without provision of alternatives for income generation
2.2 Provision of community infrastructures	+ Provision of community infrastructures (wells, roads, schools etc.) ↑ 0 No significant impact on community infrastructures ↓ - Degradation of community infrastructures (wells, roads, schools etc.)

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	ASSESSMENT
	by project related activities
2.3 Stakeholder consultation	<p>+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder consultation from the beginning of the project • Project designed in collaboration with stakeholders • Local stakeholders support the project • Participation of stakeholders in the decision making process <p>↑ 0 ↓ Stakeholders were consulted and minimal impact identified</p> <p>-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No consultation of stakeholders • Disregard of stakeholders' comments • Consultation of stakeholders only at the end of the project design with no opportunity to modify the project • Local stakeholders do not support the project or are opposed to it
2.4 Access to community assets	<p>+ Improved access for the target communities to community assets</p> <p>↑ 0 No significant change in access for the target communities to community assets</p> <p>↓ - Reduction of access for the target communities to community assets</p>
2.5 Equity in accessing the community benefits of the project for the target communities	<p>+ Support the most disadvantaged groups of the target communities to access to the community benefits of the project</p> <p>↑ 0 Equitable access for the target communities to the community benefits of the project</p> <p>↓ - Inequitable access for the target communities to the community benefits of the project</p>
2.6 Creation of employment in country	<p>+ Increase in number of jobs at national/regional or local levels</p> <p>↑ 0 No significant change in employment compared to the baseline; no jobs are created or lost</p> <p>↓ -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All jobs identified in the baseline are eliminated; • Job losses
2.7 Impact on public health	<p>+ Improvement in public health</p> <p>↑ 0 No significant impact on public health</p> <p>↓ - Adverse impact on public health</p>
2.8 Gender equity	<p>+ Promotion of gender equity and women empowerment</p> <p>↑ 0 No significant change in gender equity and women empowerment</p> <p>↓ - Reduction in gender equity, discrimination against women</p>
Category 3. Technology Transfer	
3.1 Transfer of appropriate and best available technology	<p>+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best available technology in advanced industrial economies • Best available technology and technology well proven • Best available technology and technology can easily be maintained locally • Best available technology and technology appropriate for local

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	ASSESSMENT
	<p>economic and social conditions</p> <p>↑ 0 Standard technology used ↓</p> <p>-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inappropriate technology, not adapted to local needs and capacity • Equipment and skills for maintenance not available in Cambodia • Technology not proven, using Cambodia as a testing ground • Technology would not be allowed in investors' countries
3.2 Capacity building	<p>+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of skills for use and maintenance of technology/equipment • Use of local companies to install and maintain equipment • Training of local technicians in areas of expertise not available in Cambodia <p>↑ 0 Training of local technicians in areas of expertise already available in Cambodia ↓</p> <p>-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No transfer of skills for use and maintenance of technology/equipment • No use of local companies to install and maintain equipment • Reliance on international experts to install/maintain equipment
Category 4. Economic Benefits	
4.1 Use of local businesses and industries	<p>+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project working directly in local partnership • Use of local companies to manufacture equipment <p>↑ 0 Minimal use of local businesses and industries ↓</p> <p>-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No local companies employed during the designing, construction, implementation or maintenance stages • No local companies employed to produce equipment
4.2 Share of project budget spent in country	<p>+ Significant proportion of total budget spent in country on Cambodian economy</p> <p>↑ 0 Reasonable proportion of total budget spent in country on Cambodian economy ↓</p> <p>- Minimal total budget spent in country on Cambodian economy</p>
4.3 Reduced dependence on fossil fuels (energy projects only)	<p>+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of dependence on fossil fuels • Increased use of renewable and/or clean energy resources <p>↑ 0 No significant impact on dependence on fossil fuels ↓</p> <p>- Increased dependence on fossil fuels</p>
4.4 Reduced dependence on imported energy (energy projects only)	<p>+ Reduction of dependence on imported energy</p> <p>↑ 0 No significant impact on dependence on imported energy ↓</p> <p>- Increased dependence on imported energy</p>

Appendix A - Application Form for Cambodian DNA Assessment of CDM Projects

APPLICATION FORM FOR CAMBODIAN DNA APPROVAL OF
CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM PROJECT

Title of the Project:

Name and Position of Representative in Charge of Application:

Organization:

Address of Organization:

Tel: Fax:

E-mail:

Name of Project Partner(s):

Applying for:

- Letter of No Objection
- PIN attached (mandatory)

Letter of Approval

- PDD attached* (mandatory)
- Sustainable Development Compliance Checklist attached (mandatory)
- Any other relevant documents attached (EIA report, stakeholder consultation report, environmental management plan, investment project approval, etc.)
- Khmer Translation of Sections A2 (mandatory)

Date of Submission:

Signature of Representative:

Please submit this application to the DNA Secretariat:

c/o Cambodian Climate Change Office, Ministry of Environment

#48 Preah Sihanouk Blvd, Phnom Penh

Phone/Fax: (855-23)218-370

For DNA Secretariat/Climate Change Office use only:

Registration Number:

Received by: Position:

Date:

Signature of Recipient:

* The front cover page of the PDD shall be signed and dated properly by the Applicant.

Appendix B - Sustainable Development Compliance Checklist

CAMBODIAN DESIGNATED NATIONAL AUTHORITY
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (SD) COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST
FOR PROPOSED CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM (CDM) PROJECTS

In filling in the following SD Compliance Checklist, refer to the *Sustainable Development Criteria and Assessment Matrix* available from the Cambodian DNA Secretariat, and explain how your project meets each of the sustainable development criteria listed.

Please attach all supporting documents where relevant (EIA report, stakeholder consultation report, environmental management plan, investment project approval, etc.).

Please fill out relevant information for each criteria below.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	EXPLANATION OF HOW YOUR PROJECT MEETS EACH CRITERION
1. Environmental Protection and Improvement	
1.1 Contribution to mitigation of global climate change	
1.2 Reduction in air pollution compared with the baseline scenario identified in the PDD	
1.3 Reduction in water pollution compared with the baseline scenario identified in the PDD	
1.4 Reduction in soil pollution compared with the baseline scenario identified in the PDD	
1.5 Reduction in noise pollution compared with the baseline scenario identified in the PDD	
1.6 Biodiversity conservation	
1.7 Sustainable use of land resources	
1.8 Rational use of mineral resources	
1.9 Sustainable use of forest resources	

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	EXPLANATION OF HOW YOUR PROJECT MEETS EACH CRITERION
1.10 Sustainable use of water resources	
1.11 Archaeological, cultural, historical and spiritual heritage	
2. Social - Enhancement of Income and Quality of Life	
2.1 Poverty alleviation	
2.2 Provision of community infrastructures	
2.3 Stakeholder consultation	
2.4 Access to community assets	
2.5 Equity in accessing the community benefits of the project for the target communities	
2.6 Creation of employment in country	
2.7 Impact on public health	
2.8 Gender equity	
3. Technology Transfer	
3.1 Transfer of appropriate and best available technology	

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	EXPLANATION OF HOW YOUR PROJECT MEETS EACH CRITERION
3.2 Capacity building	
4. Economic Benefits	
4.1 Use of local businesses and industries	
4.2 Share of project budget spent in-country	
4.3 Reduced dependence on fossil fuels (energy projects only)	
4.4 Reduced dependence on imported energy (energy projects only)	

Appendix C – Legislation and Policy Reference Table

CAMBODIAN DESIGNATED NATIONAL AUTHORITY
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA FOR PROPOSED CDM PROJECTS

LEGISLATION AND POLICY REFERENCE TABLE

Legislation and Policy References for Sustainable Development

The following legislation and policy reference table is a companion table to the Cambodian Sustainable Development Criteria and Assessment matrix for proposed Clean Development Mechanism projects. The sustainable development matrix is the tool that Cambodia has developed to assess proposed CDM projects to ensure that they meet Cambodia's sustainable development objectives. The matrix focuses on the economic, social, environmental and technology transfer aspects of development, which are articulated in Cambodia's existing laws, regulations, policies, statements and commitments to international conventions.

This table is a guide only and current as of the establishment of the Cambodian DNA. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to ensure they are aware of any new legislation and policy references.

LEGISLATION AND POLICY REFERENCE TABLE

Eligibility Criteria	Supporting Legislation and Policy Documents
1. Environmental Protection and Improvement	
1.1 Contribution to mitigation of global climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment's Strategic Plan 2004-2008 • Cambodian Millennium Development Goals Report • Cambodia's Initial National Communication under the UNFCCC • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
1.2 Reduction in air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution • Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management • Sub-decree on Air Pollution Control and Noise Disturbance • Sub-decree on Environmental Impact Assessment • Political Programme of the RGC for the 3rd Legislature of the National Assembly • Ministry of Environment's Strategic Plan 2004-2008 • Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency • Cambodian Millennium Development Goals Report 2003 • Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) • Cambodia's Initial National Communication under the UNFCCC
1.3 Reduction in water pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution • Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management • Royal Decree on the Creation and Designation of Protected Areas • Sub-decree on Water Pollution Control • Sub-decree on Environmental Impact Assessment • Sub-decree on Solid Waste Management • National Water Resources Policy for the Kingdom of Cambodia 2004 • Political Programme of the RGC for the 3rd Legislature of the National Asse • Strategic Plan on Water Resources Management and Development 2004-2008 • Ministry of Environment's Strategic Plan 2004-2008 • Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency • Cambodian Millennium Development Goals Report 2003 • Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
1.4 Reduction in soil pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution • Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management • Royal Decree on the Creation and Designation of Protected Areas • Sub-decree on Environmental Impact Assessment • Sub-decree on Solid Waste Management • Political Programme of the RGC for the 3rd Legislature of the National Assembly • National Environmental Action Plan 1998-2002 • Ministry of Environment's Strategic Plan 2004-2008 • Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency • Cambodian Millennium Development Goals Report 2003 • Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
1.5 Reduction in noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution • Sub-decree on Air Pollution Control and Noise Disturbance • Sub-decree on Environmental Impact Assessment • Political Programme of the RGC for the 3rd Legislature of the National Assembly • Ministry of Environment's Strategic Plan 2004-2008 • Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency • Cambodian Millennium Development Goals Report 2003
1.6 Biodiversity conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution • Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management • Draft Protected Areas Law

Eligibility Criteria	Supporting Legislation and Policy Documents
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Decree on the Creation and Designation of Protected Areas • Sub-decree on Environmental Impact Assessment • Political Programme of the RGC for the 3rd Legislature of the National Assembly • National Environmental Action Plan 1998-2002 • National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan • Ministry of Environment's Strategic Plan 2004-2008 • Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency • Cambodian Millennium Development Goals Report 2003 • National Park Management Plans • Convention on Biological Diversity • Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar) • Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species • United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
1.7 Sustainable use of land resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution • Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management • Draft Protected Areas Law • Land Law • Royal Decree on the Creation and Designation of Protected Areas • Sub-decree on Environmental Impact Assessment • Policy Paper on Social Land Concessions in Kingdom of Cambodia 2003 • Political Programme of the RGC for the 3rd Legislature of the National Assembly • Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency • Cambodian Millennium Development Goals Report 2003 • National Environmental Action Plan 1998-2002 • Second Five-Year Socioeconomic Development Plan • United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
1.8 Sustainable use of mineral resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution • Law on Mineral Management and Exploration • Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management • Draft Protected Areas Law • Land Law • Royal Decree on the Creation and Designation of Protected Areas • Sub-decree on Environmental Impact Assessment • Policy Paper on Social Land Concessions in Kingdom of Cambodia 2003 • Political Programme of the RGC for the 3rd Legislature of the National Assembly • Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency • Cambodian Millennium Development Goals Report 2003 • National Environmental Action Plan 1998-2002 • Second Five-Year Socioeconomic Development Plan
1.9 Sustainable use of forest resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution • Forestry Law • Land Law • Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management • Draft Protected Areas Law • Royal Decree on the Creation and Designation of Protected Areas • Community Forestry Sub-decree • Sub-decree on Environmental Impact Assessment • Political Programme of the RGC for the 3rd Legislature of the National Assembly • National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan • Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency • Cambodian Millennium Development Goals Report 2003 • National Environmental Action Plan 1998-2002

Eligibility Criteria	Supporting Legislation and Policy Documents
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second Five-Year Socioeconomic Development Plan
1.10 Sustainable use of water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution • Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management • Draft Protected Areas Law • Royal Decree on the Creation and Designation of Protected Areas • Sub-decree on Environmental Impact Assessment • Sub-decree on Solid Waste Management • Sub-decree on Water Pollution Control • National Water Resources Policy for the Kingdom of Cambodia 2004 • Political Programme of the RGC for the 3rd Legislature of the National Assembly • Strategic Plan on Water Resources Management and Development 2004-2008 • Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency • Cambodian Millennium Development Goals Report 2003 • National Environmental Action Plan 1998-2002
1.11 Archaeological, cultural, historical or spiritual heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution • Draft Protected Areas Law • Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management • Sub-decree on Environmental Impact Assessment • Political Programme of the RGC for the 3rd Legislature of the National Assembly • Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency • Cambodian Millennium Development Goals Report 2003 • Second Five-Year Socioeconomic Development Plan • Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
2. Social - Enhancement of Income and Quality of Life	
2.1 Poverty alleviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution • Land Law • Community Forestry Law • Forestry Law • Policy Paper on Social Land Concessions in Kingdom of Cambodia 2003 • Political Programme of the RGC for the 3rd Legislature of the National Assembly • National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2003-2005 • Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency • Cambodian Millennium Development Goals Report 2003 • Second Five-Year Socioeconomic Development Plan
2.2 Provision of community infrastructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution • Political Programme of the RGC for the 3rd Legislature of the National Assembly • National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2003-2005 • Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency • Cambodian Millennium Development Goals Report 2003 • Second Five-Year Socioeconomic Development Plan
2.3 Stakeholder consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution • Sub-decree on Environmental Impact Assessment • Political Programme of the RGC for the 3rd Legislature of the National Assembly • National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2003-2005 • Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency • Cambodian Millennium Development Goals Report 2003
2.4 Access to community assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution • Land Law • Forestry Law • Draft Protected Areas Law • Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management • Royal Decree on the Creation and Designation of Protected Areas

Eligibility Criteria	Supporting Legislation and Policy Documents
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-decree on Community Fisheries • Sub-decree on Social Land Concessions • Community Forestry Sub-decree • Sub-decree on Environmental Impact Assessment • Policy Paper on Social Land Concessions in Kingdom of Cambodia 2003 • Political Programme of the RGC for the 3rd Legislature of the National Assembly • Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency • Cambodian Millennium Development Goals Report 2003 • National Environmental Action Plan 1998-2002 • National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan • Second Five-Year Socioeconomic Development Plan
2.5 Equity in accessing the community benefits of the project for the target communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution • Land Law • Forestry Law • Draft Protected Areas Law • Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management • Royal Decree on the Creation and Designation of Protected Areas • Sub-decree on Community Fisheries • Sub-decree on Environmental Impact Assessment • Sub-decree on Social Land Concessions • Community Forestry Sub-decree • Policy Paper on Social Land Concessions in Kingdom of Cambodia 2003 • Political Programme of the RGC for the 3rd Legislature of the National Ass • National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan • Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency • Cambodian Millennium Development Goals Report 2003National Environmental Action Plan 1998-2002 • Second Five-Year Socioeconomic Development Plan
2.6 Creation of employment in country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution • Labor Law • Political Programme of the RGC for the 3rd Legislature of the National Assembly • National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2003-2005 • Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency • Cambodian Millennium Development Goals Report 2003 • Second Five-Year Socioeconomic Development Plan

Eligibility Criteria	Supporting Legislation and Policy Documents
2.7 Impact on public health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution • Labor Law • Sub-decree on Environmental Impact Assessment • Political Programme of the RGC for the 3rd Legislature of the National Assembly • National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2003-2005 • Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency • Cambodian Millennium Development Goals Report 2003
2.8 Gender equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution • Labor Law • Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency • Cambodian Millennium Development Goals Report 2003
3. Technology Transfer	
3.1 Transfer of appropriate and best available technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political Programme of the RGC for the 3rd Legislature of the National Assembly • National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2003-2005 • Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency • Cambodian Millennium Development Goals Report 2003 • Second Five-Year Socioeconomic Development Plan • Cambodia's Initial National Communication under the UNFCCC
3.2 Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political Programme of the RGC for the 3rd Legislature of the National Assembly • National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2003-2005 • Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency • Cambodian Millennium Development Goals Report 2003 • Second Five-Year Socioeconomic Development Plan • Cambodia's Initial National Communication under the UNFCCC
4. Economic Benefits	
4.1 Use of local businesses and industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political Programme of the RGC for the 3rd Legislature of the National Assembly • National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2003-2005 • Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency • Cambodian Millennium Development Goals Report 2003 • Second Five-Year Socioeconomic Development Plan
4.2 Share of project budget spent in-country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment Law • Political Programme of the RGC for the 3rd Legislature of the National Assembly • National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2003-2005 • Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency • Cambodian Millennium Development Goals Report 2003 • Second Five-Year Socioeconomic Development Plan
4.3 Reduced dependence on fossil fuels (energy projects only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political Programme of the RGC for the 3rd Legislature of the National Assembly • National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2003-2005 • Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency • Cambodian Millennium Development Goals Report 2003 • Renewable Energy Action Plan • Second Five-Year Socioeconomic Development Plan • Cambodia's Initial National Communication under the UNFCCC
4.4 Reduced dependence on imported energy (energy projects only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political Programme of the RGC for the 3rd Legislature of the National Assembly • National Poverty Reduction Strategy 2003-2005 • Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency • Cambodian Millennium Development Goals Report 2003 • Renewable Energy Action Plan • Second Five-Year Socioeconomic Development Plan • Cambodia's Initial National Communication under the UNFCCC