

Resettlement Plan

March 2021

Cambodia: Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project

Serei Saophoan Wastewater System, Drainage and Solid Waste Management Subprojects

Prepared by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport with the assistance of project management consultants under the guidance and direction of the General Department of Resettlement of the Ministry of Economy and Finance for the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Asian Development Bank.

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Draft Detailed Resettlement Plan

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March 2021

**CAM: Second Urban Environmental Management in the
Tonle Sap Basin Project**

**Wastewater and Drainage Subproject - Serei Saophoan
Solid Waste Management Subproject - Serei Saophoan**

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	- Asian Development Bank
AH	- affected household
AHH	- Affected household head
AP	- affected person/people
COI	- Corridor of impact
DP	- displaced person
DED	- detailed engineering design
DMS	- detailed measurement survey
DRP	- Detailed Resettlement Plan
GDR	- General Department of Resettlement
IOL	- inventory of loss
IRC	- Inter- Ministerial Resettlement Committee
IRP	- Income Restoration Program
LAR	- Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
MEF	- Ministry of Economy and Finance
MPWT	- Ministry of Public Works and Transport
PDOMORAM	- Provincial Department of Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
PDOMPWT	- Provincial Department of Ministry of Works and Transport
PGRC	- Provincial Grievance Redress Committee
PMC	- Project Management Consultant
PRSC	- Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee
RGC	- Royal Government of Cambodia
RCS	- Resettlement Cost Study
RD3	- Resettlement Department 3
RF	- Resettlement Framework
ROW	- right of way
RP	- Resettlement Action Plan
SES	- Socio-Economic Survey
SOP	- Standard Operating Procedures
WG	- working group
WWTP	- wastewater treatment plant

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of Cambodia ends on 31 December.
- (ii) In this report '\$' refers to US dollars.

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

Affected Household	– In the case of an affected household (AH), it includes all displaced/affected persons residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the project or any of its components.
Affected Persons	– In the context of involuntary resettlement, affected persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) 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.
Compensation	– Refers to payment in cash or in kind for an asset or resource that is acquired or affected by a Project at the time the asset needs to be replaced. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be considered.
Corridor of Impact	– (i) Permanent. Is the area which is required to be permanently acquired by GDR for easement of the civil works and their unhindered operation & maintenance (O&M) in the future, and it is agreed and demarcated by the executing agency (EA). The exact location of the permanent boundaries of the easement may be required for formal confirmation of boundaries in the cadastral records. (ii) Temporary. Is the area within which the temporary construction activities and movements of equipment will take place during the Project implementation. The extent of the area is somewhat dependent on the types of construction method and machinery used by the contractor. Such impacts and associated remedial measures and costs are typically borne by the contractor at his own expenses depending on the contractual details.
Consultation	– A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out at different stages of the project and land acquisition and involuntary resettlement cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information in Khmer Language that is understandable and readily accessible to AP; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion with due regard to cultural norms; and (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; enables to consider the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures and implementation issues.
Cut-off date	– This refers to the date after which people will not be eligible for compensation or assistance. Those persons occupying or using the project prior to the identified date are eligible to be categorized as AHs and to receive compensation and/or assistance. Persons

not covered in the census are not eligible for compensation and other entitlements unless they can show proof that (i) they have been inadvertently missed out during the census and the inventory of losses (IOL); or (ii) they have lawfully acquired the affected assets subsequent to the completion of the census and the IOL and before the conduct of the detailed measurement survey (DMS).

Detailed Measurement Survey	– With the aid of detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization of the inventory of losses, severity of losses, measurement of additional losses, and 100% coverage of Socio-economic Survey and 100% census of APs.
Displaced Household (DH)	– Any household physically and/or economically directly affected because of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. Household means all persons living and eating together as a single social unit.
Displaced Persons (DPs)	– In the context of involuntary resettlement, DPs are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) 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.
The SPS uses the term ‘affected person’ (AP) in a broader sense in the context of consultations, disclosure, and grievance redress mechanism that includes persons not directly affected by an ADB project. However, the EA understands and uses the term AP as what the SPS calls DP. Accordingly, the term AP is used in this DRP.	
Economic Displacement	– Refers to loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Eligibility	– Refers to any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution who has settled in the project area before the cut-off date, that (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.
Entitlement	– Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, relocation support, etc. which are due to the APs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Grievance Redress Mechanism	– 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, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups.

Income Restoration	– Refers to re-establishing productive livelihood of the APs to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than that earned by the APs before the resettlement or of pre-project levels.
Inventory of Losses	– This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e. lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the project right-of-way are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of APs will be determined.
Involuntary Resettlement	– Refers to when displaced persons have no right to refuse land acquisition by the state that result in their displacement which occurs when land is acquired through (i) expropriation by invoking the eminent domain power of the state, or (ii) land is acquired through negotiated settlement when the pricing is negotiated, and the failure will result in expropriation through invoking the eminent domain of power of the state.
Land Acquisition	– Refers to the process whereby individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.
Major Impacts	– Refers to AHs who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets; (ii) have to physically and permanently relocate; and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the Project:
Physical Displacement	– Refers to relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land; or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Relocation	– This is the physical relocation of a displaced person from their pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Replacement Cost	– Replacement cost involves replacing an asset 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 taken into account for replacement cost. Where there are no active market conditions, replacement cost is equivalent to delivered cost of all building materials, labor cost for construction, and any transaction or relocation cost.

Where land market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the APs 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.

Replacement Cost Study	– This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets and land and performed by an independent qualified national consultant (firm or individual) with necessary expertise to carry out asset valuation.
Resettlement Framework	– The Resettlement Framework sets out the criteria for screening subprojects on their resettlement impacts and provides guidance in preparing Resettlement Plans for eligible subprojects with insignificant resettlement impacts. It defines the objectives, principles, eligibility criteria and entitlements for displaced persons based on (i) Asian Development Bank's Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009; and (ii) the Royal Government of Cambodia laws, rules and regulations.
Resettlement Plan	– This is 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. The outline Resettlement Plan is in Annex to Appendix 2 of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).
Right-of-Way	– It is a government owned strip of land following a centerline (such as for roads, canals, etc.) providing an area of access.
Vulnerable Groups	– These are distinct groups of potential APs who are likely to be more adversely affected than others and who are likely to have limited ability to re-establish their livelihoods or improve their status and specifically include: (i) all the household living below the national poverty rate established by the Government;¹ (ii) female headed households with dependents living below the national poverty rate, (iii) disabled household heads with no other means of support, (iv) elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, (v) landless poor living below the national poverty rate, and (vi) indigenous people or ethnic minorities (who often have traditional land rights but no formal titles).
Willing Buyer Willing Seller	– Process where the Government purchases a property from private owner with a fair market value, which a willing seller approves. In the arrangement neither party is being under any compulsion to buy or to sell and both having reasonable knowledge of relevant facts, and eminent domain is not used.

¹ This includes squatters and those without land titles.

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Project and Subproject Description

1. The Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin (the Project) funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) will improve the urban environmental services in Battambang, Serei Saophoan and Stung Saen, three provincial cities located around the Tonle Sap Lake. The Project will also improve institutional effectiveness to provide sustainable services and support an improved policy and planning environment for wastewater and solid waste management.

2. The Project will finance two subprojects in Serei Saophoan city. They are (i) Serei Saophoan Wastewater System subproject which includes a new 3,500 m³/day capacity wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), 100.17 km of new sewers, and one main and three small pumping stations in Serei Saophoan city and improvement of an existing access road to WWTP site, (ii) Storm water drainage network for 8.15 km with two outlets, and (iii) solid waste management (SWM) with a capacity of 152,260 m³.

3. This combined detailed resettlement plan (DRP) is prepared for the Wastewater and Drainage and Solid Waste Management subprojects. This DRP is not an updated resettlement plan as a basic resettlement plan (BRP) was not prepared for Serei Saophoan during the feasibility study at the PPTA stage in 2018.

4. Table 1 summarizes the scope of works under each subproject including their components.

Table 1: Summary of Scope of Works

No	Subproject Name	Subproject Components	Descriptions
1	Wastewater and Drainage	Sewage collection network	Total of sewer mains, tertiary sewer pipe and overflow pipe, 100.165 km • Gravity main sewer, 35.217 km • Tertiary sewer, 63.332 km • Force main, 10.11 km • Overflow pipe, 1.506 km Pumping Stations: 3 sewage pump stations and 1 main pump station. Sewerage coverage area, 463.36 ha. The main lines will be installed under the existing roads, whereas lateral/collector lines are under communal paths, pavement or walkways free of encumbrances.
		WWTP and access road	WWTP treatment capacity 3,500 m ³ /day. The WWTP will include 2.6 km access road upgrade.
		Storm water drainage	Within the service area of the sewerage system (163 ha) the storm water drainage will be improved. Installation of 8.15 km of drainage pipelines with two outlets
2	Solid Waste Management	Controlled landfill and access road	152,260 m ³ capacity-controlled landfill. The SWM will include 1.35 km access road upgrade.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR)

5. Due diligence and detailed measurement survey (DMS) have indicated that LAR impacts have been identified in three components: (i) Sewerage collection system, (ii) Storm water drainage, and (iii) Access road under solid waste management, as detailed below:

- The sewerage collection system has impact on primary and secondary structures, trees and businesses due to AHs encroaching on the existing right-of-way (ROW) of the roads (walkways and pavement). The sewerage main lines are located in the center of the carriageway within ROW. Pavements, walkways, and temporary structures will be affected and rebuilt, and the contractor will restore to pre-subproject conditions.
- The storm water drainage network will have limited LAR impacts as the drainage lines will be constructed next to, or under existing road pavement, within existing ROW. However, some primary and secondary structures and trees will be impacted for the construction of connector line to the outfall 2 through a Pagoda. Pavements, walkways and temporary structures will be rebuilt, and the contractor will restore to pre-subproject conditions.
- SWM site has been purchased via WBWS and has no further anticipated impacts. The improvement of the access road to the WWTP site will have limited impacts as the works will be contained within the ROW, with impacts on trees and one fence.

6. The LAR impacts of both subprojects were determined based on the DMS conducted from November to December 2020 (Table 2). In this DRP, WWTP and storm water drainage components are constructed on the same areas, so their IR impact is handled together as one, whereas SWM component is presented separately.

Table 2: Summary of LAR Impact Type under the Subproject

Impact Type	WWTP /drainage	SWM	Total
AHs/APs	242 AHs/951 APs	41 AHs/168 APs	283 AHs/1,119 APs
Poor and Vulnerable AHs/APs	3 AHs/16 APs	15 AHs/64 APs	18 AHs/80 APs
AHs/APs experiencing major impacts	None	33 AHs /132 APs (waste pickers)	33 AHs /132 APs (waste pickers)
Entitled to participate in the income restoration program	None	33 AHs/132 APs	33 AHs/132 APs
Temporary business disruption	24 stores of 24 AHs/87 APs	None	24 stores of 24 AHs/87 APs
Permanent business disruption	None	None	None
Impact on employment income	11 employees (APs)	None	11 employees (APs)
Loss of land use (within ROW)	None	None	None
Agricultural / residential / commercial land	None	None	None
Primary/Residential structure	4 structures (83.24 m ²) of 4 AHs/19 APs	None	4 structures (83.24 m ²) of 4 AHs/19 APs
Primary/Businesses	21 structures (186.45 m ²) of 21 AHs/76 APs	None	21 structures (186.45 m ²) of 21 AHs/76 APs
Secondary/ auxiliary structures	132 structures (1,460.61 m ²) of 95 AHs/379 APs*	1 structure (200 m ²) of 1 AHs/4 APs*	133 structures (1,660.61 m ²) of 96 AHs/383 APs*
Fruit (Perennial) trees	243 trees of 123 AHs/476 APs	26 trees of 4 AHs/16 APs	369 trees of 127 AHs/492 APs
Timber trees	73 trees of 26 AHs/101 APs	53 trees of 4 AHs/20 APs	126 trees of 30 AHs/121 APs

Source: DMS/SES, November-December 2020.

* Note: Each AH can have more than one type of impact

C. Socio-Economic Information and Profile of Affected Households

7. Socio-economic survey (SES) was conducted simultaneously with DMS from November to December 2020 with a total of 283 AHs/1,119 APs, comprising 224 males and 59 female household heads (AHHs), and representing 100% of the AHs. As for age, the majority AHHs are between 46-64 years (43%), 31-45 years (34%) and over 65 years (17%). The age distribution of household members is: between 26-46 years (33%), followed by 46-66 years (20%), 17-26 years (15%) and 6-16 years (18%). Average family size is 4.0 persons/AH. Of the total 283 AHHs, 168 AHHs or 59% have secondary level or higher level of education. With respect to the sources of livelihood, a majority or 117 AHHs (41%) are in business and only 37 AHHs (13%) are farmers. Out of 283 AHHs, 49 AHHs or 21% have a secondary occupation.

D. Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

8. Consultations, public meetings and village discussions with the AHs and the local authorities were conducted during DMS and preparation of this DRP. Public consultation meetings provided good opportunity to the AHs to express their concerns mainly about the subproject design and schedule, actual impacts on assets, DMS and compensation payments. All issues were fully discussed and addressed, consistent with the Project's participatory approach.

9. During the Subproject design, the first public consultations with AHs was conducted on one-to-one basis due to restrictions and safety requirements caused by COVID-19 pandemic from November to December 2020. The consultations were conducted simultaneously with the DMS/SES led by IRC-WG and assisted by PRSC-WG with 283 AHs (224 males and 59 females). During the consultations, the AHs were explained on the subproject scope, cut-off date, entitlements, and compensation for lost assets, GRM, including contact persons, and processes of conducting DMS/SES. The public information brochure (PIB) translated in Khmer was distributed and explained on one-to-one basis. Second consultation was done in 2-3 November 2020 covering market vendors (145 participants, including 65 males and 80 females), third mobile vendors (22 participants, including 12 males and 10 females), fourth with waste pickers (33 participants, including 8 males and 25 females) and fifth consultation with AHs eligible for income restoration program (36 participants, including 12 males and 24 females). The consultation explained to the attendees about the Project and Subproject and its benefits, the scope of works, resettlement impacts, the ADB and RGC policies on compensation, eligibility, entitlements, night-time work schedule for market areas, closing of existing dumpsite, contractor responsibility for temporary impact and GRM processes. In all the above consultations, the PIB translated in Khmer was distributed and explained in detailed to the attendees.

10. For information disclosure, summary of the DRP will be translated in the Khmer language and posted at town and Sangkat offices for easy and free access to the AHs and the affected communities. For illiterate people, suitable other communication methods will be used based on the discussion and in consultation with the AHHs. They will also be uploaded in websites of the MPWT both in Khmer and English. An updated PIB was prepared and translated in Khmer and distributed and explained in detail to the 283 AHHs and posted at the Commune or Town Offices prior to start of construction with detailed construction schedule. This DRP and all associated documents (updates, corrective action plans etc) approved by the IRC and concurred by ADB, and semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports will be disclosed on MPWT and ADB websites.

E. Grievance Redress Mechanism

11. The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will follow the 3-Step process as described in the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement for Externally Financed Projects in Cambodia promulgated under Sub-Decree No. 22/ANK.BK on 22 February 2018. Aggrieved AHs/APs can lodge a complaint at the District, GDR, and Provincial levels to seek timely resolution. The authority is vested with the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee (PGRC) to make the final administrative decision if the AH/AP is not satisfied with the resolution at the District or GDR level. If the AH/AP is not satisfied with the decision of the PGRC, s/he is free to file a lawsuit in the competent court (Municipal or Provincial court, as applicable).

12. GRM was initiated by establishing PGRC with reference letter 243/20 SSR on 17 March 2020 and Provincial Resettlement Subcommittee (PRSC) with reference letter 346/20 SSR on 27 July 2020 (Annex G). The AHs have been made fully aware of their rights through verbal and written means during resettlement planning and updating. The PIB included detailed information on the GRM for the Subprojects and was distributed to each participant (Annex F). In addition, the GDR on 8 May 2019 conducted a comprehensive training workshop for the members of PGRC and the other local authorities on the GRM to strengthen the capacity of the members of the PGRC for effective functioning of the GRM. The GRM has been operationalized and is fully functional.

F. Legal and Policy Framework

13. In Cambodia, the Expropriation Law (2010) is the main legal framework that governs land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. Under the Article 3 of the Expropriation Law (2010) that governs the provision for projects financed by development partners in Cambodia, the RGC issued in 2018 the SOP for Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. The GDR of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) is responsible for providing guidance and clarification to users of the SOP. Given that the Project is funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the SOP is the guiding RGC sub-decree for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and should be read together with this DRP. This DRP also complies with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statements (SPS, 2009) on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. There are some, but no significant, gaps between the policies of the SOP and ADB's SPS, which are addressed and clarified in this DRP.

G. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

14. The AHs will be entitled to compensation based on the Entitlement Matrix. For the two Subprojects, the entitlements comprise (i) loss of primary and secondary structures; (ii) loss of fruit and timber trees; (iii) business disruption; (iv) support to poor and vulnerable AHs; (v) temporary loss of income; (vi) income restoration programs; (vii) allowances for costs of temporary relocation, and (viii) unanticipated impacts. The compensation for lost assets is based on the principle of replacement cost as determined by an independent consultant. The replacement cost study (RCS) was conducted by an independent firm, Bluefield, between December 2020 and January 2021, which established the current market prevailing compensation and replacement rates for affected assets and livelihoods. The RCS report was endorsed by IRC in February 2021. All the AHs will shift back within the ROW but outside of the Corridor of Impact (COI) and no one will need to physically relocate to another new site.



15. The cut-off date for eligibility to the Subprojects entitlements was set at **24 November 2020**. Following the detailed engineering design and re-assessment of IR impacts, the Subprojects were classified as category "B" for IR impacts. The Subprojects also are categorized to have medium safeguards risk as per Covid-19 risk screening (Annex J).

H. Income Restoration Program and Poor and Vulnerable AHs

16. The AHs who permanently lose the main source of livelihood will be entitled to participate in the income restoration program (IRP). The DMS/SES data analysis identified that 33 AHs/132 APs who are entitled to participate in the IRP. All 33 AHs/132 APs are waste pickers who will be impacted by permanent loss of livelihood source from the closure of the existing dump site. Therefore, 33 AHs/132 APs will be entitled to participate in the IRP. The DMS further identified 18 AHs/80 APs (15 AHs/64 APs waste pickers at the existing dump site under the SWM Subproject and 3 AHs/16 APs under the Wastewater and Drainage Subproject) are classified as poor and vulnerable and will receive additional special assistance to be able to improve their standard of living. This special assistance is provided in addition to other entitlements accruing to the AHs, namely compensation at full replacement cost with no depreciation to affected structures and compensation for loss of trees. The 15 AHs/64 APs classified as poor and vulnerable will also lose their permanent source of livelihood will receive special assistance and double the transitional period subsistence allowance and lump sum grant under IRP i.e. from \$200 to \$400 for land and business-based programs and double the 3 months' income to 6 months' income for employment-based program. They will also be provided with priority for employment opportunity under the subproject.

I. Resettlement Budget and DRP Implementation Schedule

17. The total resettlement and compensation cost for the Subproject is estimated at **\$152,158.19**. This includes compensation for primary and secondary structures, trees, business disruption, IRP, special assistance to poor and vulnerable groups, other entitlements and allowances of the AHs, management costs for DRP implementation, and contingency. All the costs will be financed from the national budget and no financing will be required from the ADB loan and grant. The MEF will be responsible in ensuring the timely availability of funds.

J. Institutional Arrangements

18. The Subprojects will be implemented by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) as the executing agency (EA) through a Project Management Unit (PMU), which will support the EA to undertake overall oversight and management of the Project. However, under the oversight of the Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC), the GDR of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), through its Resettlement Department 3 (RD3), will be the lead agency directly responsible for updating, implementing, reporting and monitoring the DRP. A project level Inter-ministerial Committee Working Group (IRC-WG) has been established to provide overall guidance and oversight and ensure effective coordination among various line ministries on matters related to LAR activities. At the provincial level, the MPWT and IRC are assisted by the GRC, PRSC and PRSC-WG. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) has been set up in PDOMPWT in Serei Saophoan town to work with the IRC-WG and PRSC-WG in guiding, supporting, and endorsing the work.

K. Detailed Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule

19. All resettlement activities will be coordinated with the civil works schedule. The implementation of DRP will commence after the approval of the DRP by IRC and ADB, and the resettlement budget by MEF. The compensation payments will be carried out for all 283 AHs, which is expected to be completed in two (2) months. MPWT will not allow construction activities at affected sites until all resettlement activities have been satisfactorily completed, compensation has been paid, and the site is free of all encumbrances. However, construction that is confined to the ROW and where there are no AHs will proceed based on agreement between MPWT and ADB. Table 3 details the activities and their schedule in implementing the DRP for the construction of the Subproject.

Table 3: Implementation Schedule

Activities	Schedule
Conducting DMS and SES	November-December 2020
Conducting and approval of RCS	December 2020-January 2021
DRP preparation	January-February 2021
ADB comments on DRP addressed	March 2021
Approval of DRP by IRC	March 2021
Submission and ADB approval of DRP	March 2021
Disclosure of DRP on ADB and MPWT Websites	March 2021
Approval of Budget by IRC and MEF	March 2021
Contract Offer and Contract Signing with AHs	April 2021
Disbursement of Compensation to the AHs	June 2021
Vacation of Land by AHs (one month after compensation payment)	July 2021
Handover of Land to MPWT by GDR (with a copy to ADB attached with DRP completion report)	July 2021
ADB's No Objection to Civil Works	August 2021
Submission of Quarterly Internal Monitoring Reports (to MPWT) ^a	15th July 2021, 15th October 2021, 15th January 2022, 15th April 2022, 15th July 2022, 15th October 2022, 15th January 2023, 15th April 2023, 15th July 2023, 15th October 2023, 15th January 2024
Submission of Semiannual Social Safeguards Monitoring Reports (to ADB) ^a	15th July 2021, 15th January 2022, 15th July 2022, 15th January 2023, 15th July 2023, 15th January 2024, 15th July 2024

^a The report submission will cease after the completion of the civil works.

Source: RD3 of GDR.

L. Monitoring and Reporting

20. **Internal Monitoring.** The Department of Internal Monitoring and Data Management (DIMDM) of the GDR will undertake regular internal monitoring. The objective of internal monitoring is to (i) measure and report on the progress in the preparation and implementation of the DRP; (ii) identify problems and risks, if any and the measures to mitigate them; and (iii) assess if the compensation and rehabilitation assistance are in accordance with the provisions under the DRP. A semi-annual resettlement safeguards monitoring report will be prepared and submitted by PMU to the ADB. **External Monitoring.** Given that the Subprojects are classified as Category B as they include involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant, no external monitoring will be required.

II. PROJECT AND SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Project Background

21. ADB under the Loan 3681-CAM and Grant 0591-CAM: Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project (the Project) is supporting the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to bring about inclusive growth and shared prosperity for its growing urban population by providing improved infrastructure and services in selected towns and urban centers in the country.

22. The Project will improve urban environmental services and enhancing climate resilience in Battambang, Serei Saophoan and Stung Saen, three of Cambodia's provincial cities located around the Tonle Sap Lake. The Project will support and improve urban services in wastewater management, solid waste management and drainage in the provincial cities of Battambang, Serei Saophoan and Stung Saen. The Project will also improve institutional effectiveness to provide sustainable services and support an improved policy and planning environment for wastewater and solid waste management. The Project at approval was classified as Category B for involuntary resettlement impacts. The Project is also categorized to have medium safeguards risk as per Covid-19 risk screening (Annex J). The loan and grant were approved on 01 August 2018 and became effective on 14 December 2018. The loan and grant will close on 30 June 2024. A map showing the three cities is in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Location of Subprojects



Source: Feasibility Study PPTA

23. As per project administrative manual (PAM), the Project outputs are:

- (i) **Output 1: Urban infrastructure improved.** The Project will finance three wastewater subprojects: (i) a new 8,500 m³/day capacity wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) at Battambang and 108.6 km of new sewers, (ii) a new 2,500 m³/day capacity WWTP in Stung Saen and 39.2 km of new sewers, and (iii) a new 3,500 m³/day capacity WWTP in Serei Saophoan and 100.2 km of new sewers.² It will further finance two drainage subprojects: (i) a 17.1 km drainage network in Stung Saen; and (ii) 8.2 km drainage network in Serei Saophoan and three solid waste management (SWM) subprojects: (i) 76,375 m³ capacity in Stung Saen; (ii) 152,260 m³ capacity in Serei Saophoan and (iii) 347,224 m³ capacity in Serei Saophoan³ and provide about 100 public toilets in markets and schools as well as provision of free latrines for about 760 poor households.
- (ii) **Output 2: Institutional effectiveness improved.** The Project will strengthen institutional effectiveness through improving staff capacity in critical areas (including improved urban service delivery, O&M of urban facilities, public private partnerships and other institutional arrangements), supporting the establishment of urban service units, and dedicated consultant support for project management. As a long-term contribution to the sector, the Project will promote gender inclusivity and finance scholarships in civil engineering for 15 women.
- (iii) **Output 3: Policy and planning environment improved.** The Project will develop urban development strategies and master plans for all three cities. It will develop a roadmap for financial sustainability for wastewater and solid waste (including a proposed roadmap and arrangement for tariffs, and mechanism for ensuring household connections). It will build community awareness on the benefits of proper sanitation and separate sewage systems and safe disposal of solid waste.

B. Subproject Description

24. There are two subprojects financed and implemented in Serei Saophoan province under the Project. They are (i) Wastewater and Drainage Subproject; and (ii) Solid Waste Management Subproject. Table 4. summarizes the scope of works under the subprojects and their components.

Table 4: Summary of Scope of Works under Subprojects and their Components

No	Subproject Name	Subproject Components	Descriptions
1	Wastewater System	Sewage collection network	Total of sewer mains, tertiary sewer pipe and overflow pipe, 100.165 km • Gravity main sewer, 35.217 km • Tertiary sewer, 63.332 km • Force main, 10.11 km • Overflow pipe, 1.506 km Pumping Stations: 3 sewage pump stations and 1 main pump station.

² The subproject will also finance free household connections to the sewer system (i.e. the line from the sewer to the boundary of the property). The subproject also includes a financing allocation for on-site plumbing (i.e. the plumbing needed within the boundary of the property). This will be provided as a subsidy to ID poor households; however, the government may choose to recover all or part of this cost for non-ID poor households.

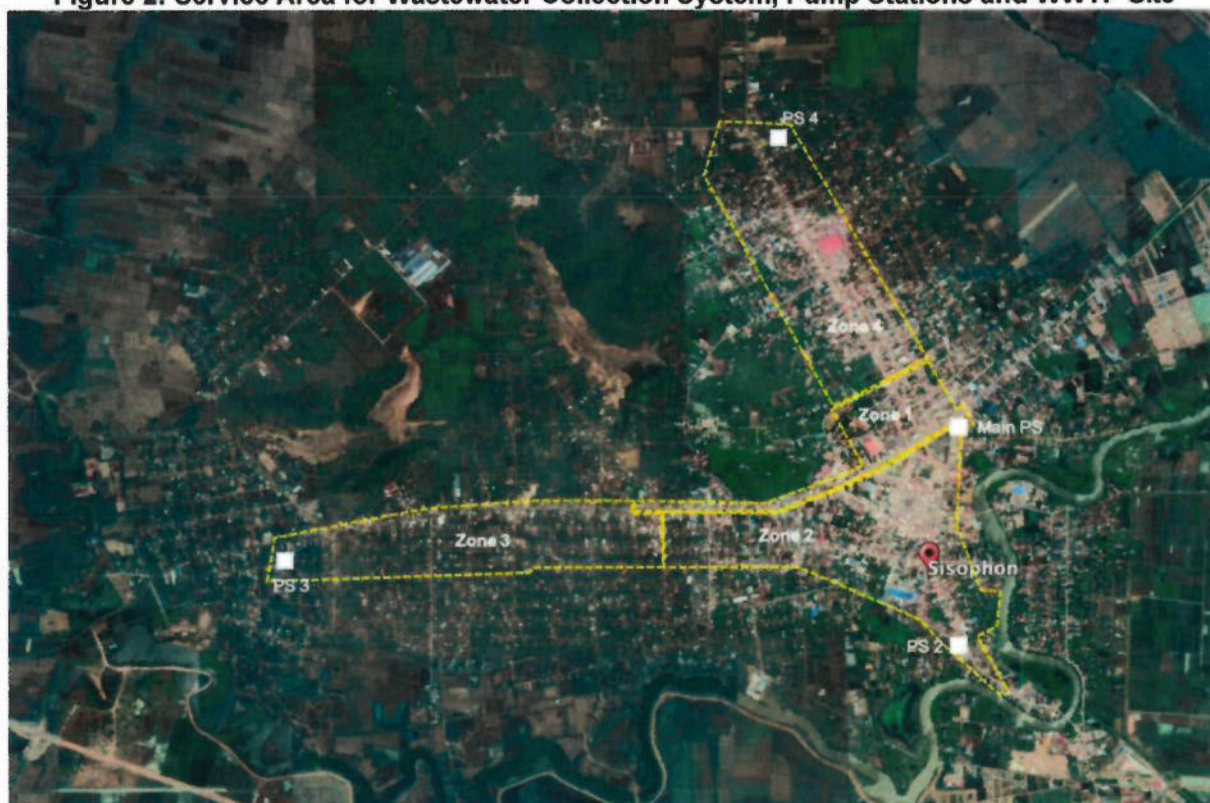
³ The capacity of the landfill sites has been updated by PMC in April 2020 based on updated population projections, anticipated service areas for waste collection, waste densities, and waste generation and collection rates.

			Sewerage coverage area, 463.36 ha. The main lines will be installed under the existing roads, whereas lateral/collector lines are under communal paths, pavement or walkways free of encumbrances.
		WWTP and access road	WWTP treatment capacity 3,500 m ³ /day. The WWTP will include 2.6 km access road upgrade.
		Storm water drainage	Within the service area of the sewerage system (163 ha) the storm water drainage will be improved. Installation of 8.15 km of drainage pipelines with two outlets
2	Solid Waste Management	Controlled landfill and access road	152,260 m ³ capacity-controlled landfill. The SWM will include 1.35 km access road upgrade.

(i) Wastewater and Drainage Subproject

25. The components for the Wastewater and Drainage Subproject (the Subproject) includes a new 3,500 m³/day capacity wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), 110.166 km of new sewers, and four (4) pumping stations, improvement of an existing access road to WWTP site and storm water drainage for 8.15 km in Serei Saophoan city. The Subproject will significantly contribute to improving the quality of life for Serei Saophoan residents. The service area for the sewage and drainage collection works is situated in the four (4) urban sangkats of Ou Ambel, Kampong Svay, Tuek Thia and Preah Ponlea. The extent of the service area is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Service Area for Wastewater Collection System, Pump Stations and WWTP Site



Source: PMC, 2020

26. The project preparation consultants proposed a combined sewage system but based on a cost analysis performed by project management consultants (PMCs) to evaluate the advantages of

having separate drainage and sewage systems, a decision was made by MPWT and ADB for the sewerage system in Serei Saophoan City to convey wastewater only. Another system has been built for storm water with the existing sewer pipes being retained for collection and disposal of rainwater separately. Separate systems offer greater pollution control than combined systems. Separate systems convey all the sewage to the treatment plant, while in combined systems, during high rainfall periods, overflows allow for all pollutants to be discharged into the surrounding water bodies.

27. The investment works only covers the central areas of the city center; however, the detailed design has incorporated planning aspects for future extensions to the sewage and drainage systems and the sewage treatment plant.

28. With a design life of 20 years, the Subproject components/facilities are planned up to Year 2040. Investment works to be implemented under the Subproject comprises:

- Construction of a primary and secondary sewage collection network (35.217 km);
- Construction of tertiary sewer network, including service connections for households, commercial and institutional buildings (63.332 km);
- Construction of four (4) sewer pump stations and associated overflow pipes (1.506 km);
- Construction of force main sewer (10.11 km);
- Construction of 3,500 m³/day WWTP above flood levels;
- Construction of administration, workshop, generator and security buildings at WWTP;
- The treatment plant site will need to be protected by a dike about 2.5-3.0 m high;
- Upgrade and raise 2.6 km of access road to the WWTP site 0.5m above flood levels;
- Construction of an urban drainage collection network for storm-water management; and
- Provision of Operations & Maintenance Equipment.

29. The sewerage component will include force mains, primary and secondary sewage collection network tertiary sewer network, pumping stations (PSs) and a WWTP. The sewage collection network will be built within the existing ROW following the roadways. The pumping stations are varied sizes depending on the depth and pump capacity and configuration needed (PS-1 is 80m² and PS-2-4 are 25m²). The four (4) PSs are built entirely within the road ROW (Annex K). The location of the sewage network and main PS sites is shown in Figures 2 and 3, respectively.

Figure 4: WWTP site options (PPTA, 2018)

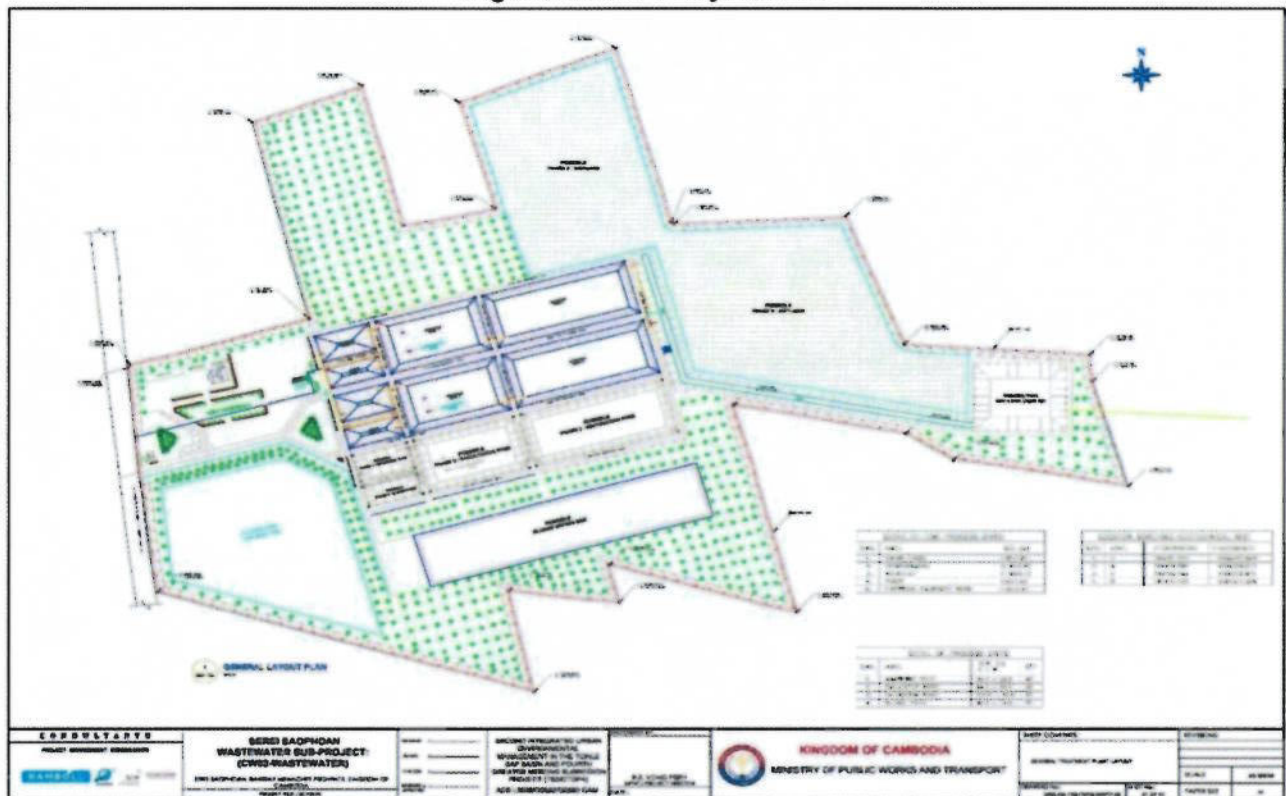


31. Waste Stabilization Ponds (WSPs) treatment technology was selected for the WWTP and there is good practical experience in operating WSPs in Cambodia. The WSP technology was selected since it provides a high level of treatment with the lowest possible operating cost. Figure 5 shows the WWTP layout plan. The WWTP effluent discharge can be to an existing canal adjacent to the site, with flow to the Sisophon river through an agricultural area.

32. The access road to the WWTP site will need upgrading for distance of 2.6 km for enhanced access and raised 0.5m above flood levels to ensure all-year-round access (Figure 6). It has no land acquisition as the works will be carried out within the existing ROW. ROW of access road is 15m from center line (30m width in total). Figures 5 shows the WWTP site access road corridor-of-impact (COI) and force mains to the WWTP site, respectively. Enlarged maps of WWTP access road are provided in Annex A.3.

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Figure 5: WWTP Layout Plan



Source: PMC, 2020

Figure 6: WWTP Access Road COI



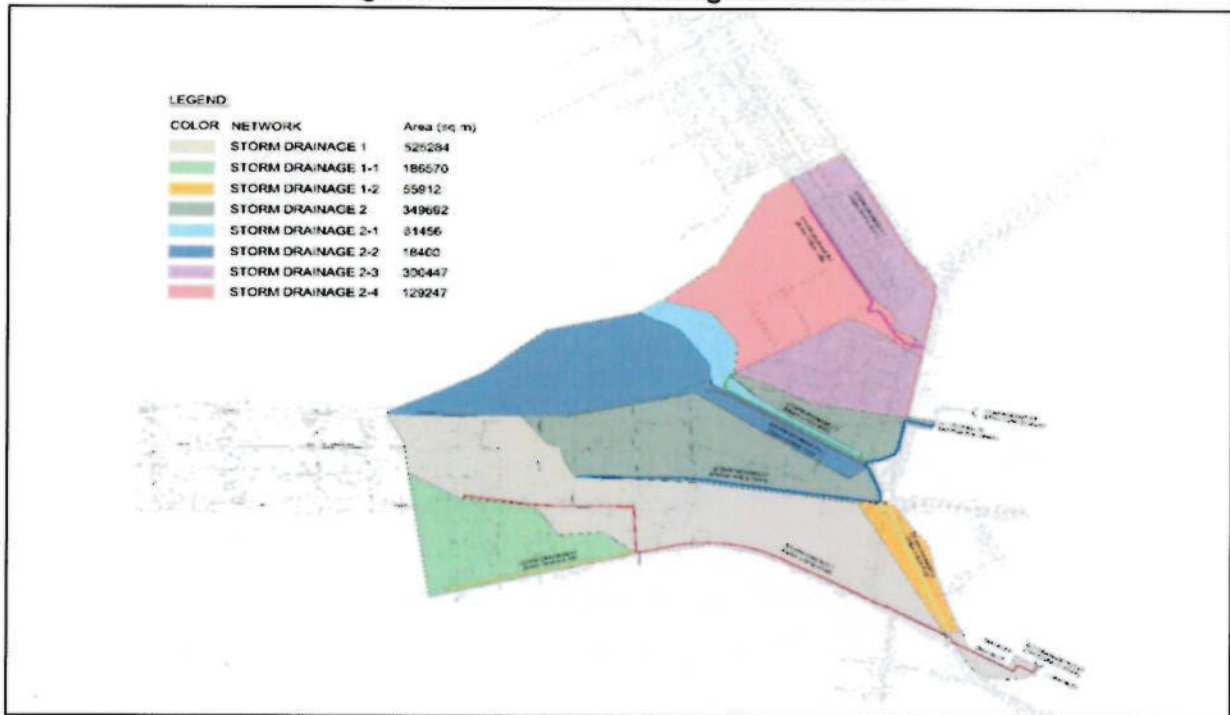
Source: PMC, 2021

33. A separate storm drainage system for the city center North-West of the Sisophon River has been designed to mitigate flooding and resolve urban drainage issues in the built-up areas of the city. The storm drainage lines are for strategic urban roads in and around the city center. Due to the

4

topography, the storm drainage for Serei Saophoan service area was divided into eight (8) sub-catchment areas, including flows from the existing drainage network. Drainage flows are to the two river outlets. The sub-catchments plan of the storm drainage system is shown in Figure 7 and network layout in Figure 8. The drainage will be constructed within the existing ROW and roadways.

Figure 7: Storm Water Drainage Service Area



Source: PMC, 2020

Figure 8: Storm Water Drainage Network Layout

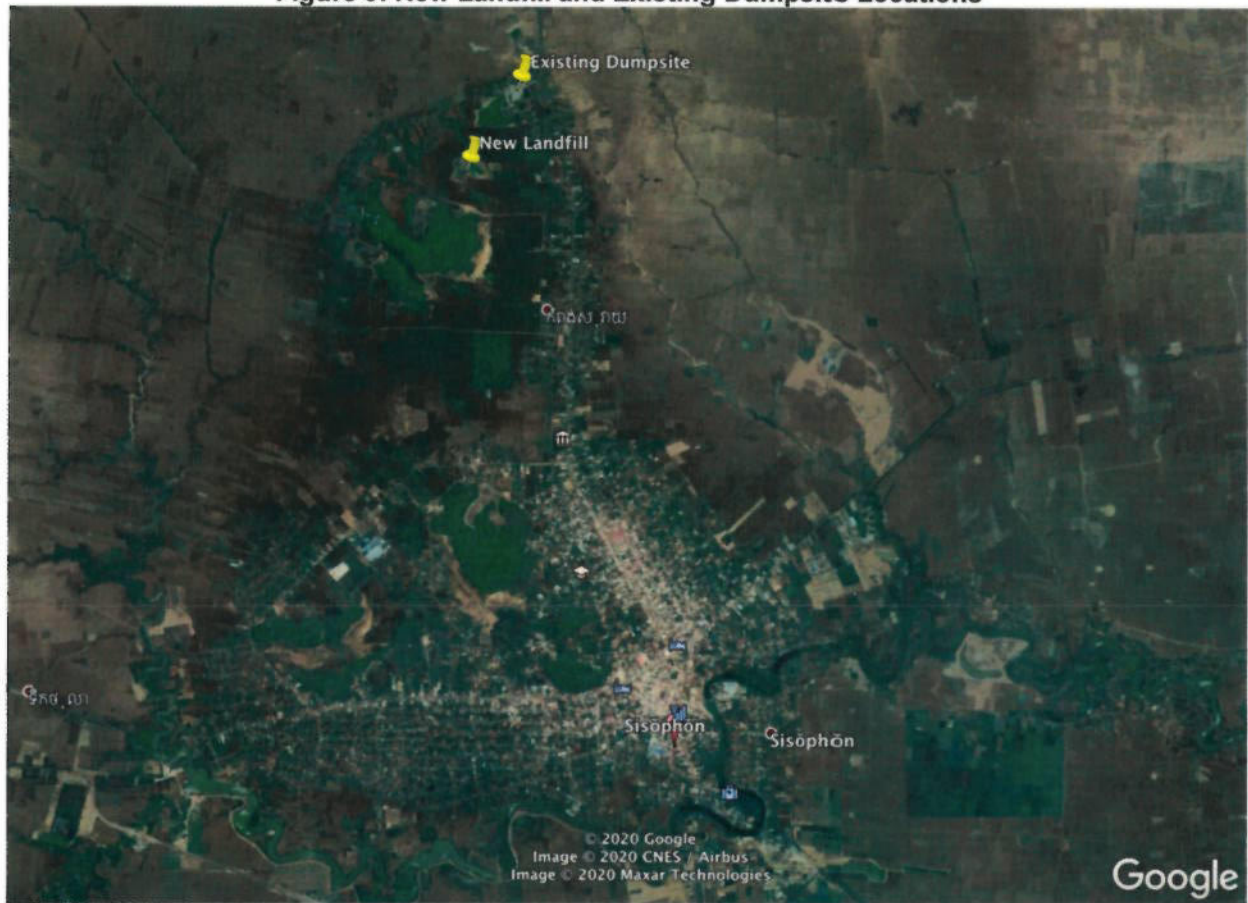


Source: PMC, 2020

(ii) Solid Waste Management Subproject

34. The Solid Waste Management (SWM) Subproject includes 130,000 m³ controlled landfill and associated landfill operations structures and equipment at the new site. The new landfill site is located 6 km from the town center (Figure 9). The Provincial Authorities plan is to move the solid waste from the old dumpsite to the new landfill site and use the new landfill site as a demonstration site. In order to construct the landfill site, a 1.35 km access road must be upgraded. The Ministry of Environment (MOE) requires waste separation area and processing facilities (compost) to be built and operated at the site as detailed in MOE site approval letter (14 October 2019).

Figure 9: New Landfill and Existing Dumpsite Locations



35. Based on the 2019 census, Serei Saophoan has a population of 90,501. The total population covered by solid waste service is 51,651. Currently, waste collection frequency is twice a week. As per the estimate of the city, solid waste collection is estimated at 50-60 tons per day. There is no weigh bridge facility in the town to verify the amount of waste collected per day. For collection of waste, a monthly charge of \$2.50 /HH is levied. The service area is shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10: Proposed Service Area



36. The landfill design will incorporate the following features (Figure 11):

- A gravel or laterite access road from the appropriate main road (NR. 56) to the landfill site for 1,350m;
- Full perimeter fence;
- Buildings for the gatehouse, generator where required and office buildings and ablution facilities;
- An artificially lined cell with sufficient life for five years' operation;
- A leachate collection system;
- Internal access roads;
- Appurtenant works such as lighting, weighbridge, sump pumps; and
- Equipment including a 20-ton bulldozer, a 20-ton tracked excavator and a 6 x 4 tipping truck.

Figure 12: New Landfill Site



38. The subproject includes closure of current dumpsite of 3.4 ha in Serei Saophoan filled to a depth of 5m. The existing dumpsite is on state-owned land and has been in use for at least 15 years. Crude dumping method is followed for disposal of waste. Recycling is solely done by the informal sector, i.e. waste pickers collecting recyclable materials (Picture 1 and Picture 2). Spontaneous burning of waste is used at the existing dumpsite. The existing dumpsite is to be closed by the Project. The key components of the existing dumpsite closure plan will be to transport main bulk of the waste to the new site, encapsulate any remaining waste on site and put in place an environmental management and monitoring plans. The encapsulation will entail profiling, compacting and covering the dump pile with soil. Grass or other vegetation should be planted to minimize the erosion.

Picture 1: Existing dumpsite (source: PMC)



Picture 2: Existing dumpsite (source: PMC)



39. In the existing dumpsite area GIZ is planning to construct a pilot composting plant in Serei Saophoan. The Provincial authorities has already allocated suitable land for the pilot composting plant but start of construction is on hold pending on the new landfill construction.

40. The DMS identified 33 AHs/132 APs as waste pickers working at the existing dumpsite as their main source of livelihood. None of the waste pickers live in or in immediate vicinity of the existing dumpsite. The existing dumpsite will be closed after the removal and disposal of the solid waste to the new SWM site. The new SWM site will be controlled and there will no opportunity for the waste pickers to continue with their livelihood. Therefore, the waste pickers and their family members will be entitled to participate in the income restoration program (IRP) that will be provided free under the Subproject. Official public consultations and DMS with waste pickers have been conducted and reported in detail under MEF/GDR supervision during the preparation of DRP for the Serei Saophoan Subprojects.

41. Temporary impacts concern mainly disruption of the use of roads, tracks, footpaths, and/or property road access points along the public ROW caused by sewerage and storm water drainage system construction works and the movement of construction plant and materials and will be addressed during subproject implementation based on actual impacts and in accordance with the national laws and ADB's SPS (2009). All sewerage and storm water drainage networks have minimal working widths and will be installed on the edge of road shoulders or easements, which are wide enough to accommodate the digging of trenches or will be moved inside the road carriageway to avoid any impacts. Civil works contract and environmental management plan (EMP) will require contractors to reinstate the ROW to its pre-subproject condition after the installation of pipes is completed. Effective construction supervision and monitoring at all stages of subproject implementation will ensure this outcome.

(iii) Due Diligence of Social Impacts

42. As per para. 48 of the Project Resettlement Framework (RF), a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is required for assessing the past, present and future potential social impacts and gender analysis. For any subproject that involves LAR impacts, a socioeconomic survey (SES) and a census has been carried out, with the appropriate socioeconomic baseline data collected to identify all persons who will be displaced by the subprojects and to assess the subprojects socioeconomic impacts on them at the detailed engineering design stage (DED). The SES and census have been conducted for both subprojects as part of the DMS.

43. No land acquisition is required for the Wastewater and Drainage Subproject since the land for the construction of WWTP with the area of 24.2 ha is already acquired/purchased by the MEF in March 2020 under WBWS arrangement, which is after the loan agreement was signed. The sewage and storm water drainage networks as well as the PS's and WWTP access road are on public land or in the existing ROW of the roads. However, compensation will be paid for any impact on structures, trees and businesses disrupted as per the Entitlement Matrix (EM).

C. Measures Adopted to Minimize Resettlement

44. The IRC-WG led by GDR worked closely with PIU and PMC's resettlement specialists and engineering design team on the ground to avoid and mitigate IR impacts for the sewage and storm water drainage networks. The impact mitigation and avoidance conducted during the preparation of DRP allowed the anticipated impact based on outline design that included 485 AHs. During the first revision of the outline design the number of AHs for WWTP and storm water drainage component was to 265 and after further revision of the detail design the number of AHs was further reduced to 242. The avoidance and mitigation were done as detailed in Table 5.

Table 5: Impact Avoidance and Mitigation

No	Type of Works	Expected Impact	Avoidance/mitigation Measures Applied
1	Sewerage	Railway station platform impacted.	Alignment changed by moving it to the existing road behind the building and thereby avoiding the platform (Figure 14).
2	Sewerage	10 AHs of informal settlers to be relocated along railway track.	Alignment moved and narrowed down to avoid relocation of the informal settlers along the railway track. Informal settler AHs are no longer impacted after re-alignment.
3	Sewerage	Business disruption during construction on 550 market vendors at Serei Saophoan, Tuek Thlar, Ou Ambel, Huy	Decision to conduct all construction works at the 5 markets at nighttime. For Huy Leng market, which is operated 24 hours, the sewer alignments were removed from the detailed design to avoid the impact. This can be connected to the manholes at the side of the market at later stage. For rest of the markets, no needs for temporary

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		Leng, and Chamkar Kor markets.	relocation of market vendors as the works will be carried out at night and will not cause any business disruption.
4	Sewerage	Alignment of sewer lines along roads PR 56A, NR5 impact on 82 AHs secondary structures.	Re-alignment and narrow down of 8 lines for avoiding the impact on the secondary structures. Partial avoidance of impacts on assets of 45 AHs. Remaining 37 AHs with impacts.
5	Sewerage	Alignment of sewer lines along roads No 1.5, No 2, No 3 impact on 158 AHs secondary structures.	Re-alignment and narrow down of 12 lines for avoiding the impact on the secondary structures, tree and private land of 120 AHs. Partial avoidance of impacts on assets. Remaining 38 AHs with impacts.
6	Sewerage	Alignment of sewer lines along village roads impact on 237 AHs secondary structures and tree.	Re-alignment and narrow down of 9 lines for avoiding the impact on the secondary structures, tree and private land of 70 AHs. Partial avoidance of impacts on assets. Remaining 176 AHs with impacts.
7	Sewerage	Relocation of one AH/business from PS2.	Agreement to shift-back the AH along the railway line to avoid business disruption. However, at time of DMS, the AH had already moved back on their own initiative. No impact.
8	Drainage	Relocation of 25-28 AHs of informal settlers along drainage line to outfall 2 next to railway track.	Re-alignment of drainage line to outfall through neighboring Sama Thiphal Pagoda land with impact on structures only. No impact on the AHs along the railway track. Partial impact remains on three (3) primary structures within Pagoda land and temporary relocation of one AH (Figure 13). Permission to construct drainage outfall line through Pagoda is in Annex E.
9	Drainage	Drainage lines along road 2 and No 3 impact on 25 AHs business, secondary structures and trees.	Re-alignment of 3 lines, complete avoidance of the impact on the secondary structures, business structure, tree and private land.

Figure 13: Impact Avoidance for Drainage Outlet 2



Source: PMC, 2021

Figure 14: Impact Avoidance for Railway Station



Source: PMC, 2021

III. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

45. After DMS both Subprojects are classified as category "B" for IR impacts as they include resettlement impacts which were not deemed significant. The Project is also categorized to have medium safeguards risk as per Covid-19 risk screening (Annex J). This DRP is prepared based on the RF⁵ of the Project and after the completion of DED, DMS, SES and RCS, but is not an updated resettlement plan as a basic resettlement plan (BRP) was not prepared for Serei Saophoan during the PPTA stage in 2018) The DRP is consistent with the ADB's SPS (2009) and relevant laws and regulations of the RGC.

A. Methodology

46. The Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee Working Group (IRC-WG) conducted the DMS and SES on AHs/APs from November to December 2020⁶ to determine the potential impacts on land and physical and economic assets of the AHs/APs. The scale of impact assessment on land and other physical assets was done by the DED and DMS team via a transect walk-through of the entire stretch of the sewerage alignment to demarcate the COI. The COI was defined and all assets within COI, such as primary and secondary structures, business disruption, and other assets such as trees among others were measured. The IRC-WG, PRSC-WG and PIU measured the areas of affected structures, identified their types of materials, and assessed the viability of the remaining

⁵ The Resettlement Framework is available at: <https://www.adb.org/projects/50102-002/main#project-documents>

⁶ Start of DMS was delayed due to exceptional flooding in Serei Saophoan Province, and further delayed by new Covid-19 restrictions.

structures for continued use for living. They identified the types of trees to be impacted and established their productive ages. The DMS data obtained information on the names of the AHs and all assets that are within the COI. The DMS included 100% of the AHs. The SES was conducted in parallel with DMS by employing a survey questionnaire which contained questions on demographic and socio-economic profiles of AHs and APs. There are 283 AHs/1,119 APs which represent 100% of the AHs.

47. Due to restrictions on public meetings and gatherings caused by COVID-19 pandemic it was not possible for the IRC-WG and PRSC-WG to conduct initial public consultation with majority of the APs. Instead, consultations were done on one-to-one basis as the DMS/SES progressed from house-to-house. Updated Public Information Brochure (PIB) was distributed to all households simultaneously. Limited public consultations were conducted towards the end of the preparation of the DRP with specific groups of market vendor and waste picker AHs/APs once the COVID-19 situation improved.

B. Summary of LAR Impacts

48. The LAR impacts are summarized in Table 6 and the details of LAR impacts are in Annex A.1. The Subprojects will cause impact on assets and/or economic displacement of 283 AHs/1,119 APs. The Subprojects does not require involuntary land acquisition or cause permanent physical relocation to a new site. The impacts on assets are on primary and secondary structures, businesses, and trees. Out of 283 AHs/1,119 APs, 18 AH/80 APs are poor and vulnerable (income below the national poverty line)⁷ of \$33/AP/month and 33 AHs/132 APs will experience major impacts due to permanent loss of income (waste picking). Business disruption is only temporary, as relocation involves only one AH/6 APs. The location of remaining IR impacts is detailed in Annex A.4.

Table 6: Summary of LAR Impact Type under the Subproject

Impact Type	WWTP/drainage	SWM	Total
AHs/APs	242 AHs/951 APs	41 AHs/168 APs	283 AHs/1,119 APs
Poor and Vulnerable AHs/APs	3 AHs/16 APs	15 AHs/64 APs	18 AHs/80 APs
AHs/APs experiencing major impacts	None	33 AHs /132 APs (waste pickers)	33 AHs /132 APs (waste pickers)
Entitled to participate in the income restoration program	None	33 AHs/132 APs	33 AHs/132 APs
Temporary business disruption	24 stores of 24 AHs/87 APs	None	24 stores of 24 AHs/87 APs
Permanent business disruption	None	None	None
Impact on employment income	11 employees (APs)	None	11 employees (APs)
Loss of land use (within ROW)	None	None	None
Agricultural / residential / commercial land	None	None	None
Primary/Residential structure	4 structures (83.24 m ²) of 4 AHs/19 APs	None	4 structures (83.24 m ²) of 4 AHs/19 APs
Primary/Businesses	21 structures (186.45 m ²) of 21 AHs/76 APs	None	21 structures (186.45 m ²) of 21 AHs/76 APs

⁷ The formal request to update the national poverty line was submitted to Ministry of Planning (MOP) on 14 December 2020. The Ministry of Planning has prepared the first draft update and held its first meeting with MEF to discuss the poverty line. For this DRP \$33/month/capita poverty line is applied. If at contract offer stage an updated poverty line is available, the latest poverty line applies.

Secondary/auxiliary structures	132 structures (1,460.61 m ²) of 95 AHs/379 APs*	1 structure (200 m ²) of 1 AHs/4 APs*	133 structures (1,660.61 m ²) of 96 AHs/383 APs*
Fruit (Perennial) trees	243 trees of 123 AHs/476 APs	26 trees of 4 AHs/16 APs	369 trees of 127 AHs/492 APs
Timber trees	73 trees of 26 AHs/101 APs	53 trees of 4 AHs/20 APs	126 trees of 30 AHs/121 APs

Source: DMS/SES, November-December 2020.

* Note: Each AH can have more than one type of impact.

C. LAR Impacts by Type

(i) Impact on Land

49. There is no impact on privately owned or used land as all works will be undertaken on unencumbered public land or within the existing ROW of all the roads, and there will be no additional land acquisition required. There is no agricultural land use impacted within the existing ROW. The PS's (4) will be located within the publicly owned ROW. The land for both WWTP and SWM sites has been purchased via WBWS arrangements, and the documents for this land acquisition process can be reviewed by ADB at GDR office. In addition to payment for land, the WBWS agreements also includes compensation for trees, loss of land use, crops, structures, and impact on livelihoods.

(ii) Impact on Structures

50. There is limited impact on primary residential structures or houses caused by storm water drainage component (Table 7). Total of 4 AHs/19 APs will have 83.24 m² of residential structures impacted by. One AH/6 APs has complete impact (AH ID 15) and will be temporarily relocated (to temporary rental site) during the time required to re-build their house within the Pagoda land (agreement to build the house inside Pagoda land is provided in Annex E). The AH will be provided transport, rental and transitional period subsistence allowance for the temporary relocation as per entitlement matrix (EM). The Pagoda will be responsible for rebuilding the house for this AH as per MOU in Annex E. The 3 AHs/13 APs live in informal settler houses and only their secondary structures are impacted and not their main structures, but the remaining houses as well the areas are viable for residency after the partial impact as they are allowed to re-build their secondary structures on top of the drainage line on Pagoda land (Annex E). SWM component does not have any impacts on primary structures. Details of impact on primary structures WWTP/drainage component is given in Annex A.2.

Table 7: Summary of Impacts on primary Residential Structures of AHs from WWTP and storm water drainage component

No	AH ID	Total Area (m ²)	Affected Area (m ²)	Unaffected Area (m ²)	% Affected	AHs / APs
1	15	50.00	50.00	0	100	1/6
2	10	34.41	13.69	20.72	40	1/5
3	13	69.70	16.40	53.30	24	1/3
4	14	28.35	3.15	25.20	11	1/5
Total		182.46	83.24	99.22	46	4/19

Source: DMS/SES, November-December 2020.

51. The Subprojects will impact on secondary structures (133 units and 1,660.61 m²) of 96 AHs/383 APs as detailed in Table 8. Majority of the impact is caused by WWTP/sewerage and storm water drainage networks, and only a zinc fence is impacted by SWM (access road). Some of the AHs can have impact on more than one kind of secondary structure. The impacted police post (for traffic management) will be re-built in the same location after construction works has been

completed. The 3 AHs/13 APs live in informal settler houses have toilets encroaching on Pagoda land impacted, but Pagoda has agreed that they can rebuild them again on Pagoda land after construction (Annex E). However, during construction, the contractor through a contract variation will be instructed to provide temporary toilet/bathrooms to the 3 AHs/13 APs.

Table 8: Summary of Impacts on Secondary Structures

No	Affected Secondary Structures	Units	WWTP/drainage		SWM		Total		AHs / APs*
			No. of Units	Impact Areas	No. of Units	Impact Areas	No. of Units	Impact Areas	
1	Concrete base (Spirit House)	m ²	2	4.57			2	4.57	2/6
2	Signposts (Concrete/Steel)	m	12	73.48			12	73.48	8/26
3	Brick Fence	m ²	14	86.51			14	86.51	9/46
4	Door (Steel + Barbed Wire/Zinc/Wood)	m ²	9	124.89			9	124.89	4/16
5	Extend Eave (Permanent)	m ²	25	279.34			25	279.34	20/75
6	Kitchen	m ²	2	12.40			2	12.40	2/11
7	Manhole	m	1	5.25			1	13.25	1/1
8	Police Post	m ²	1	9.86			1	9.86	1/1
9	Zinc Fence	m	32	500.88	1	200	33	700.88	26/88
10	Stairs	m	3	22.30			3	22.30	3/12
11	Stall (Wood/Plastic/Steel)	m ²	18	224.05			18	224.05	15/73
12	Storage	m ²	3	32.90			3	32.90	1/3
13	Toilet/Bathroom	m ²	7	59.03			7	59.03	2/11
14	Wall (Zinc)	m ²	2	17.15			2	17.15	2/14
Total			132	1,460.61	1	200	133	1,660.61	96/383

Source: DMS/SES, November-December 2020.

* Note: Each AH can have more than one type of impact.

(iv) Land/asset Ownership

52. Of the primary residential structures, 3 AHs/13 APs are illegal encroachers, and 1 AH/6 APs is rent-free tenant (structure owned by the Pagoda). Of the impacted businesses, 6 AHs/23 APs are legal owners, and 18 AHs/64 APs are tenants or permit holders obtained from local authorities (rent free) on the existing ROW of the roads, but none are illegal encroachers. All are legal owners of their impacted structures. Secondary structures are owned by 93 legal owners, 1 tenant and 2 illegal encroachers. For the primary structures (3 AHs), all are encroaching on public land (ROW of the railway line) and living along the railway line, but some part of their structures is also encroaching on the Pagoda land. The business structures are all completely or partially using the ROW for their business activities, but they own the structures. Each category of owners will be compensated as per EM. The ownership of land/assets is detailed in Tables 9 and 10, respectively.

Table 9: Ownership status of the primary structures and businesses

Primary Structure	Tenants/Permission holders				Legal Owner				Illegal encroacher	
	Area	AHs/ APs	Shifting Back	Temporary Relocation	Area	AHs/ APs	Shifting Back	Temporary Relocation	Area	AHs/ APs
House (residential)	50	1/6		1					33.24	3/13
Café Store					22.01	1/6	1			
Food Preparation or selling					7.52	1/4	1			
Hairdresser/haircut	20.35	4/9	1	3	10.5	1/3		1		
Medium size retail	37.89	4/19		4	15.52	2/7	2			
Small size retail	93.18	10/36		10	2.34	1/3	1			
Total	201.42	19/70	1	18	57.89	6/23	5	1	33.24	3/13

Source: DMS/SES, November-December 2020.

Table 10: Ownership status of the secondary structures

No	Type of Secondary Structure	Illegal Encroacher	Legal Owner	Tenants	Total
1	Concrete base (Spirit House)		2		2
2	Signposts (Concrete/Steel)		8		8
3	Brick Fence		9		9
4	Door (Steel + Barbed Wire/Zinc/Wood)		4		4
5	Extend Eave (Permanent)		20		20
6	Kitchen	1	1		2
7	Manhole		1		1
8	Police Post		1		1
9	Zinc Fence		26		26
10	Stairs		3		3
11	Stall (Wood/Plastic/Steel)		15		15
12	Storage		1		1
13	Toilet/Bathroom	1		1	2
14	Wall (Zinc)		2		2
Total		2	93	1	96

Source: DMS/SES, November-December 2020.

(v) Impact on Crops and Trees

53. There are no crops affected. A total of 157 AHs/613 APs will lose trees planted within the ROW that will be impacted by the construction of the sewer and storm water drainage and SWM access road. Some households will lose both fruit and timber trees, but they are not counted twice for the total AHs/APs. A total of 127 AHs/492 APs will have impacts on 369 perennial (fruit) trees, and 30 AHs/121 APs will have impact on 126 other (timber) trees. None of the AHs lose more than 10 trees each and none rely on their income and permanent source of livelihoods. The AHs losing more than 5 trees each are all business owners or government officers. Age of the trees has been recorded during DMS which is the basis for the compensation rate with the species. Details of tree age is also listed in Annex A.1. Table 11 summarizes the affected trees by type.

Table 11: Summary of Affected Trees

Trees	WWTP/drainage	SWM	Total	AHs/APs *
Perennial (fruit) trees	343	26	369	127/492
Timber trees	73	53	126	30/121
Total	416	79	495	157/613

Source: DMS/SES, November-December 2020.

* Note: Each AH can have more than one type of impact.

(vi) Impact on Businesses

54. Total of 24 AHs/87 APs businesses, which all either completely or partially using the existing ROW of the roads, will have temporary disruption during construction works for WWTP and storm water drainage components of the subproject (Table 12). They have extended their structures on the ROW from their structures on their private land. The structure on the private land is not impacted. The SWM Subproject components do not have any business disruption. Out of 24 AHs businesses, 6 are medium-scale businesses and 18 are small to micro-scale (including cafe, food preparation, hairdresser/haircut and small retail stores). 3 AHs have impact only on their permanent extended eaves (secondary structures). The 24 AHs/87 APs lose business on temporary basis only, but compensation as net income loss could not be established due to the businesses not being registered and/or not needing to file for taxes. Therefore, the businesses are eligible for dismantling/reassembly allowance, transport allowance and transitional allowance as per EM, as well as compensation of the impacted structures at replacement cost. The estimated time for the civil works at each businesses site will be between 1-2 weeks, but the length of business disruption

(Annex A.2) is estimated based on the pace of sewer construction combined with the time required for dismantling and reassembly of the businesses.

55. A total of 18 businesses will be temporarily relocated or move their businesses for the duration of the construction to the other side of the road, or to another convenient location in close vicinity to continue business close to the original location. Temporary relocation sites will be confirmed during preparation of individual temporary relocation plans with PIU, GRD and PMC. The businesses to be temporarily relocated are hairdresser/haircut, and small and medium size retail businesses constructed of zinc and thatch roof, wood and steel column, zinc and wood walls, and concrete or no floor. The structures of these businesses may be impacted by the dismantling/reassembly, and henceforth fully compensated as per EM. All these AHs will be relocated back to their original location of business after the construction is completed. 3 AHs (11 APs) businesses can be shifted back as the remaining land behind the existing ROW is large enough to accommodate their businesses on permanent basis. Shifting back will require the business to close, dismantle parts on the COL, and rebuild on the remaining land. The structures of these businesses may be damaged by the dismantling/reassembly, and henceforth fully compensated at replacement cost as per EM. The 3 AHs businesses will need to close during construction for 1-2 weeks, as the impact is only on the extended eaves outside the businesses, and they do not need to relocate. Details of temporary relocation/closure and shifting back per AH is given in Annex A.2.

56. The 24 businesses employ total of 11 employees (11 APs), who are eligible for transition period compensation as per EM.

Table 12: Summary of Business Disruption

No	Type of business	WWTP/drainage component				
		Unit	Impact Area (m ²)	Temporarily relocated	Shifting back	AH/APs
1	Café Store	1	22.01		1	1/6
2	Food Preparation or selling	1	7.52		1	1/4
3	Hairdresser/haircut Store	5	30.85	4	1	5/12
4	Medium size retail store	6	53.41	4	2	6/26
5	Small size retail store	11	95.52	10	1	11/39
Total		24	209.31	18	6	24/87

Source: DMS/SES, November-December 2020.

57. The Wastewater and Drainage Subproject will cover the market areas and the civil works will be scheduled for night works only, hence avoiding any business disruption. Further to minimize inconvenience for these vendors, the vendors will be given advance notice of minimum 2 weeks before the start of civil works in the streets where they conduct their businesses. Also, there are some mobile vendors along the main roads, who mostly use their cars as a base to install stall and umbrella for selling goods. These stall/selling locations are established by the mobile vendors each day along the road, therefore setting up at a different location during construction is not an issue and hence they do not have any impact on their livelihoods. This was confirmed by GDR/PMC survey team during DMS/SES and through consultations with mobile vendors (Annex C.2). The vendors will change to the other side of the street from construction, and if not possible, the city hall will prepare temporary location near the original place of business so the businesses can continue their business with no impact or business disruption.

(vii) Major Impact

58. The RF defines major impact for those who would lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets and physical relocation. For WWTP and storm water drainage components none of the AHs lose agricultural land or land use, is required to permanently relocate, or have permanent business disruption. Hence no AH is experiencing major impact. However, for SWM Subproject 33 AHs/132 APs are waste pickers who will permanently lose their income source due to the closure of the existing dumpsite. They are all eligible to participate in the IRP.

(viii) Impact on Poor and Other Vulnerable Groups

59. The DMS identified 18 AHs/80 APs as vulnerable (Table 13). Out these 18 AHs/80 APs, 15 AHs/64 APs are waste pickers, and the remaining 3 AHs/16 APs are impacted by the WWTP/drainage components. All the vulnerable AHs are poor households earning below \$33/month/AP income as per the poverty line established by the RGC (see para.48, footnote 8). These APs will be provided with a special assistance as per the EM and in paras. 130 -131.

Table 13: Summary of Poor and Vulnerable AHs / APs

AH ID	Subproject	Gender (HHH)	Poor household under poverty rate (<\$33 /month/AP)	Single female HHH with dependents living below the national poverty	Disabled HHH with no other means of support	Elderly HHH who are landless and with no other means of support	Landless poor living below the national poverty rate	Permanent loss of livelihoods
101	Landfill	Female	Yes					Yes
103	Landfill	Male	Yes				Yes	Yes
104	Landfill	Male	Yes					Yes
106	Landfill	Female	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
110	Landfill	Male	Yes					Yes
111	Landfill	Female	Yes	Yes				Yes
114	Landfill	Male	Yes					Yes
116	Landfill	Female	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
118	Landfill	Female	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes
119	Landfill	Male	Yes					Yes
120	Landfill	Male	Yes					Yes
121	Landfill	Female	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes
123	Landfill	Male	Yes					Yes
131	Landfill	Male	Yes				Yes	Yes
132	Landfill	Female	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes
242	WWTP/drainage	Female	Yes					No
243	WWTP/drainage	Male	Yes					No
253	WWTP/drainage	Female	Yes	Yes	Yes			No

Source: DMS/SES, November-December 2020.

D. Temporary Impact

60. As the civil works will be carried out within existing road ROW, public facilities such as existing roads of bituminous surface and walkways will be temporarily impacted during construction. Design of the wastewater and storm water networks includes improvement of roads and sidewalks along the alignments. Thus, these temporarily affected public facilities will not just be restored but will be enhanced after construction as part of the Subproject design. This temporary impact also concerns the movement and storage of construction equipment and materials..

61. Some of the private houses and shops have either extended their properties illegally on the walkways or are temporarily using the walkway for businesses or as storage, in addition to the 24

AHs/87 APs businesses which are going to be compensated for the temporary relocation. The remaining of these other private business assets are light-weight or mobile. The households will be given advance notice to move their mobile assets away from the COI prior to construction. The civil works contract as well as EMP will also require the construction contractor to reinstate the temporary private structures within the COI and any impacted structures along the construction works area to their pre-subproject condition after the installation of pipes is completed, including pavements/walkways, roadside kerbs, signposts, spirit houses and eaves. If reinstatement is not possible, any impact caused by contractor during construction will be compensated at replacement cost based on the EM. The contractor is to record the pre-subproject situation with drawings and georeferenced pictures. No permanent encroachment of the public walkways will be covered under temporary impact reinstatement or rebuilding by the construction contractor, as this is covered under permanent impacts on secondary and other structures and compensated accordingly. During IOL/SES approximately 415 minor temporary impacts for reinstatement by the construction contractor were identified.

62. For any temporary site installation or other area, the contractor will have to propose in a site installation and access plan and obtain approval from the PMU. Where possible, unoccupied, and unused public land will be used for temporary land use or storage. The contractor shall rent the private area with agreed rental fee. Both private and public area shall be returned in the same or improved condition compared with pre-subproject situation. Through a transparent and contractual approach, the PMU will provide the contractor with the subproject's land acquisition and compensation principles to ensure that (i) official compensation rates are applied, (ii) re-instatement of affected assets contractually defined, (iii) consultation takes place, (iv) the grievance mechanism is followed, (v) the EMP is applied, and (vi) other items specified are complied with, in compliance with the ADB SPS and RGC's SOP.

E. Unanticipated Impact

63. In case there are changes in the Subproject's scope and/or location during the Subproject implementation, social impact screening of new impacts shall be conducted, and corrective action plan prepared, if required. Unanticipated impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in this DRP. Any new APs that will be identified (i.e., those who will be included among the adversely affected because of changes to the Subproject design or alignment prior to or even during construction works) are entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other APs. The new APs will not include any occupant entering the COI or construction area after the cut-off date.

IV. SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

64. A socio-economic survey (SES) of the 283 AHs/1,119 APs, or 100% was conducted simultaneously with DMS by the IRC-WG. The SES respondents consisted of affected household heads (AHHs) and household (HH) representatives. The SES questionnaire contained demographic variables (age, marital status, employment, and gender of respondents), means of employment of APs, households' monthly income and expenditures. The SES provides baseline information on the socio-economic situation of the AHs/APs in gender disaggregated format.

A. Demographic Information of the AHHs

65. The Subproject sewerage network is for Serei Saophoan Town that covers five communes (namely Sangkat Tuek Thla, Ou Ambel, Preah Ponlea, Phniet, and Kampong Svay), whereas the WWTP is in Sangkat Phniet and SWM site in Sangkat Kampong Svay.

66. **Gender and Age.** Out of the 283 AHHs of the Subproject, the majority or 224 AHHs are males (79%) and remaining 59 AHHs or 21% are females. As for age, the largest groups are between 46-64 years (43%), 31-45 years (34%) and over 65 years (17%). Average AH size is 4.0 persons/household. Largest age group in household members is 26-45 years (33%), followed by 46-64 years (20%), 6-16 years (18%) and 17-25 years (15%). Tables 14, 15 and 16 summarizes gender of AHHs, age of AHHs and AHs members, respectively.

67. The elderly household heads (over 65 years) are considered vulnerable in case they are landless and with no other means of support. Based on the SES, three (3) waste picker AHs are poor (<\$33) and without any support, hence eligible for special vulnerability support. The remaining 45 elderly AHHs, including 8 female AHHs, are retired, or still have business, employment income, or support from their children.

Table 14: Summary on Gender of AHHs

Subproject	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
WWTP/drainage	196	69 %	46	16 %	242	86 %
Landfill	28	10 %	13	5 %	41	15 %
Total	224	79 %	59	21 %	283	100 %

Source: DMS/SES, November-December 2020.

Table 15: Summary on Age of AHHs

Subproject	Gender (HHH)	Under 20 yrs	21-30 yrs	31-45 yrs	46-64 yrs	Over 65 yrs	Total
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
WWTP/drainage	Male		8	72	79	37	196
	Female		5	11	26	4	46
	Sub-Total		13	83	105	41	242
Landfill	Male		3	11	11	3	28
	Female		1	3	5	4	13
	Sub-Total		4	14	16	7	41
Total	Male		11	83	90	40	224
	Female		6	14	31	8	59
	Total		17	97	121	48	283
	Percentage		6 %	34 %	43 %	17 %	100 %

Source: DMS/SES, November-December 2020.

Table 16: Gender and Age of AH Members

Subproject	Gender	<5 yrs	6-16 yrs	17-25 yrs	26-45 yrs	46-64 yrs	>65 yrs	TOTAL
WWTP/drainage	Male	32	84	71	154	94	40	475
	Female	29	73	71	167	100	36	476
Sub-Total		61	157	142	321	194	76	951
Landfill	Male	9	26	14	18	12	4	83
	Female	5	18	13	25	15	9	85
Sub-Total		14	44	27	43	27	13	168
TOTAL		75	201	169	364	221	89	1119
Percentage		7 %	18 %	15 %	33 %	20 %	8 %	100 %

Source: DMS/SES, November-December 2020.

68. **Civil Status.** Majority or 231 AHHs (82%) are married and 29 AHHs or 10% are widowed. Total of 15 AHHs (5%) are single. Table 17 summarizes the civil status of AHHs.

Table 17: Summary of Civil Status of AHHs

Subproject	Gender (AHH)	Single	Married	Separated/Divorce	Widowed/er	Total
WWTP/drainage	Male	7	184	3	2	196

	Female	6	18	5	17	46
Sub-Total		13	202	8	19	242
Landfill	Male	2	26			28
	Female		3		10	13
Sub-Total		2	29		10	41
TOTAL		15	231	8	29	283
Percentage		5 %	82 %	3 %	10 %	100 %

Source. DMS/SES, November-December 2020.

69. **Education Attainment Levels.** A total of 121 AHHs or 43% has attained secondary level education, followed by primary level education by 91 AHHs or 32% and high school/university level education by 47 AHHs or 16%, while 24 AHHs (8%) reported had no education, or not attended school. The male AHHs of the Subproject generally are better educated than females. 402 APs (36%) has primary level education, followed by high school level education for 265 APs (24%) and secondary level education for 156 APs (14%), while 165 APs (15%) have not started school and have no education. Tables 18 and 19 summarizes the education levels of the AHHs and APs by gender, respectively.

70. During the DMS consultations, the GDR team explained the project and subproject scope from house to house and distributed the updated PIBs. For the illiterate people (as seen in Tables 18 and 19), the GDR team assisted the illiterate AHs by reading out all the information in the updated PIB to them.

Table 18: Summary of Education Levels of AHHs by Gender

Subproject	Gender (AHH)	None	Primary School	Secondary School	High School	University	Total
WWTP/drainage	Male	9	47	95	14	31	196
	Female	7	20	18	1		46
Sub-Total		16	67	113	15	31	242
Landfill	Male	3	18	6		1	28
	Female	5	6	2			13
Sub-Total		8	24	8		1	41
TOTAL		24	91	121	15	32	283
Percentage		8 %	32 %	43 %	5 %	11 %	100 %

Source. DMS/SES, November-December 2020.

Table 19: Summary of Education Levels of AH Members by Gender

Subproject	Gender (AHH)	None/Still Young	Primary School	Secondary School	High School	University	Total
WWTP/drainage	Male	53	146	106	89	81	475
	Female	73	167	34	155	47	476
Sub-Total		126	313	140	244	128	951
Landfill	Male	18	43	11	9	2	83
	Female	21	46	5	12	1	85
Sub-Total		39	89	16	21	3	168
TOTAL		165	402	156	265	131	1119
Percentage		15 %	36 %	14 %	24 %	12 %	100 %

Source. DMS/SES, November-December 2020.

B. Occupation, Income and Expenditure

71. **Occupation.** For the Subprojects, 117 AHHs (41%) are in business, 37 AHHs (13%) are in agriculture, 33 AHHs (12%) in waste picking, 31 AHHs (11%) with no job, retired or supported by children, and 24 AHHs (8%) government officers. Out of 283 AHHs, 60 AHHs (21%) have secondary occupation. With respect to the occupation of the APs, 258 APs or 23 % work in business or selling

goods, 77 APs or 7% are farmers and 70 APs or 6% are private employees while 58 APs or 5% are waste pickers. Majority or 558 APs or 50% are not working, are at school or are retired. Tables 20-22 summarizes the primary and secondary occupation of the AHHs and AH members, respectively.

Table 20: Summary of Primary Occupation of AHHs

Primary Occupation of AHHs	WWTP/drainage			Landfill			TOTAL			
	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot	%
None/Children Support/Retired	25	6	31				25	6	31	11
Farmer	27	3	30	7		7	34	3	37	13
Government Officer	23	1	24				23	1	24	8
Private Employee	11	2	13				11	2	13	5
Own Business or Selling Good or Restaurant	85	31	116	1		1	86	31	117	41
Service Provider or Rental or Transportation or Construction	25	3	28				25	3	28	10
Waste Picker				20	13	33	20	13	33	12
Total	196	46	242	28	13	41	224	59	283	100

Source. DMS/SES, November-December 2020.

Table 21: Summary of Secondary Occupation of AHHs

Secondary Occupation of AHHs	WWTP/drainage			Landfill			TOTAL			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	%
Farmer	12	2	14	3	1	4	15	3	18	30
Government Officer	4	1	5				4	1	5	8
Private Employee	3	2	5	2		2	5	2	7	12
Own Business or Selling Good or Restaurant	12		12				12		12	20
Service Provider or Rental or Transportation or Construction	6	3	9	8		8	14	3	17	28
Waste Picker	1		1				1		1	2
Total	38	8	46	13	1	14	51	9	60	100

Source. DMS/SES, November-December 2020.

Table 22: Summary of Primary Occupation of AH Members

Primary Occupation of APs	WWTP/drainage			Landfill			TOTAL			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	%
None/Children Support/Retired	213	270	483	38	37	75	251	307	558	50
Farmer	39	21	60	10	7	17	49	28	77	7
Government Officer	32	8	40				32	8	40	4
Private Employee	35	28	63	2	5	7	37	33	70	6
Own Business or Selling Good or Restaurant	120	133	253	2	3	5	122	136	258	23
Service Provider or Rental or Transportation or Construction	34	7	41	2	1	3	36	8	44	4
Remittance (Cambodia/Abroad)	2	9	11	1	2	3	3	11	14	1
Waste Picker				28	30	58	28	30	58	5
Total	475	476	951	83	85	168	558	561	1119	100

Source. DMS/SES, November-December 2020.

72. **Income.** Regarding income, majority or 215 AHs or 75% reported household monthly income of less than \$200/AP, while 18 AHs or 6% reported income less than \$33/month/AP and further 34 AHs (12%) less than \$66/month/AP. Only 7 AHs or 2% reported monthly income of over \$1000/AP. Table 23 summarizes the monthly income of the AHs/person/month.

Table 23: Summary of Monthly Income of HHHs per Person

Income Rank (\$)	WWTP/drainage			Landfill			TOTAL			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	%
< 33	1	2	3	8	7	15	9	9	18	6
33 - 66	20	4	24	9	1	10	29	5	34	12

66 - 100	43	13	56	5	4	9	48	17	65	23
101 - 200	77	15	92	5	1	6	82	16	98	35
201 - 300	27	6	33				27	6	33	12
301 - 400	10	3	13				10	3	13	5
401 - 500	5		5				5		5	2
501 - 600	2	1	3				2	1	3	1
601 - 700	2		2				2		2	1
701 - 800	2		2				2		2	1
801 - 900				1		1	1		1	0
901 - 1000	1		1				1		1	0
Over 1000	5	2	7				5	2	7	2
N/A (Missing)**	1		1				1		1	0
Total	196	46	242	28	13	41	224	59	283	100

Source. DMS/SES, November-December 2020.

** Denotes 1 AH from Pagoda

73. **Expenditure.** Housing expenditure for most, or 205 AHs or 72% is under \$500/month/AH. Whereas 10 AHs or 4% have expenditure over \$1,000/month/AH. Table 24 summarizes the monthly expenditure of the AHs.

Table 24: Summary of Monthly Expenditure of AHs

Income Rank (\$)	WWTP/drainage			Landfill			TOTAL			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	%
0-50				1	4	5	1	4	5	2
50-100	17	6	23	7	3	10	24	9	33	12
100 - 200	33	11	44	14	5	19	47	13	60	22
200 - 300	44	12	56	3	1	4	47	6	53	21
300 - 400	37	7	44	1		1	38	7	45	16
400 - 500	22	6	28	1		1	23	6	29	10
500 - 600	17	1	18				17	1	18	6
600 - 700	8	1	9				8		8	3
700 - 800	6	1	7				6	1	7	2
800 - 900	1	1	2				1		1	1
900- 1000	1		1				1		1	0
Over 1000	9		9	1		1	10		10	4
N/A (Missing)**	1		1				1		1	0
Total	196	46	242	28	13	41	224	59	283	100

Source. DMS/SES, November-December 2020.

** Denotes 1 AH from Pagoda

C. Poverty

74. Cambodia uses an absolute poverty line definition. In 2013, the Ministry of Planning (MOP) introduced new poverty lines. The revisions to the poverty lines include (a) food poverty line based on 2,200 calories per person per day (up from 2,100); and (b) a non-food component that is estimated separately for Phnom Penh, other urban, and rural areas. Cambodia Socioeconomic Survey 2014 identified those who earned less than \$33 per person per month considered living under poverty line for other urban area. The poverty line may be updated accordingly during DRP implementation as per latest national poverty line in case this becomes available during the DRP implementation⁸ (see para. 48, footnote 8). Based on SES and at the time of DMS, 18 AH/80 APs have self-reported income below poverty line of Cambodia (10%).

⁸ At the stage of the preparation of the DRP, GDR and consultants did not have an up-to-date poverty threshold as per latest CSES, but the poverty rate published by Ministry of Planning/National Institute of Statistics (2014) will apply. However, if the up-to-date rates are made available during the DRP implementation, they will be applied during the contract offer.

75. As part of the social impact assessment conducted during preparation of the DRP, the poor and vulnerable AHs who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the subproject have been identified based on the criteria established by the GDR. The Subproject has 18 AHs/80 APs have been identified as poor and vulnerable. Targeted measures have been designed for the poor and vulnerable AHs. Provision of special assistance to the poor and vulnerable AHs are included in the entitlement matrix and in paras. 130 and 131 to ensure the adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on them and they are not disadvantaged in relation to sharing the benefits and opportunities resulting from development. The Subprojects will ensure that vulnerable groups are not disadvantaged and that they are equal beneficiaries of the Subproject's infrastructure. Table 25 summarizes AHs below and above the national poverty line.

Table 25: Summary of AHs below and above Poverty Line

Poverty Line	WWTP/drainage			Landfill			TOTAL			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	%
Poor below Poverty line (<\$33/person/month)	1	2	3	8	7	15	9	9	18*	6
Not Poor above poverty line (>\$33/person/month)	195	44	239	20	6	26	215	50	265*	94
Total	196	46	242	28	13	41	224	59	283	100

Source: DMS/SES, November-December 2020.

*Note: The numbers may change if and when the up-to-date poverty rate is made available.

D. Indigenous Peoples

76. There are no indigenous peoples impacted by the Subprojects. Total of 7 AHs (3%) of the households is Cham (Table 26). All these AHs are fluent in Khmer and have their own business, are employed or are government officers. None of the AHs have any vulnerability characteristics either. Therefore, the DMS verified that the AHs are not considered an IP based on possession of the characteristics of IP as per ADB SPS (2009) Safeguard Requirement 3 (para. 6) classification. Hence, as per Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) para 34, Indigenous Peoples Safeguards policy is not triggered.

Table 26: Summary of AHs Ethnicity

Subproject	Gender	Khmer		Cham		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
WWTP/drainage	Male	191	79	5	2	196	81
	Female	44	18	2	1	46	19
	Total	235	97	7	3	242	100
Landfill	Male	28	68			28	68
	Female	13	32			13	32
	Total	41	100			41	100
TOTAL	Male	219	77	5	2	224	79
	Female	57	20	2	1	59	21
	Total	276	98	7	3	283	100

Source: DMS/SES, November-December 2020.

V. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

77. Public consultation and participation aim to develop and maintain avenues of communication between the Project/subproject, stakeholders, and AHs. To ensure that the views and concerns of the AHs are considered in Project/subproject preparation and implementation and to reduce or offset adverse impacts and enhance benefits from the Project, a strategy of meaningful participatory has been adopted by and implemented under the Project/subprojects for information disclosure,

consultation, and participation. All consultations have been presented verbally in Khmer language for illiterate to fully understand and be able to participate, while using visual tools such as maps and drawings. During the DMS consultations, the IRC-WG team explained the project and subproject scope from house-to-house (one-to-one consultations), distributed and explained the PIB. For the illiterate people, the GDR team assisted the illiterate AHs by reading out all the information in the PIB to them.

A. Consultation and Participation

78. The **first public consultation** in Serei Saophoan was conducted one-to-one with all AHs during to the commencement of the DMS/SES led by IRC-WG and assisted by PRSC-WG in November 2020. One-to-one consultations were required due to restrictions on public gatherings and need for social distancing caused by COVID-19 pandemic. On-to-one consultation was conducted with 228 participants (136 male and 92 female). A standard consultation structure, questions and answers, and list of participants that was presented to all AHs is in Annex B. During this second public consultation meeting the AHs were informed about the Project and subproject scope, entitlements, and compensation for lost assets, cut-off date, IRP, GRM, including contact persons, and DMS/SES process. The PIB, which included the entitlements, attachments on GRM steps, and key contact persons, were distributed and explained to all the attendees (Annex F). The attendees were informed that they will be provided the ID cards detailing their affected assets, income, and land after the completion of DMS. The PIB was shared with and again explained to individual APs during the house-to-house DMS and measurement of land and property losses. During house-to-house DMS, the DMS Questionnaire was further explained to individual APs. This enabled the APs to confirm the loss of assets and the measurements and fully understand the basis on which the compensation will be paid for the loss of assets and other entitlements. All APs were required to confirm the loss of assets and the measurements.

79. The **second public consultative** meetings were conducted with market sellers at five (5) markets (Annex C.1) with total of 145 participants (65 males and 80 females), who will be impacted by night-time sewerage construction to avoid their business disruption, especially the sellers and vendors on street side outside of the markets. The APs were informed of the Subproject, entitlements, resettlement, and compensation policies and GRM. The PIB was distributed and explained to all the participants. The consultation also detailed the upcoming DMS/SES and division of responsibilities between GDR, PIU and contractor.

80. The **third public consultations** were conducted with mobile vendors with 22 participants (12 male and 10 female) (Annex C.2). The APs were informed of the Subproject, entitlements, resettlement, and compensation policies and GRM. The PIB was distributed and explained to all the participants. The consultation also detailed the upcoming DMS/SES and division of responsibilities between GDR, PIU and contractor. The mobile vendors were explained in detail of the temporary relocation to near-by location, and permission to return to original business location after construction is completed.

81. The **fourth consultative meeting** was conducted with waste pickers at the existing dumpsite, concentrating especially on IRP and support to poor and vulnerable households. The PIB was distributed and explained to all the participants. The consultation was conducted on 28 November 2020 with 33 participants (8 male and 25 female) covering poor and vulnerable AHs. The consultation also included details of GRM, IRP eligibility including the IRP program's outlined in the RF to be provided free by the Subproject for all members, vocational training options, current

employment opportunities in Serei Saophoan and special support to poor and vulnerable AHs (Annex D.1).

82. The **fifth consultative meeting** was conducted with all waste pickers who are all entitled to participate in the IRP and 3 AHs are poor and vulnerable who will receive special assistance. The consultation was conducted on 29 January 2021 with 36 participants (12 male and 24 female) covering vocational training options, eligibility and IRP (Annex D.2).

83. Table 27 summarizes the public consultations undertaken with the participants.

Table 27: Summary of Consultations

No	Date	Location	Topic and Summary of Discussions	Participants
1	02.-30.11.2020	One-to-one consultations with AHs	Explanation of the Project/subproject scope and standard procedure and resettlement policies, GRM/PGRC, cut-off date, COI vs ROW, free training under the IRP, and entitlements. Consultation explained DMS Questionnaire, DMS process, contract agreement for compensation and compensation payments to affected households. PIB distribution and explanation in detail to the AHs. Due to COVID-19 the consultations were conducted one-to-one with AHs. The APs were happy with the Project/subproject survey teams conducting one-to-one consultations due to Covid-19, on project outcomes on improved environment and reduced flooding, and to clearly define the role of contractor in the restoration or compensation of temporary impacts.	228 people (Female 92, Male 136) Local authority 32 people (Female 9, Male 23)
2a	24.11.2020	Consultation at Tuek Thlar Market with vendors	Explanation of the Project/subproject scope and standard procedure and resettlement policies, GRM/PGRC, cut-off date, COI vs ROW, free training under the IRP, and entitlements. Consultation explained DMS Questionnaire, DMS process, contract agreement for compensation and compensation payments to affected households. Explanation of night-time schedule for construction works to avoid business disruption. PIB distribution and explanation in detail to the AHs Due to COVID-19 the consultations were conducted with social distancing, use of masks, hand washing and use of sanitizers.	26 people (Female 17, Male 9) Local authority 4 people (Female 0, Male 4)
2b	25.11.2020 (morning)	Consultation at Huy Leng Market with vendors	Some of the participants had already heard about the Subproject from local authorities. The APs were happy with the Project/subproject outcomes on improved environment and reduced flooding, and to clearly define the role of contractor in restore or compensate for temporary impacts. Importantly, the vendors were all supportive of night-time construction schedule as this will not impact on their routine businesses. They were also supportive of the subproject compensation policy being applied for the AHs. The vendors were keen to find out more about the Subproject as and when the implementation process starts and were explained they are interested to participate in upcoming meetings. They were informed that the construction schedule at each location will be provided and explained in advance before the start of the construction.	33 people (Female 18, Male 15) Local authority 6 people (Female 1, Male 5)
2c	25.11.2020 (afternoon)	Consultation at Serei Saophoan Market with vendors		31 people (Female 14, Male 17) Local authority 5 people (Female 1, Male 4)
2d	26.11.2020 (morning)	Consultation at Chmkar Kor (Phsar Thmey) Market with vendors		27 people (Female 13, Male 14) Local authority 3 people (Female 1, Male 2)
2e	26.11.2020 (afternoon)	Consultation at Ou Ambel Market with vendors		28 people (Female 18, Male 10) Local authority 5 people (Female 0, Male 5)

3	25.-30.11.2020 Mobile vendors	Mobile stalls along the road of project	Consultation with mobile vendors included details of subproject construction, subproject policies, details about involuntary resettlement and project RF, What/who will lose the affected assets. Explain about the temporary location respond and assists under city hall and return to origin place after the construction. Inform about night-time construction schedule, PIB distribution and explained in detail. Due to COVID-19 the consultations were conducted one-to-one with AHs. The APs were happy with the Project/subproject conducting one-to-one consultations due to Covid-19, on subproject outcomes on improved environment and reduced flooding, and to clearly define the role of contractor in restore or compensate the temporary impacts.	22 people (Female 10, Male 12) Local authority 2 people (Female 1, Male 1)
4	28.11.2020 Waste pickers	Existing dumpsite	Consultation with mobile vendors included details of subproject construction, subproject policies, details about involuntary resettlement and project RF, What/who will lose the affected assets. The consultation included details of GRM, free training offered to each member under IRP and their entitlements under the IRP, vocational training options, current employment opportunities in Serei Saophoan and special support to poor and vulnerable AHs.	33 people (25 Female, 8 Male) Local authority 12 people (Female 4, Male 8)
5	29.01.2021 IRP	IRP / Existing dumpsite	Consultation with mobile vendors included details of subproject construction, subproject policies, details about involuntary resettlement and project RF, What/who will lose the affected assets. The consultation included details of training courses offered by Provincial Vocational Training Center for free to each member under IRP and their entitlements under the IRP, current employment opportunities in Serei Saophoan and special support to poor and vulnerable AHs.	36 people (24 Female, 12 Male) Local authority 7 people (Female 0, Male 7)

84. Table 28 summarizes the key discussion points on the questions from the AHs and responses provided at various consultative meetings.

Table 28: Summary of key Discussion Points

No	Date	Question	Answer
1	02-30.11.2020 One-to-one consultations with AHs	(a) When will the construction start? (b) Can you explain about compensation processing?	(a) The construction will start after approval of detailed resettlement plan completion of compensation payments and land is made available to the contractors. It is estimated that construction will start as early as April 2021. The PIU of MPWT will inform all the AHs and the people in the community at least 2 weeks to prior to the start of construction works. The construction schedule will be shared with the local authorities and the AHs and will be explained in detail. (b) Based on the LAR policy on compensation processing will be done by GDR/MEF after the approval of DRP by IRC and cleared by ADB and budget approval by the MEF. Then only the compensation payments will be processed as follows: - Conduct consultation with all AHs using one-to-one consultation due to Covid-19 restrictions. - Conduct DMS with all the affected households and conduct interview about socio-economic situation of the AHs, both recorded on DMS form. - Conduct consultation again about comparison of the affected assets vs price from the RCS. Prepare updated PIB on compensation and discuss with AHs. - Prepare contract agreement on compensation and discuss with individual AHs.

No	Date	Question	Answer
		(c) How about the subproject trench digging distances per day?	v. Sign contract agreement with AH and make compensation payments which may take up to 2 months because there are 283 AHs to be paid. (c) The trench digging distance depends on the location of the subproject areas, which are busy roads, business areas, residential areas, and urban roads. For busy areas, the digging distances will be short. For the market area, the subproject is proposed to construct only at night time to avoid the impact on the business during the day when the owners open for business.
2a-2d	24.11.2020 25.11.2020 26.11.2020 Market vendors	(a) When will the construction start? (b) How about our product/baggage storage? (c) If construction each time is only for one night, how many meters the contractor will excavate each night? (d) Does the subproject impact with existing drainage pipeline and manholes? (e) Does the subproject has plan to widen the road or not? (f) Can you please inform us again before construction start on schedule?	(a) It is estimated that construction will start as early as April 2021. The PIU of MPWT will inform all the AHs and the people in the community at least 2 weeks to prior to the start of construction works. The construction schedule will be shared with the local authorities, Market Manager and the AHs and will be explained in detail. (b) Please keep all your product/baggage in a safe place, and if possible, please store some of the products on the shelves away from the construction site or excavation areas during the at night-time. The contractor needs to do excavation but will backfill all trenches prior to business hours so that you can still start to continue business in the morning without disruption. (c) Based on the discussion for market areas, excavation of 20 to 30 meters/night is most likely. However, if there are no obstructions and the working area is clear, then the excavated length would be longer, but the open trenches will be backfilled to avoid any business disruption the next day. (d) This subproject is proposed to construction the wastewater and drainage system in Serei Saophoan. Based on the DED, the existing drainage will not be affected but if the existing drainage cannot be used or need rehabilitation or reconstruction, then the existing drainage and manholes will be replaced. (e) The subproject is not going to widen the road because we are focused on only wastewater drainage system and storm drain. The subproject will only upgrade the existing road to WWTP and to the new landfill sites. (f) The subproject will inform all of the affected households and the people in the community at least 2 weeks to prior to the start of construction works. The information about the construction schedule will be shared with the local authorities and market manager and the AHs and explained in detail.
3	25.-30.11.2020 Mobile vendors	(a) If possible, the subproject should inform us before the construction start at least 1 or 2 weeks. Because we can prepare ourselves and inform our clients too. (b) Based on the experiences of the construction before, we would like to suggest that, please have good traffic management, such	(a) The subproject will inform all the mobile stall operators/owners along the subproject areas at least 2 weeks before start of construction works. The information will be disseminated by the PIU of MPWT assisted by the local authorities. The mobile stalls will not be forced to move away by the local authorities or the subproject if they are not impacted. If impacted, they will be temporarily relocated to a near-by location. City hall authorities will prepare the temporary relocation place. The daily selling should not be disrupted but you will need to temporarily relocate from one side of the road to another side of road under the responsibility of the city authorities. (b) This is the subproject policy will ensure that the contractor must apply and follow the occupation, health, and safety standards under the contract. These includes: - Traffic management - Road detours with visible signs - Safety at construction site and - Environmental management

No	Date	Question	Answer
		as flagman, visible traffic sign boards, and construction safety site etc. (c) I suggest that you please prepare temporary location for use of vendors as close as possible to the original location.	Everything is detailed in environmental management plan and supervised by the subproject consultants with monitoring and evaluation of the construction site and oversight by contractor's construction supervisors. (c) Based on discussion with the provincial authorities, mobile stalls along the subproject areas will need to relocate temporarily. Such locations will be as close to the original sites. For example, they will be relocated on the other side of the road for easier movement and to remain in close vicinity to keep contact with the same customers and retain the daily income.
4	28.11.2020 Waste pickers.	(a) Can we continue with the waste picking at the new landfill site? (b) So, when the subproject will close the existing dumpsite?	(a) Based on the discussion with provincial authorities about giving the permission to allow the waste pickers to continue with waste picking at the new landfill is still under consideration and will be confirmed with all of you during the next consultation. Legally, MPWT does not allow waste pickers at controlled landfills, but this will be confirmed in due course. (b) Based on our discussion with Project Implement Unit and provincial authorities and city hall, the existing dump site will not be closed until the new landfill site is constructed and commissioned for operation. Therefore, you can continue working until the old dumpsite is closed.
5	29.01.2021 IRP	(a) Comment: I am really interested in the vocational training after I have listened the explanation and it is very important for income restoration of daily income. But for my family and household members there is no-one available to attend the vocation training. For me, I am old ages and also always have health problems. Therefore, as I am confirmed during the first time, we are requesting for cash compensation only, because we have no-one available to join with the vocation training program. (b) Comment: For me and my family, I have been informed already about the training. We have no time to attend the training provided by the project. The first time, I am really interested but when I am discussing it with my household member it is clear we don't have anyone available and most of them are still young and in school. But fortunately, I will remember the explanation from the Vocational Training Center and if opportunity arises next time we will conduct training prepared under the center with no payment for the courses. But currently, unfortunately, we don't have anyone available and interested in vocational training under the project (TS2). (c) Comment: I was informed already the first time, during conduct the DMS about the vocational training. But after discussion with household members I can respond back for the final decision, which is that we are changing from the training to cash compensation. This is because my household members are not interested or available for the training. Therefore, my family select the cash compensation from the project for the first priority as the final decision.	

B. Consultation During DRP Implementation

85. In case Covid-19 situation in Cambodia worsens and causes increased risks, number of precautions will be adopted in the subproject consultations, preparation and implementation. Social distancing, face masks, hand washing and use of sanitizers will be compulsory for all staff and experts conducting the consultations and making compensation payment during the meetings, and for all participants to public consultation meetings. In situations where public consultation meetings are too risky, either one-on-one individual consultations will be conducted, or the information dissemination are to be conducted via telephone and with pre-recorded project presentation made available to the AHs.

86. In situation where Covid-19 is not a safety risk, a follow up consultation will be conducted after approval of this DRP to disclose the information in the DRP, and in preparation of the

compensation payments. It will be undertaken jointly by the IRC-WG and PRSC-WG. The meeting will be held in a public place at the commune or village for all AHs and commune/village representatives and the PIB for compensation package and estimated construction schedule will be provided and explained to all AHs. All consultations and disclosure during implementation will be presented verbally in Khmer for illiterate to fully understand and be able to participate. Updated PIBs will be distributed and explained after consultations to illiterate if needed. The schedule for AHs contract signing with deadlines and the legal requirements to receive the compensation (national ID, evidence of land ownership etc) will also be explained. Each AH will be provided with the draft contract and the compensation amounts explained to the satisfaction of the AH on one-to-one basis. The AHs will be given option to sign the contract there and then or given 3 working days to submit the signed contract to the IRC-WG through the village council office. For those AHs who are unable to participate in the public meeting on contracts, best efforts will be made to visit them at their houses or seek the assistance of the village office to contact them to complete the contracts.

87. The final consultative meeting will be conducted when the compensation payments are ready to be disbursed and will be undertaken jointly by IRC-WG and PRSC-WG. The schedule for compensation payments will be informed to all the AHs at least one week in advance through the commune and village offices. The meeting will be held in the commune or village and prior to the commencement of compensation payment, all AHs will be again informed about the GRM under the Subprojects, the setup of the local GRM committees in their province and the procedures that will be followed in case they have any complaints about the compensation payments. Compensation payments will be made on household-to-household basis and each AH will be provided an opportunity to seek clarifications about the compensation package prior to receiving the payment.

C. Information Disclosure

88. Summaries of the approved RF and draft RP has been translated to Khmer and disseminated to the AHs in 2018. PIB was published in Khmer was also distributed and explained to the AHs during the DMS (Annex F). This DRP will be translated in the Khmer language and posted at town and Sangkat offices for easy and free access to the AHs and the affected communities. For illiterate people, suitable other communication methods will be used based on the discussion and in consultation with the AHs (as explained above). The DRP will also be disclosed on website of the MPWT both in Khmer and English.

89. Public information and disclosure about the Subproject will be continued during the DRP implementation in the Subproject areas. The updated PIB will be distributed after contract award to update the AHs especially regarding the works construction schedule and any potential temporary impacts. The PIB contains information about the Project and Subproject, entitlements, or compensation for the AHs, the local GRM, PGRC members, including agencies (i.e., ADB, MPWT/PMU, etc.) so that AHs are clear about whom they should contact their concerns.

90. Particular attention in disclosure will be given to women, the poor and other vulnerable AHs. All consultation and disclosure activities will be properly documented; minutes of meetings, photos, and attendance sheets will be prepared and recorded.

91. For these two Subprojects, the GDR will submit the following documents to the ADB for disclosure on ADB's website after their approval by IRC and the ADB are obtained:

- (i) This DRP approved by the IRC and concurred by ADB;
- (ii) DRP updates, if any; a new RP, an updated RP, and corrective action plan prepared during the Subproject implementation, if any; and

- (iii) Semi-annual social safeguards monitoring reports.

VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

92. A well-structured and functioning grievance redress mechanism (GRM), as outlined in the May 2018 RF, has been established at the local level following standard government procedures to resolve grievances and complaints in a timely and satisfactory manner as required under the ADB SPS (2009). The Expropriation Law of the RGC provides for a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) to handle complaints with the additional provision for the AHs to seek judicial redress in case they dispute the decision of the GRC. Details of the GRM has been included in the PIB explained in detail and distributed to the AHs during the DMS/SES.

93. The AHs' complaints can be expressed verbally or in written form. In the case of verbal complaints, the committee on grievance at any stage in the GRM process will be responsible to document this during the first meeting with the AHs and keep this in its file.

94. A Provincial Grievance Redress Committee (PGRC) has been established in Serei Saophoan Province for the Subproject or for any other subprojects to be financed and implemented under the Project in Serei Saophoan Province. GRM was initiated by establishing PGRC with reference letter 243/20 SSR on 17 March 2020 and Provincial Resettlement Subcommittee (PRSC) with reference letter 346/20 SSR on 27 July 2020 (Annex G). The PGRC comprise representatives from the relevant provincial authorities and MEF and Representatives of Community Water Used Group as the Civil Society Organization assigned by the provincial Authority. The composition of PGRC is in Table 29.

Table 29: Composition of PGRC

No.	Name	Position	Position assign
1	Excellency Um Reatrey	Provincial Governor	Chair
2	Mr. Ang Narith	Director of Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction and Cadastral	Vice Chair
3	Mr. Bueng Kemsing	Director of Provincial Department of Economic and Finance	Member
4	Mr. Norng Vuthy	Administration Director of the BMC province	Member
5	All the district governors		Member
6	Mr. Chhun Buntha	Director of Inter-Sectoral of Provincial	Member
7	Mr. Ke Sambath	Office Director of Working Law and Public Safety of Provincial	Member
8	Representatives of the Community Water Used Group		Member

Source: PGRC, Serei Saophoan

95. The grievances will be handled thorough a 3-step formal approach detailed in the approved RF and draft RP for the Project. However, prior to the First Step, the AH may informally seek the assistance of the commune chief or a community elder to discuss and find an amicable solution to the grievance with the leader of the PRSC-WG. This is done verbally and informally, and no recording is required, and moreover its aim is to resolve the matter to avoid lodging formal written complaints. Any activities in resolving grievances at this stage (commune-level) will be recorded by the commune authorities and reported in the quarterly internal monitoring reports. If this problem solving does not resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of the AH, s/he can seek the formal route

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for lodging the grievance. Formal lodging can be done verbally (to community elder or representative who will record the complaint) or in writing, and the process is detailed below:

(i) **First Step:** The aggrieved AH can lodge a written complaint to the Head of the District Office where the Subproject is located. The AH can bring a **community elder or representative** to mediate in the matter at the District level. The IRC-WG will appraise the Head of the District Office about the matter. The conciliation meeting must be held, and a decision taken within **15 working days** after the date of registration of the complaint by the District Office. If the complaint is resolved at the District Level to the satisfaction of the AH, the IRC-WG will inform GDR's Department of Internal Monitoring and Data Management (DIMDM), which will review and seek the approval of the Director General, GDR for appropriate remedial action. The AH will be informed in writing by the GDR of the decision and the remedial action that will be taken within **15 working days** from the receipt of the letter from the District Office. If the complaint is rejected at this stage, the District Office will inform the AH in writing and if the AH is not satisfied with the result, s/he can proceed to the next step and lodge a written complaint to the GDR for resolution.

(ii) **Second Step:** The GDR through its DIMDM will carry out a holistic review of the complaint and submit a report on its findings with the relevant recommendations, if any, to the Director General, GDR for a decision. It may also conduct a field visit to meet the aggrieved AH and the IRC-WG to gather the relevant details. The final report must be completed **within 30 working days** from the date of receipt of the complaint and submitted to the Director General, GDR for a final decision within **5 working days** of receipt of the final report. In the event that the subject matter requires a policy level intervention, it will be referred to the IRC for a decision in which case **10 more working days** will be added to the deadline for final decision.

(iii) **Third Step:** The AH will submit a written complaint with the PGRC through the Provincial Governor's Office. The AH or a representative will be given an opportunity to present its case during the meeting and the PGRC may consider any compelling and special circumstances of the AH when reaching a decision. The GDR will send a representative, as a non-voting member, to provide explanation for the rejection of the complaint at the second step by the GDR. The decision of the PGRC must be reached on a consensus basis and will be final and binding except when the matter relates to any policy of the Government. Decisions on Government policy matters on LAR is decided by the IRC. The PGRC will have **40 working days** from the date of receipt of the complaint to reach a final decision. The decision of the PGRC will be sent to the IRC through the GDR for endorsement before taking any remedial action.

96. The handling of the complaint at the administrative ends at the Third Step. There are no fees or charges levied on the AH for lodging and processing of the complaints under the First, Second and Third Steps. However, as provided for in the Expropriation Law, the aggrieved AH can file a suit at the Provincial/Municipal Courts, as applicable, to seek a resolution. Such actions will be at the cost of the AH. At this stage, there is no involvement of the GDR, PRSC or IRC-WG unless there is a judicial order from the competent court.

97. If an AH is still not satisfied and believes s/he has been harmed due to non-compliance with ADB policy and s/he has made good faith efforts to solve the problems by working with the ADB Project Team, s/he may submit a complaint to ADB's Office of Special Project Facilitator or Office of Compliance Review in accordance with ADB's Accountability Mechanism. The information can be found at www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main.

98. The GDR has circulated and explained the Guidelines for GRM to the AHs during consultations during the DRP preparation. These guidelines outline each of the above Steps and include the administrative procedures for receiving and redressing complaints during the consultative meetings as described in the Consultation, Participation and Disclosure section of this DRP. The GRM guidelines will be explained in detail to all AHs during the preparation of the DRP.

VII. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

99. This DRP is prepared based on the applicable legal and policy framework of the RGC, and ADB's SPS (2009). It describes the key legal and regulatory documents of the RGC pertinent to land acquisition and resettlement as well as the key principles of the ADB SPS, analyses and discusses for any gaps and provides clarifications on them as applicable for the Subproject.

100. There are existing laws that govern land acquisition and resettlement in Cambodia. These laws, along with the ADB's SPS, shall govern the procedures for land acquisition and resettlement for the Subproject.

A. 2010 Expropriation Law

101. The RGC's **2010 Expropriation Law** is the main legal framework that governs land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. The **2010 Expropriation Law** has listed the development of public infrastructure as one of its objectives and extended the definition of public infrastructure to any infrastructure *"required by the Nation in accordance with the determination made by the government."* Public interest is also understood in a broad manner as *"the use of land or property by the public or by public institutions or their agents."* 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.

102. Some of the Key Articles of the 2010 Expropriation Law are listed below:

- (i) Article 2: the law has the following purposes: (i) ensure just and fair deprivation of a legal rights to private property; (ii) ensure prior fair and just compensation; (iii) serve the national and public interests; and (iv) development of public physical infrastructure.
- (ii) Article 7: Only the State may carry out an expropriation for use in the public and national interests.
- (iii) Article 8: The State shall accept the purchase of part of the real property left over from an expropriation at a reasonable and just price at the request of the owner of and/or the holder of right in the expropriated real property who is unable to live near the expropriated scheme or to build a residence or conduct any business.
- (iv) Article 12: An Expropriation Committee shall be established and headed by a representative from the MEF and composed of representatives from relevant ministries and institutions. The organization and functioning of the Expropriation Committee shall be determined by a sub-decree [Sub Decree No 22 ANK/BK promulgated on 22 February 2018].
- (v) Article 16: Before proposing an expropriation project, the Expropriation Committee shall publicly conduct a survey with detailed description about the owner and/or rightful owner of the immovable property and other properties which might need compensation; and all other problems shall be recorded as well. In conducting this survey, the Expropriation Committee shall arrange a public consultation with the



authorities at provincial, district and commune level, the commune councils and village representatives or the communities affected by the expropriation to give them clear and specific information and to have all opinions from all concerned parties about the proposed public infrastructure project.

103. Under the Article 3 of the 2010 Expropriation Law that governs the provision for projects financed by development partners in Cambodia, the RGC issued in 2018 the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (LAR).⁹ The **SOP for Externally Financed Projects in Cambodia and LAR (2018)**, reflects RGC's laws and regulations relating to the acquisition of land and the involuntary resettlement of AP and the safeguard policies and procedures of Development Partners as applied to public infrastructure investment projects, such as the proposed the Project. Where appropriate, the SOP includes references to international good practices in resettlement planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting. The SOP has been promulgated under **Sub Decree No. 22 ANK/BK** on 22 February 2018 and applies to all externally financed projects in the Kingdom of Cambodia. The GDR of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) is responsible for providing guidance and clarification to users of the SOP. Given that the Subprojects under the Project are funded by ADB, the provisions of SOP will apply to the Subprojects and therefore should be read together with this DRP.

B. ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 2009

1. ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

104. The objectives of the ADB SPS (2009) are to: (i) avoid involuntary resettlement, wherever possible; (ii) minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) enhance or at least restore the livelihoods of all APs in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

105. The involuntary resettlement safeguard covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) 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. It also covers whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary

106. ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy principles include:

- (i) Screen early to identify involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of APs, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with APs and affected local communities. Inform all APs of their entitlements and resettlement options and ensure their participation in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement and pay attention to the needs of poor and vulnerable groups especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the APs' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of APs and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and

⁹ Accessible at https://www.mef.gov.kh/documents/laws_regulation/LAR-SOP-Final-13032018.pdf

sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be prepared by a social preparation phase.

- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all APs through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically APs with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better 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 project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and vulnerable group to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (vii) Ensure that APs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (viii) Prepare a RP elaborating on APs' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation on the consultation process in a timely manner before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to APs and other stakeholders. Disclose the detailed resettlement plan and its updates to all APs and other stakeholders.
- (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the RP under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of APs, and whether the objectives of the RP have been achieved by considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring and disclose monitoring reports.
- (xiii) Should unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts be determined during project implementation, GDR will ensure the conduct of a social impact assessment and update this DRP or development of a corrective action plan.

2. Other Considerations

107. **Indigenous Peoples.** Subprojects involving involuntary resettlement of Indigenous People will not be considered under this Subproject.¹⁰

108. **Gender.** Gender concerns and issues will be considered in resettlement planning. Gender differentiated benefit-sharing measures are included in the resettlement plans to ensure that the women and men of the households are treated equally. Therefore, both women and men were invited to actively participate in the consultation meetings. A separate gender action plan has been prepared for the Project and updated.

109. In general, the main principles of the RGC's policies on land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement assistance reflect those provided in ADB's SPS 2009. However, key gaps analysis between ADB resettlement policy and the RGC's SOP are summarized in Table 30.

Table 30: Gap Analysis and Reconciliation of ADB's SPS (2009) and RGC's SOP

No	ADB's SPS Requirements on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and SR-2	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), 2018	Gap between ADB SPS and SOP	Clarifications
1	Meaningful Consultations and Disclosure - Carry out Meaningful consultations with APs including vulnerable groups (VGs), relevant stakeholders and information disclosure on entitlements and resettlement options. (VGs include: those below poverty line, the landless, the elderly, female headed households, women and children, IPs, and those without legal title to land). <i>To comply with ADB SPS IR Principles 2, 9, 12 (page 17), para 54 (page 20), para.73 (page 26), Appendix 2, para 18 (page 47), para 26, 27, 28 (page 49)</i>	- The SOP, in its chapter IV and under its key tasks in basic resettlement plan preparation, mentions about consultation as one of the tasks which aims at bringing awareness about the Project to the affected communities and inform them about the possible alignment and seek their feedback. - In Chapter V, under key tasks in detailed resettlement plan (updated RP after detailed design), it mentions about consultation as one of the tasks which aims to inform APs about the overall entitlements and methods of compensation and the GRM procedures; about relocation to Resettlement Sites; and house to house consultation to confirm measurement survey. - Chapter- VIII of SOP describes in detail the need for public consultations, participation and disclosure. In para 126, it mentions that the consultation is undertaken throughout the project cycle.	- The SOP mostly complies with the requirement of SPS, 2009, however, it does not specifically mention about disclosing the entitlement matrix (EM) to the people during consultation. However, it mentions that the BRP/RP and the DRP/UDRP are disclosed at the Commune Offices for disclosure to affected communities. The EM is integral part if these documents and hence are disclosed to the affected communities. This is explained in more detail in Appendix 7. It is clearly pointed out that the EM and the entailments under the EM is explained to each AH during the household-to-household consultation. - Also, there is no mention of disclosure of monitoring reports. The SOP does not specifically mention	Some of the proposed clarification include; - Personal detailed information of the displaced persons and their socio-economic status and other sensitive information compromising their privacy will not be disclosed at any time. - RPs/updated RPs/resettlement monitoring reports contain summary of AP consultations (including VGs) through- out the project cycle. - RPs/updated RPs/resettlement monitoring reports are disclosed on the ADB and project websites and Khmer versions left at communes and district levels offices. - SOP para. 120; generic information for the PIB includes the compensation policy (the generic entitlements) as stated in para 119.

¹⁰ Indigenous people will be identified in accordance with ADB SPS Safeguards Requirement 3.

No	ADB's SPS Requirements on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and SR-2	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), 2018	Gap between ADB SPS and SOP	Clarifications
			about particular attention to women and vulnerable groups for their inclusion during consultation.	• Four specific consultation meetings are mentioned in the SOP but as the SOP states consultation will be carried out as an on-going process throughout implementation. • ADB staff may participate in consultation meetings. • Efforts will be made to consult with potentially vulnerable affected people (as defined in para 53-55) and will be done throughout implementation.
2.	Grievance Redress Mechanism • Establish a grievance redress mechanism that is understandable, readily accessible, transparent procedures, gender responsive and culturally appropriate. <i>To comply with ADB SPS IR Principle 2 (page 17), para 59, 60 (page 22), Appendix 2, para 29 (page 49)</i>	Chapter IX of the SOP deals with Grievance Redress Mechanism. • The GRM is established as a locally based arrangement at the provincial level for receiving, recording, assessing and facilitating the resolution of complaints and grievances raised by the affected persons in relation to their compensation and entitlements for the expropriation of land and other immovable property under the Law on Expropriation.		• Status of complaints at the commune level will be included in the periodic monitoring report to ADB. • Appendix 8.2 is the Register of Complaint, however when reporting, the status of complaints will be included.

No	ADB's SPS Requirements on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and SR-2	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), 2018	Gap between ADB SPS and SOP	Clarifications
3.	Compensation and assistance • Provide physically and economically APs with compensation and needed assistance <i>To comply with ADB SPS policy principle 3, 4, 5, 7 (pg 17) and Appendix 2, paras 7, 8, 9, 10 (page 45), 11 and 12 (page 46), 16 and 17 (page 47).</i>	• The SOP includes the compensation and transition/disturbance allowance to the APs in its entitlement. • SOP has provisions for relocation land (for APs with titles or recognized rights to land) and are subject to conditions i.e availability of government land. This does not apply to illegal squatters or occupiers. • SOP has provisions for loss of livelihoods for all DPs (limited to selection of 1 out of 3 pre-defined programs) • SOP has provisions for providing relocation site to eligible DPs which is selected factoring in location, the availability of the basic social services and infrastructure development, depending on availability of land at affordable prices and availability of State land near the project area.		• SOP EM 2b transitional allowance to be commensurate with the time taken to relocate the business. • Livelihood restoration will be commensurate with the impact assessed during DMS social economic survey of the APs. • For vulnerable groups except for illegal squatters, provision of legal and affordable access to adequate housing and income sources. • Valuation rates are valid for a period of one year from the date of endorsement of RCS report by the IRC and thereafter updated. • Affected people with legal rights both with hard and soft titles are treated the same.
4.	Procedures for Negotiated Settlement Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement <i>To comply with ADB SPS IR safeguards policy principle 6 (page 17), para 73, (page 26), Appendix 2, para 25 (page 48-49)</i>	Chapter-X (Section-B) of the SOP mentions that in the case of acquisition of private land where the seller is willing to sell and the buyer is willing to buy, such land may be acquired under a commercial contract. The price will be negotiated as part of commercial norms.		1. For the willing buyer willing seller cases (where expropriation will not be used), ADB will have access to all the documentation for on-site verification at GDR. If agreement between the willing buyer and willing seller cannot be reached, alternate site will be selected. 2. Where negotiated settlement is applied in lieu of compulsory land acquisition based on SR 2 requirements para 25 will be followed, documented and described in the resettlement plan and information of the negotiations included in the monitoring reports.

No	ADB's SPS Requirements on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and SR-2	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), 2018	Gap between ADB SPS and SOP	Clarifications
				• A negotiated settlement will offer adequate and fair price for land/or other assets. • Ensure that any negotiations with displaced persons openly addresses the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties involved in such transactions. • Negotiated settlement procedures will follow para 25 of Appendix 2 of SPS and agreed with ADB.
5.	AHs (without titles or recognizable rights to land) • Ensure that APs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets <i>To comply with ADB SPS IR policy principles 2, 5, 7 (page 17), Appendix 2, paras 9, 11, 12, 16 and 17 (pages 45, 46 and 47).</i>	Chapter-VII: Section B para 104 says: • No compensation for land will be paid for AP occupying land in the ROW. Section C of the SOP states that: • The entitlement to compensation of affected persons largely depends on the legality of possession or ownership to the land and other assets at the time of the Cut-Off Date. The following types of displaced persons shall be eligible to compensation, but compensation would vary depending on their situation: • Legal owners and holders of title or rights to land, including customary rights. • Tenants and leaseholders, including employees, workers and hawkers. • Those who have no formal title or rights to the land (illegal occupiers) who are engaged in farming or businesses. • Poor and vulnerable groups.	Clarification needed for how poor and vulnerable APs are provided legal and affordable access to land.	• Social land concession is not an entitlement. However, IRC can just inform the relevant and competent local authorities about the affected poor, landless households who may be eligible to apply for social land concession. Criteria for providing social land concession will be defined by other competent authority. The decision on granting a social land concession will also be made at the sole discretion of the relevant authorities in accordance with Cambodia regulations on social land concession. • GDR will provide information if there is any social land concession program available in the Project area in its monitoring report

Source: Aide Memoire Attachment 3 of the Safeguard Policy Dialogue Mission 22-23 August 2019

VIII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Objectives

110. The Subproject resettlement policy is based on the types, characteristics, and severity of the Subproject impacts on assets and living conditions of the affected population, guided by the Constitution of the RGC, prevailing legal and government procedures and policies, and the ADB SPS (2009). Its primary objective is to ensure that AHs and APs identified in the Subproject-impacted areas as of the cut-off date are not disadvantaged by the Subproject investments. The Subproject should provide opportunities for the local population to benefit from and participate in its planning and implementation and, through this, generate a sense of ownership.

B. Eligibility

111. Only persons and organizations with fixed assets and sources of income in the Subproject COI at the time the cut-off date are eligible to receive the Subproject entitlements agreed between the RGC and ADB. The cut-off-date (COD) for eligibility was set on **24 November 2020** during the DMS. COD was announced at public consultations with the AHs and during one-to-one consultations during the DMS. Those who encroach into the Subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance, except if changes in the Subproject design or additional land take entail a modification of the Subproject area. The Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) confirmed the final date of the cut-off-date following the first consultation and disclosed it on commune and Sangkat boards. The cut-off date was included in the updated PIB.

C. Principles for Valuation

112. The DMS confirmed that there will be only loss of structures, fruit and timber trees, and business disruption under the Subproject. The rate of compensation for acquired housing, and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. RCS will also collect baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets will not be considered.

113. Replacement cost is the amount calculated before displacement which is needed to replace an affected asset without deduction for taxes and/or costs of transaction as follows:

- a) Structures valuation is based on actual current market prices, (as per agreed RCS), for materials, transportation and labor without depreciation or deduction for salvaged building materials;
- b) Trees compensation will be at full replacement cost, which shall be based on productive ages as per agreed formula in the EM; and
- c) Business disruption compensation is based on replacement value of potential loss of income.

114. The RCS was conducted by an independent national firm, Bluefield a professional independent appraiser/firm (RCS Consultant), engaged by GDR. The firm carried out the RCS in December 2020 - January 2021. The IRC endorsed the RCS report in February 2021 and the rates will be valid for one year from the date of the completion of the DMS. If the offer of the compensation and/or assistance is not made to the AP within this period, the replacement cost will be updated to reflect the then prevailing market valuation by the RCS Consultant. The RCS Report is in Annex H of this DRP.

D. Entitlements

115. The Subproject entitlements have been defined in accordance with the various impacts identified based on the results of the DMS and SES. An EM was developed for the RF, which is the basis for the updated EM for this DRP. The eligibility on entitlements applies to all AHs impacted by the Subproject which is categorized in the Updated EM. The Updated EM is presented in the Table 31 indicating each type of loss and degree of impact with corresponding benefits applicable to the specific condition and impacts on AHs and standards set in the original EM¹¹ are not downgraded.

¹¹ Refers to the Entitlement Matrix in the May 2018 Resettlement Framework

Table 31: Updated Entitlement Matrix

No	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AH	Entitlements	Clarification / Implementation
1. Loss of Structures					
1a	Loss of, or damage to houses and structures	Structures	Owners of the structure whether or not land is owned; with or without building permit 22 AHs/79 APs (primary residential and business structures) 99 AHs/394 APs (secondary structures and eaves of businesses)	- Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected assets. - In case of loss of only part of the houses/buildings/structure and the remaining portion is not livable or useable, compensation will be paid for the structure at its entirety at same replacement cost. - AH can retain the materials from demolition of their structures at no cost. - If AH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups, see Item 3d and 4a below. - For those temporarily relocated AHs (primary structures only), fixed sum transport allowance (1) up to 5 km and (2) more than 5 km to new relocation place (see 3e below). - For temporary relocation of primary residential structures, rental assistance as 3f below.	Compensation will be provided in the form of cash without deductions for depreciation or salvageable materials AHs to get cash compensation at least one month ahead of civil works in the locality to provide them sufficient time to gradually re-organize the house and/or shop, thereby avoiding any disruption in the livelihood of the same. If the head of household is married, compensation will be paid at the presence of both husband and wife.
2. Loss of Trees					
2a	Loss of Fruit Trees and Timber Trees	Trees	All AHs regardless of land ownership/tenure status. 157 AHs/613 APs	- For fruit trees, replacement cost of loss based on the following formula: $\{(\text{Quantity Harvested per Year} \times (\text{Market Price}) \times \text{Number of years it will bear fruit}) + \text{cost of seedlings}\}$ - Timber trees that have a growth period of more than 5 years are classified as follows: - Saplings and young tree (1 to 3 years): valued at one-third of its full price as it can be replanted plus cost of seedlings; - Young tree (more than 4 to 5 years): valued at two-thirds of its full price plus cost of seedlings;	Market Price is based on Farm-Gate Price. Full Price is amount calculated from the formula as shown below: $[\text{Quantity Harvested per Year} \times (\text{Market Price}) \times (\text{Number of Years it will bear fruit})]$ Number of Years is up to maximum of 5. Advance notice to harvest at least three months before commencement of civil work, and APs will remove their trees from the Subproject areas within one month after receiving compensation.

No	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AH	Entitlements	Clarification / Implementation
3. Loss of Livelihood and Income Restoration					
3a	Loss of Income during Transition Period - Subsistence Allowance	Business Income Loss	AHs who are engaged in business and have to relocate. 21 AHs/76 APs	Lump sum amount equivalent to 3 months of income based on the official monthly poverty rate established by the Government.	Both registered and unregistered businesses are compensated except when the nature of business is illegal. For this DRP \$33/month/capita poverty line is applied. If at the contract offer stage for compensation payments, an updated poverty line is available, the latest poverty line applies.
			AHs who are engaged in business and have disruption to business due to construction. 3 AHs/11 APs	Monthly Poverty Rate X Number of Members in AH X 3	
3b	Loss of Employment Income	Loss of Employment Income	APs who lose income from temporary loss of employment in businesses disrupted 11 APs	Lump sum amount equivalent to 3 months of income based on the official monthly poverty rate established by the Government.	
			AHs who lose income during the transition period due to relocation of residential house, regardless of ownership status. 1 AH/6 APs	Monthly Poverty Rate X Number of APs X 3	
3c	Income Loss Due Relocation of Residential Structures	Income Loss Due Relocation of Residential Structures	AHs who lose their source of livelihood permanently. 33 AHs/132 APs	Lump sum amount equivalent to 3 months of income based on the official monthly poverty rate established by the Government.	
				Monthly Poverty Rate X Number of Members in AH X 3	
3d	Permanent Loss of Livelihood Source	Income Restoration		Entitled to participate in any one of the Livelihood Restoration/Support Programs:	The program will be based on the choice of the AP. Land Based for AHs who lose land-based livelihood
				Land Based Livelihood Restoration for AHs engaged in land-based livelihood. (i) facilitate access to other land-based sources of income, if affordable productive land is available,	

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No	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AH	Entitlements	Clarification / Implementation
				like vegetable gardening, fruit tree, livestock and other similar land-based income generating sources; (ii) provision of training in farming or livestock; and (iii) lump sum cash grant of \$200 to re-start land based livelihood. In case of unavailability of suitable land, the AHs can opt for either employment or business-based livelihood program. • Employment Based Livelihood Restoration for AHs who lose employment permanently. (i) provision of employment skills training; and (ii) lump sum cash grant equivalent to 3 months of income based on official poverty rate to supplement income support during the training period. OR • Business Based Livelihood Restoration for AHs who lose businesses permanently or AHs who opt for this as an alternative livelihood source. (i) provision of business skills; and (ii) a lump sum cash grant of \$200 to assist in starting micro or home-based business. OR • \$200 Cash Grant plus \$300 cash assistance per AH instead of training under IRP / who chose not to participate in the IRP.	Employment Based for AHs who lose employment-based livelihood 3 months of income based on poverty rate = $(\text{Monthly Poverty Rate} \times \text{Number of Members in AH} \times 3)$. For this DRP \$33/month/capita poverty line is applied. If at the contract offer stage for compensation payments, an updated poverty line is available, the latest poverty line applies. Business Based for AHs who lose business-based livelihood. This can also be available to AHs who do not want to continue with land or employment-based livelihood at their own choice.
			Poor and Vulnerable AHs 15 AHs/64 APs	• For Poor and Vulnerable AHs. In addition to skills training, (i) above lump sum cash grant will be doubled i.e. from \$200 to \$400 under land-based (and business-based livelihood restoration and lump sum cash grant from 3 months	

No	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AH	Entitlements	Clarification / Implementation
				to 6 months of income based on official poverty rate under employment-based livelihood restoration; and (ii) priority in any employment opportunity under the Subprojects.	
3e	Loss of income due to temporary relocation	Transportation allowance	AHs who are temporarily relocated 22 AHs/79 APs	For those temporarily relocated, fixed sum transport allowance (1) up to 5 km and (2) more than 5 km to new relocation place at rates of Shops and stalls made of light and temporary materials = \$5-\$10; Small shops and houses moving to adjacent area = \$40; Small shops and houses moving to other area in the same village = \$60; House moving to another village = \$70.	
3f		Rental allowance	AHs who are temporarily relocated 1 AH/6 APs	For temporary relocation of primary residential structures, rental assistance for the duration of temporary stay at rental house during temporary displacement. Allowance paid for the duration of construction/temporary displacement, but for a minimum of three months regardless.	
3g		Dismantling and reassembly allowance	AHs who are engaged in business and have to temporarily relocate. 21 AHs/76 APs	For temporary relocation, lump sum allowance for dismantling / reassembly of structures of \$200 during temporary relocation.	
4. Special Assistance					
4a	Special Assistance		All Poor and Vulnerable AHs (18 AHs/80 APs)	Lump sum amount equivalent to 3 months of income based on the official monthly poverty rate established by RGC.	

No	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AH	Entitlements	Clarification / Implementation
5. Temporarily affected properties during construction					
5a	Temporarily affected land and non-land assets during construction	Temporary impact on structures	Owner of temporarily affected land and non-land assets, regardless of land ownership status TBD	- Contractor will pay rent for any land/structure required for construction workspace outside the ROW. - For assets within the Corridor of Impact (COI) no compensation for temporarily affected land/non-land assets, but construction contractor will be responsible to restore/rebuild all temporary impacted assets such as pavement, driveways, signposts and light weight extended eaves. - No compensation for temporarily affected private land/non-land assets if returned to the legal owner and restored to at least pre-project condition within 3 months after use. If the asset is not returned and restored to pre-project condition within 3 months, the AHs will receive compensation at replacement cost for the private land and/or assets.	As part of the civil works contract, all pavements/walkways/access roads/driveways to properties adjacent to the road will be repaired or replaced including culverts and other facilities, to a condition equal or better than the present. AHs will be notified at least 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land/non-land asset will be temporarily used or affected by the Subproject. Contractor will be required by contract and EMP to cover these costs. Construction and maintenance will be carried out to minimize damage. The disruption period will be minimized as much as possible. SSMRs will describe the implementation progress and compliance.
6. Unanticipated Impact					
6a	Unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts		Eligible displaced persons	New affected persons that will be identified (i.e., those who will be included among the adversely affected because of changes in the Subproject design or alignment prior to or even during construction works) are entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other affected persons.	GDR shall ensure the conduct of a social assessment and update or formulate a new RP or a DRP addendum depending on the extent of the impact changes. Unanticipated impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in this DRP.

No	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AH	Entitlements	Clarification / Implementation
					Compensation will not apply to new occupants after the cut-off date

Source: Adopted from Resettlement Framework May 2018 to cover all identified impacts under the two subprojects.

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IX. RELOCATION

116. There is no permanent relocation of any household to another site, or impact on residential land. One (1) AH residential house (6 APs) will be rebuilt on-site and is required to relocate temporarily during construction, and 21 AHs (76 APs) will have temporary relocation or shifting back of shops, and 3 AHs (11 APs) will have to temporarily close their business. All affected secondary/auxiliary structures of AHs will be shifted back within the ROW but outside the COI.

117. The subproject will temporarily relocate 1 AH (6 APs) residential house for the duration of the construction of a storm water drainage line through a Pagoda. The AH will be compensated for temporary relocation (rental allowance, transportation allowance and transitional allowance). The construction of the new residential housing structure will start as soon as possible once compensation payments have been paid, so that the temporary relocation can be kept to 3 months maximum. This period has been estimated by the PMC engineers that demolition, transportation, and reconstruction of the house. The AH will return to a new house to be constructed at Pagoda land to continue rent-free occupancy there (Annex E).

118. The 21 AHs businesses (21 AHs/76 APs) will be temporarily relocated during construction for 2-4 weeks' period (including dismantling/reassembly time), whereas 3 AHs (11 APs) businesses will need to be temporarily closed during construction for 1-2 weeks. The income loss for these 24 businesses (24 AHs/87 APs) is temporary only, and this income loss will be compensated for the businesses as subsistence allowance during the transition period per EM. All AHs will be compensated for complete impact on their primary and secondary structures. Their transportation costs for materials and goods for temporary relocation will be compensated as part of the transportation allowance.

119. Businesses can choose between temporarily closing or moving to a close by location for the duration of the construction works depending on whether dismantling and re-establishment of the business near-by is physically possible. As the temporarily impacted businesses are scattered around the City and not all AHs were sure of their selection of the options (temporarily closing or moving to a close by location) provided, the project implementation unit (PIU) and city hall in Serei Saophoan could not identify and agree on temporary relocation sites with all the 21 businesses during DRP preparation. Each temporary business location site will be agreed in close cooperation with each AH on case-by-case basis. All the impacted businesses to be temporarily relocated or shifted back will be compensated for impact on full structure as per EM, as it is expected that dismantling and reassembly is not possible for majority of the businesses structures due to the material composition of concrete structures and dismantling them will cause too much damage to enable reassembly.

120. As preparation, during DRP implementation a public consultation will be organized immediately after contract award of civil works with the AH and businesses to select between the option of temporarily relocating or shifting back on-site, depending on land availability and preference of each AH. A short (e.g. 2-page) individual temporary relocation plan will be developed with each temporarily relocated AH. The individual temporary relocation plan development will be explained in a consultation with the temporarily relocated AHs, and the plan will be prepared prior to drafting of compensation agreements by GDR. The relocation plan should contain narrative of AH situation and details of temporary relocation, and the plan will be attached to the compensation agreement between AH and GDR. Implementation of the plan will be monitored by PMU and PMC during temporary relocation to link it to the subproject construction schedule.

121. Prior to temporary relocation, ample consultations will be provided to AHs to ensure that their needs are addressed and assisted temporary relocation procedures and allowances are understood. GDR, PMU/PIU/PMC and city hall will in coordination prepare the individual temporary relocation plan with the AHs. GDR will include the individual temporary relocation plans to the compensation agreements, and ensure businesses are compensated for impact on structures, loss of income during transition period and transport allowance as per EM at replacement cost. Dismantling/reassembly allowance will be paid for those temporarily relocating to another site of business. The PIU will ensure that all AHs will be allowed to return to their original location after temporary relocation, and their structures are not dismantled without prior notice and consultation. PMU/PMC will monitor the temporary relocation plan implementation and report on its progress in the semiannual social safeguards monitoring reports.

122. Employees of impacted businesses needing to temporarily relocate, shift back or temporarily close will be compensated for loss of income caused by temporary business closure. The businesses employ total of 11 employees (11 APs), who will be compensated for transitional period income loss as per EM.

X. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. General Provisions

123. As outlined in May 2018 RF, the members of AHs who will permanently lose their source of income or livelihood will be entitled to participate in the income restoration program (IRP). Based on the results of the DMS, there are total of 33 AHs/132 APs eligible for IRP. This consist of waste pickers who will permanently lose their income and livelihoods. The IRP has been designed during the preparation of this DRP and will be implemented in parallel with the implementation of the DRP with the active involvement of the participating AHs.

124. Members of the AHs that are within the working age (15 to 60 years old) will be provided skills training, as needed, and referred to establishments in need of workers. The IRP will include provision of financial management training to AHs to help ensure that income earned from livelihood activities and transition allowances will be utilized in an efficient manner. This component of the strategy is also intended to bring in cash for the other basic needs of the AHs. The contractor will be requested to implement preferential hiring of AHs who experience major impacts and poor and vulnerable AHs for non-skilled labor during the civil works. Compliance will be monitored by the PMU and ADB during implementation.

B. Income Restoration Program

125. The 33 AHs/132 APs depending on their preferred choice are entitled to participate in any one of the three (3) categories of training under the IRP as reflected in the RF and this DRP. The APs will be entitled to participate in only one of the three (3) categories of training under the IRPs of their preferred choice as outlined below.

126. **Land-based Livelihood Restoration Program.** (a) Access to other land-based source of income, if affordable productive land is available, like vegetable gardening, fruit tree, livestock and other similar land-based income generating source. The Subproject will not provide the land except in the case of land for land swap. APs will need to acquire the land at their own costs. Specifically, designed skills training in farming and livestock will be provided to the APs. (b)

Financial support in the form of a lump sum cash grant of \$200/AH to assist in re-establishing the livelihood¹².

127. **Employment-based Livelihood Restoration Program.** (a) Provision of employment skills training. (b) Financial support in the form of cash grant equivalent to 3 months of income based on the official poverty rate prescribed by the government to support the displaced person during the training period. The amount will be the monthly poverty rate x number of members in the AH x 3. (c) Access to temporary job opportunities at the construction site, at the office, or other places that may be available under the Subproject.

128. **Business-based Livelihood Restoration Program.** (a) Provision of business skills training focusing on micro- or home-based businesses. (b) Financial support in the form of a lump sum cash grant of \$200/AH to assist in starting or re-establishing micro or home-based businesses.

129. For those AHs who chose not to participate in the any of the training programs under the IRP, they will be entitled for a cash grant of \$500/AH instead of IRP. In this DRP all the 33 AHs inclusive of 18 poor and VAHs opted for \$500/AH as cash in lieu of IRP.

C. Poor and Vulnerable Group Special Assistance

130. A total of 18 AHs/80 APs impacted by the Subprojects have been identified as poor and vulnerable. They will be provided with special assistance of Lump sum amount equivalent to 3 months of income based on the official poverty rate established by RGC and is calculated as **Monthly Poverty Rate X Number of Members in AH X 3**. They will have priority access to employment under the Subprojects. They will be further facilitated by IRC-WG with access to employment under Cash for Work Program as special assistance for poor and vulnerable AHs. The RGC is implementing Cash for Work Program for Rural Development and Livelihood Enhancement Project in 18 out of 25 provinces in Cambodia with the objective is to help reduce poverty, improve livelihood and welfare of rural people and poor farmers by providing short-term job opportunities through cash for work program, which will not only support short-term livelihood, but also enable to increase capital for investment in agriculture or other related businesses, and improving agriculture and rural infrastructure. The project started with support for 12 provinces with a \$50 million budget allocation and has been extended to 18 provinces with budget allocation increased to \$100 million. The program is implemented in Serei Saophoan Province.

131. **Special Package for Poor and Vulnerable Groups.** To assist the poor and vulnerable AHs (who will permanently lose their source of livelihoods) to improve their standard of living, additional financial assistance will be provided in comparison with other AHs. The lump sum grant under the livelihood restoration/support programs will be doubled from \$200 to \$400 for land and business-based programs and from 3 months' income to 6 months' income for employment-based program. They will also be provided with priority for employment opportunity under the subproject (refer to item 3d in the EM).

¹² In case no alternative agricultural land is available, these APs will be offered the option to participate either in the employment or business-based livelihood restoration program.

D. Consultations

132. During DMS Covid-19 meeting restrictions, one-to-one consultations conducted with all AHs were used to introduce the IRP concept and eligibility (Annex B). This was followed up by public consultation with all eligible AHs for IRP on 29 January 2021 (Annex D.2). The consultation was conducted by the IRC-WG, PIU and Provincial Department for Vocational Training, and assisted by the PMCs. The AHs were informed that the main purpose of the meeting was to have a meaningful consultation with them as they were entitled for IRP as outlined in the May 2018 RF. They were informed of their entitlement to participate in the IRP. Their entitlements for the training under the three (3) categories of IRP in the May 2018 RF was explained in detail and were told that the training will be provided free to each member of the family. They were informed that the focus of the training under the IRP was to assist the APs to re-establish their sources of livelihoods to improve their economic situation. For this purpose, they were informed that the training programs under the IRP is being designed during the preparation of this DRP and it will be implemented in parallel with the implementation of the approved DRP by IRC and ADB with the active involvement of the participating AHs and APs. Details of the available training programs were given by the Provincial Department for Vocational Training.

133. The AHs were further explained that their members who are within the working age (15-60 years old) will be entitled to participate in skills trainings, and it was elaborated that there are number of training courses under the three (3) categories of IRP. It was clarified that each member of the family will be entitled for one training course of his/her preferred choice. In addition to the training programs offered under the three (3) categories under the IRP, the AHs/APs were informed that an option for cash assistance was available for those who preferred not to participate in the training program under the IRP.

134. At the end of the consultations, each AH was given the opportunity to ask questions or seek clarifications or elaborations on the training programs offered under the IRP and on the option of cash assistance. At the meeting participants were encouraged to comment and ask questions. During the meeting confirmation was sought with the AHs regarding their preferred choice of IRP options. The decision of all the eligible AHs for IRP preferred choice was cash only option due to no time available, old age, urgent need for money, training taking too long and no-one to support family, and nobody in family interested in training. The local authorities informed the AHs that their choices would be recorded in the DRP for approval by IRC and ADB.

XI. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

135. The calculation for compensation and assistance for the Subproject presented in this DRP are based on the results of the DMS and the RCS at full replacement cost (Table 32, Annex H). The cost for all compensation, resettlement assistances under the Subproject will be financed from the national budget and no financing will be required from the ADB loan and grant. The resettlement budget is estimated **\$152,158.19**. This includes: (i) \$125,158.19 as direct cost of compensation for affected secondary structures; trees; special assistance for poor and vulnerable AHs; compensation for income loss; transportation, rental and subsistence allowances; dismantling and reassembling of structures; and IRP skills training or cash assistance to AHs entitled to participate in IRP; (ii) \$2,000.00 for replacement cost study (iii) administrative cost of \$15,000.00 (iv) contingency cost of \$10,000.00.

Table 32: Estimated Resettlement Cost

No.	Components	Unit	Quantity	Estimated Unit Cost	Total (\$)
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				(\$)	
A	Loss of Structures				
A1	Primary residential structures and business				
1.1	Residential house (full impact)	House	1	5,750.00	5,750.00
1.2	Residential house (partial impact)	House	3	698.04	2,094.12
1.3	Cafe	Shop	1	924.42	924.42
1.4	Hairdresser/hair cut	Shop	5	642.24	3,211.20
1.5	Medium sized retail store	Shop	5	731.45	3,657.24
1.6	Small size retail store	Shop	10	442.69	4,426.88
A2	Secondary structures				
2.1	Kitchen (separate)	Structure	2	341.00	682.00
2.2	Police post	Structure	1	414.12	414.12
2.3	Stall (wood/plastic/steel)	Structure	18	360.71	6,492.72
2.4	Storage	Structure	3	435.90	1,307.70
2.5	Toilet/bathroom (separate)	Structure	7	682.82	4,779.73
2.6	Extended eave (permanent)	Structure	25	372.28	9,306.98
2.7	Spirit house/basin	Structure	2	98.40	196.80
2.8	Signpost (concrete/steel)	Structure	12	1,267.50	15,210.00
2.9	Brick fence	Structure	14	211.09	2,955.27
2.10	Door (steel/barb wire/zinc/wood)	Structure	9	386.14	3,475.23
2.11	Manhole	Structure	1	200.00	200.00
2.12	Sanitation well	Structure	1	320.00	320.00
2.13	Sink fence	Structure	33	172.45	5,690.78
2.14	Stairs	Structure	3	270.00	810.00
2.15	Wall (zinc)	Structure	2	133.35	266.70
	Total A				72,171.89
B	Loss of Trees				
B1	Fruit and timber trees	Tree	495	15.21	7,530.30
	Total B				7,530.30
C	Income Restoration Program (IRP)				
C1	IRP	AH	33	500.00	16,500.00
	Total C				16,500.00
D	Impacts on Vulnerable AHs				
D1	Special allowance under IRP	AH	15	200.00	3,000.00
D2	Special assistance for poor and vulnerable	AP	80	99.00	7,920.00
	Total D				10,920.00
E	Temporary Loss of Income (Transitional Period Subsistence Allowance)				
E1	Loss of business income	AP	87	99.00	8,613.00
E2	Loss of Employment Income	AP	11	99.00	1,089.00
	Total E				9,702.00
F	Temporary relocation allowances				
F1	Transport allowance	AH	22	120.00	2,640.00
F2	Rental allowance (3 months)	AH	1	900.00	900.00
F3	Transitional Period Subsistence allowance (residential temporary relocation only)	AP	6	99.00	594.00
F4	Dismantling/reassembly allowance	AH	21	200.00	4,200.00
	Total F				8,334.00
	Total Direct Cost (A+B+C+D+E+F)				125,158.19
	Replacement Cost Study	lump sum			2,000.00
	Administration Cost	lump sum			15,000.00
	Contingency	lump sum			10,000.00
	Total Resettlement Cost				152,158.19

Source: RCS Report

XII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

136. **Executing Agency (EA) / Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT).** The Subproject will be implemented by MPWT as the executing agency (EA) through the Project

Management Unit (PMU), which will support MPWT in undertaking overall oversight and management of the Project. It will be supported by consultants to ensure that procedures are followed and that the implementation schedules are kept on track. However, it will not be responsible for carrying out the land acquisition and resettlement activities which is mandated to the General Department of Resettlement (GDR). MPWT and its PMU will coordinate closely with the IRC-WG on all matters concerning involuntary resettlement, working closely with RD3 of GDR to prepare, update, and implement the DRP.

137. Project Management Unit (PMU) under MPWT. A dedicated PMU has been established in MPWT to carry out the day-to-day tasks in the overall implementation of the Project. However, it is not mandated to carry out resettlement activities but assumes some tasks in coordination with GDR which is the lead agency directly responsible for all LAR activities in the ROW. The PMU designated a focal person on resettlement and tasked to undertake specific PMU responsibilities with regards to LAR and coordinate with GDR, the PRSC and the PIU in all matters concerning LAR planning and implementation. The specific tasks of the PMU related to LAR include the following:

- Conduct social impact assessment of the project/subproject;
- Prepare the draft basic resettlement plan based on pre-detailed design alignments/demarcation of subproject site for GDR's review and endorsement;
- Set out the demarcation of the land requirement along the final alignment within a month after completion of the DED in coordination with GDR;
- Provide GDR with the proposed construction schedule identifying the completion schedule of LAR and handover of sites by sections to the contractor before planned contract award date;
- Inform GDR in a timely manner if progress of construction is hampered by LAR issues or any anticipated bottleneck;
- Assist and cooperate with GDR in seeking solutions to problems encountered during project/subproject implementation;
- Invite GDR to participate in supervision missions and wrap-up meetings with APs and ensure that GDR's comments on LAR issues are incorporated in Aide Memoires (AMs), Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and Minutes of Discussions (MOD); and
- Ensures that no further encroachment on the ROW after handover by GDR of the land for the project/subproject.

138. Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC). The IRC is the decision making and oversight body for LAR activities. It has the mandate to review and evaluate the resettlement impact and land acquisition for public physical infrastructure development projects in the Kingdom of Cambodia. The IRC is a collective entity, permanently chaired and led by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), with members from different line ministries. The IRC carries out its roles through a IRC-WG which is established by MEF for each public investment project. Key responsibilities of IRC include:

- Provide effective oversight and ensure LAR complies with the laws and implementing rules and regulations;
- Ensure effective coordination between line ministries, provincial/local authorities and GDR in carrying out the LAR;
- Review and approve the DRP and endorse DRP prior to submission to ADB for its review and the approval;
- Initiate the establishment PGRC; and



- Provide overall guidance on implementing rules and regulations for LAR and propose updates as necessary.

139. **General Department of Resettlement (GDR).** The GDR is the permanent technical Secretariat of the IRC and the lead agency for the preparation, implementation, and monitoring and reporting of LAR. The GDR will carry out activities under the Wastewater and Drainage and SWM Subprojects through its Resettlement Department 3 (RD3). For this, detailed tasks of RD3 of GDR includes:

- Coordinate and collaborate with line ministries, MPWT, and other agencies involved in LAR activities;
- Conduct public consultations and FGDs with the affected persons and vulnerable groups;
- Prepare the DRP for the subproject and submit to ADB for review and acceptance;
- Develop terms of reference and recruit the replacement cost surveyor;
- Prepare and secure the necessary budget for the implementation of the DRP;
- Calculate, prepare contracts, and make payments for compensation for each AH based on the entitlement matrix in the DRP;
- Implement all LAR activities in compliance with the DRP;
- Ensure proper functioning of the GRM;
- Supervise, monitor, and report on implementation progress of the DRP;
- Send Land Handover Letter to MPWT with a copy to ADB;
- Prepare and submit to ADB quarterly progress and semi-annual monitoring reports;
- Prepare, agree with ADB and implement corrective action plan, if any, during implementation; and submit the corrective action plan implementation report to ADB for concurrence and disclosure;
- Conduct awareness workshops for MPWT, line ministries, local authorities, and construction contractor on the implementing rules and regulations as specified in the DRP; and
- Serve as the focal knowledge center for resettlement of the project or subprojects.

140. In addition, the DIMDM of GDR is responsible for carrying out the internal monitoring of the implementation of the DRP and the verification and validation of the compliance of the entitlements and compensation payments with the provisions of the entitlement matrix in the DRP. Its role extends to internal verification of all LAR activities for compliance with the provisions under the agreed DRP and reports directly to the Director General of GDR. In addition, it records and reviews all complaints and grievances submitted by displaced persons; investigates them and makes recommendations on compliance to the Director General of GDR. After the payment of compensation and other entitlements is completed, GDR will prepare and submit to ADB the DRP implementation report to obtain "no objection" for civil works.

141. **Cadastral Administration Office.** The Cadastral Administration Offices under the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC) is responsible for issuing titling documents, including the certificate of land use rights, hard titles and social land concession as part of securing tenure for landless and issuing title documents for the land plots acquired in favor of MPWT.

142. **The concerned local administrative authorities (district, commune, and village).** The districts, communes, and villages where the subproject is located will coordinate and work closely with the PRSC-WG and IRC on the DRP preparation and implementation. Their roles and responsibilities include:



- Identify and coordinate the venue for the public consultation meetings and invite AHs to participate in the consultation activities, such as DMS, SES, RCS and other resettlement related activities; and
- Assist the IRC-WG, PRSC-WG, and GDR in developing suitable measures to assist the vulnerable AHs by the subproject.

143. **Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee Working Group (IRC-WG).** The IRC-WG will carry out the day-to-day LAR activities under the Subprojects which is led by the Deputy Director/Chief of the Department of Resettlement of the GDR and comprise technical PMU staff of the MPWT/PMU, staff of the Resettlement Department and staff of the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction. 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. The composition of the IRC-WG is in Table 33.

Table 33: Composition of IRC-WG

I. Working Group			
1	Mr. Kim Chanvibol	Deputy Director, RD3, GDR/MEF	Team Leader
2	Mr. Chheang Chhorlin	Deputy Director, RD3, GDR/MEF	Vice Team Leader
3	Mr. Yuk Bunheng	Chief Officer, RD3, GDR/MEF	Vice Team Leader
Data Encoder			
1	Mr. Sok Sopheak	Chief Officer, DIMDM, GDR/MEF	Member
Interviewer/ Measurement Team			
1	Mr. Cheab Sor	Deputy Chief Officer, RD3, GDR/MEF	Member
1	Hean Reaksmey	Deputy Chief Officer, DGA, GDR/MEF	Member
3	Uk Donirath	Officer, RD3, GDR/MEF	Member
4	Tith Dalen	Officer, DGA, GDR/MEF	Member

Source: RD 3, General Department of Resettlement dated (2020)

144. **Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC).** The PRSC is established by the Serei Saophoan Provincial Governor at the request of the IRC for the Subproject. The composition of the PRSC is in Table 34.

Table 34: Composition of the Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee

No	Name	Position	Position assign
1	Excellency Um Reatrey	Provincial Governor	Chair
2	Mr. Beung Kim Seung	Director of Provincial Department of Economic and Finance	Member
3	Mr. Suk Chantha	Director of Provincial Department of Public Work and Transport	Member
4	Mr. Ang Narith	Director of Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction and Cadastral	Vice Chair
5	Mr. Hil Raya	Governor of Serei SaoPhoan City	Member

Source: Provincial Governor Letter dated 27 July 2020

145. The role of the PRSC is as follows:

- Provide the coordination and supporting role to the GDR, IRC and IRC-WG for LAR activities at the local level;
- Ensure all relevant provincial and local government authorities provide the necessary support for LAR;
- Manage the public consultation meetings at Provincial Level;
- Oversee and monitor the work of PRSC-WG;
- Responsible and accountable for the disbursements of the compensation payments at the provincial level; and
- Assist the IRC-WG in developing measures to assist vulnerable households by the subprojects.

146. **Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee Working Group (PRSC-WG).** The PRSC-WG is established by the Serei Saophoan Provincial Governor and is mainly responsible for technical functions of the PRSC and works with the IRC-WG in carrying out the LAR activities at the provincial level. The composition of the PRSC-WG is in Table 35.

Table 35: Composition of the Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee Working Group

No	Name	Position	Position assigned
1	Mr. Norng Vuthy	Deputy-Director of Provincial Administration	Chair
2	Mr. Kae Sambath	Director Provincial Office of Law and Public Safety	Vice Chair
3	Mr. Sam Oeurn Sokhak Vantany	Director Office of Economic and Social Work	Member
4	Mr. Nin Savern	Deputy Director Office of Economic and Finance	Member
5	Mr. Ou Sineth	Technical Officer of Department of Public Work and Transport	Member
6	Mr. Huot Sambo	Technical Officer of Department of Public Work and Transport	Member
7	Mr. Taem Meas	Technical Officer of Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction and Cadastral	Member
8	Mr. Meas Bros	Director District Development Office	Member
9	Chief of Commune of Kampong Svay, Prah Ponlea, Ou Ambel, Teuk Thlar, Phnaed of Serei Saophoan district		Member
10	All of Village Chief of Kampong Svay, Prah Ponlea, Ou Ambel, Teuk Thlar and Phnaed		Member

Source: Provincial Governor Letter dated 27 July 2020

147. The PRSC, through the provincial and district working groups are responsible for the following functions:

- (i) Facilitate public information campaign, ensuring that the public, especially the AHs, are updated on any developments regarding the Subproject and resettlement activities;
- (ii) Participate in the DMS and updating of the census of AHs, including the updating of the entitlements
- (iii) Spearhead the selection, acquisition, and preparation of replacement plots, including the preparation of a coordinated schedule of delivery of compensation and other entitlements, the relocation of people, harvesting of standing crops, and the start of civil works in a particular section of the project road sections;
- (iv) Spearhead the delivery of compensation and other entitlements to the AHs;
- (v) Receive and act on the complaints and grievances of AHs in accordance with the project resettlement policy; and
- (vi) Maintain a record of all public meetings, grievances, and actions taken to address complaints and grievances.

148. **Project Management Consultant (PMC).** The PMC will assist MPWT in the management and supervision of civil works activities and will ensure that the contractor adhere to with the terms of their contracts relative to avoiding and/or minimizing resettlement impacts. The PMC role is minimal in the implementation of DRP and is only related to the compilation of the reporting requirements for the project and reporting to GDR RD3 of any bottlenecks posed by resettlement during the construction phase of the project/subproject.

XIII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

149. All resettlement activities will be coordinated with the civil works schedule of the Subproject. The DRP will be implemented after the approval of the DRP by IRC and ADB and the budget by MEF. Civil works cannot commence until compensation is paid in full for all the losses,

including loss of income, if any, where these impacts are identified, according to the provisions of this DRP. It is expected that the compensation payments will be completed within a period of two months and the ROW for the Subproject is without encumbrances. Thereafter, MPWT will issue a notice of possession of the specific sites to the contractor for construction. However, construction can proceed on sections free from encumbrances, based on agreement between MPWT and ADB. The tentative implementation schedule for resettlement actions is summarized in Table 36.

Table 36: Tentative Resettlement Implementation Schedule

Activities	Schedule
Conducting DMS and SES	November-December 2020
Conducting and approval of RCS	December 2020-January 2021
DRP preparation	January-February 2021
ADB comments on DRP addressed	March 2021
Approval of DRP by IRC	March 2021
Submission and ADB approval of DRP	March 2021
Disclosure of DRP on ADB and MPWT Websites	March 2021
Approval of Budget by IRC and MEF	March 2021
Contract Offer and Contract Signing with AHs	April 2021
Disbursement of Compensation to the AHs	June 2021
Vacation of Land by AHs (one month after compensation payment)	July 2021
Handover of Land to MPWT by GDR (with a copy to ADB attached with DRP completion report)	July 2021
ADB's No Objection to Civil Works	August 2021
Submission of Quarterly Internal Monitoring Reports (to MPWT) ^a	15 th July 2021, 15 th October 2021, 15 th January 2022, 15 th April 2022, 15 th July 2022, 15 th October 2022, 15 th January 2023, 15 th April 2023, 15 th July 2023, 15 th October 2023, 15 th January 2024.
Submission of Semiannual Social Safeguards Monitoring Reports (to ADB) ^a	15 th July 2021, 15 th January 2022, 15 th July 2022, 15 th January 2023, 15 th July 2023, 15 th January 2024

^a The report submission will cease after the completion of the civil works.

Source: RD3 of GDR

XIV. MONITORING AND REPORTING

150. While the MPWT (PMU and PMC) will be responsible for monitoring of the overall implementation of the Project and Subproject, the DIMDM of GDR will be directly responsible for the monitoring and reporting of the implementation of the DRP.

A. Internal Monitoring

151. All internal monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the DRP will be carried out by the Department of Internal Monitoring and Data Management (DIMDM) of GDR in accordance with the principles agreed in this DRP and the monitoring indicators in Annex I. DIMDM of the GDR will perform routine internal monitoring. The objective of internal monitoring is to (i) measure and report on the progress in the preparation and implementation of the DRP; (ii) identify problems and risks, if any and the measures to mitigate them; and (iii) assess if the compensation and rehabilitation assistance are in accordance with the provisions under the DRP. Internal monitoring with results will be reported to IRC and MPWT/PMU on a quarterly basis. The IRC-WG and the

PRSC-WG will gather data and information on the progress of the LAR from the field and prepare and will submit monthly reports to RD3. The RD3 will compile the field reports and prepare a consolidated report on the implementation of DRP on monthly basis. The report will be submitted to the DIMDM which will (i) review the monthly progress reports, including fielding its own missions to verify the progress and the validity of the data and information, if deemed necessary; and (ii) compile quarterly monitoring report for submission to the Director General of GDR. The GDR will provide MPWT a quarterly progress report. DIMDM will compile semiannual social safeguards monitoring reports and submit them to ADB for disclosure on ADB website.

152. The internal monitoring indicators are in Annex I of this DRP. The internal monitoring report summarizes progress on resettlement activities and notifies ADB of approval by IRC-GDR's of any changes, as required, to the implementation of the DRP. The contents of the report include the status of the following:

- (i) Set up of Institutional Arrangements
- (ii) Compensation Payments for Entitlements
- (iii) Development of Resettlement Sites and Relocation, if any
- (iv) Grievance Redress
- (v) Public Consultations
- (vi) Budget Expenditures
- (vii) Livelihood Support Program, where applicable
- (viii) Distribution/placement and temporary move of vendors from market site
- (ix) Overall Progress against agreed Implementation Schedule
- (x) Major Problems and Issues
- (xi) Proposed remedial actions

153. The DIMDM will also validate that the (i) entitlements and the corresponding compensation are paid in accordance with the entitlement matrix in the approved DRP; and (ii) GRM is functioning as per the guidelines. During subsequent monitoring periods, the DIMDM will look into whether or not corrective actions agreed to address land acquisition and resettlement issues in the past monitoring period (i.e., outstanding resettlement issues) have been resolved.

B. External Monitoring

154. External monitoring will not be required under this DRP as the Wastewater and Drainage and SWM Subprojects are classified as Category B for IR as they include involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant.

ANNEXES

Annex A.1: Detailed Impact

Table 1: Detailed primary structure and business impact

No	AHs ID	Gender HHH	Age HHH	Marital Status	Structure type	Total Area (m2)	Impact Areas (m2)	Relocation	AHs/APs
1	15	Male	61	Married	House	50	50	Temporary	1/6
2	10	Male	71	Married	House	34,41	13,69	No	1/5
3	13	Male	54	Married	House	69,7	16,4	No	1/3
4	14	Female	48	Married	House	28,35	3,15	No	1/5
5	30	Male	23	Married	Hairdresser/hair cut	10,5	10,5	Temporary	1/3
6	41	Male	50	Married	Café	22,01	22,01	Shifting Back	1/6
7	50	Male	38	Married	Medium size retail store	9,24	9,24	Temporary	1/5
8	80	Male	56	Married	Medium size retail store	14	14	Temporary	1/6
9	140	Female	28	Married	Small size retail store	23,94	7,56	Temporary	1/3
10	141	Male	48	Married	Small size retail store	14,96	6,6	Temporary	1/7
11	142	Male	33	Married	Hairdresser/hair cut	18,6	8,4	Temporary	1/3
12	143	Male	28	Married	Small size retail store	21,08	5,58	Temporary	1/4
13	144	Male	45	Married	Small size retail store	7,54	2,86	Temporary	1/4
14	145	Male	55	Married	Medium size retail store	43,4	2,52	Shifting Back	1/3
15	161	Male	37	Married	Hairdresser/hair cut	29,89	2,44	Shifting Back	1/4
16	166	Male	34	Married	Small size retail store	11,52	5,04	Temporary	1/3
17	172	Female	27	Single	Hairdresser/hair cut	18,06	5,46	Temporary	1/1
18	194	Male	30	Married	Medium size retail store	21,2	5,3	Temporary	1/3
19	211	Male	27	Married	Small size retail store	16,5	11	Temporary	1/3
20	217	Male	39	Married	Small size retail store	11,78	11,78	Temporary	1/5
21	225	Female	30	Single	Small size retail store	13,6	13,6	Temporary	1/1
22	235	Female	29	Married	Small size retail store	12	12	Temporary	1/4
23	236	Male	69	Married	Small size retail store	17,16	17,16	Temporary	1/2
24	278	Female	46	Separated/Divorce	Medium size retail store	13,75	9,35	Temporary	1/5
25	279	Male	38	Married	Hairdresser/hair cut	12,15	4,05	Temporary	1/1
26	188	Male	44	Married	Food Preparation or Selling	Extended eaves listed under secondary structures	Shifting Back	1/4	
27	200	Female	37	Separated/Divorce	Small size retail store		Shifting Back	1/3	
28	280	Male	44	Married	Medium size retail store		Shifting Back	1/4	

Table 2: Detailed secondary structure impact

No	Secondary Structure Type	WWTP/drainage			SWM			Total		
		Units	Total Area	Impact Area	Units	Total Area	Impact Area	Units	Total Area	Impact Area
1	Bamboo Fence	2	74	12,8				2	74	12,8
2	Signpost (bank)	1	9,6	9,6				1	9,6	9,6
3	Barb Wire	1	1,08	1,08				1	1,08	1,08
4	Barb Wire Fence	3	200	124				3	200	124
5	Bathroom	1		7,2				1		7,2
6	Signpost (large size with concrete stand)	3	6,18	6,18				3	6,18	6,18
7	Signpost (garage)	1	5	5				1	5	5
8	Brick 100mm both sides covered	1	40	2,04				1	40	2,04
9	Brick 200mm	1	2,25	2,25				1	2,25	2,25
10	Brick Fence 100mm + Barb Wire	1	1	1				1	1	1
11	Brick Fence 100mm Both sides Covered	6	85,1	23,85				6	85,1	23,85
12	Brick Fence 100mm No Cover	3	105,97	42,57				3	105,97	42,57
13	Brick Fence 200mm No Cover	1	9	6,8				1	9	6,8
14	Automated door (vertical)	1	14	14				1	14	14
15	Automated door (horizontal)	2	43,45	43,45				2	43,45	43,45
16	Signpost (gas station)	5	37,5	37,5				5	37,5	37,5
17	Fence	1	8	8				1	8	8
18	Kitchen	2		12,4				2		12,4
19	Signpost (shop)	1	9,6	9,6				1	9,6	9,6
20	Permanent Eave (small-medium)	24	392,16	265,24				24	392,16	265,24

21	Permanent Eave (large)	1	14,1	14,1				1	14,1	14,1
22	Pole Post with Net	1	20	7				1	20	7
23	Police Post	1	20,4	9,86				1	20,4	9,86
24	Manhole	1	5,25	5,25				1	5,25	5,25
25	Signpost (School)	1	5,6	5,6				1	5,6	5,6
26	Spirit House Basin	2	4,24	4,57				2	4,24	4,57
27	Stairs	2	11,2	11,2				2	11,2	11,2
28	Stall	13	176,16	158,62				13	176,16	158,62
29	Stall covered by plastic	1	16,8	16,8				1	16,8	16,8
30	Steel Door	2	40	40				2	40	40
31	Steel Door + Barb Wire	2	13,94	13,94				2	13,94	13,94
32	Steel Door with Zinc	1	12,5	12,5				1	12,5	12,5
33	Steel Fence	4	100	35,2				4	100	35,2
34	Steel Fence + Barb Wire	4	89	36,7				4	89	36,7
35	Steel Fence + Zinc	1	10	2,5				1	10	2,5
36	Steel Stall	3	41,13	41,13				3	41,13	41,13
37	Stone Fence + Barb Wire	3	150	54,1				3	150	54,1
38	Storage	3	37,7	32,9				3	37,7	32,9
39	Toilet	6		51,83				6		51,83
40	Well (Diameter 1m)	1	8	8				1	8	8
41	Wooden Door	1	1	1				1	1	1
42	Wooden Fence + Barb Wire	1	4	4				1	4	4
43	Wooden Fence	2	42	13,5				2	42	13,5
44	Wooden Fence + Bamboo	1	50	22				1	50	22
45	Wooden Fence + Barb Wire	3	120	139,5	1	300	200	4	420	339,5
46	Wooden Stairs	1	11,1	11,1				1	11,1	11,1
47	Wooden Stall	1	7,5	7,5				1	7,5	7,5
48	Zinc Fence	6	212	48,5				6	212	48,5
49	Zinc Wall	1	20	8,4				1	20	8,4
50	Zinc wall + steel pole	1	8,75	8,75				1	8,75	8,75
Total		132	2296,26	1460,61	1	300	200	133	2596,26	1660,61

Table 3: Detailed tree impact

Tree category	Tree type	Total no.	Age of tree			AH with overall tree impact		Impacted AH per tree type	
			1 to 3 yrs	4 to 5 yrs	Over 5 yrs	AHs	APs	AHs	APs
Fruit Tree	Areca Palm	3		1	2	1	4	2	8
	Avocado	1		1		1	2	1	2
	Banana	81	56	15	10	13	45	24	92
	Benjamin Fig	6		6		1	2	2	7
	Cashew Fruit	1		1				1	4
	Climbing Wattle	2	2					1	4
	Coconut	20	6	7	7	3	15	8	37
	Custard Apple	18	10	6	2	6	21	12	42
	Derm Nhor	10	8	1	1	2	12	9	50
	Dragon Fruit	2	2					1	5
	Drumstick Tree	10	6		4	6	23	8	32
	Eggfruit	1	1					1	7
	Grape	2	2					1	5
	Guava	10	3	5	2	2	9	6	26
	Jackfruit	4	1	2	1	4	13	4	13
	Jambolan Plum	14	7	5	2	8	31	14	56
	Jujube	4		3	1	2	8	3	12
	Kaffir Lime (Khrouch Serch)	6	3	2	1	4	18	6	29
	Kapok Tree	1		1				1	7
	Lactree (Pongro)	1	1			1	2	1	2
	Lemon	1	1					1	4
	Longan	26	15	9	2	11	42	21	80
	Mango	43	14	17	12	23	80	32	124
	Manila Tamarind	9	3	1	5	5	17	9	33
	Milk Fruit	1		1		1	5	1	5
	Neem-Tree	8	1	6	1	2	8	4	16
	Orange	4	4			1	5	2	8

	Otaheite-apple	1		1		1	6	1	6
	Ounh Muonh	1			1	1	5	1	5
	Palm Tree	3	1		2	3	13	3	13
	Papaya	6	6			1	7	4	17
	Pomegranate	8	3	4	1	2	9	7	30
	Pomelo	2		2		1	2	2	3
	Samrorng	1			1	1	5	1	5
	Santol	1	1					1	1
	Sousop	3	3					2	5
	Star Fruit	1		1		1	2	1	2
	Star Goosberry	25	17	6	2	9	38	23	104
	Sugar	4	4			2	9	3	13
	Ta Ngean	4	2	1	1			4	18
	Tamarind	19	12	5	2	7	30	14	51
	Wax Apple	1		1		1	4	1	4
Total		369	195	111	63	127	492	244	987
Timber	Ambrella Tree	2		2		1	2	2	4
	Angkea Dei	5	2	3		3	16	3	16
	Areca Palm	11	7		4	2	8	2	8
	Asian padauk (Thnung)	3		2	1	1	4	2	8
	Bamboo	11	2	6	3	3	15	4	19
	Bamboo (Prech)	2		2				1	2
	Bamboo (Sweet)	1	1			1	4	1	4
	Benjamin Fig	2	1	1				2	8
	Chad Malay	1	1			1	3	1	3
	Chher Teal	2		2				1	6
	Chres	2			2	2	11	2	11
	Cononut	3	3			2	7	2	7
	Cow Tamarind	1			1			1	2
	Derm Leap	1	1			1	5	1	5
	Derm Luy	4	2	1	1	2	7	3	11
	Derm Maisak	2		2				1	6
	Derm Romchek	3			3			1	4
	Drumstick Tree	1	1					1	4
	Eucalyptus	37	31	5	1			2	8
	Ey San	2		2				1	4
	Flame Tree (Ka'ngork)	1		1				1	6
	Freshwater Mangrove	4		4				1	1
	Golden-Shower Tree	2		2		2	9	2	9
	Kapok Tree	1		1		1	4	1	4
	Khlaeng Por	1		1				1	4
	Manila Tamarind	1		1				1	1
	Monkey Podwood (Beng)	1			1	1	4	1	4
	Nouyou	2	2					1	2
	Plumeria	1	1					1	2
	Sacred garlic pear (Thngnan)	1		1				1	4
	Sorrb	2			2			1	1
	Toothbrush Tree	2			2	1	2	1	2
	Trabaek Prey	4	2	1	1	3	10	4	14
	White Jade Magolia	6	2	4		2	8	6	21
	Yellow poinciana (Trosaek)	1			1	1	2	1	2
Total		126	59	44	23	30	121	58	217
Grand Total		495	254	155	86	157	613	302	1204

Table 4: Detailed business disruption

N o	AH ID No	Gende r of AHs	Ag e	Business Types	AHs/AP s	APs involve in busines s activitie s	Employees (outside AH family)			Monthly Income	Business Registratio n
							Male	Female	Total (AP)		
1	30	Male	23	Hairdresser/hair cut	1/3	1				83,33	Yes

2	41	Male	50	Café	1/6	1				250,00	Yes
3	50	Male	38	Medium size retail store	1/5	1				135,00	Yes
4	80	Male	56	Medium size retail store	1/6	2				83,33	Yes
5	14 0	Femal e	28	Small size retail store	1/3	1				200,00	No
6	14 1	Male	48	Small size retail store	1/7	3	2	2	4	1750	No
7	14 2	Male	33	Hairdresser/hair cut	1/3	1	1		1	300	No
8	14 3	Male	28	Small size retail store	1/4	2	1	1	2	300	No
9	14 4	Male	45	Small size retail store	1/4	1				337,50	No
10	14 5	Male	55	Medium size retail store	1/3	2	1	1	2	300	Yes
11	16 1	Male	37	Hairdresser/hair cut	1/4	1				75,00	Yes
12	16 6	Male	34	Small size retail store	1/3	1				125,00	No
13	17 2	Femal e	27	Hair dresser/hair cut	1/1	1				800,00	Yes
14	19 4	Male	30	Medium size retail store	1/3	1				433,33	Yes
15	21 1	Male	27	Small size retail store	1/3	1				70,00	No
16	21 7	Male	39	Small size retail store	1/5	2	1		1	125	No
17	22 5	Femal e	30	Small size retail store	1/1	1				525,00	No
18	23 5	Femal e	29	Small size retail store	1/4	2				93,75	No
19	23 6	Male	69	Small size retail store	1/2	2				275,00	No
20	27 8	Femal e	46	Medium size retail store	1/5	2				280,00	Yes
21	27 9	Male	38	Hairdresser/hair cut	1/1	1	1		1	375	Yes
22	18 8	Male	44	Food Preparation or Selling	1/4	1				725	No
23	20 0	Femal e	37	Small size retail store	1/3	1				487,5	No
24	28 0	Male	44	Medium size retail store	1/4	2				8000	Yes
Total					24/87	33	7	4	11	Registere d	11

Annex A.2: Details of Primary Structure and Business Impact and Relocation

AHs ID	Impact Images	Type	AH/APs	Business Registration	Land Ownership	Level of Impact	Remaining Land	Relocation	Description
15		Residential House	1/6	N/A	State Land (Inside the Pagoda property) Legal owner of land and structure is Pagoda. AH live at house rent-free under permission from the Pagoda management	Completely	None	Temporary, return back	- o This house (one family) is located inside the Pagoda with permission from and management under the pagoda monks. No rental payment. - o AH to be relocated temporarily to rental house, but after construction, will return to a new house constructed on Pagoda land. - o This house impacted is made of zinc roof, brick wall, brick column and tile floor. The AH also impact on the toilet (zinc roof, brick wall, brick column and tile floor). - o The disruption expected for temporary relocation is total of 3 months (demolition of existing house and construction of new house on Pagoda land. New house construction is planned to start before demolition of the existing one) - o This AH is neither vulnerable AH nor eligible for IRP
10		Residential House	1/5	N/A	State Land (Inside the Pagoda property) Informal/encroacher	Partially	None	No	- o This house is an illegal structure of AH living along the railway track near the river on public land. However, their affected secondary structures are built on Pagoda land. Hence, they are encroaching to the Pagoda land which is impacted by the Subproject. - o This AH partial impact is on house (zinc roof, zinc wall, wooden column and wooden floor). House is viable for continued living after impact. - o This AH also has impact on kitchen and toilet/bathroom (zinc roof, zinc wall, wooden column and wooden floor). Kitchen and toilet/bathroom will be rebuilt within the existing structure. Toilet and kitchen are to be rebuilt before dismantling of the existing ones. No disruption anticipated. - o Landless household, but not poor. Hence, this AH is neither vulnerable nor eligible for IRP.

AHs ID	Impact Images	Type	AH/APs	Business Registration	Land Ownership	Level of impact	Remaining Land	Relocation	Description
13		Residential House	1/3	N/A	State Land (Inside the Pagoda property) _Informal/encroacher	Partially	None	No	- o This house is an illegal structure of AH living along the railway track near the river on public land. However, their affected secondary structures are built on Pagoda land. Hence, they are encroaching to the Pagoda land which is impacted by the Subproject. - o This AH has partial impact on house (zinc roof, zinc wall, wooden column, and wooden floor). House is viable for continued living after impact. - o Landless household, but not poor. Hence, this AH is neither vulnerable nor eligible for IRP.
14		Residential House	1/5	N/A	State Land (Inside the Pagoda property) _Informal/encroacher	Partially	None	No	- o This house is an illegal structure of AH living along the railway track near the river on public land. However, their affected secondary structures are built on Pagoda land. Hence, they are encroaching to the Pagoda land which is impacted by the Subproject. - o This house has partial impact (house zinc roof, zinc wall, wooden column, and wooden floor). House is viable for continued living after impact. - o This house also has complete impact on toilet/bathroom (zinc roof, zinc wall, wooden columns, and wooden floor). Toilet/bathroom will be rebuilt within the existing structure. Toilet and kitchen are to be rebuilt before dismantling of the existing ones. No disruption anticipated. - o Landless household, but not poor. Hence, this AH is neither vulnerable nor eligible for IRP.

AHs ID	Impact Images	Type	AH/APs	Business Registration	Land Ownership	Level of Impact	Remaining Land	Relocation	Description
30		Hairdresser/hair cut	1/3	No	Residential land (flat land) inside ROW AH is the legal owner of store (have tax and agreement document) for land not in ROW	Completely	Yes	Temporary Relocation	This business operates on residential land, but is partially located inside the ROW and encroaching close to the existing road: - o The store is made of brick wall, zinc roof, brick column and concrete floor). - o Need to temporarily relocate and re-establish at original location as approved by the City Hall. - o Have remaining land but the area is too small for reconstruction, hence part of reconstruction will be on top of ROW. - o Temporary relocation is to be done near the original location, or on the other side of the road. - o Business disruption expected for 20 days for dismantling and reassembling of the structures (loss of daily income). - o This AH is neither vulnerable nor eligible for IRP.
41		Café	1/6	No	Residence (inside ROW) AH is the legal owner of store (have tax and agreement document)	Completely	Yes	Shifting back	This business operates on residential land, but inside the ROW and encroaching close to the existing road: - o The store is made of zinc roof, zinc and glass wall, steel columns and concrete floor - o This structure can shift back on the remaining land behind the store where there is enough area for reconstruction. - o Business disruption expected for 20 days for dismantling and reassembling of the structures (loss of daily income). - o This AH is neither vulnerable nor eligible for IRP.

AHs ID	Impact Images	Type	AH/APs	Business Registration	Land Ownership	Level of Impact	Remaining Land	Relocation	Description
50		Medium size retail store	1/5	No	State Land (Along the road) AH is the legal owner of store (have tax and agreement document)	Completely	None	Temporary Relocation	This business operates on state land along the roadside and in front of another household fence, but inside the ROW and encroaches close to the existing road: - o The store is made of zinc roof, zinc wall, steel columns and concrete floor. - o Need to temporarily relocate and re-establish at original location as approved by the City Hall. - o No land area remaining behind structure - o Temporary relocation is to be done near the original location, or on the other side of the road. - o Business disruption expected for 20 days for dismantling and reassembling of the structures (loss of daily income). - o This AH is neither vulnerable nor eligible for IRP.
80		Medium size retail store	1/6	No	State Land (Along the road) AH is the legal owner of store (have tax and agreement document)	Completely	Yes	Temporary Relocation	This business operates on state land along the roadside and in front of another household fence, but inside the ROW and encroaches close to the existing road: - o The store is made of zinc roof, zinc wall, steel columns and concrete floor - o Need to temporary relocation and re-establish at original location as approved by City Hall. - o Has remaining land but the area is too small for reconstruction, hence part of reconstruction will be on top of ROW. - o Temporary relocation is to be done near the original location, or on the other side of the road. - o Business disruption expected for 20 days for dismantling and reassembling of the structures (loss of daily income). - o This AH is neither vulnerable nor eligible for IRP.

AHs ID	Impact Images	Type	AH/APs	Business Registration	Land Ownership	Level of Impact	Remaining Land	Relocation	Description
140		Small size retail store	1/3	No	State Land (Along the road) AH is the legal owner of the store approved by the local authorities for operating temporary business	Partially	Yes	Temporary Relocation	This business operates on state land along the roadside and in front of another household fence, but inside the ROW and encroaches close to the existing road: - o The store is made of zinc roof, zinc wall, wooden columns and concrete floor. - o Need to temporary relocate and re-establish at original location as approved by City Hall. - o Temporary location is to be done near the original location, or on the other side of the road. - o Has remaining land but the area is too small to reconstruct, hence part of reconstruction will be on top of ROW. - o Business disruption expected for 15 days for dismantling and reassembling of the structures (loss of daily income). - o This AH is neither vulnerable nor eligible for IRP.
141		Small size retail store	1/7	No	State Land (Along the road) AH is the legal owner of the store approved by the local authorities for operating temporary business	Partially	None	Temporary Relocation	This business operates on state land along the roadside and in front of another household fence, but inside the ROW and encroaches close to the existing road: - o The store is made of zinc roof, one side zinc wall, wooden columns and concrete floor. - o Need to temporary relocate and re-establish at original location as approved by City Hall. - o Temporary location is to be done near the original location or on the other side of the road. - o No remaining land. - o Business disruption expected for 15 days for dismantling and reassembling of the structures (loss of daily income). - o This AH is neither vulnerable nor eligible for IRP.

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AHs ID	Impact Images	Type	AH/APs	Business Registration	Land Ownership	Level of Impact	Remaining Land	Relocation	Description
142		Hair Dresser	1/3	No	State Land (Along the road) AH is the legal owner of the store approved by the local authorities for operating temporary business	Partially	None	Temporary Relocation	This business operates on state land along the roadside and in front of another household fence, but inside the ROW and encroaches close to the existing road: - o The store is made of zinc roof, zinc wall, wooden columns and concrete floor. - o Need to temporary relocation and re-establish at original location as approved by City Hall. - o Temporary location is to be done near the original location or on the other side of the road. - o No remaining land. - o Business disruption expected for 15 days for dismantling and reassembly of the structures (loss of daily income). - o This AH is neither vulnerable nor eligible for IRP.
143		Small size retail store	1/4	No	State Land (Along the road) AH is the legal owner of the store approved by the local authorities for operating temporary business	Partially	None	Temporary Relocation	This business operates on state land along the roadside and in front of another household fence, but inside the ROW and encroaches close to the existing road: - o The store is made of zinc roof, wooden columns and concrete floor. It has no walls. - o Need to temporary relocate and re-establish at original location as approved by City Hall. - o Temporary location is to be done near the original location or on the other side of the road. - o No remaining land. - o Business disruption expected for 15 days for dismantling and reassembly of the structures (loss of daily income). - o This AH is neither vulnerable nor eligible for IRP.

AHs ID	Impact Images	Type	AH/APs	Business Registration	Land Ownership	Level of Impact	Remaining Land	Relocation	Description
144		Small size retail store	1/4	No	State Land (Along the road) AH is the legal owner of the store approved by the local authorities for operating temporary business	Partially	Yes	Temporary Relocation	This business operates on state land along the roadside and in front of another household fence, but inside the ROW and encroaches close to the existing road: - o The store is made of zinc roof, zinc wall, wooden columns and concrete floor. - o Need to temporary relocation and re-establish at original location as approved by City Hall. - o Temporary location is to be done near the original location, or on the other side of the road. - o Has remaining land but the area is too small to reconstruct, hence part of reconstruction will be on top of ROW. - o Business disruption expected for 15 days for dismantling and reassembling of the structures (loss of daily income). - o This AH is neither vulnerable nor eligible for IRP.
145		Medium size retail store	1/3	No	Residential land (Inside ROW) AH is the legal owner of store (have tax and agreement document)	Partially	Yes	Shifting back	This business operates on state land along the roadside and in front of another household fence, but inside the ROW and encroaches close to the existing road: - o The store is made of zinc roof, one zinc wall, wooden columns and concrete floor. - o Has remaining land for relocation. - o Business disruption expected for 20 days for closing business and re-establish during construction (loss of daily income). - o This AH is neither vulnerable nor eligible for IRP.

AHs ID	Impact Images	Type	AH/APs	Business Registration	Land Ownership	Level of Impact	Remaining Land	Relocation	Description
161		Hair Dresser/hair cut	1/4	No	State Land (Along the road) AH is the legal owner of store (have tax and agreement document)	Partially	Yes	Shifting back	This business operates on state land along the roadside and in front of another household fence, but inside the ROW and encroaches close to the existing road: - o The store is made of zinc roof, zinc wall, wooden columns and concrete floor. - o Has remaining land behind store for relocation - o This structure can shift back on the remaining land behind the store for reconstruction. - o Business disruption expected for 15 days for dismantling and reassembling of the structures (loss of daily income). - o This AH is neither vulnerable nor eligible for IRP.
166		Small size retail store	1/3	No	State Land (Along the road) AH is the legal owner of the store approved by the local authorities for operating temporary business	Partially	Yes	Temporary Relocation	This business operates on state land along the roadside and in front of another household fence, but inside the ROW and encroaches close to the existing road: - o The store is made of zinc roof, zinc wall, wooden columns and concrete floor. - o Need to temporary relocation and re-establish at original location as approved by City Hall. - o Temporary location is to be done near the original location or on the other side of the road. - o Has remaining land but the area is too small to reconstruct, hence part of reconstruction will be on top of ROW. - o Business disruption expected for 15 days for dismantling and reassembling of the structures (loss of daily income). - o This AH is neither vulnerable nor eligible for IRP.

AHs ID	Impact Images	Type	AH/APs	Business Registration	Land Ownership	Level of Impact	Remaining Land	Relocation	Description
172		Hair Dresser/hair cut	1/1	No	State Land (Along the road) AH is the legal owner of store (have tax and agreement document)	Partially	Yes	Temporary Relocation	This business operates on state land along the roadside and in front of another household fence, but inside the ROW and encroaches close to the existing road: - o The store is made of zinc roof, zinc wall, wooden columns and concrete floor. - o Need to temporary relocation and re-establish at original location as approved by City Hall. - o Temporary location is to be done near the original location or on the other side of the road. - o Has remaining land but the area is too small to reconstruct, hence part of reconstruction will be on top of ROW. - o Business disruption expected for 15 days for dismantling and reassembly of the structures (loss of daily income). - o This AH is neither vulnerable nor eligible for IRP.
194		Medium size retail store	1/3	No	State Land (Along the road) AH is the legal owner of store (have tax and agreement document)	Partially	Yes	Temporary Relocation	This business operates on state land along the roadside and in front of another household fence, but inside the ROW and encroaches close to the existing road: - o The store is made of zinc roof, zinc wall, wooden columns and concrete floor. - o Need to temporary relocate and re-establish at original location as approved by City Hall. - o Temporary location is to be done near the original location or on the other side of the road. - o Has remaining land but the area is too small to reconstruct, hence part of reconstruction will be on top of ROW. - o Business disruption expected for 20 days for dismantling and reassembly of the structures (loss of daily income). - o This AH is neither vulnerable nor eligible for IRP.

AHs ID	Impact Images	Type	AH/APs	Business Registration	Land Ownership	Level of impact	Remaining Land	Relocation	Description
211		Small size retail store	1/3	No	State Land (Along the road) AH is the legal owner of the store approved by the local authorities for operating temporary business	Completely	Yes	Temporary Relocation	This business operates on state land along the roadside and in front of another household fence, but inside the ROW and encroaches close to the existing road: - o The store is made of zinc roof and wooden columns. - o Need to temporary relocate and re-establish at original location as approved by City Hall. - o Temporary location is to be done near the original location or on the other side of the road. - o Has remaining land but the area is too small to reconstruct, hence part of reconstruction will be on top of ROW. - o Business disruption expected for 15 days for dismantling and reassembling of the structures (loss of daily income). - o This AH is neither vulnerable nor eligible for IRP.
217		Small size retail store	1/5	No	State Land (Along the road) AH is the legal owner of the store approved by the local authorities for operating temporary business	Completely	None	Temporary Relocation	This business operates on state land along the roadside and in front of another household fence, but inside the ROW and encroaches close to the existing road: - o The store is made of zinc roof and wooden columns. - o Need to temporary relocate and re-establish at original location as approved by City Hall. - o Temporary location is to be done near the original location, or other side of the road. - o No remaining land. - o Business disruption expected for 15 days for dismantling and reassembling of the structures (loss of daily income). - o This AH is neither vulnerable nor eligible for IRP.

AHs ID	Impact Images	Type	AH/APs	Business Registration	Land Ownership	Level of Impact	Remaining Land	Relocation	Description
225		Small size retail store	1/1	No	State Land (Along the road) AH is the legal owner of the store approved by the local authorities for operating temporary business	Completely	Yes	Temporary Relocation	This business operates on state land along the roadside and in front of another household fence, but inside the ROW and encroaches close to the existing road: - o The store is made of zinc roof and wooden columns. - o Need to temporary relocate and re-establish at original location as approved by City Hall. - o Temporary location is to be done near the original location, or other side of the road. - o Has remaining land but the area is too small to reconstruct, hence part of reconstruction will be on top of ROW. - o Business disruption expected for 15 days for dismantling and reassembling of the structures (loss of daily income). - o This AH is neither vulnerable nor eligible for IRP.
235		Small size retail store	1/4	No	State Land (Along the road) AH is the legal owner of the store approved by the local authorities for operating temporary business	Completely	Yes	Temporary Relocation	This business operates on state land along the roadside and in front of another household fence, but inside the ROW and encroaches close to the existing road: - o The store is made of zinc roof, zinc wall on one side, wooden columns and concrete floor. - o Need to temporary relocate and re-establish at original location as approved by City Hall. - o Temporary location is to be done near the original location, or other side of the road. - o Has remaining land but the area is too small to reconstruct, hence part of reconstruction will be on top of ROW. - o Business disruption expected for 15 days for dismantling and reassembling of the structures (loss of daily income). - o This AH is neither vulnerable nor eligible for IRP.

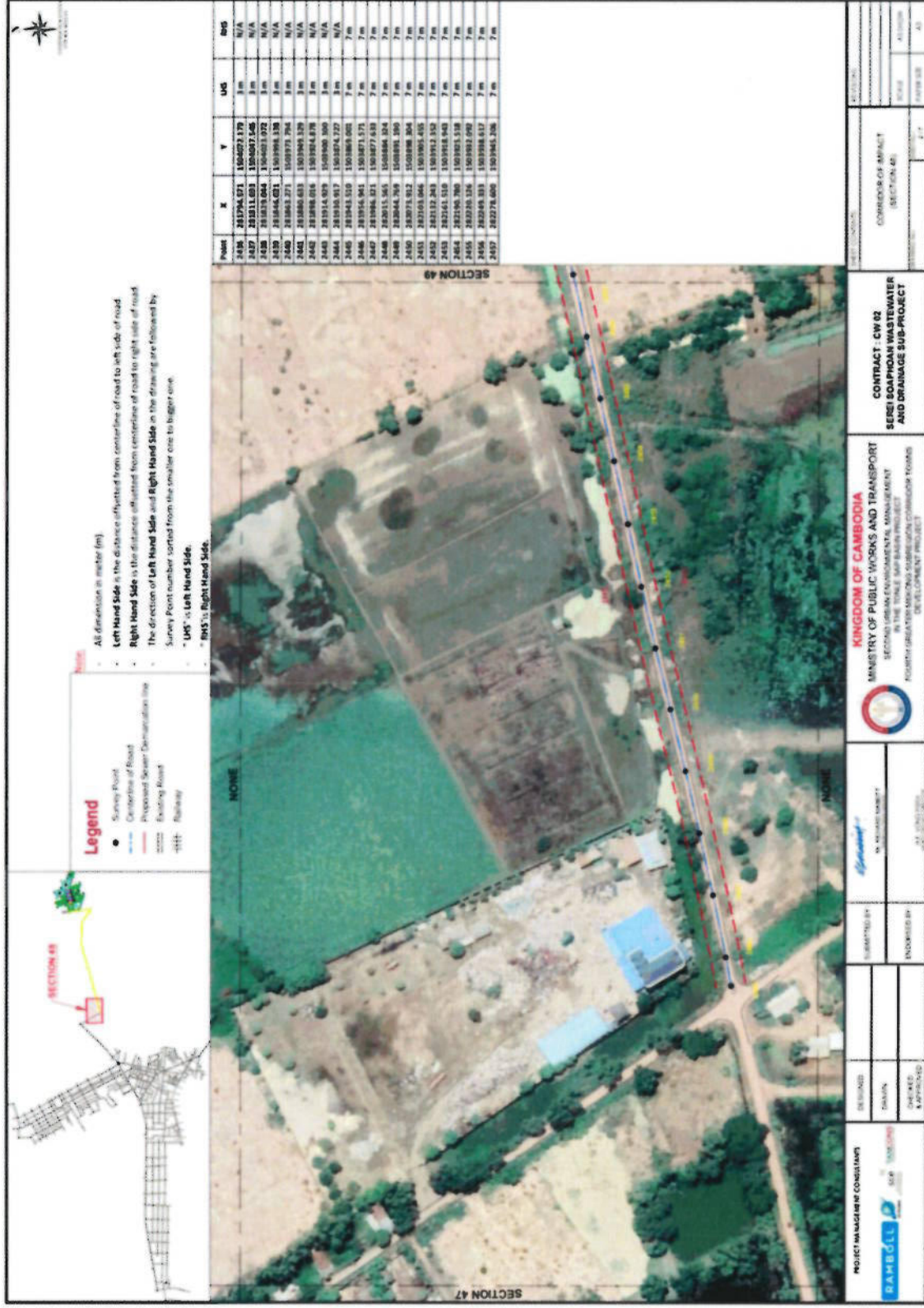
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AHs ID	Impact Images	Type	AH/APs	Business Registration	Land Ownership	Level of impact	Remaining Land	Relocation	Description
236		Small size retail store	1/2	No	State Land (Along the road) AH is the legal owner of the store approved by the local authorities for operating temporary business	Completely	Yes	Temporary Relocation	This business operates on state land along the roadside and in front of another household fence, but inside the ROW and encroaches close to the existing road: - o The store is made of zinc roof, zinc wall on one side, wooden columns and concrete floor. - o Need to temporary relocate and re-establish at original location as approved by City Hall. - o Temporary location is to be done near the original location or on the other side of the road. - o Has remaining land but the area is too small to reconstruct, hence part of reconstruction will be on top of ROW. - o Business disruption expected for 15 days for dismantling and reassembling of the structures (loss of daily income). - o This AH is neither vulnerable nor eligible for IRP.
278		Medium size retail store	1/5	No	State Land (Along the road) AH is the legal owner of store (have tax and agreement document)	Completely	Yes	Temporary Relocation	This business operates on state land along the roadside and in front of another household fence, but inside the ROW and encroaches close to the existing road: - o The store is made of zinc roof, zinc wall, steel columns and concrete floor. - o Need to temporary relocate and re-establish at original location as approved by City Hall. - o Temporary location is to be done near the original location or on the other side of the road. - o Has remaining land but the area is too small to reconstruct, hence part of reconstruction will be on top of ROW. - o Business disruption expected for 20 days for dismantling and reassembling of the structures (loss of daily income). - o This AH is neither vulnerable nor eligible for IRP.

AHs ID	Impact Images	Type	AH/APs	Business Registration	Land Ownership	Level of Impact	Remaining Land	Relocation	Description
279		Hair Dresser	1/1	No	State Land (Along the road) AH is the legal owner of store (have tax and agreement document)	Partially	Yes	Temporary Relocation	This business operates on state land along the roadside and in front of another household fence, but inside the ROW and encroaches close to the existing road: - o The store is made of zinc roof, zinc wall, steel columns and concrete floor. - o Need to temporary relocate and re-establish at original location as approved by City Hall. - o Temporary location is to be done near the original location or on the other side of the road. - o Has remaining land but the area is too small to reconstruct, hence part of reconstruction will be on top of ROW. - o Business disruption expected for 20 days for dismantling and reassembling of the structures (loss of daily income). - o This AH is neither vulnerable nor eligible for IRP.
188		Food Preparation or Selling	1/4	No	Residential land (inside RoW) Note*** impact is only on extended eave AH is the legal owner of the store approved by the local authorities for operating temporary business	Completely (Operation under extend Eave)	Yes	Shifting back	This business operates on state land along the roadside and in front of another household fence, but inside the ROW and encroaches close to the existing road: - o The store is made of zinc roof, zinc wall, steel columns and concrete floor. - o Has remaining land for relocation. - o Shifting back to the remaining land for reconstruction. - o Business disruption expected for 20 days for dismantling and reassembling of the structures (loss of daily income). - o This AH is neither vulnerable nor eligible for IRP.

AHs ID	Impact Images	Type	AH/APs	Business Registration	Land Ownership	Level of Impact	Remaining Land	Relocation	Description
200		Small size retail store	1/3	No	Residential land (Inside RoW) Note*** impact is only on extended eave (front wall closure act as an eave) AH is the legal owner of the store approved by the local authorities for operating temporary business.	Partially (Operation under extend Eave)	Yes	Shifting back	This business operates on state land along the roadside and in front of another household fence, but inside the ROW and encroaches close to the existing road: - o The store is made of zinc roof, zinc wall, wooden columns and concrete floor. - o Has remaining land for relocation. - o Shifting back to the remaining land for reconstruction. - o Business disruption expected for 15 days for dismantling and reassembling of the structures (loss of daily income). - o This AH is neither vulnerable nor eligible for IRP.
280		Medium size retail store	1/4	No	Residential land (Inside RoW) Note*** impact is only on extended eave AH is the legal owner of store (have tax and agreement document)	Partially (Operation under extend Eave)	Yes	Shifting back	This business operates on state land along the roadside and in front of another household fence, but inside the ROW and encroaches close to the existing road: - o The store is made of zinc roof, zinc wall, steel columns and concrete floor. - o Has remaining land for relocation. - o Shifting back to the remaining land for reconstruction. - o Business disruption expected for 20 days for dismantling and reassembling of the structures (loss of daily income). - o This AH is neither vulnerable nor eligible for IRP.

Annex A.3: WWTP Access Road Detailed Maps



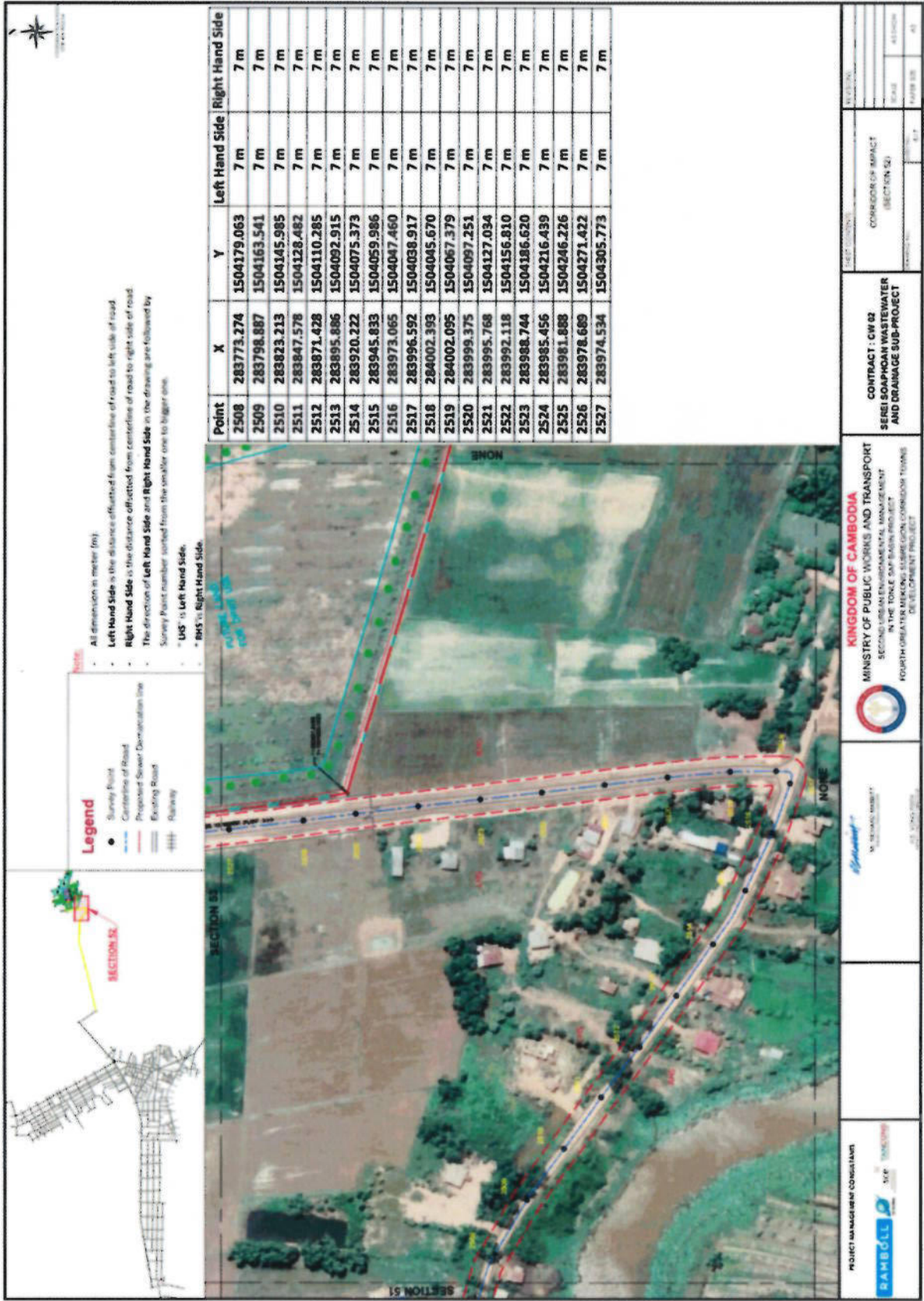
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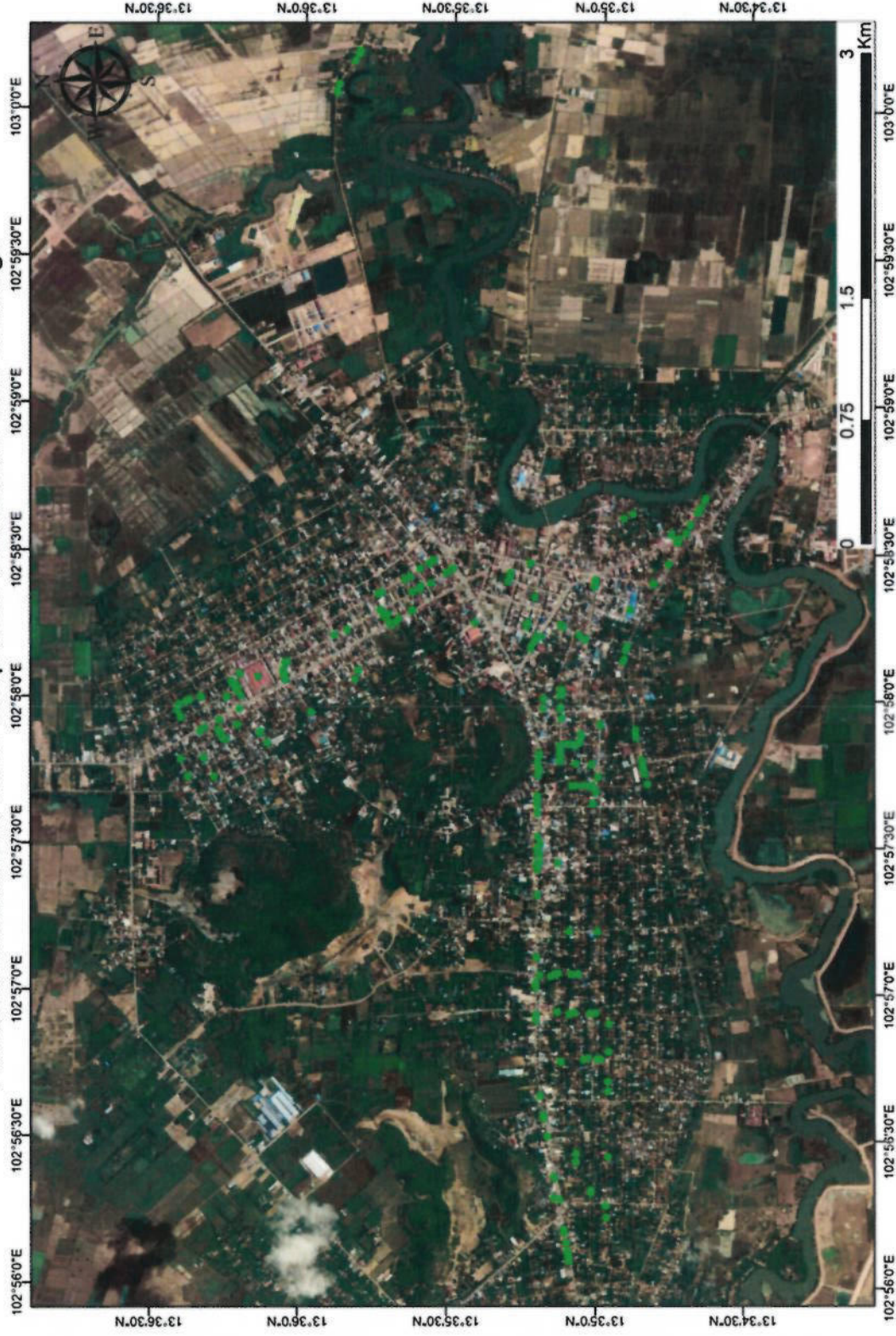


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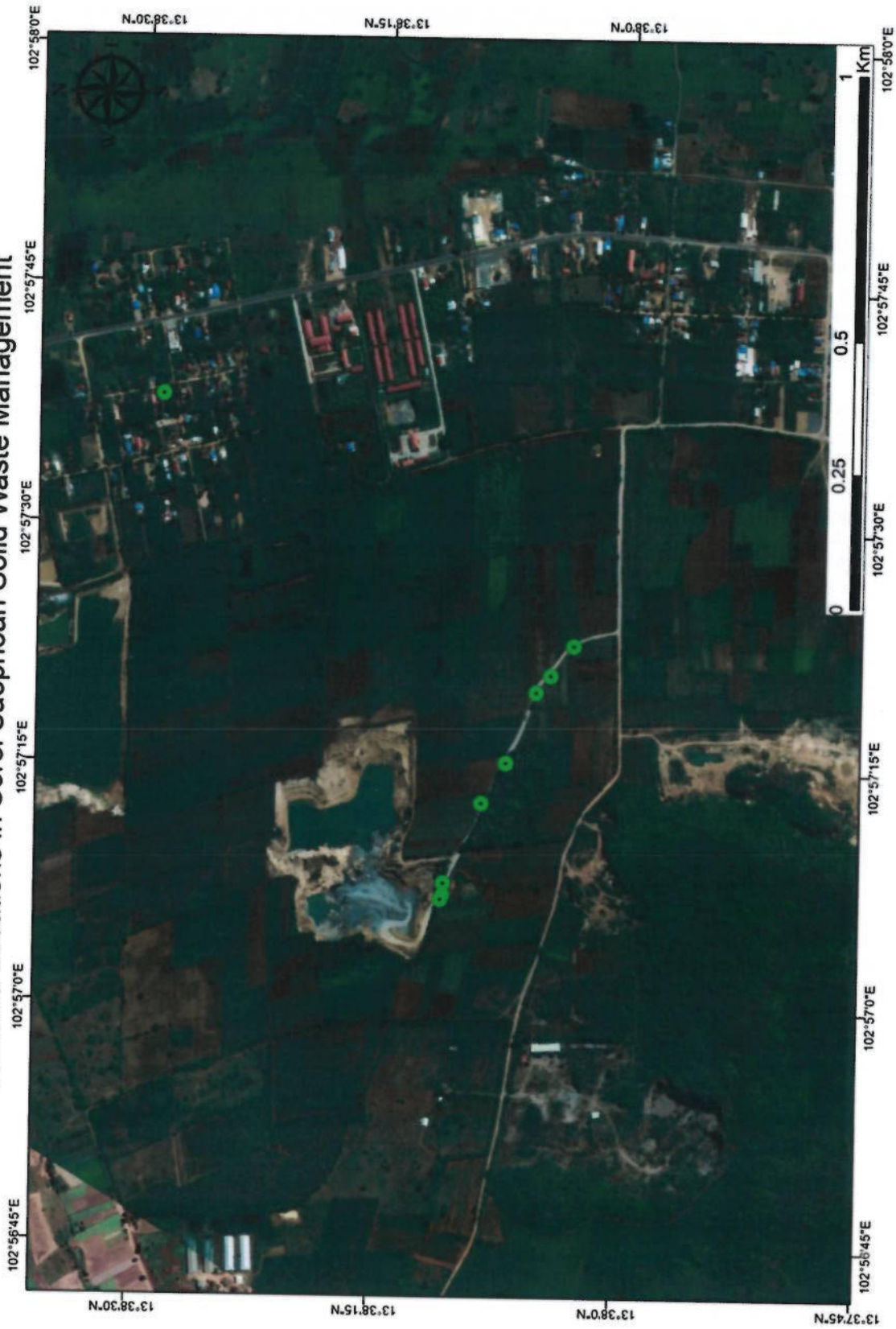
Annex A.4: IR Impact Location Maps

Affected Locations in Serei Saophoan Wastewater and Drainage



4

Affected Locations in Serei Saophoan Solid Waste Management



Annex B: Minutes of Meeting for One to One with AHs During Conduct of DMS

Note. The concept for consultation of AHs during DMS/SES was developed in response to COVID-19 pandemic induced restrictions on movement, public gatherings, and holding meetings.

1. Concept for Consultation and Participation Plan (as per ADB SPS)

The Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009) stresses the significance of public consultation and participation for ensuring formulation and execution of development projects in compliance with environmental and social safeguards. ADB is committed to put meaningful consultation processes into practice. Meaningful consultation is a process that:

- (1) Begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle;
- (2) Provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people;
- (3) Is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion;
- (4) Is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and poor and vulnerable groups; and

(5) Enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

ADB requires borrowers/clients to engage with communities, groups, or people affected by proposed projects, and with civil society through information disclosure, consultation, and informed participation in a manner commensurate with the risks to and impacts on affected communities.

Consistent with these efforts, the objectives of the consultation and participation plan and related stakeholder communication strategy are to (i) fully disclose information on the proposed project, its components, and its activities with the beneficiary communities and stakeholders; (ii) obtain information about the opinions, needs and priorities of beneficiary communities and stakeholders; (iii) solicit input and feedback on beneficial and mitigative measures; (iv) encourage the participation of beneficiary communities and stakeholders in project activities such as the preparation of resettlement plans that affect them, civil works construction, enterprise support programs, awareness raising activities, and monitoring; (v) obtain the consent and cooperation of beneficiary communities and stakeholders for activities required to be undertaken for project planning and implementation; (vi) establish a clear, easily accessible and effective grievance redress mechanism; and (vii) ensure transparency in all project activities.

From the SPS point of view, the Project needs to ensure consultation is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion and is particularly inclusive of and responsive to the needs of the disadvantaged and poor and vulnerable groups especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, female headed households, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land.

Consultations with the APs included information of the project impacts (positive and negative), project implementation schedule and process, land acquisition and compensation process, affected households, APs' right to complain and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). Consultations with the displaced persons provided a two-way information flow, ensuring that the concerns, questions and ideas of the APs were discussed and responded to in an appropriate and gender inclusive way.

2. General Department of Resettlement (GDR)

The GDR is the permanent secretariat of the IRC and will be the lead agency for the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the DRP. The GDR has assigned the responsibility for the implementation of DRP to Resettlement Department 3 (RD3). For the public consultation, GDR is also responsible for sharing project information and conduct public consultation with the affected people and local authority during preparation of the DRP.



3. Problem of COVID

The COVID-19 pandemic caused movement and public gathering restrictions in Cambodia, and the pandemic is far from over. COVID-19 remains a serious health security threat in Cambodia and WHO is still concerned about the potential for large scale community transmission.

The core public health response including case detection, isolation, contact tracing and quarantine has been central to Cambodia's response strategy for stopping transmission and slowing the spread of COVID-19 to date. In addition to universal preventive measures including hand hygiene and cough etiquette, the RGC has also been implementing a number of physical distancing measures. Schools were closed in mid-March; international travel restrictions were implemented in late March and gatherings in entertainment venues such as cinemas and karaoke bars were restricted in early April. The Prime Minister also cancelled the Khmer New Year holiday scheduled for mid-April – one of the largest celebrations of the year amongst Khmer people, and additionally placed restrictions on travel between provinces and districts during this time. The screening and quarantine measures have been introduced in response to the large-scale return of migrant workers from Thailand.

Following a risk of spread of Covid-19 in November 2020, the Government on 3 November and Ministry of Health on 10 November issued notifications to cancel all or delay all larger gatherings due to risk associated with a recent delegation to Cambodia.

Under the TS-2, DMS was started from 3rd November, including public consultation with the local people who will be affected with the project to share information about the project, resettlement framework, and also inform about ADB and RGC policies. Based on the notifications above, the public consultations were immediately cancelled. However, GDR suggested using one-to-one consultation instead of the public consultations, and this way directly meeting with all of the households who are impacted by the Project in order to complete conducting the DMS.

During conducting of the DMS, following distancing, hand washing and use of face masks, the working group was devised into two teams while working closely together from house to house of the AHs. The first team worked as the outreach group to consult and explain about the Project and ADB and RGC policies to all of the households one by one before the actual DMS/SES was conducted. The outreach team also distributed the Khmer PIBs to all affected household, while inviting their neighbor to join the consultation (but keeping the group size still under 5 people). If the affected household could not read or were unclear of the meanings in the PIBs, the outreach team read and explained them to all of the participants to ensure they know the detail meaning in the Khmer PIBs. The second team followed after the outreach group to conduct the DMS/SES questionnaire interview with the household head or representative of the household head.

4. One to One Consultation Standard Format

The outreach group of the DMS team was trained to follow the instructions of the standard format of consultation as detailed below, followed by the second team conducting the DMS/SES interview with the affected household. While conducting the one to one consultation the outreach team also encouraged all the household to raise all their concern, suggestion, comment, and question during the discussion part of the consultation. All feedback, concerns and comments were documented during the one-to-one consultations by the DMS team on separate notes from the DMS form and compiled.

Consultation Agenda

- Project Description
 - a. Project description and its purpose
 - b. Project design, funding, and institutional arrangement
 - c. Detail about project location, benefits, and impact
- Resettlement Activities
 - a. Detail about RGC and ADB resettlement policy (SPS 2009)
 - b. Details about the project involuntary resettlement framework
 - i. What are the affected people and poor and vulnerable groups?
 - ii. Corridor of impact (COI) vs Right-of-Way (ROW)
 - iii. Framework for compensation and entitlements



- iv. Cut-off date
- v. Grievance Redress Mechanism and PRSC
- c. Detail about DMS/SES and RCS
- d. Distribute Khmer language PIBs
 - i. If AHs cannot read or are unclear, the outreach team assisted by reading it or explanation one by one to all of the AHs
- e. Question and answer, and any comment or recommendation

Summary of the consultation outcome

The summary of the comment, questions, and suggestions of the affected household during the DMS are grouped according to the one-to-one consultation conducted with the affected household as below.

a. AHs Comment During Consultation

1. We really appreciate that the project I heard about from the local authorities and also other villager can now start and follow the plan for improvements in Serei Saophoan city for reducing the environmental problems from wastewater and solid waste.
2. Fully support the project, and appreciate the efforts of the project to conduct discussion and consultation at our home one by one for avoiding the spreading of COVID-19 following the instructions of government about restrictions on group discussion and promote social distancing.
3. We understand the key information about this project and the project benefits, especially that we can receive compensation from the project for the affected structures and trees under our ownership.
4. We are happy to attend the consultation with the working group who visited us directly at our home and explained the details about the project and its policies to us, especially, regarding the compensation for affected private assets.
5. It is great that SPH has this opportunity to have a separate system for storm water and waste water. The compensation is not a problem for us because it the project only affects our secondary structures, but hopefully, the project will come soon because this area always floods badly every year during the wet season. This is especially difficult with waste water infiltrating the households living along the river. Also, solid waste in SPH is an issue.
6. We heard about this project a long time ago and have been recently reminded again by the local authorities who confirmed that meetings will be conducted in the provinces regarding the project. This project is very helpful for SPH and can benefit our community for reducing environmental problems and flooding.
7. It is so good that the project can support us with the compensation for affected assets and also take time to directly consult with us at our home.
8. This project has a very good policy for compensation for the affected asses and approach to consultation is highly detailed. Therefore, we are supportive of the project and wish the construction start soon.
9. We understand about the GRM, PRSC and how to use the complaint form from the explanation and presentation of the GRM form by the working group and as attached in the PIB.
10. The compensation policy is good for impacts on private assets and we also much appreciate the contractor reinstatement of temporary impacts and public road and walkways.
11. Appreciate that the project conduct one to one consultation with us during the COVID-19 after the MOH informed about the second spreading incident. It is good and safe for us to avoid the group discussion.
12. One to one consultation offers more details and we have enough time to discuss and ask all the questions we have, raise concerns and give suggestions.
13. We would like to suggest that, the project should conduct consultation again before start of the construction in order for us to be prepared and easy for us to inform our clients and organize alternative parking space in front of our businesses.
14. We understand about key persons for the project implementation and contact number in the PIB details that was distributed to us.
15. We understand about the processing of the compensation and also replacement price for the impacted assets under the independent team responsible to study the prices. Please inform us on the final results.

○ **AHs Question, Suggestion and Recommendation**

1. When the construction starts?
 - Response: The construction will start after approval of detailed resettlement plan, completion of compensation payments and land is made available to the contractors. It is estimated that construction will start as early as April 2021. The PIU of MPWT will inform all the AHs and the people in the community at least 2 weeks to prior to the start of construction works. The construction schedule will be shared with the local authorities and the AHs and will be explained in detail.
2. Can you explain about compensation processing?
 - Based on the LAR policy on compensation processing will be done by GDR/MEF after the approval of DRP by IRC and cleared by ADB and budget approval by the MEF. Then only the compensation payments will be processed as follows:
 - I. Conduct consultation with all AHs using one-to-one consultation due to Covid-19 restrictions.
 - II. Conduct DMS with all of the affected households and conduct interview about socio-economic situation of the AHs, both recorded on DMS form.
 - III. Conduct consultation again about comparison of the affected assets vs price from the RCS. Prepare PIB on compensation and discuss with AHs.
 - IV. Prepare contract agreement on compensation and discuss with individual AHs.
 - V. Sign contract agreement with AH and make compensation payments which may take up to 2 months because there 283 AHs to be paid.
3. How about the consultation schedule?
 - Before the civil works start, the project will inform all people living along the project sites and especially all of the affected households by conducting consultation again, distribute updated construction schedule and also inform the local authorities and provide posters in the local office boards.
4. How long the excavations will be left open?
 - The project will backfill all excavations as quickly as possible to avoid any impact with all of AHs and businesses. In market areas excavations are filled by end of the night on daily basis, and elsewhere they are clearly marked and filled ASAP.
5. How about the project digging distances per day?
 - The distance depends on the type of project areas, which are busy roads, business areas, residential lands, and urban roads. For busy areas, the distance will be short. For the market area, the project is proposed to construct only at night time for avoiding the impact on the business at the daytime.
6. Is the project going inform us at least 1 or 2 weeks before the commencement work and distribute the construction schedule?
 - Yes, the project will be conducting the consultation again and also inform about the construction schedule at least 2 weeks before construction start. Updated PIB will be distributed with attached construction schedule and contact number for call if you any problem with the project.

Attendance List

Location/Venue	One-to-one consultations at each AH home Serei Saophoan City, Banteay Meanchey Province (SPH WWTP subproject)				
Date	During Conduct DMS (2 nd to 30 th Nov, 2020)				
Participants	228 (136 Male / 92 Female)				
Local Authority	32 (23 male / 9 Female)				
Location: Access road to WWTP					
No	Name	Gender	Age	Position/Institution	Tel
1	Aor Norin	Male	36	Private Director	
2	Chhin Soeut	Male	67	Chief-Village (Phum 2)	012 633 176

3	Pov Tree	Male	56	Chief-Village (KhlaKon Chas)	012 236 076
4	Loun Dang	Male	56	Sub-Village (Phum 2)	095 474 524
5	Lim Mai	Male	59	Sub-Village (Phnum Kantuot)	092 370 239
6	Khim Van	Male	65	Government Office	
7	Seng San	Male	70	Government Office	
8	Kheam Kemrin	Male	41	Farmer	
9	Roeng Samarng	Male	67	Retired	
10	Reay Kong	Male	63	Farmer	
11	Hon Samley	Female	39	Seller	
12	Chhuong Phuong	Female	44	Seller	
13	Seng Sokvoneun	Male	33	Car mechanic	
14	Sun Sambath	Male	36	Room for rent	
15	Van Phana	Male	43	Government	
16	Math Ael	Male	65	House Wife	
17	Hem Rith	Male	51	Seller	
18	Duong Pei	Male	54	Government	
19	Mei Rin	Female	81	House Wife	
20	Ka Chhiet	Male	75	House Wife	
21	Reth Pailin	Female	39	Villager	
22	Hea Munika	Female	19	Student	
23	Chhem Samnieng	Male	29	Student	
24	Nob Sophea	Male	37	Seller	
25	Saoun Aieng	Female	71	Guest House Director	
26	Auon Thoeun	Female	74	Seller	
27	Lors Hasey	Male	30	Seller	
28	Sor Chhong	Male	61	Government	
29	Ly Hang	Male	59	Seller	
30	Koem Kan	Male	45	Farmer	
31	Samarn Asea	Female	31	Seller	
32	Khiev Sara	Male	47	Government	
33	Lors Ael	Male	60	Motor Taxi	
34	karim Rosaly	Male	51	Service Provider	
35	Sek Hasanass	Female	48	Seller	
36	Sem Sarin	Female	60	Service Provider	
37	Hun Hing	Male	33	Police	
38	Chhin Sareth	Male	66	Government Office	
39	Keo Kunthea	Female	34	Seller	
40	Phuong Rethchhath	Female	19	Student	
41	Rin Dara	Male		Service Provider	
42	Arng	Female		Villager	
43	Bit Kong	Female	50	House Wife	089 535 262
44	Yin Sodthea	Male	48	Teacher	
45	Neang Saroeun	Male	56	Carpenter	012 728 336
46	Mon Sokhieng	Female	28	House Wife	077 203 005
47	Muong Chhory	Female	56	House Wife	086 661 644
48	Ly kea	Male	40	Seller	
49	Kong Mlis	Female	31	Seller	017 392 938
50	Tan Bopha	Female	54	Seller	092 515 987
51	Aou Sakhoeun	Female	40	Seller	012 636 662
52	Poun Kong	Female	55	Seller	011 935 354
53	Mai Arn	Male	49	Seller	092 942 758
54	Chey Sinuon	Female	51	No job	017 419 322
55	Rith Vanna	Female	26	Seller	012 648 298
56	Aoum Sophorn	Male	33	Seller	089 918 281
57	Suk Saren	Female	55	Villager	012 944 954
58	Ngin Sean	Male	68	Seller	
59	Leng Samaoeun	Male	46	Villager	012 558 432
60	Hoeung Gich	Female	48	Seller	
61	Meach Seng	Female	67	Waste Picker	078 379 252



62	Lor Touch	Male	46	Seller	076 876 555
63	Heng Koeng	Female	47	Seller	076 444 113
64	Phong Laychhay	Male	31	Seller	096 344 416
65	Loem Ro	Male	75	Seller	012 687 747
66	Lai Lin	Female	61	House Wife	
67	Ly Pov	Female	52	House Wife	
68	Ruos Sokion	Male	72	Police	
69	Pov Saroeun	Male	82	House Wife	
70	Sor Kim	Male	70	No job	
71	Chhoeun Rithy	Male	40	Car mechanic	
72	Dib Sambath	Male	40	Villager	
73	Pei Chhiev	Male	36	Villager	085 338 173
74	Kong Sarot	Male	43	Villager	
75	Ngoem Sor	Female	38	Service Provider	097 815 384
76	Mue Rahoo	Male	26	Business Man (Gasoline)	088 562 238
77	Sao Thy	Male	40	Villager	099 333 305
78	Han Kim Viet	Male	29	Villager	
79	Doo Bora	Male	42	Villager	017 341 133
80	Sin Sina	Female	35	Tailoring	092 875 366
81	Hok Heng	Male	48	Moto mechanic	012 332 636
82	Loo Noen	Female	72	House Wife	
83	Mol Soeun	Male	56	Villager	
84	San Chhuob	Male	64	Villager	077 505 292
85	Lin Sreypich	Female	20	Hairdresser	
86	Phai Phan	Male	67	Seller	012 473 348
87	Kong Leangheng	Male	41	Government	012 775 177
88	Seang Chhoo	Female	67	Seller	092 900 875
89	Sin Sokmean	Male	42	Seller	
90	Eap Sokny	Female	38	Villager	086 737 593
91	Kheam Soun	Male	46	Villager	061 572 122
92	Soo Bunchhoy	Male	56	Villager	092 218 087
93	Neang Sokchomroeun	Female	52	Villager	012 929 936
94	Ei Rous kimpheng	Male	37	Villager	078 212 883
95	Ping Bouy	Male	73	Villager	012 238 023
96	Phin Phitro Deth	Male	23	Farmer	
97	Meas Pov	Male	60	Seller	
98	Ngoun Sopheap	Female	40	Seller	092 720 711
99	Neam Virak	Male	61	Seller	017 968 197
100	Aouk Saroeun	Female	59	Seller	098 224 752
101	Chhai Sreypin	Female	28	Seller	069 646 769
102	Mork Romchong	Male	27	Teacher	096 667 7944
103	Tan Li	Male	70	Seller	012 800 156
104	Song Sokhim	Female	53	Seller	089 852 613
105	Moa Sarun	Male	67	Villager	012 871 380
106	Say Leanghoun	Male	72	Villager	095 521 199
107	Roeun Sila	Female	36	Seller	078 415 254
108	Chhay Tapi	Female	36	Seller	012 241 158
109	Num Rachna	Female	57	Seller	012 629 252
110	Hoeun Moa	Male	21	Seller	078 431 044
111	Ly Somnieng	Female	51	Seller	016 334 335
112	Pot Yom	Male	40	Seller	
113	Sok Hoeub	Male	56	Police	
114	Toy Kosal	Female	28	Seller	
115	Sombo Somaoeun	Male	33	Hairdresser	
116	Sin Sreymoa	Female	40	Motor Washing	
117	Srun Hak	Male	55	Seller	
118	Huy Kimhouy	Female	45	Seller	
119	Bramg Simie	Female	26	Seller	
120	Tong Vengly	Male	32	Seller	

121	Hang Sotheary	Male	55	Seller	
122	bun Kong	Male	85	No job	
123	Koe Lyyen	Male	39	Business Man (Gasoline)	
124	Koe Serey	Male	41	Seller	
125	Sang Bunthorn	Male		Villager	085 602 818
126	Bun Savorn	Male		Seller	078 563 738
127	Rous Vanna	Female		Farmer	
128	Hou Ry	Male		Driver	
129	Smarn Rorseth	Male		Seller	
130	Ngoem Somnang	Male		Motor Taxi	097 809 0290
131	Kan khing	Male		Farmer	012 902 354
132	Tii Kimbouk	Female		Seller	092 674 613
133	Lout Roth	Female		Service Provider	097 337 1006
134	Kit Sovvan	Male		Farmer	
135	Ri Kosal	Male		Farmer	
136	Mak Chin	Male		Villager	
137	Lach Hok	Male		Seller	
138	Sary Luot	Male		Farmer	096 252 955
139	Pich Somrith	Male		Farmer	097 757 128
140	Aorn Khoeuy	Male		Farmer	
141	Koy Savoeun	Male		Farmer	077 555 541
142	Roeung Narun	Female		Villager	
143	Boo Chomroeun	Female	51	Seller	067 750 216
144	Moul Savon	Female	52	Villager	
145	San Koe	Female	48	Villager	
146	Von Bunheng	Male	35	Seller	092 121 564
147	Kang Leakanak	Male		Service Provider	012 703 071
148	Phou Siral	Male	44	Seller	ឯកភាពបានសាកលភាពផ្កា មដង្គ្រ
149	Ngorng Chinda	Male	41	Electrician	ឯកភាពបានសាកលភាពផ្កា មដង្គ្រ
150	Sok Leang	Male	59	Seller	
151	Chiv Soksan	Female	52	No job	
152	Chhien Chham	Female	53	No job	
153	Touch Sarith	Male	76	Government Office	
154	Soeng Ngoeb	Male	61	Farmer	
155	Pha Chan	Male	74	Farmer	
156	Prum Pearun	Male	49	Government	
157	Lin Bunmie	Female	62	No job	
158	Sae Heang	Female	57	Waste Picker	
159	Bai Mao	Male	55	Farmer	
160	Chhoeung Sreymom	Female	48	Worker	
161	Em Hun	Male	69	Retired	
162	Som Phalit	Female	44	Seller	
163	Aen Eng	Male	44	Seller	
164	Ry Savoeun	Female	27	Seller	
165	Tu Barang	Male	57	Seller	
166	Kok Ny	Female	58	House Wife	
167	Hean Pheng	Male	42	Service Provider	
168	Dam Chhivhun	Female	42	Tailoring	
169	Chhav Horm	Male	45	Seller	
170	Rim Lin	Female		Laundry	
171	Seng Pov	Male		Seller	
172	Ming Khorn	Male	65	Seller	
173	Ren Sat	Male	69	Seller	
174	Moern Sary	Female	29	Seller	
175	Yem Loenun	Female	46	Worker	
176	Suon Eng	Male	50	Farmer	
177	Chhum Oun	Male	40	Worker	
178	Yin Song	Female	50	Worker	
179	Neang Sreyoun	Female	36	House Wife	

180	Auch Hoeun	Female	55	Worker
181	Chhun Hun	Female	44	Worker
182	Mang Yan	Female	60	Seller
183	Chheng Narin	Male	39	Seller
184	Sou Sochan	Female	55	Seller
185	Youn Chhin	Female	63	No job
186	Sok Chhon	Male	55	Security
187	Pit Chanthorn	Male	56	Worker
188	Nem Phorn	Male	74	Worker
189	Chhoeurn Savy	Female	58	No job
190	Chum Muny	Male	72	Achar Wat
191	Chhum Sok	Female	73	No job
192	Chhum Hun	Female	41	Seller
193	Suong Chomnoul	Male	26	Driver
194	Net Sina	Female	41	Construction
195	Kong Danet	Female	37	Seller
196	Koe Kita	Female	51	Government
197	Chhiev Sokthim	Female	43	Chief of Village
198	Nov Lai	Male	41	Seller
199	Hak Hok	Male	52	Seller
200	Kong SaEm	Male	44	Seller
201	Van BunThin	Male	32	Private Director
202	Bai Mao	Male	55	Farmer
203	Set Piseth	Male	32	Seller
204	Soeurn Thorn	Female	67	House Wife
205	Koem Sreyloem	Female	27	Seller
206	Chhun SoPhry	Male	41	Seller
207	Suon Sarin	Male	63	No job
208	Meas Yoem	Male	71	Farmer
209	Sor SoCheat	Female	47	Seller
210	Chhun Phalla	Female	40	House Wife
211	Em Hun	Male	70	Villager
212	Vai Mom	Female	53	House Wife
213	Vai Soamuny	Female	51	House Wife
214	Chhomg Ean	Male	57	Motor Repairing
215	Chhom Sreyhiep	Female	48	Seller
216	Meng Chanphalla	Female	29	Teacher
217	Moeun Sreychin	Female	23	Seller
218	Tuon Duy	Male	73	Farmer
219	Vorn Chanda	Female	52	Farmer
220	Em Yum	Male	69	Motor Taxi
221	Khien Sokhon	Male	63	Seller
222	Lay Linjy	Female	52	House for rent
223	Prem Peap	Female	63	House Wife
224	Touch Kinin	Male	41	Seller
225	Duoch Ngern	Male	60	Seller
226	Aong Chantha	Male	74	Farmer
227	Yiek Chanra	Male	45	Seller
228	Math Lyda	Male	39	Service Provider

Attendant List Scan

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Handwritten notes and a table from a forensic document analysis report.

Handwritten notes at the top:

- Handwritten: *Handwritten notes and a table from a forensic document analysis report.*
- Handwritten: *Handwritten notes and a table from a forensic document analysis report.*

Table:

No.	Objek	Aspek	Hasil	Penyakit	Keputusan
1	gula pasir	20	terang		gula pasir
2	gula pasir	20	terang		gula pasir
3	gula pasir	20	terang		gula pasir
4	gula pasir	20	terang		gula pasir
5	gula pasir	20	terang		gula pasir
6	gula pasir	20	terang		gula pasir

အမှတ်	အမည်	အသက်	အမျိုးအမည်	အလုပ်အကိုင်	အခြားအချက်အလက်
၁	ဦးအောင်	၃၀	မ	အလုပ်မရှိ	
၂	ဦးအောင်	၃၀	မ	အလုပ်မရှိ	
၃	ဦးအောင်	၃၀	မ	အလုပ်မရှိ	
၄	ဦးအောင်	၃၀	မ	အလုပ်မရှိ	
၅	ဦးအောင်	၃၀	မ	အလုပ်မရှိ	
၆	ဦးအောင်	၃၀	မ	အလုပ်မရှိ	
၇	ဦးအောင်	၃၀	မ	အလုပ်မရှိ	
၈	ဦးအောင်	၃၀	မ	အလုပ်မရှိ	
၉	ဦးအောင်	၃၀	မ	အလုပ်မရှိ	
၁၀	ဦးအောင်	၃၀	မ	အလုပ်မရှိ	

Kinetik polimerisasi radikal Kinetik polimerisasi radikal
 Infeksi Endometri
 Infeksi Endometri

Infeksi Endometri

no	spes	no	spes	spes	spes	spes
1	spes	spes	spes	spes	spes	spes
2	spes	spes	spes	spes	spes	spes
3	spes	spes	spes	spes	spes	spes
4	spes	spes	spes	spes	spes	spes
5	spes	spes	spes	spes	spes	spes
6	spes	spes	spes	spes	spes	spes

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no	tanggal	nama	jenis	asal	kegiatan	tempat	jumlah	total
1	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
2	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
3	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
4	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
5	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
6	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
7	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
8	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
9	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
10	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
11	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
12	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
13	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
14	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
15	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
16	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
17	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
18	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
19	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
20	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
21	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
22	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
23	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
24	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
25	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
26	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
27	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
28	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
29	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
30	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
31	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
32	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
33	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
34	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
35	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
36	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
37	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
38	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
39	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
40	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
41	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
42	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
43	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
44	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
45	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji
46	10/10/2023	Yusuf	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji	gaji

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

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Date		Page		Topic		Date	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

မှတ်တမ်းတင်သူ၏အမည်: _____ ရက်စွဲ: _____

အမည်: _____

အမှတ်	အမည်	အသက်	အမျိုး	အလုပ်	အခြား	အခြား
၁	မောင်	၂၅	မ	အလုပ်	အခြား	အခြား
၂	မောင်	၂၅	မ	အလုပ်	အခြား	အခြား
၃	မောင်	၂၅	မ	အလုပ်	အခြား	အခြား
၄						
၅						
၆						

အမှတ်အသားပြုထားသော အချက်အလက်များကို အောက်ဖော်ပြပါဇယားတွင် ဖော်ပြပါမည်။

အချက်အလက်များကို အောက်ဖော်ပြပါဇယားတွင် ဖော်ပြပါမည်။

အချက်အလက်များကို အောက်ဖော်ပြပါဇယားတွင် ဖော်ပြပါမည်။

အချက်အလက်	အချက်အလက်	အချက်အလက်	အချက်အလက်	အချက်အလက်	အချက်အလက်
၁	၁	၁	၁	၁	၁
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အမှတ်	အမည်	အသက်	အမျိုး	အခြား	အခြား	အခြား
၁	ဦးအောင်	၃၆	အမျိုး			
၂	ဦးအောင်	၃၆	အမျိုး			
၃	ဦးအောင်	၃၆	အမျိုး			
၄	ဦးအောင်	၃၆	အမျိုး			
၅	ဦးအောင်	၃၆	အမျိုး			
၆	ဦးအောင်	၃၆	အမျိုး			
၇	ဦးအောင်	၃၆	အမျိုး			
၈	ဦးအောင်	၃၆	အမျိုး			

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අනුරාධපුරයේ පැවැති ප්‍රධාන භාවනා ක්‍රම

සමාජ සේවා කොටසේ සේවකයෙකු

සි. අ. අ. 001/0

ප්‍රධාන භාවනා ක්‍රම

කාලය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමයේ	භාවනා ක්‍රමයේ	භාවනා ක්‍රමයේ	භාවනා ක්‍රමයේ
1	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය
2	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය
3	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය
4	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය
5	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය
6	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය
7	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය
8	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය
9	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය
10	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය	භාවනා ක්‍රමය

[illegible]

Կարգավորված քանակություն: Բնակավայրի քանակություն: 10000

Վճարի հաշվում
Վարկային քանակություն

Հաշվարկ: 2020/01/01

№	Տեղ	ԱՄ	ԿՄ	ՔԱՄ	Վճար	Վճարումը
1	10 000	20	02	01/01		10000
2	10 000	20	02	01/01		10000
3						
4						
5						
6						

Կարգավորված քանակություն: Բնակավայրի քանակություն: 10000

Վճարի հաշվում
Վարկային քանակություն

Հաշվարկ: 2020/01/01

№	Տեղ	ԱՄ	ԿՄ	ՔԱՄ	Վճար	Վճարումը
1	10 000 (10000)					10000 (10000)
2	10 000 (10000)					10000 (10000)
3	10 000 (10000)					10000 (10000)
4	10 000 (10000)					10000 (10000)
5						
6						
7						

Կարգավորված քանակություն: Բնակավայրի քանակություն: 10000

Վճարի հաշվում
Վարկային քանակություն

Հաշվարկ: 2020/01/01

№	Տեղ	ԱՄ	ԿՄ	ՔԱՄ	Վճար	Վճարումը
1	10 000	0	02	01/01		10000
2	10 000	0	02	01/01		10000
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Կարգավորված քանակություն: Բնակավայրի քանակություն: 10000

Վճարի հաշվում
Վարկային քանակություն

Հաշվարկ: 2020/01/01

№	Տեղ	ԱՄ	ԿՄ	ՔԱՄ	Վճար	Վճարումը
1	10 000	20	02	01/01		10000
2	10 000	20	02	01/01		10000
3	10 000	20	02	01/01		10000
4	10 000	20	02	01/01		10000
5	10 000	20	02	01/01		10000
6	10 000	20	02	01/01		10000

Photos





Annex C.1: Minutes of Meeting with Market Vendors

(1) Consultation with Market Vendor at Tuek Thlar Market

Date of Meeting: 24/11/2020 Time: 8:00 - 9.30 am	Venue Tuek Thlar Market	Prepared by Chan Narith National Resettlement specialist
Participants - Provincial Administration Director - PIU - PMC (National Resettlement Specialist) - GDR and DMS team - Local Authorities		
Summary Attendance List - Local authorities/key person: Total = 4 (Male 4/ Female 0) - Participants Total = 26 (Male 9 / Female 17)		
Background and Objective of the Public Consultation Meeting - Public consultation meeting about project scope, policies, entitlements and GRM - Inform about night-time construction schedule - Question and Answer		
Summary Activities - Open the public consultation by: - Welcome remarks and opening the meeting - Introduce the team and subproject description - Introduce of objective of the meeting - Mr. Chan Narith, National Resettlement Specialist: - Project description, RGC and ADB resettlement policies (SPS 2009) - Detail about subproject Involuntary Resettlement framework: - What are the affected assets, people and poor and vulnerable group in the subproject? - Corridor of impact (COI) vs Right-of-way (ROW) - Entitlement Matrix and Compensation payments - Cut-off-date - Grievance Redress Mechanism and PRSC - Detail about DMS/SES and RCS - Details about avoiding losing the income of the market vendor via night-time construction schedule - Encouragement for all the participants raise up all their concern, suggestion, comment and question during the discussion part of the consultation - Question and Answer (all of the participants) - Conclusion and closing remarks		
Minute of the meeting		
Question	Answer	
Name: Ret Gender: Male Position: Market Vendor Question: We are so happy and appreciate for the project happening in our community. We also appreciate the project is concerned about the impact on the business activities by changing the construction from day-time to night-time. So, we support to the project.		
Name: Kim Gender: Female Position: Market Vendor Question: When the construction start?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Response is estimated that construction will start as early as April 2021. The PIU of MPWT will inform all the AHs and the people in the community at least 2 weeks to prior to the start of construction works. The construction schedule will be shared with the local authorities, Market Manager and the AHs and will be explained in detail.	
Name: Rerd Gender: Female Position: Market Vendor Question: How about our product/baggage storage?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Response: Please keep all your product/baggage in a safe place, and if possible, please store some of the products on the shelves away from the construction site or excavation areas during the at night-time. The contractor needs to do excavation but will backfill all trenches prior to	

	business hours so that you can still start to continue business in the morning without disruption.
Name: Suntung Gender: Male Position: Market Vendor Question: How long will excavation and backfill take?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Response: The construction schedule for the market areas will be at night-time and also only one night excavation for backfill and the vendor can continue their business without impact.
Name: Yun Gender: Male Position: Market Vendor Question: If construction each time is only for one night, how many meters the contractor will excavate each night?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Response: Based on the discussion for market areas, excavation of 20 to 30 meters/night is most likely. However, if there are no obstructions and the working area is clear, then the excavated length would be longer but the open trenches will be backfilled to avoid any business disruption the next day.
Name: Chanty Gender: Female Position: Market Vendor Question: Can you please inform us again before construction start on schedule?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Response: The project will inform all of the affected households and the people in the community at least 2 weeks prior to the construction starting. The information about the construction schedule will be shared with the local authorities and market manager as well.

Attendance List

Location/Venue		Teuk Thlar Market		
Date		24/11/2020		
Objective		Public Consultation Meeting		
Time:		08:00 am to 9:30 am		
Participants		26 (9 male / 17 Female)		
Local Authority		4 (4 Male / 0 Female)		
Location: Teuk Thlar Market				
No	Name	Gender	Position/Institution	Tel
1	Pheach Phalin	Female	Market Vendor	
2	Eia Kim	Female	Market Vendor	
3	Hean Sayon	Female	Market Vendor	
4	Borng Phea	Female	Market Vendor	
5	Say Sok	Female	Market Vendor	
6	Va Savoeun	Male	Market Vendor	
7	Meng Chanphuong	Female	Market Vendor	
8	Yoeub Ret	Male	Market Vendor	
9	Pich Roeut	Female	Market Vendor	
10	Yong Neav	Female	Market Vendor	
11	Heng Sy	Female	Market Vendor	
12	Koeut Sophea	Female	Market Vendor	
13	Aoeut Sineth	Female	Market Vendor	
14	Leng Sopheak	Female	Market Vendor	

15	Chan Pheaktra	Male	Market Vendor	
16	Peng Sunthorng	Male	Market Vendor	
17	Chea Savorn	Male	Market Vendor	
18	Meas Samorn	Male	Market Vendor	
19	Sok Rena	Female	Market Vendor	
20	Aoeurk Rena	Female	Market Vendor	
21	Mei Sreyna	Female	Market Vendor	
22	Yet Yun	Male	Market Vendor	
23	Yet Mab	Male	Market Vendor	
24	But Prong	Male	Market Vendor	
25	Sok Chanty	Female	Market Vendor	
26	Suy Sreyphors	Female	Market Vendor	

Attendant List Scan



၂၀၁၈-၂၀၁၉ ခုနှစ်
 နယ်စပ်ဒေသများ

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ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ស្ថាប័ន

កម្មវត្ថុ: ស្រាវជ្រាវ

ការសិក្សា វិជ្ជា ឬ ផ្នែក ដទៃទៀត

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ
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២	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ				
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៤	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ				
៥	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ				
៦	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ				
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៩	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ				
១០	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ				

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Photos





(2) Consultation with Market Vendor at Huy Leng Market

Date of Meeting: 25/11/2020 Time: 8:00 - 10.30 am	Venue Huy Leng Market	Prepared by Chan Narith National Resettlement specialist
Participants - Provincial Administration Director - PIU - PMC (National Resettlement Specialist) - GDR and DMS team - Local Authorities		
Summary Attendance List - Local authorities/key person Total = 6 (Male 5 / Female 1) - Participants Total = 33 (Male 15 / Female 18)		
Background and Objective of the Public Consultation Meeting - Public consultation meeting about project scope, policies, entitlements and GRM - Inform about night-time construction schedule - Question and Answer		
Summary Activities - Open the public consultation by: - Welcome remark and opening the meeting - Introduce the team and subproject description - Introduce of objective of the meeting - Mr. Chan Narith, National Resettlement Specialist: - Project description, RGC and ADB resettlement policies (SPS 2009)Detail about subproject Involuntary Resettlement framework: - What are the affected assets, people and poor and vulnerable group in the subproject? - Corridor of impact (COI) vs Right-of-way (ROW) - Entitlement Matrix and Compensation payments - Cut-off-date - Grievance Redress Mechanism and PRSC - Detail about DMS/SES and RCS - Details about avoiding losing the income of the market vendor via night-time construction schedule - Encouragement for all the participants raise up all their concern, suggestion, comment and question during the discussion part of the consultation - Question and Answer (all of the participants) - Conclusion and closing remarks		
Minute of the meeting		
Question	Answer	

Name: Hai Gender: Female Position: Market vendor Question: Can you please inform us again before construction start on schedule?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Response: The project will inform all of the affected households and the people in the community at least 2 weeks to prior to the construction starting. The information about the construction schedule will be shared with the local authorities and market manager as well. The contractor will be distributing the construction schedule to local authorities for information and also post at all the commune (information board).
Name: Cheat Gender: Female Position: Market vendor Question: When the subproject expects to start construction?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Response: In the construction schedule the start is planned as soon as possible, after approval of detailed resettlement plan and completion of compensation payments. For now, this is estimated at early next in year 2021. The project will inform all of the affected households and the people in the community at least 2 weeks to prior to the construction starting. The information about the construction schedule will be shared with the local authorities and market manager as well.
Name: Phenh Gender: Male Position: Market vendor Question: Great thanks for the consultation at our market area and also providing details about the project which will be happen in early next year. I heard about this project for separate wastewater and storm drain for reduce the environment issue a long time ago. We support the project and hope that the project come soon like you mention.	
Name: Chenda Gender: Female Position: Market vendor Question: We appreciate the proposed night-time construction schedule for avoiding impacts at market area. As you know, the Huy Leng market is a busy market. So, night-time working is so good. Please follow up with the schedule and try to finish quicker than in schedule if possible. We support the project and will always attend consultations when the project need.	

Attendance List

Location/Venue		Huy Leang Market		
Date		25/11/2020		
Objective		Public Consultation Meeting		
Time:		08:00 am to 10:30 am		
Participants		33 (15 male / 18 Female)		
Local Authority		6 (5 Male / 1 Female)		
Location: Huy Leng Market				
No	Name	Gender	Position/Institution	Tel
1	Arn Sophea	Female	House rent	012 757 823
2	Sin Kavron	Female	House rent	092 324 550
3	Chhean Sophea	Female	Market Vendor	012 467 545
4	Soeun Sangvan	Female	House rent	096 636 342
5	Srun Vuoch Yim	Female	House rent	095 562 287
6	Mao Gichleang	Female	House rent	092 285 656
7	Chan Dary	Female	House rent	096 747 966
8	Aoem Pov	Female	Market Vendor	012 443 216
9	Koem Chana	Female	House rent	011 664 559
10	Aen Phana	Female	Market Vendor	092 531 154
11	Pin Sino	Male	House rent	012 416 196
12	Lan Kimleang	Male	House rent	096 363 7980

13	Chev Neang	Female	Market Vendor	096 521 299
14	Seng Hai	Female	Market Vendor	095 656 566
15	Chhoem Houy	Female	Market Vendor	017 271 373
16	Kan Hoeut	Male	Market Vendor	078 364 451
17	Long Lim	Male	Rent	012 881 847
18	Chhuon Vichit	Male	Rent	085 353 567
19	Sok Hak	Male	Market Vendor	012 859 692
20	Aob Chinda	Female	Market Vendor	092 999 265
21	Sang Sreymom	Female	Rent	071 843 5788
22	Varn Van	Male	Market Vendor	017 529 385
23	Ait Vuththorn	Male	Market Vendor	092 281 718
24	Hang Num Kao Kai	Male	Market Vendor	017 554 355
25	Raksmey Phally	Female	Market Vendor	088 880 999
26	Yut Panya	Male	Market Vendor	012 667 592
27	Soem Chhea	Male	Market Vendor	012 448 427
28	Phan Sopheak	Male	Market Vendor	061 998 787
29	Ly Sokunthy	Male	Rent	092 929 442
30	Roeung Sreyvorn	Female	Rent	096 792 7551
31	Sun Phin	Male	Rent	088 569 9992
32	Aouk Nary	Female	Market Vendor	015 424 275
33	Aouk Thearak	Male	Market Vendor	012 564 620

Attendant List Scan

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ខណ្ឌដូនពេញ

ឈ្មោះ: ឈ្មោះ ឈន់ ឈន់ ឈន់

លេខស្នាក់នៅ: លេខស្នាក់នៅ លេខស្នាក់នៅ

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ	ភេទ	ស្ថានភាព	លេខស្នាក់នៅ	ស្នាក់នៅ
1	ឈន់ ឈន់	♂	ស្នាក់នៅ	លេខស្នាក់នៅ	ស្នាក់នៅ
2	ឈន់ ឈន់	♂	ស្នាក់នៅ	លេខស្នាក់នៅ	ស្នាក់នៅ
3	ឈន់ ឈន់	♂	ស្នាក់នៅ	លេខស្នាក់នៅ	ស្នាក់នៅ
4	ឈន់ ឈន់	♂	ស្នាក់នៅ	លេខស្នាក់នៅ	ស្នាក់នៅ
5	ឈន់ ឈន់	♂	ស្នាក់នៅ	លេខស្នាក់នៅ	ស្នាក់នៅ
6	ឈន់ ឈន់	♂	ស្នាក់នៅ	លេខស្នាក់នៅ	ស្នាក់នៅ
7	ឈន់ ឈន់	♂	ស្នាក់នៅ	លេខស្នាក់នៅ	ស្នាក់នៅ
8	ឈន់ ឈន់	♂	ស្នាក់នៅ	លេខស្នាក់នៅ	ស្នាក់នៅ
9	ឈន់ ឈន់	♂	ស្នាក់នៅ	លេខស្នាក់នៅ	ស្នាក់នៅ
10	ឈន់ ឈន់	♂	ស្នាក់នៅ	លេខស្នាក់នៅ	ស្នាក់នៅ

11	ឈន់ ឈន់	♂	ស្នាក់នៅ	លេខស្នាក់នៅ	ស្នាក់នៅ
12	ឈន់ ឈន់	♂	ស្នាក់នៅ	លេខស្នាក់នៅ	ស្នាក់នៅ
13	ឈន់ ឈន់	♂	ស្នាក់នៅ	លេខស្នាក់នៅ	ស្នាក់នៅ
14	ឈន់ ឈន់	♂	ស្នាក់នៅ	លេខស្នាក់នៅ	ស្នាក់នៅ
15	ឈន់ ឈន់	♂	ស្នាក់នៅ	លេខស្នាក់នៅ	ស្នាក់នៅ
16	ឈន់ ឈន់	♂	ស្នាក់នៅ	លេខស្នាក់នៅ	ស្នាក់នៅ
17	ឈន់ ឈន់	♂	ស្នាក់នៅ	លេខស្នាក់នៅ	ស្នាក់នៅ
18	ឈន់ ឈន់	♂	ស្នាក់នៅ	លេខស្នាក់នៅ	ស្នាក់នៅ
19	ឈន់ ឈន់	♂	ស្នាក់នៅ	លេខស្នាក់នៅ	ស្នាក់នៅ
20	ឈន់ ឈន់	♂	ស្នាក់នៅ	លេខស្នាក់នៅ	ស្នាក់នៅ



(3) Consultation with Market Vendor at Ou Ambel Market

Date of Meeting: 26/11/2020 Time: 9.00 - 10.30 am	Venue Ou Ambel Market	Prepared by Chan Narith National Resettlement specialist
Participants Provincial Administration Director		

• PIU • PMC (National Resettlement Specialist) • GDR and DMS team • Local Authorities	
Summary Attendance List: • Local authorities/key person Total = 5 (Male 5 / Female 0) • Participants Total = 28 (Male 10 / Female 18)	
Background and Objective of the Public Consultation Meeting • Public consultation meeting about project scope, policies, entitlements and GRM • Inform about night-time construction schedule • Question and Answer	
Summary Activities 1. Open the public consultation by: - o Welcome remark and opening the meeting - o Introduce the team and subproject description - o Introduce of objective of the meeting 2. Mr. Chan Narith, National Resettlement Specialist: a. Project description, RGC and ADB resettlement policies (SPS 2009) b. Detail about subproject Involuntary Resettlement framework: - o What are the affected assets, people and poor and vulnerable group in the subproject? - o Corridor of impact (COI) vs Right-of-way (ROW) - o Entitlement Matrix and Compensation payments - o Cut-off-date - o Grievance Redress Mechanism and PRSC c. Detail about DMS/SES and RCS d. Details about avoiding losing the income of the market vendor via night-time construction schedule e. Encouragement for all the participants raise up all their concern, suggestion, comment and question during the discussion part of the consultation 3. Question and Answer (all of the participants) 4. Conclusion and closing remarks	
Minute of the meeting	
Question	Answer
Name: Nun Gender: Male Position: Market vendor Question: When the civil work start?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Response: In the construction schedule the start is planned as soon as possible, after approval of detailed resettlement plan and completion of compensation payments. For now, this is estimated at early next in year 2021. The project will inform all of the affected households and the people in the community at least 2 weeks to prior to the construction starting. The information about the construction schedule will be shared with the local authorities and market manager as well.
Name: Sek Sokha Gender: Female Position: market vendor Question: Does the project impact with existing drainage pipeline and manholes?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Response: This subproject is proposed to construction the wastewater and drainage system in Serei Saophoan. Based on the DED, the existing drainage will not be affected but if the existing drainage cannot be used or need rehabilitation or reconstruction, then the existing drainage and manholes will be replaced.
Name: vechai Gender: Male Position: Market vendor Question: Does the project has plan to expand the road width or not?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Response: The subproject is not going to widen the road because we are focused on only wastewater drainage system and storm drain. The subproject will only upgrade the existing road to WWTP and to the new landfill sites.
Name: Kengkhak Gender: Male Position: Market vendor Question: This is the first project I have heard which will do separated system for wastewater and storm drain for improved environment. So, we support the project and wish the project will start soon. We will attend the consultations when the project needs for future discussion requirements.	
Name: Salun	

Gender: Female Position: Market vendor Question: I have heard from the local authorities about this project before, but today consultation make everything clear and easy to understand after your detailed explanation. This project is very important and will benefit our community for reducing the environmental problems and flooding. We appreciate the project and want to see the project start soon.	
Name: Huoy Gender: Female Position: Market vendor Question: Can you please inform us again before construction start on schedule?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Response: The project will inform all of the affected households and the people in the community at least 2 weeks to prior to the construction starting. The information about the construction schedule will be shared with the local authorities and market manager as well. The contractor will be distributing the construction schedule to local authorities for information and also post at all the commune (information board).

Attendance List

Location/Venue	Ou Ambel Market			
Date	26/11/2020			
Objective	Public Consultation Meeting			
Time:	9:00 am to 10:30 am			
Participants	28 (10 male / 18 Female)			
Local Authority	5 (5 Male / 0 Female)			
Location: Uo Ambel Market				
No	Name	Gender	Position/Institution	Tel
1	Tuot Chany	Female	Mobile Vendor	092 879 863
2	Chha Nun	Male	Mobile Vendor	
3	Saam Dalin	Female	Mobile Vendor	092 677 898
4	Yoeum Chanythuo	Female	Mobile Vendor	012 959 911
5	Math Kriya	Female	Mobile Vendor	
6	Nuon Bopha	Female	Mobile Vendor	089 949 804
7	Sok Koemsan	Female	Mobile Vendor	012 941 168
8	Sek Sokha	Female	Mobile Vendor	082 484 887
9	Chhuob Kiimseng	Male	Mobile Vendor	012 941 168
10	Kok Saamaoeu	Male	Mobile Vendor	
11	Aoeu Kengkak	Male	Mobile Vendor	092 256 925
12	Tuoch Sophorn	Female	Mobile Vendor	012 587 368
13	Suos Sareth	Female	Mobile Vendor	071 393 344
14	Sok Dy	Female	Mobile Vendor	
15	Lun Va	Male	Mobile Vendor	071 444 5868
16	Ly Muyeng	Female	Mobile Vendor	
17	Sun Sreynich	Female	Mobile Vendor	
18	Mao Ketmira	Female	Mobile Vendor	
19	Heng Leabheang	Male	Mobile Vendor	
20	Meng Chinda	Male	Mobile Vendor	

21	Seng Vichai	Male	Mobile Vendor	
22	Not Salorn	Female	Mobile Vendor	
23	Phorn Bopha	Female	Mobile Vendor	
24	Pich Phrarun	Male	Mobile Vendor	
25	Mab Mao	Male	Mobile Vendor	
26	Kim Heang	Female	Mobile Vendor	
27	Seav Mei	Female	Mobile Vendor	
28	Srey Houy	Female	Mobile Vendor	

Attendant List Scan

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

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ឈ្មោះ: អ្នកបម្រើ

លេខ: 001

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ	ភេទ	កម្រិត	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	កម្រិត
1	អ្នកបម្រើ	ប្រុស	អ្នកបម្រើ	091911915	អ្នកបម្រើ
2	អ្នកបម្រើ	ស្រី	អ្នកបម្រើ		អ្នកបម្រើ
3	អ្នកបម្រើ	ប្រុស	អ្នកបម្រើ	091911915	អ្នកបម្រើ
4	អ្នកបម្រើ	ស្រី	អ្នកបម្រើ	091911915	អ្នកបម្រើ
5	អ្នកបម្រើ	ប្រុស	អ្នកបម្រើ	091911915	អ្នកបម្រើ
6	អ្នកបម្រើ	ស្រី	អ្នកបម្រើ	091911915	អ្នកបម្រើ
7	អ្នកបម្រើ	ប្រុស	អ្នកបម្រើ	091911915	អ្នកបម្រើ
8	អ្នកបម្រើ	ស្រី	អ្នកបម្រើ	091911915	អ្នកបម្រើ
9	អ្នកបម្រើ	ប្រុស	អ្នកបម្រើ	091911915	អ្នកបម្រើ
10	អ្នកបម្រើ	ស្រី	អ្នកបម្រើ	091911915	អ្នកបម្រើ

11	អ្នកបម្រើ	ប្រុស	អ្នកបម្រើ	091911915	អ្នកបម្រើ
12	អ្នកបម្រើ	ស្រី	អ្នកបម្រើ	091911915	អ្នកបម្រើ
13	អ្នកបម្រើ	ប្រុស	អ្នកបម្រើ	091911915	អ្នកបម្រើ
14	អ្នកបម្រើ	ស្រី	អ្នកបម្រើ	091911915	អ្នកបម្រើ
15	អ្នកបម្រើ	ប្រុស	អ្នកបម្រើ	091911915	អ្នកបម្រើ
16	អ្នកបម្រើ	ស្រី	អ្នកបម្រើ	091911915	អ្នកបម្រើ
17	អ្នកបម្រើ	ប្រុស	អ្នកបម្រើ	091911915	អ្នកបម្រើ
18	អ្នកបម្រើ	ស្រី	អ្នកបម្រើ	091911915	អ្នកបម្រើ
19	អ្នកបម្រើ	ប្រុស	អ្នកបម្រើ	091911915	អ្នកបម្រើ
20	អ្នកបម្រើ	ស្រី	អ្នកបម្រើ	091911915	អ្នកបម្រើ

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		National Resettlement specialist
Participants - Provincial Administration Director - PIU - PMC (National Resettlement Specialist) - GDR and DMS team - Local Authorities		
Summary Attendance List - Local authorities/key person Total = 5 (Male 4 / Female 1) - Participants Total = 31 (Male 17 / Female 14)		
Background and Objective of the Public Consultation Meeting - Public consultation meeting about project scope, policies, entitlements and GRM - Inform about night-time construction schedule - Question and Answer		
Summary Activities - Open the public consultation by: - Welcome remark and opening the meeting - Introduce the team and subproject description - Introduce of objective of the meeting - Mr. Chan Narith, National Resettlement Specialist: - Project description, RGC and ADB resettlement policies (SPS 2009) - Detail about subproject Involuntary Resettlement framework: - What are the affected assets, people and poor and vulnerable group in the subproject? - Corridor of impact (COI) vs Right-of-way (ROW) - Entitlement Matrix and Compensation payments - Cut-off-date - Grievance Redress Mechanism and PRSC - Detail about DMS/SES and RCS - Details about avoiding losing the income of the market vendor via night-time construction schedule - Encouragement for all the participants raise up all their concern, suggestion, comment and question during the discussion part of the consultation - Question and Answer (all of the participants) - Conclusion and closing remarks		
Minute of the meeting		
Question	Answer	
Name: Penngly Gender: Female Position: Market vendor Question: Does the project affect our existing drainage?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Response: This project is proposed to construction the wastewater system and also some drainage pipeline section in Serei Saophoan. Based on the DED, the existing drainage will not be affected but if the existing drainage cannot be used or need rehabilitation or reconstruction, then the existing drainage and manholes will be replaced.	
Name: rithy Gender: Male Position: Market vendor Question: We are so happy and appreciate for the project happening in our community. We also appreciate the project is concerned about the impact on the business activities by changing the construction from day-time to night-time. This is especially because we have more experiences before with temporary relocation and it is too difficult for us. So, when we hear that the project can conduct construction at night-time this is so good for us as market vendors. We support the project and attend the follow up consultations with project. Please let us know when the project has any update information about the project and especially on the construction schedule.		
Name: kunty Gender: Male Position: Market vendor Question: Thank you for your explanation, now we are clear about the project. Especially, we now got the public information brochure (PIBs) which your team distributed to us, also with attached contact phone numbers. So, we trust you and the project 100%. We hope that the construction will start soon and our city will have a better environment in the future.		

Attendance List

Location/Venue		Serei Saophoan Market		
Date		25/11/2020		
Objective		Public Consultation Meeting		
Time:		1::00 pm to 2:30 pm		
Participants		31 (17 male / 14 Female)		
Local Authority		5 (4 Male / 1 Female)		
Location: Serei Saophoan Market				
No	Name	Gender	Position/Institution	Tel
1	Sok Sreymom	Female	Seller	
2	Soa Ny	Male	Seller	
3	Hong Mengly	Male	Seller	
4	Ny Savut	Male	Seller	
5	Tey Narin	Female	Seller	
6	Born Boreach	Male	Seller	
7	Leng Vuoy	Male	Seller	
8	Keng Veasna	Male	Seller	
9	Hai Menghuo	Male	Seller	
10	Huit Pengly	Female	Seller	
11	Eng Dalin	Female	Seller	
12	Ly sophrap	Male	Seller	
13	Heng Englin	Female	Seller	
14	Mut Sinat	Female	Seller	
15	Korng Seyha	Male	Seller	
16	Bo Rithy	Male	Seller	
17	Neang Volleak	Female	Seller	
18	Leak Mony	Female	Seller	
19	Yong Gichlieng	Female	Seller	
20	Kheiv Van	Male	Seller	
21	Nat Maly	Female	Seller	
22	Kan Kuntty	Male		
23	Mean Chany	Female		
24	Ban Samet	Male	Seller	
25	Art Soanout	Male	Seller	
26	Teang Vanna	Female	Seller	
27	Aeab Bros	Male	Seller	
28	Sovan Rith	Male	Seller	
29	Non Vuthany	Male	Seller	
30	Srey Mom	Female	Seller	
31	Tha Rothna	Female	Seller	

Attendant List Scan

ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ
ជាតិ រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ

အမတ် *[Signature]* **ဗဟိုကော်မရှင်**

આચાર્યશ્રીના સ્તુતિ ૩૦ ૧૬/૧૨/૨૦૨૦

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20	1000 10/1	20	1000 10/1				

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Photos



(5) Consultation with Market Vendor at Chmkar Kor Market (Phsar Thmey)

Date of Meeting: 26/11/2020 Time: 8.00 - 9.30 am	Venue Chmkar Kor (Phsar Thmey) Market	Prepared by Chan Narith National Resettlement specialist
Participants • Provincial Administration Director • PIU • PMC (National Resettlement Specialist) • GDR and DMS team • Local Authorities		
Summary Attendance List • Local authorities/key person Total = 3 (Male 2 / Female 1) • Participants Total = 27 (Male 14 / Female 13)		
Background and Objective of the Public Consultation Meeting		

- Public consultation meeting about project scope, policies, entitlements and GRM - Inform about night-time construction schedule - Question and Answer	
Summary Activities - Open the public consultation by: - Welcome remark and opening the meeting - Introduce the team and subproject description - Introduce of objective of the meeting - Mr. Chan Narith, National Resettlement Specialist: - Project description, RGC and ADB resettlement policies (SPS 2009) - Detail about subproject Involuntary Resettlement framework: - What are the affected assets, people and poor and vulnerable group in the subproject? - Corridor of impact (COI) vs Right-of-way (ROW) - Entitlement Matrix and Compensation payments - Cut-off-date - Grievance Redress Mechanism and PRSC - Detail about DMS/SES and RCS - Details about avoiding losing the income of the market vendor via night-time construction schedule - Encouragement for all the participants raise up all their concern, suggestion, comment and question during the discussion part of the consultation - Question and Answer (all of the participants) - Conclusion and closing remarks	
Minute of the meeting	
Question	Answer
Name: Phanna Gender: Male Position: Market vendor Comment: On behalf of the provincial authorities and also the village chief, we are so excited with the proposed project on separated system, which is unheard of here. This is a good opportunity for our community for improved environment for the future after the construction is finished. The project is concerned about business disruption and tries to avoid impact by construction at night-time, which is the best for our market area. Please raise up more of your question, comment, suggestion and any ideas with the expert if you have.	
Name: Pisey Gender: Female Position: Market vendor Comment: After listening to your explanation we are clear, and appreciated the project proposal for the night-time construction schedule. We support the project and also agree with the project compensation policy being applied for the affected households.	
Name: Vantha Gender: Male Position: Market Vendor Question: Can you please inform us again before construction start on schedule?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Response: The subproject will inform all of the affected households and the people in the community at least 2 weeks to prior to the start of construction works. The information about the construction schedule will be shared with the local authorities and market manager and the AHs and explained in detail.

Attendance List

Location/Venue		Teuk Thlar Market			
Date		26/11/2020			
Objective		Public Consultation Meeting			
Time:		08::00 am to 09:30 am			
Participants		27 (14 male / 13 Female)			
Local Authority		3 (2 Male / 1 Female)			
Location: Chamkar Kor Market					
No	Name	Gender	Position/Institution	Tel	Thumtprint

1	Bin Phana	Female	Market Vendor		
2	Meng Sokkheng	Male	Market Vendor		
3	Vet Ketmira	Female	Market Vendor		
4	Hong Lyhuong	Female	Market Vendor		
5	Theng Chan	Male	Market Vendor		
6	Sambat Chanthea	Male	Market Vendor		
7	Seng Kimkhun	Male	Market Vendor		
8	Sav Chet	Male	Market Vendor		
9	Lean Voliek	Female	Market Vendor		
10	Sor Tola	Male	Market Vendor		
11	Sorn Pisey	Female	Market Vendor		
12	Sey Sopheak	Female	Market Vendor		
13	Khut Maly	Female	Market Vendor		
14	Huo Menghong	Male	Market Vendor		
15	Nov Serieleak	Female	Market Vendor		
16	Moa Moneneat	Female	Market Vendor		
17	Kean Neak	Male	Market Vendor		
18	Ho vantha	Male	Market Vendor		
19	Leakkhana	Female	Market Vendor		
20	Tan Phally	Female	Market Vendor		
21	Chea Socheat	Male	Market Vendor		
22	Mon Thyda	Female	Market Vendor		
23	La Vet	Male	Market Vendor		
24	Som Chan	Male	Market Vendor		
25	Chuon Pheara	Male	Market Vendor		
26	Noen Voeun	Male	Market Vendor		
27	Arn Rachna	Female	Market Vendor		



Attendant List Scan

ប្រកាសការងារប្រតិបត្តិការ
ការងារសម្រាប់ប្រតិបត្តិការ

ឈ្មោះ: អ៊ិនធឺណិត ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន (អ៊ិនធឺណិត)

កម្មវិធី: អ៊ិនធឺណិត ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ	ថ្ងៃ	ខែ	ឆ្នាំ	ស្ថានភាព	ស្នាក់នៅ
០១	អ៊ិនធឺណិត ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	០១	០១	០១		
០២	អ៊ិនធឺណិត ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	០២	០១	០១		
០៣	អ៊ិនធឺណិត ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	០៣	០១	០១		
០៤	អ៊ិនធឺណិត ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	០៤	០១	០១		
០៥	អ៊ិនធឺណិត ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	០៥	០១	០១		
០៦	អ៊ិនធឺណិត ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	០៦	០១	០១		
០៧	អ៊ិនធឺណិត ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	០៧	០១	០១		
០៨	អ៊ិនធឺណិត ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	០៨	០១	០១		
០៩	អ៊ិនធឺណិត ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	០៩	០១	០១		
១០	អ៊ិនធឺណិត ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	១០	០១	០១		

០១	អ៊ិនធឺណិត ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	០១	០១	០១					
០២	អ៊ិនធឺណិត ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	០២	០១	០១					
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០៤	អ៊ិនធឺណិត ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	០៤	០១	០១					
០៥	អ៊ិនធឺណិត ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	០៥	០១	០១					
០៦	អ៊ិនធឺណិត ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	០៦	០១	០១					
០៧	អ៊ិនធឺណិត ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	០៧	០១	០១					
០៨	អ៊ិនធឺណិត ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	០៨	០១	០១					
០៩	អ៊ិនធឺណិត ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	០៩	០១	០១					
១០	អ៊ិនធឺណិត ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	១០	០១	០១					

០១	អ៊ិនធឺណិត ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	០១	០១	០១					
០២	អ៊ិនធឺណិត ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	០២	០១	០១					
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០៤	អ៊ិនធឺណិត ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	០៤	០១	០១					
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០៦	អ៊ិនធឺណិត ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	០៦	០១	០១					
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១០	អ៊ិនធឺណិត ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	១០	០១	០១					

Photos





Annex C.2: Minutes of Meeting Mobile Vendors

Date of Meeting 25 – 30/11/2020 Time: From 8:00 am -5:00 pm	Venue Mobile Stalls	Prepared by Chan Narith National Resettlement specialist
Participants - Provincial Administration Director - PIU - PMC (National Resettlement Specialist) - GDR and DMS team - Local Authorities		
Summary Attendant List - Local authorities/key person Total = 2 (Male 1 / Female 1) - Participants Total = 22 (Male 12 / Female 10)		
Background and Objective of the Public Consultation Meeting - Public consultation meeting about project scope, policies, entitlements and GRM - Distributed the PIBs and detail explanation (reading) - Explain about the temporary location respond and assists under city hall and return back to origin place after the construction - Inform about night-time construction schedule for market areas - Question and Answer		
Summary Activities - Open the public consultation by - Welcome remark and opening the meeting - Introduce the team and subproject description - Introduce of objective of the meeting - Mr. Chan Narith, National Resettlement Specialist: - Project description, RGC and ADB resettlement policies (SPS 2009) - Detail about subproject Involuntary Resettlement framework: - What are the affected assets, people and poor and vulnerable group in the subproject? - Corridor of impact (COI) vs Right-of-way (ROW) - Entitlement Matrix and Compensation payments - Cut-off-date - Grievance Redress Mechanism and PRSC - Detail about DMS/SES and RCS - Details about avoiding losing the income of the market vendor via night-time construction schedule - Encouragement for all the participants raise up all their concern, suggestion, comment and question during the discussion part of the consultation - Question and Answer (all of the participants) - Conclusion and closing remarks		
Minute of the meeting		
Question	Answer	
Comments received from vendors during consultation: - We understand about the project and proposed subproject, project location, and project policy for affected households regarding to the compensation and entitlements. - We also understand more based on the PIBs distributed, and in case questions we can follow up using the contact number attached to PUB for urgent contact when we have any problem related to the project. - We understand about the GRM, PRSC and how to use the complaint form from the explanation and presentation of the GRM form attached the PIB. - This project is a good opportunity for SPH that will construct a separate system for wastewater and drainage. Especially, it is good for avoiding the risks and impact of poor sanitation and increase social and environmental welfare. - It is much appreciated that the project explained to us about the project impact and compensation policy for the private properties/assets and about contractor reinstatement of temporary impacts and public pathways to their pre-project condition. Especially the city hall will prepare the temporary location for mobile stall during the short time construction. - We wish the project construction will start soon.		
Questions, Suggestions and Recommendations		
If possible, the project should inform us before the construction start at least 1 or 2 weeks. Because we can prepare and inform our client first then also.		

Response: The subproject will inform all the mobile stall operators/owners along the subproject areas at least 2 weeks before start of construction works. The information will be disseminated by the PIU of MPWT assisted by the local authorities. The mobile stalls will not be forced to move away by the local authorities or the subproject. The daily selling should not be disrupted but you will need to temporarily relocate from one side of the road to another side of road under the responsibility of the city authorities.

2. Based on the experiences of the construction before, we would like to suggest that, please have good traffic management, such as flagman, traffic sign board, and construction safety site etc.

Response: This is the subproject policy will ensure that the contractor must apply and follow the occupation, health, and safety standards under the contract. These includes:

- Traffic management
- Road detours with visible signs
- Safety Construction site and
- Environmental management

Everything is detailed in environmental management plan and supervised by the subproject consultants with monitoring and evaluation of the construction site and oversight by contractor's construction supervisors.

3. Please speed up the construction schedule where and when possible.

Response: All of the construction sites will try their best and follow the construction schedule and be as fast as the project can be to avoid any long-time disturbance.

4. I suggest that you please prepare temporary location for use of vendors as close as possible to the original location.

Response: Based on discussion with the provincial authorities, mobile stalls along the subproject areas will need to relocate temporarily to the other one side of road. Such locations will be as close to the original sites. For example, they will be relocated on the other side of the road for easier movement and to remain in close vicinity to keep contact with the same customers and retain the daily income. If the both side of road will construction, the city hall and local authorities will facilitate to prepare the temporarily location the nearest of the origin location for they can continue the business.

5. How many days is the construction going to take for each section?

Response: For each section construction is around 1 week only for excavation and back fill, because your area is a business area (with mobile stalls) and the project aim is to avoid any business disruption.

Attendance List

Location/Venue		SPH Subproject	
Date		25-30/11/2020	
Time:		8:00 am to 5:00 pm	
Participants		26 (Male 10 / Female 16)	
Local Authority		2 (Male 1 / Female 1)	
Location: Serei Saophoan			
No	Name	Gender	Position/Institution
1	Pha Som	Male	Mobile Vendor
2	Ei Phat	Female	Mobile Vendor
3	Aoum Phanna	Female	Mobile Vendor
4	Seng Somnang	Male	Mobile Vendor
5	Srey Touch	Female	Mobile Vendor
6	Nut Ny	Female	Mobile Vendor

7	Sokkha	Female	Mobile Vendor
8	Kheng Khun	Male	Mobile Vendor
9	Meng Savoeun	Male	Mobile Vendor
10	Poo Sok	Male	Mobile Vendor
11	Poo Mao	Male	Mobile Vendor
12	Keng Thary	Male	Mobile Vendor
13	Long Channy	Female	Mobile Vendor
14	Tao Seng	Female	Mobile Vendor
15	Poo Som	Male	Mobile Vendor
16	Aoum Theng	Female	Mobile Vendor
17	Auon Srey Touch	Female	Mobile Vendor
18	Srey Pov	Female	Mobile Vendor
19	Sok Chanra	Female	Mobile Vendor
20	Theary	Male	Mobile Vendor
21	Aoum Neng	Female	Mobile Vendor
22	Are Toeng	Female	Mobile Vendor
23	Are Ny	Female	Mobile Vendor
24	Nut Sreymom	Female	Mobile Vendor
25	Mach Sinat	Female	Mobile Vendor
26	Koeun	Male	Mobile Vendor

Attendance List Scan



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

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លេខ: ០០១/២០២០
ថ្ងៃ: ០១/០១/២០២០

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ ថ្ងៃទី ០១ ខែ ០១ ឆ្នាំ ២០២០

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ-ភេទ	ឈ	ត្រកូល	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត	ស្រុក
០១	ស៊ី ស៊ី	ស	ស៊ី			
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Photos





Annex D1: Minutes of Meeting with Waste Pickers

Date of Meeting 28/11/2020 Time: 8:00 am to 10:30 am	Venue Existing dumpsite	Prepared by Chan Narith National Resettlement specialist
Participants - Provincial Administration Director - PIU - PMC (National Resettlement Specialist) - GDR and DMS team - Local Authorities		
Summary Attendant List - Local authorities/key person Total = 12 (Male 8 / Female 4) - Participants Total = 33 (Male 8 / Female 25)		
Background and Objective of the Public Consultation Meeting - Distributed PIBs and Reading to all participants and explanation - Public consultation meeting about project and RGC and ADB policy - Entitlement of Compensation and RF - Detail about Income restoration Program (IRP) and also allowance - Encouragement to all participants focus on the vocation training option and future benefit for income restoration - Encouragement all Suggestion, Comment, Question and Answer		
Summary Activities - Open the public consultation by - Welcome remark and opening the meeting - Introduce the team and subproject description - Introduce of objective of the meeting - Mr. Chan Narith, National Resettlement Specialist - Project description, RGC and ADB resettlement policy (SPS 2009) - Detail about subproject Involuntary Resettlement Framework - What are the affected assets, people and poor and vulnerable group in the subproject? - Corridor of impact (COI) vs Right-of-ways (ROS) - Framework for compensation and Entitlement - Cut-off-date - Grievance Redress Mechanism and PRSC - Detail about DMS/SES and RCS - Details about location temporary and avoiding to lose the income of the market vendor - Encouragement for all the participants raise up all their concern, suggestion, comment and question during the discussion part of the consultation - Question and Answer, all the participants - Conclusion and closing remarks		
Minute of the meeting		
Question	Answer	
Name: Sokha Gender: Male Position: Waste Picker Question: Can we continue with the waste picking at the new landfill site?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Response: Based on the discussion with provincial authorities about giving the permission to allow the waste pickers to continue with waste picking at the new landfill is still under consideration and will be confirmed with all of you during the next consultation. Legally, MPWT does not allow waste pickers at controlled landfills, but this will be confirmed in due course.	
Name: Ny Gender: Female Position: Waste Picker Question: When the construction starts?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Response: Yes, based on the project progressing and on the first estimated, the construction planned to construction in the early next year (2021).	
Name: Vy Gender: female Position: Waste Picker	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Response: Based on our discussion with Project Implement Unit and provincial authorities and city hall, the existing dump site will not be closed	

Question: So, when the project start, the old dumpsite will be close?	until the new landfill site is constructed and commissioned for operation. Therefore, you can continue working until the old dumpsite is closed.
Name: Lai Gender: female Position: waste picker Question: How far is it from the old dumpsite?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Response: The new landfill is nearest the existing dumpsite around 0.6 km.
Name: Sean Gender: female Position: waste picker Question: We are so much happy and appreciated with new landfill propose with the standard management and bigger than existing dumpsite. But I don't know how I can earn income after I stop waste picking. Currently, we just have waste picking as our main income source of livelihood, and it is located nearest our village and residence. When the project closes the old dumpsite forever, and new landfill don't allow us to continue waste picking, there is the problem with our daily income and livelihood, especially our family member as be the older person and youngest person. Respond: National Resettlement Consultant We know and worry about your difficult livelihood situation when the subproject closes the existing landfill. To respond to your losing livelihoods and income earning possibilities, the subproject will provide option for you and your family member to participate in income restoration program. Otherwise, the city hall allows to you continue the waste picking at new dumpsite.	
Name: Lam Gender: Male Position: waste picker Question: Great thanks to project that always worry about us and our livelihood when the existing landfill close by providing the best opportunity to us with income restoration program and also allow us to continue the waste picking at the new dumpsite. we are support to the project and will be attend when the project needs to consult next time. Please inform us or share any information update related to the existing dumpsite and construction schedule.	

Attendance List

Location/Venue		Existing dumpsite			
Date		28/11/2020			
Time:		8:00 am to 10:30 am			
Participants		33 (Male 8 / Female 25)			
Local Authority		12 (Male 8 / Female 4)			
Location: Old Dumpsite					
No	Name	Gender	Position/Institution	Tel	Thumbprints
1	Choeung Sokkha	Male	Waste pickers	088 350 3479	
2	Phav khanna	Female	Waste pickers		
3	Aoeu Sokkha	Female	Waste pickers		
4	Khoeun Ny	Female	Waste pickers		
5	Yem Ti	Male	Waste pickers	069 607 820	
6	Meas Phorn	Female	Waste pickers	096 691 671	
7	Phorn Pannha	Male	Waste pickers	088 375 6894	
8	Kroch Tor	Female	Waste pickers	097 439 7019	
9	Yuos Vanna	Female	Waste pickers	061 471 147	
10	Long Chanty	Male	Waste pickers		
11	Pa Rith	Female	Waste pickers		
12	Ruos Channry	Female	Waste pickers	081 811 088	
13	Moeun Chanry	Female	Waste pickers	061 812 612	
14	Houy Sokkoeun	Female	Waste pickers	087 977 4623	

15	Dol Phary	Female	Waste pickers	085 373 688	
16	Dol Phary	Female	Waste pickers	017 761 434	
17	Pheap Ry	Female	Waste pickers	017 761 143	
18	Kheng Dynav	Female	Waste pickers		
19	Daom Sreyleak	Female	Waste pickers	096 958 9342	
20	Sith Hai	Female	Waste pickers	092 783 782	
21	Nuon Lai	Female	Waste pickers		
22	Ngeam Sopheap	Female	Waste pickers		
23	Meas Sien	Female	Waste pickers	068 982 445	
24	Pho Sreyphuong	Female	Waste pickers		
25	Thon Sokkha	Female	Waste pickers		
26	Phorn Phouey	Female	Waste pickers		
27	Yoeunng Savet	Female	Waste pickers		
28	Min Mao	Female	Waste pickers		
29	Auob Sovannara	Male	Waste pickers		
30	Nil Kosal	Male	Waste pickers		
31	Pon Lum	Female	Waste pickers		Mother
32	Moen Phearon	Male	Waste pickers		Instead
33	Phal Sophat	Male	Waste pickers		

Attendance List Scan



Photos







Annex D2: Minutes of Meeting with Poor and Vulnerable AHs and Waste Pickers on IRP

1. IRP AHs (WWTP Subproject)

Date of Meeting 29/01/2021 Time: 8:00 am to 9:15 am	Venue IRP AHs (WWTP Subproject)	Prepared by Chan Narith National Resettlement specialist
Participants - PMC (National Resettlement Specialist) - GDR - PIU - City Hall Staff - Local Authorities		
Summary Attendance List - Local authorities/key person Total = 7 (Male 7 / Female 0) - Participants Total = 3 (Male 0 / Female 3)		
Background and Objective of the Public Consultation Meeting - Project scope. and RGC and ADB policy principles (ADB SPS, RF) - Detailed explanation about Vocational Training and future benefits for support to the family/household member through Income Restoration Program (by Provincial Vocational Training Center) - Details about Income Restoration Program (IRP) and allowances - Decision-making options to selection of IRP AHs (Cash compensation vs. Vocational Training) - Entitlement for compensation - Encouragement for all participants to focus on the vocation training option and secure future benefit for income restoration to support their family/household. - Encouragement for all of the participant to raise suggestion, comment and questions with the project to make sure that everything is clear.		
Summary of Activities - Open the public consultation by Local authorities - Welcome remark and opening the meeting - Introduce the team and subproject description - Introduce the objective of the meeting - Mr. Chan Narith, National Resettlement Specialist - Project description, RGC and ADB resettlement policy (SPS 2009) - Detail about subproject Involuntary Resettlement Framework - What are the affected assets, people, and poor and vulnerable groups in the subproject? - Corridor of impact (COI) vs Right-of-ways (ROS) - Framework for compensation and Entitlement - Cut-off-date - Grievance Redress Mechanism and PRSC - Detail about Income Restoration Program (IRP) and also allowance - Decision making for selection option for IRP AHs - Encouragement for all the participants to raise all their concern, suggestion, comment, and question during the discussion part of the consultation - Mr. Sor Kosal, Deputy Director of the Provincial Vocation Training Center - Provision of details about: → what is vocation training? → Why is training very important for the IRP family and poor families? → What did you get back after you finish the training? → How do you and your family's livelihood change after received the vocational training? - Detail about the vocational training available in Banteay Meanchey province and supported programs - Detail about future benefit after finish vocation training from the center - Detail about a job opportunity for participants - Question and Answer (all the participants) - Conclusion and closing remarks		
Minute of the meeting		
Question	Answer	
Name: Nun Sophal Gender: Male Position: Chief of Ruong Masin Village		

Comment: Today is the second day of the consultation organized with us. The first consultation was by one to one on the impact of the project on every house in November 2020. We appreciate the project always being concerned and consulting with us when the project has updates or requirements by project or government / ADB policy.

So, I hope that the construction will be coming soon in early this year and also completion of compensation payments to all of the affected household. Today, please ask, comment, suggestion, or question to the project for issues you not understand or need to be clarified. Especially, please try to listen carefully his explanations and the objective of today's meeting.

Name: Yem Sern

Gender: Female

Position: Villager

Comment: I am really interested in the vocational training after I have listened the explanation and it is very important for income restoration of daily income. But for my family and household members there is no-one available to attend the vocation training. For me, I am old ages and also always have health problems. Therefore, as I am confirmed during the first time, we are requesting for cash compensation only, because we have no-one available to join with the vocation training program.

Name: Yun Chhen

Gender: Female

Position: Villager

Comment: For me and family the situation is the same. We have no-one interested in the vocational training program provided by the project. We are very busy and have only young children in the household who cannot attend the training. Therefore, we request cash compensation to support the family.

Name: Yen Sun

Gender: Female

Position: Villager

Comment: I have been informed by the project during DMS that my family can join with the vocational training. Me and my husband are disabled persons, while my family has no-one available and interested in vocational training provided by the project as some of them are still in school or of young age. Therefore, cash compensation is the first priority for my family and also the final decision regarding compensation.

a. Attendance List

Location/Venue		IRP AHs (WWTP Subproject)		
Date		29-Jan-21		
Objective		Public Consultation Meeting		
Time:		08::00 am to 09:15 am		
Participants		3 (0 male / 3 Female)		
Local Authority/Key Person		7 (7 Male / 0 Female)		
Location: Chief of Village House of Ruong Masin				
No	Name	Gender	Position/Institution	Tel
1	Yun Chhen	Female	Villager	088 9984769
2	Yem Sern	Female	Villager	088 379 7054
3	Yen Sun	Female	Villager	
4	Chan Narith	Male	National Resettlement Consultant	089 566998
5	Nun Sophal	Male	Chief of Village	012 263227
6	Khem Raksmeay	Male	PIU (Director of Economic Office)	093 848969
7	Say Sina	Male	Teamwork	061 77 0303
8	Sor Kosal	Male	Deputy Director of Vocational Training	017 750 505
9	Youk Bunheng	Male	Deputy Team Leader (IRC)	012 831 631
10	Bun Seng	Male	Deputy Director Office (GDR)	017 800 509

b. Attendant List Scan



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សេសសល់ ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ



គម្រោង : គម្រោងបង្កើនប្រព័ន្ធបង្កាច់ទឹកស្រូវក្នុងតំបន់ស្រះស្រព
ADB Loan 3684 CAM, Grant 0591 CAM

អង្គការអន្តរជាតិ ប្រព័ន្ធបង្កាច់ទឹកស្រូវ និងការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានទឹកស្រូវ (WWTP & SWM)

បញ្ជីបេក្ខជន

ឈ្មោះ : ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលស្ថាប័នបង្កើនប្រព័ន្ធបង្កាច់ទឹកស្រូវ

ថ្ងៃ : ២៩ ខែ : ០១ ឆ្នាំ : ២០២១

ពេលវេលាចាប់ផ្តើម (Start time) : ១៥:០០ ពេលវេលាបញ្ចប់ (End time) : ១:០០

ទីតាំង (Location) : ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលស្ថាប័ន

ល.រ No	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Sex	តំណែង Position	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Tel Number	ហត្ថលេខា Signature
១	ឯកឧត្តម	ប្រុស	ប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលស្ថាប័ន	០៩៥៩៩៨៤៧៦១	
២	ឯកឧត្តម	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	០៩៤៥៧៩៧៥៤	
៣	ឯកឧត្តម	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយិកា		
៤	ឯកឧត្តម	ស្រី	នាយកប្រចាំ	០៩៧៥៦៧៧៩	
៥	ឯកឧត្តម	ប្រុស	នាយកប្រចាំ	០១២.២៦៣២២៣	
៦	ឯកឧត្តម	ប្រុស	នាយកប្រចាំ	០៩៥៤៥៤៤៤	
៧	ឯកឧត្តម	ប្រុស	នាយកប្រចាំ	០៩១.៧៤០៣០៩	
៨	ឯកឧត្តម	ប្រុស	នាយកប្រចាំ	០៩៤៥៥៥៥៥	
៩	ឯកឧត្តម	ប្រុស	នាយកប្រចាំ	០១២.៨៣៤៤	
១០	ឯកឧត្តម	ប្រុស	នាយកប្រចាំ	០៩៤៥៥៥៥៥	
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c. Photos



2. IRP AHs – Waste Picker (SWM Subproject)

Date of Meeting 29/01/2021 Time: 8:00 am to 9:15 am	Venue Waste Picker	Prepared by Chan Narith National Resettlement specialist
Participants		
• PMC (National Resettlement Specialist) • GDR		

• PIU • City Hall Staff • Local Authorities	
Summary Attendant List • Local authorities/key person Total = 7 (Male 7 / Female 0) • Participants Total = 33 (Male 12 / Female 21)	
Background and Objective of the Public Consultation Meeting • Project scope, and RGC and ADB policy principles (ADB SPS, RF) • Detailed explanation about Vocational Training and future benefits for support to the family/household member through Income Restoration Program (by Provincial Vocational Training Center) • Details about Income Restoration Program (IRP) and allowances • Decision-making options to selection of IRP AHs (Cash compensation vs. Vocational Training) • Entitlement for compensation • Encouragement for all participants to focus on the vocation training option and secure future benefit for income restoration to support their family/household. • Encouragement for all of the participant to raise suggestion, comment and questions with the project to make sure that everything is clear.	
Summary Activities 1. Open the public consultation by Local authorities - o Welcome remark and opening the meeting - o Introduce the team and subproject description - o Introduce the objective of the meeting 2. Mr. Chan Narith, National Resettlement Specialist a. Project description, RGC and ADB resettlement policy (SPS 2009) b. Detail about subproject Involuntary Resettlement Framework - o What are the affected assets, people, and poor and vulnerable groups in the subproject? - o Corridor of impact (COI) vs Right-of-ways (ROS) - o Framework for compensation and Entitlement - o Cut-off-date - o Grievance Redress Mechanism and PRSC - o Detail about Income Restoration Program (IRP) and also allowance - o Decision making for selection option for IRP AHs c. Encouragement for all the participants raise all their concern, suggestion, comment, and question during the discussion part of the consultation 3. Mr. Sor Kosal, Deputy Director of Vocation Training Center a. Provide details about: ➔ what is vocational training? ➔ Why is training very important for the IRP family and poor families? ➔ What did you get back after you finish training? ➔ How do you and your family's livelihood change after received the vocational training? b. Detail about the vocational training available in Banteay Meanchey province and supported program c. Detail about future benefit after finish vocation training from the center d. Detail about a job opportunity for participants 4. Question and Answer (all the participants) 5. Conclusion and closing remarks	
Name: Narith Chan Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Comment: This is the second time of the consultation that the project proposed with all of the waste pickers, the first time in November 2020. During the first consultation, I already detailed about compensation and IRP program. I also gave 2 months to discuss with your partner, household member and other people in the villages or relatives for the two options which you can select from. At first during conducting DMS there was 8 households wanting to participate the vocational training, but who all after that called to confirm with me to change from vocational training to cash compensation. Today meeting is joined by also GDR, PIU, Vocational Training Center and local authorities to provide more details about the proposed training so that all of you can be informed final decision. I hope that everyone will be clear and understand about vocal training and each course detail by the deputy director of Vocational Training Center. Especially, the benefits of the training and future income restoration for support to the family after you and your household member finish the training course.	
Minute of the meeting	
Question	Answer
Name: Phom	



Gender: Female Position: Waste Picker Comment: I am really interested in vocational training and appreciated the detailed explanation about the benefit of the training. But unfortunately, we don't have any household member who are available to attend the training. I have 2 grandsons, but they are still in school and hence too young. Great thanks to the Vocational Training Center that informed us about the details. We can contact you next time and the center always provide the vocational training without payment. So, I hope that when my household member available, I will suggest them to contact you to receive the training next time.	
Name: Tey Gender: Female Position: Waste Picker Comment: For me and my family, I have been informed already about the training. We have no time to attend the training provided by the project. The first time, I am really interested but when I am discussing it with my household member it is clear we don't have anyone available and most of them are still young and in school. But fortunately, I will remember the explanation from the Vocational Training Center and if opportunity arises next time we will conduct training prepared under the center with no payment for the courses. But currently, unfortunately, we don't have anyone available and interested in vocational training under the project (TS2).	
Name: Mao Gender: Female Position: Waste Picker Comment: I was informed already the first time, during conduct the DMS about the vocational training. But after discussion with household members I can respond back for the final decision, which is that we are changing from the training to cash compensation. This is because my household members are not interested or available for the training. Therefore, my family select the cash compensation from the project for the first priority as the final decision.	
Name: Vanna Gender: Female Position: Waste Picker Comment: For me the I selected the training, but I want to confirm that I want to change to cash compensation because I don't have time to attend training with the project.	
Name: Khanna Gender: Male Position: Waste Picker Question: When the project start construction?	Name: Narith Chan Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Response: The construction will start early this year first with section without any impact, or IR free zones only. The project can start construction the whole of the project after the compensation is done and approved by the NOL from ADB.
Name: Sareth Gender: Female Position: Waste Picker Question: When the project does compensation payments?	Name: Narith Chan Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Response: The project will compensate after the ADB and GDR has approved the Detail Resettlement Plan. GDR will propose one more consultation with all of you and all of the affected households in this project to prepare contract agreement first and will be compensated after the government approved the budget and GDR can processing compensation you all.

a. Attendance List

Location/Venue		Existing Dumpsite		
Date		29-Jan-21		
Objective		Public Consultation Meeting		
Time:		09::30 am to 10:18 am		
Participants		33 (12 male / 21 Female)		
Local Authority/Key Person		7 (7 Male / 0 Female)		
Location: Sub Chief of Village House of Kangva				
No	Name	Gender	Position/Institution	Tel
1	Chan Narith	Male	National Resettlement Consultant	089 566998
2	Khem Raksmeay	Male	PIU (Director of Economic Office)	093 848969

3	Say Sina	Male	Teamwork	061 77 0303
4	Sor Kosal	Male	Deputy Director of Vocational Training	017 750 505
5	Youk Bunheng	Male	Deputy Team Leader (IRC)	012 831 631
6	Bun Seng	Male	Deputy Director Office (GDR)	017 800 509
7	Phal Sophat	Female	Waste Picker	
8	Kheng Dineav	Male	Waste Picker	
9	Khern Ny	Female	Waste Picker	
10	Pen Lam	Male	Waste Picker	
11	Nguon Lai	Female	Waste Picker	
12	Phav Khanna	Male	Waste Picker	
13	Meas Sean	Female	Waste Picker	
14	Ros Channary	Female	Waste Picker	
15	Phad Rith	Female	Waste Picker	
16	Dul Phary	Female	Waste Picker	
17	Nil Kosal	Female	Waste Picker	
18	Chab Sareth	Male	Waste Picker	
19	Yem Ty	Male	Waste Picker	
20	Meas Phorn	Female	Waste Picker	
21	Pheap Vy	Female	Waste Picker	
22	Phorn Phery	Female	Waste Picker	
23	Sun Ing	Male	Waste Picker	
24	Chher Lai Sokha	Male	Waste Picker	
25	Long Chanthy	Male	Waste Picker	
26	Krouch Tey	Female	Waste Picker	
27	Reth Mao	Female	Waste Picker	
28	E Sovan Khemra	Female	Waste Picker	
29	Huoy Sokern	Female	Waste Picker	
30	Chhun Sokha	Female	Waste Picker	
31	Yus Vanna	Female	Waste Picker	
32	Lak Lung	Male	Waste Picker	
33	Yeung Sareth	Female	Waste Picker	
34	Som Ser	Male	Waste Picker	
35	Eur Sokha	Female	Waste Picker	
36	Mern Chanry	Male	Waste Picker	
37	Mern Pherun	Male	Waste Picker	
38	Dorm Sreyleak	Female	Waste Picker	
39	Dorm Marya	Female	waste Picker	
40	Un Sam Oern	Male	Sub Chief of Village	

b. Attendance List Scan

[illegible]

අංක: 199/2019/අර්ධ-රාජ්‍ය-පාලන-පදනම-පිළිබඳ-පන-2019

by 10/21 at 10:00 AM
 at 10:00 AM on 10/21 at 10:00 AM

[illegible][illegible]

உள்ளுறுப்பு: 199-100 (199-100)

(189) In 01 g bottle
nitrogenous matter = 4.86 mm nitrogenous matter H: 18 mm

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441. ^{എസ്.എസ്.എസ്.} ജ്യോതിഷം 19.0. 00s (7.2)

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2237-38 to 2238-39
2239-40 to 2240-41
2241-42 to 2242-43
2243-44 to 2244-45
2245-46 to 2246-47
2247-48 to 2248-49
2249-50 to 2250-51
2251-52 to 2252-53
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2257-58 to 2258-59
2259-60 to 2260-61
2261-62 to 2262-63
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2271-72 to 2272-73
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2281-82 to 2282-83
2283-84 to 2284-85
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2291-92 to 2292-93
2293-94 to 2294-95
2295-96 to 2296-97
2297-98 to 2298-99
2299-00 to 2300-01
2301-02 to 2302-03
2303-04 to 2304-05
2305-06 to 2306-07
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2341-42 to 2342-43
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2345-46 to 2346-47
2347-48 to 2348-49
2349-50 to 2350-51
2351-52 to 2352-53
2353-54 to 2354-55
2355-56 to 2356-57
2357-58 to 2358-59
2359-60 to 2360-61
2361-62 to 2362-63
2363-64 to 2364-65
2365-66 to 2366-67
2367-68 to 2368-69
2369-70 to 2370-71
2371-72 to 2372-73
2373-74 to 2374-75
2375-76 to 2376-77
2377-78 to 2378-79
2379-80 to 2380-81
2381-82 to 2382-83
2383-84 to 2384-85
2385-86 to 2386-87
2387-88 to 2388-89
2389-90 to 2390-91
2391-92 to 2392-93
2393-94 to 2394-95
2395-96 to 2396-97
2397-98 to

date	age	date	age	age	age
No	Year	No	Year	Year	Year
1	1961	1	1961	1	1961
2	1962	2	1962	2	1962
3	1963	3	1963	3	1963
4	1964	4	1964	4	1964
5	1965	5	1965	5	1965
6	1966	6	1966	6	1966
7	1967	7	1967	7	1967
8	1968	8	1968	8	1968
9	1969	9	1969	9	1969
10	1970	10	1970	10	1970
11	1971	11	1971	11	1971
12	1972	12	1972	12	1972
13	1973	13	1973	13	1973
14	1974	14	1974	14	1974
15	1975	15	1975	15	1975
16	1976	16	1976	16	1976
17	1977	17	1977	17	1977
18	1978	18	1978	18	1978
19	1979	19	1979	19	1979
20	1980	20	1980	20	1980







Annex E: Memorandum of Understanding with Pagoda



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING

Memorandum of Understanding
Between

Serei Saophoan (SPH) Municipality and Somathiphal Pagoda



Project: Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project (TS-2)
ADB Loan 3684 CAM, Grant 0591 CAM
Subproject: SPH-Wastewater Treatment Plan (WWTP)

This memorandum of understanding (MOU) is the agreement between the pagoda and the project, represented by the Project Management Unit (PMU) under Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), to (i) construct a storm drain drainage line through the Pagoda land to connect main drainage line to drainage outfall into the river, (ii) detail compensation entitlement for impacted assets to the Pagoda and (iii) temporary relocation of one affected household.

The MOU is based on the discussion with the Director of Inspections of Somathiphal pagoda (Chao Atika Wat) and the Director of the Department of Cult and Religion on 27th August 2020. The TS-2 project requested access to construct the storm water drainage line through the Pagoda land along its southern fence, and then turn North directly to the river for outlet structure in the end of pagoda land. The alignment through Pagoda land was proposed by the project in order to avoid significant relocation impact of informal settler households along the railway line.

According to the discussion, the chief of inspections of the Pagoda agreed with the project with the condition of the compensation on impacted assets, following the project compensation and entitlement policies and complying with the ADB SPS (2009).

The following were agreed during the detailed discussion of the conditions:

- Project construction of storm water drainage is allowed along the South fence of the Pagoda till the end of Pagoda land and turn North to connect to drainage outlet at the river; and
- Assets owned by the Pagoda will be compensated for all impacted assets following the replacement cost survey (RCS) as:
 - All primary and secondary structures.
 - Trees (fruit tree and timber tree); and
 - Allowances for temporary relocation for one house inside the Pagoda for the period of construction for the affected household (AH).
- AHs structures encroaching on Pagoda land will be compensated separately to these AHs.

On 23rd November 2020, the GDR team conducted DMS, which was agreed and facilitated by the chief of inspection of the Pagoda and other participants, such as local authorities, provincial authorities, municipality officer, GDR, and National Resettlement Specialist of TS-2 Project.

On the 25th of November 2020, a second consultation with Sophaltiphal Pagoda was organized to discuss impact on one residential house (1 AH of Mr. Len Bunme) staying inside the Pagoda rent free and relocation options. The Pagoda management agreed that:

- The Pagoda will rebuild a new residential building for the AHs after the construction and allow the AH to return back and continue living at a new house on Pagoda land rent free.
- Allowances for temporary relocation, including rental payment and transport assistance will be provided to the AHs as part of the compensation during the temporary relocation; and

- The implementation of temporary relocation and return to Pagoda land to continue living in the new house will be monitored by GDR, PMU and TS-2 Project.

This agreement is the formal understanding of the provincial authority, PMU, and chief of inspections of Pagoda.

Banteay Meanchey, 20th January 2021

Signature and Thumbprint

Director of Inspection (Chao Athika)

Sith Thor Thera, Pat Sokun

Signature and Thumbprint

City Governor/Representative

Hill Ra Ya

**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**



**អនុស្សនៈនៃការយោគយល់
រវាង
សាធារណៈក្រុមសិរីសោភ័ណ និងក្រុមហ៊ុនសុហាជីវន**

គម្រោង : គម្រោងប្រព័ន្ធបង្កើនកម្រិតជីវភាពរស់នៅក្នុងតំបន់ស្រូវ
ADB Loan 3684 CAM, Grant 0591 CAM
អនុគម្រោង : ប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងទឹកក្នុងតំបន់ស្រូវសិរីសោភ័ណ (VWTP)

អនុស្សនៈនៃការយោគយល់នេះ (MOU) គឺជាកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងរវាងគណៈគ្រប់គ្រង វត្តសុហាជីវន ជាមួយ និងគម្រោង ទន្លេសាបដំបូងទី២ ដែលដំណាក់ដោយភ្នាក់ងារគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង របស់សាមីក្រសួង សាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន (MPWT) ក្នុងគោលបំណង (i) ដើម្បីធ្វើការសាងសង់បំពង់ដោះទឹកជ្រុងក្នុងតំបន់ស្រូវសិរីសោភ័ណ ដោយស្មើស្ម័គ្រគ្នាទៅនឹងដីរបស់វត្ត ដើម្បីឱ្យបំពង់ដោះទឹកនេះ ទៅកាន់បំពង់បង្ហូរទៅកាន់ស្ទឹង (ii) លទ្ធផលគឺ គោលការណ៍ដោះស្រាយជម្លោះជាមួយដោយ ទូទាត់ជាសំណង ទៅលើទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់របស់វត្ត និង (iii) ការផ្លាស់ទីលំនៅជាបណ្តោះអាសន្នរបស់ក្រុមសាសនិកដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់មួយក្រុម។

អនុស្សនៈនៃការយោគយល់នេះ គឺពឹងផ្អែកទៅលើការពិភាក្សារវាងគម្រោង និងព្រះប្រឹក្សាភិបាល វត្តសុហាជីវន និង ជាព្រះអនុគណៈក្រុមសិរីសោភ័ណ ដោយមានការចូលរួមជាមួយនឹងលោកប្រធានមន្ទីរ ធម្មការ និង សាសនាខេត្ត បន្ទាយមានជ័យ នៅថ្ងៃទី ២៨ ខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ ២០២០។

នៅក្នុងកិច្ចពិភាក្សានោះ គម្រោងទន្លេសាបដំបូងទី២ (TS2) បានធ្វើការស្នើសុំធ្វើការអនុញ្ញាតសាងសង់បំពង់ដោះទឹក ជ្រុង ដោយឆ្លងកាត់ទីតាំងដីរបស់វត្តសៀមតាមបណ្តោយបង្អែកខាងត្បូង ហើយដាក់បកខាងឆ្វេងនៃទិសខាង ជើង ចុងព្រំដីរបស់ វត្តសៀមតាមបណ្តោយបង្អែកខាងត្បូង បំពង់បង្ហូរដែលឆ្លងកាត់ទីតាំងដីរបស់វត្ត គឺធ្វើឡើងក្នុង គោលបំណង ដើម្បីជៀសវាងនូវ ការប៉ះទង្គិចនូវដីរបស់បងប្អូនប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលកំពុងរស់នៅតាមបណ្តោយផ្លូវថ្នល់ ដែលជាផលប៉ះពាល់ចង់ឱ្យសម្រាប់ការអនុ វត្តគម្រោង។

យោងតាមការពិភាក្សា ព្រះអនុគណៈក្រុមសិរីសោភ័ណបានសម្រេចឯកភាពជាមួយនឹងគម្រោងសម្រាប់ការ សាងសង់ ដោយឡែកពីគ្នាជាមួយគ្នាជាមួយគ្នាទៅលើទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិរបស់វត្តទាំងអស់ដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ ដោយស្រប ទៅតាមការទូទាត់ សំណង និងគោលនយោបាយនៃសិទ្ធិទទួលបាន ដែលអនុលោមទៅតាមគោលការណ៍របស់ គណៈកម្មាធិការសិរីសោភ័ណ (ADB SPS 2009)

យោងតាមកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀង ក្នុងកំឡុងពេលនៃកិច្ចពិភាក្សាលម្អិតល្អនៃលក្ខខណ្ឌមានដូចជា៖

- គម្រោងអាចសាងសង់បាន ដោយអនុញ្ញាតអោយសាងសង់នៅតាមបណ្តោយបង្អែកខាងត្បូង និងផ្លូវថ្នល់ថ្មី នៃទីតាំងដី របស់វត្ត ឆ្ពោះទៅកាន់ព្រំដីខាងត្បូង ហើយដាក់ទៅទិសខាងជើងគម្រោងទៅកាន់ស្ទឹងដើម្បីបង្ហូរទឹក។





KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING



Memorandum of Understanding
Between
The Director of Inspection of Somathiphal Pagoda and PIU

Project: Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project (TS-2)
ADB Loan 3684 CAM, Grant 0591 CAM
Subproject: SPH-Wastewater Treatment Plan (WWTP)

This memorandum of understanding (MOU) is the agreement between the pagoda and the project, represented by the Project Management Unit (PMU) under Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), to (i) construct a storm drain drainage line through the Pagoda land to connect main drainage line to drainage outfall into the river, (ii) detail compensation entitlement for impacted assets to the Pagoda and (iii) temporary relocation of one affected household.

On 26th February 2021 has agreement was proposed under the discussion between the PIU and Director of Inspection of Somathiphal pagoda, Pat Sokun inside the pagoda. The discussion is focused on the requesting for facilitated to the affected households that impacted on the primary structure (house) and also impacted with the secondary structure such as toilet and kitchen are using currently can be reconstruction after the project construction finish for they can continue to use. So, the affected household will be reconstruction the toilet and kitchen after the project construction finish.

During the discussion, the Director Inspection of Somathiphal pagoda was agreed with the requested by made the agreement with the PIU for allowed the affected household to reconstruction the toilet and kitchen inside the pagoda land for continue to support to the family using normally like before.

Banteay Meanchey Province, 26th February 2021

The Director of Inspection of Somathiphal Pagoda

Chairman of PIU

Sith Thor Thera, Pat Sokun

Chea Sovathuon



**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**



កិច្ចព្រមព្រៀង

រវាង ព្រះចៅអធិការវេត្ត សមាជិក (ព្រះអនុគុណក្រុង) និងភ្នាក់ងារអនុវត្តគម្រោង

គម្រោង : គម្រោងគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថានទឹកក្នុងតំបន់ទន្លេសាប៊ែរ

ADB Loan 3684 CAM, Grant 0591 CAM

អនុគម្រោង ប្រព័ន្ធកម្មវិធីកក្កដា ក្រុងសិរីសោភ័ណ (WWTP)

កិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងរវាងគណៈគ្រប់គ្រង **វេត្តសមាជិក** ជាមួយ និងគម្រោង **ទន្លេសាប៊ែរ** ដែលដំណាក់ដោយភ្នាក់ងារគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង របស់សាមីក្រសួង **អាជ្ញាធរការ នីមជ្ជិកកណ្តាល (MPWT)** ក្នុងគោលបំណង (១) ដើម្បីធ្វើការសាងសង់បំពង់បោះទឹកក្បែរក្នុងក្រុងសិរីសោភ័ណ ដោយស្មើស្ម័គ្រភាពទីតាំងដីរបស់វត្តដើម្បីកក្កដាបំពង់បោះទៅកាន់បំពង់បង្ហូរចេញតម្រង់ទៅកាន់ស្ទឹង (២) លទ្ធផលអំពីគោលការណ៍ដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយទូទាត់ជាសំណង ទៅលើទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់របស់វត្ត និង (៣) ការផ្លាស់ទីលំនៅជាបណ្តោះអាសន្នរបស់គ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់មួយគ្រួសារ។

កាលពីថ្ងៃទី ២៦ ខែកុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ ២០២១ មានកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងមួយបានស្នើឡើង ដោយផ្អែកលើការពិភាក្សារវាង ភ្នាក់ងារអនុវត្តគម្រោង (PIU) ដែលដឹកនាំដោយលោកប្រធាន PIU ជាមួយនិងព្រះចៅ **អធិការវេត្ត សមាជិក** និងជាព្រះអនុគុណក្រុងសិរីសោភ័ណព្រះនាម **ជ័យ សុភក្ត** នៅទីតាំងវត្តដោយផ្ទាល់។ ក្នុងកិច្ចពិភាក្សានេះ គឺផ្ដោតសំខាន់ទៅលើការស្នើសុំអនុញ្ញាតដោយធ្វើការសម្របសម្រួលទៅដល់ គ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់លើសំណង់លំនៅដ្ឋាន ហើយក៏បានប៉ះពាល់ដល់សំណង់បន្ទាប់បន្សំរបស់គាត់មានដូចជា គឺផ្ទះបាយ និងបន្ទប់ទឹក ដែលកំពុងប្រើប្រាស់បច្ចុប្បន្ន ដើម្បីអាចសាងសង់ឡើងវិញក្នុងទីតាំងដែលផលប៉ះពាល់ ក្នុងគោលបំណងរកចំណូលប្រើប្រាស់បានឡើងវិញជាធម្មតា ។ ដូច្នេះហើយ គ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ និងអាចសាងសង់ឡើងវិញ ក្រោយពេលដែលគម្រោងសាងសង់ត្រូវបានបញ្ចប់។

ក្នុងកិច្ចពិភាក្សានេះផងដែរ ព្រះចៅអធិការ និងជាព្រះអនុគុណក្រុងលោកបានឯកភាពយល់ស្របតាម សំណើរបស់ក្រុមការងារ ដោយអនុញ្ញាតអោយគ្រួសារដែលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោង អាចសាងសង់ឡើងវិញនូវបន្ទប់ទឹក និងផ្ទះបាយក្នុងទីតាំងដែលប៉ះពាល់ដែលស្ថិតក្នុងដីកម្មសិទ្ធិរបស់វត្ត ដើម្បីអោយគ្រួសារអាច បន្តប្រើប្រាស់សម្រាប់គ្រួសារតទៅថ្ងៃមុខបាន។

ព្រះចៅអធិការ និងជាព្រះអនុគុណក្រុងសិរីសោភ័ណ

បន្ទាយមានជ័យ ថ្ងៃទី ២៦ ខែកុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ ២០២១

ប្រធានភ្នាក់ងារអនុវត្តគម្រោង



Annex F: Public Information Brochure (PIB)

PUBLIC INFORMATION BROCHURE

Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project (TS2)

Wastewater and Drainage in Serei Saophoan and Serei Saophoan Solid Waste Management

The purpose of this Public Information Brochure (PIB) is to provide **Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project (TS2)** related information to persons and households at the subproject sites, who may be physically (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) or economically (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood) affected by land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. This PIB is for the Wastewater and Drainage in Serei Saophoan and Serei Saophoan Solid Waste Management subprojects.

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND

1. What is the Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project (TS2)?

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is supporting the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to improve the urban services for enhancing regional economic connectivity in participating towns of Stueng Saen, Serei Saophoan and Battambang. This will be achieved through investments in basic urban infrastructure such as drainage, sanitation and solid waste management. The RGC has obtained a loan and grant from the ADB to implement the project. The project loan effectiveness is from 14 December 2018 to 30 June 2024. The Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) will be the Executing Agency for the TS2.

2. What are the Provincial Water Supply and Sanitation Project Outputs?

The three outputs of the TS2 are (i) Urban infrastructure improved, (ii) Institutional effectiveness improved and (iii) Policy and planning environment improved.

3. What is the TS2 project and its components?

For each of the towns the Project will develop lagoon-based wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), sewerage network and a controlled landfill with all associated infrastructure and equipment. The Project will also develop for Stueng Saen and Serei Saophoan separated drainage network from the sewerage network. The maps attached illustrate the overall project sites with location of WWTP, pump station, collection system, storm water drainage and solid waste management site.

The Wastewater and Drainage in Serei Saophoan subproject will construct 3,500 m³ per day capacity WWTP on 24 ha of private land and developing a separate system for service area North-West of the Serei Saophoan River with 110km of pipeline and 4 pump stations. The project will upgrade the access road to the WWTP for length of 3.0 km. The storm water drainage network will be length of 6.9 km.

The Serei Saophoan Solid Waste Management subproject will develop a controlled landfill (10 ha) with a volume capacity of 152,260 cubic meter (m³) with associated purchase of landfill equipment in Kampong Svay, Serei Saophoan. Access road upgrade to the landfill will be constructed with a length of 1.6 km.

4. What are the scope of land acquisition and resettlement and likely impacts?

There will be impacts on non-land assets by the project components required for the WWTP and landfill sites. After the detailed engineering design (DED), the PMU and design consultants will place demarcation pegs on the ground before the detailed measurement survey starts.

5. What are the Right of Way (ROW) and Corridor of Impact (COI) of the subproject?

In Cambodia, ROW means state land along the road with fixed distances from the centerline of existing roads for the future development. The land in the ROW is state or government-owned land. The COI is the area where rehabilitation works will be carried out. The affected people in the COI after the payment of compensation will need to move out to allow the civil works to be carried out.

6. What is the cut-off date for eligibility?

The cut-off date (COD) is the date established by RGC that establishes the eligibility of the affected households/affected persons (AH/AP) for receiving compensation and resettlement assistance under the subprojects. Only those AHs who are in the COI or lose their assets before the COD will be eligible for compensation and assistance. Any person who occupies land or expands structures or improvements to his house after the COD will be ineligible for receiving compensation. Fixed assets such as built structures (new or expansion of existing structures), crops, fruit trees, and other similar assets after the cut-of-date will not be compensated.

The COD for this subproject will be the date of the first public consultation with the affected persons at the start of the detailed measurement survey (DMS).

7. What is the detailed measurement survey (DMS) and when will it be conducted?

The DMS is a detailed survey and measurement of all affected assets including land, houses and structures, shops, crops, and trees of all the AHs. It will be conducted for each AH to record and agree on all the AH's losses of assets. The survey will also collect information and data on socioeconomic status, sources of livelihood, income, education levels of AH heads and APs, vulnerability etc. This is carried out in the presence of the AH and witnessed by a commune or village official. The DMS will be the basis for the calculation of the compensation package for each AH. The DMS will be conducted after the detailed engineering design is completed. The affected people and the local authorities will be informed in advance of this work.

8. What will be the compensation and entitlements?

Households/People affected by the project are entitled to receive compensation for affected assets under the following key compensation principles:

- Provisions of fair and just compensation in advance.
- Full compensation paid before expropriation or clearance.
- Compensation is based on the replacement costs of lost assets at market prices that will be determined by an independent consultant through replacement cost study (RCS) without any deductions made for depreciation, salvage materials and transaction costs.

(a) Will I be compensated for lost land?

The ROW is state land and AHs who occupy land on the ROW will not be compensated for the land. However, they will be compensated for any loss resulting from using the land like for example, for structures, operating a stall or planting crops or fruit trees.

In case, after the completion of DED, it becomes necessary to acquire private land for new alignments on which the AH has a legal right that falls **outside of the ROW**, then compensation will be paid at replacement cost of the land to be acquired.

(b) Will I be compensated for affected house and structures that I own?

Yes. Private houses and structures that are affected by the project will be compensated at replacement cost. No amount from the replacement cost will be deducted for depreciation, salvage materials or transactions costs. Structures include fences, wells, latrines, concrete pavements, gates and other similar structures for which the AH can show ownership. If the house or structure is partially affected, then the compensation will be paid for the affected portion unless it can be shown that the remaining portion can no longer be useful after the removal of the affected portion. In such cases, compensation will be paid for the whole structure.

(c) Will I be compensated for my crops and trees?

Yes. For annual crops that are produced on annual seasonal basis like rice will be compensated for **Net Annual Income for One Year**. In addition, sufficient notice will be provided to the AHs so that they can harvest the crops in time. No compensation is paid for crops in this case. For standing crops that are ripening but cannot be harvested by the time the land is required, the AHs will be compensated for the lost crop on replacement cost basis.

For perennial crops (trees that produce fruits for multiple years like mango tree), the AHs will be compensated for the loss of fruit which will take into account the loss of potential income and the time required to re-establish the perennial trees.

(d) If I have to relocate my house or shop, is there any relocation assistance?

Yes. All effort has been made during the detailed engineering design (DED) stage of the project to avoid any physical displacement of AHs. For any physical relocation of houses or similar residential structures from the COI will be provided transition allowance, relocation assistance and option to relocate at relocation site. There may be some relocation of stalls where they will be required to self-relocate or move back outside of the ROW. Apart from the compensation for the structures at replacement cost, transitional allowances will be paid as follows: (i) fixed lump sum transportation allowance for moving the assets; and (ii) loss of business income in case of stalls carrying out business. In case, the AHs are classified as poor and vulnerable, the allowances in (ii) above will be **doubled**.

(e) In case my livelihood is affected, how will I be compensated?

The DMS will take note of the livelihoods of the AHs and whether there is any impact on them. Under the project, for AHs whose livelihood is impacted they will be provided with income loss or restoration support:

- (i) Loss of income during the transitional period where physical relocation is required. This will cover loss of income during the period of self-relocation.
- (ii) When main source of livelihood source is **permanently** lost, a livelihood restoration/support program will be provided to assist the AHs/APs to rebuild/restore their livelihood.

In case the AHs are classified as poor and vulnerable, these cash grant under the chosen livelihood restoration/support allowances will be **doubled**. In addition, the project will seek to provide work opportunities in the project during the construction period.

9. How will the replacement cost be decided, and compensation calculated?

The payment for compensation will be made based on the market value or replacement cost of the lost assets without deduction being made for salvaged materials, depreciation, or transaction costs. A Replacement Cost Study (RCS) will be carried out by a local qualified independent consultant with the necessary qualification and experience in asset valuation to determine the prevailing market rates. This will be done at the time of the DMS. The RCS consultant will carry out a detailed analysis of the market rates for all types of assets prevailing in the project or subproject area and prepare the unit rates for each category of the loss asset. These will be used to calculate the replacement value and will be used to prepare the resettlement budget. The General Department of Resettlement of the Ministry and Economy and Finance will select the RCS consultant before the commencement of the DMS.

10. Do I have right to complain about disagreements, compensation issues, resettlement or other related issues, if yes how?

Yes, you have right to lodge your complaint to Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) if you are unclear or unhappy with resettlement activities. The members of GRC at all time are ready to assist you. The attempt to redress your grievance will commence at village level through the Village Chief. However, you can lodge your verbal complaint to any member of the GRC (i.e. at village, commune or resettlement working group). The GRC will record and document your complaint and advise you of the resolution.

11. Who do I contact in case I need clarifications or have a problem/complaint?

Given that the Project has been approved by ADB, the loan and grant agreements have been signed and the project is now being implemented, the key contact persons and their mobile numbers are provided in the box below who can provide you with clarifications on the project related technical issues. At this point in time, the eligibility, loss of assets, the DMS and the compensation packages have not been decided and hence any complaints relating to them will not be entertained.

TS2 has been approved by ADB, the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee of the MEF has established a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) under which Grievance Redress Committees at both District and Provincial levels. These Committees have been made operational before the commencement of the DMS. Any complaints or grievances on any aspects relating to incorrect measurements or compensation package will need to be sent to these Committees for resolution.

Contacts Persons Related to Land Acquisition and Resettlement

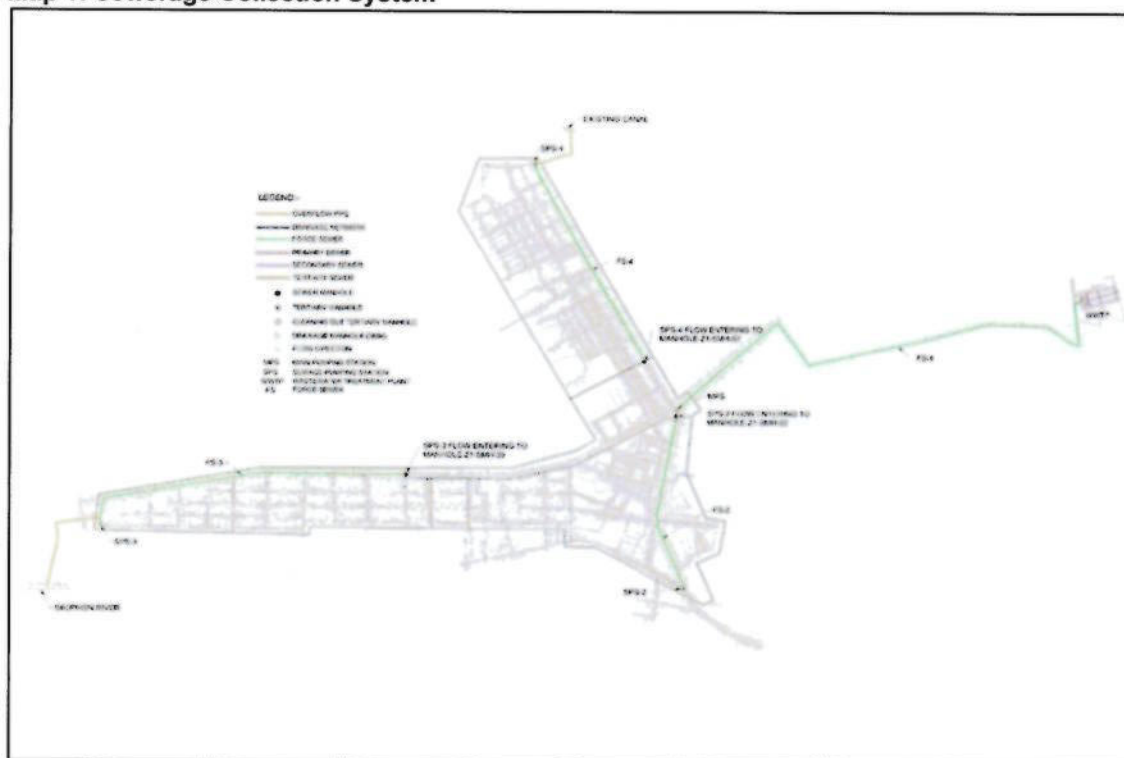
Mr. Kim Chanvibol, Deputy Director, General Department of Resettlement, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Phnom Penh.

Tel: 095 555 699

Mr. Vong Rada, Project Manager, Project Management Unit, Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Phnom Penh

Tel: 012 451 545

Map 1: Sewerage Collection System



[illegible]

LANDFILL OF SEREI SAOPHOAN

ID	UTM_X	UTM_Y
1	278791	1508681
2	278817	1508690
3	278720	1508683
4	278739	1508698
5	278536	1508509
6	278527	1508426
7	278322	1508503
8	278365	1508581
9	278369	1508587
10	278362	1508675
11	278378	1508686
12	278384	1508708
13	278422	1508716
14	278476	1508715
15	278470	1508778
16	278555	1508795
17	278587	1508764
18	278608	1508768
19	278603	1508793

Landfill Site Coordinates

Legend

- Provincial capital
- Commune Capital
- Village
- Landfill Serei Saophan
- Main road
- Other road
- Serei Saophan Landfill

Projection: Coordinate System
 Projection: UTM
 Zone: 48 North
 Datum: WGS 1984
 Spheroid: Everest
 Units: Meter

1:10,000

0 100 200 400

CAMBODIA

PRELIMINARY ENTITLEMENT MATRIX (TO BE FINALIZED AFTER DMS)

No.	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AH	Entitlements	Clarification / Implementation
1. Loss of Structures					
1a	Loss of, or damage to secondary structures and other assets	Structures	Owners of the structure whether or not land is owned; with or without building permit	- Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected assets - AH can retain the materials from demolition of their structures at no cost. - In case of loss of only part of the houses / buildings / structure and the remaining portion is not livable or useable, compensation will be paid for the structure at its entirety at same replacement cost. - If AH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups, see Item 4. below. - The calculation of rates will be based on the actual affected area and not the useable area. - For AH relocated, transport allowance to cover costs during relocation	Compensation will be provided in the form of cash without deductions for depreciation or salvageable materials If the head of household is married, compensation will be paid at the presence of both husband and wife. Fixed Lump Sum allowance per AH based on average cost of transportation to new relocation place located at the distance of: 1. Less than 5 km from the affected plot; or 2. More than 5 km from the affected plot.
2. Loss of Trees					
2a	Loss of Fruit and Timber Trees)	Trees	All AHs who are legal owner of trees, regardless of land ownership/tenure status	- For fruit trees, replacement cost of loss based on the following formula: $\{(Quantity \text{ Harvested per Year } X (Market \text{ Price}) X \text{ Number of years it will bear fruit})\} + \text{cost of seedlings.}$ - Timber trees that have a growth period of more than 5 years are classified as follows: - Sapling trees under 1 year: not compensated as it can be replanted. Cost of seedling provided; - Young tree (1 to 3 years): valued	RCS will determine the amounts. Advance notice to harvest at least three months before commencement of civil work, and APs will remove their trees from the subproject areas within one month after receiving compensation.

No .	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AH	Entitlements	Clarification / Implementation
				at one-third of its full price as it can be replanted plus cost of seedlings; - Young tree (more than 3 to 4 years): valued at two-thirds of its full price plus cost of seedlings - Mature tree (more than 5 years): valued at full price plus cost of seedlings	
3. Loss of Livelihood and Income Restoration					
3a	Loss of Business	Income loss	All AHs who are engaged in business and have to relocate.	- For businesses which need to be relocated to a new site, an amount equal to loss of projected net income for two months. - For businesses relocated on-site (move back or same area), an amount equal to projected net income for one month. - For operating of illegal nature of businesses like gambling, prostitution, drugs and similar types, no compensation is paid.	RCS will verify and determine the amounts based on supporting documents.
3b	Loss of Income during Transition Period - Subsistence Allowance	Income loss	AHs who lose income during the transition period regardless of ownership status.	- Lump sum amount equivalent to 3 months of income based on the official monthly poverty rate established by the Government. Monthly Poverty Rate X Number of Members in AH X 3 - In case AH is classified as poor and vulnerable group, the above lump sum amount is doubled.	Poor and Vulnerable AHs will be identified during the DMS (that includes SES and IOL). If the actual income loss is higher than the amount calculated by the formula Monthly Poverty Rate X Number of Members in AH X 3, the AP will be compensated based on actual loss.
3c	Permanent Loss of Livelihood Source	Income Restoration	AHs who lose their source of livelihood permanently regardless of ownership status	- Entitled to participate in any one of the Livelihood Restoration/Support Programs: Land Based Livelihood	The program will be based on the choice of the AP. Land Based for AHs who lose land-based livelihood

No	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AH	Entitlements	Clarification / Implementation
				Restoration for AHs engaged in land-based livelihood. (i) facilitate access to other land-based sources of income, if affordable productive land is available, like vegetable gardening, fruit tree, livestock and other similar land-based income generating sources; (ii) provision of training in farming or livestock; and (iii) lump sum cash grant of US\$ 200 to re-start land based livelihood. • In case of unavailability of suitable land, the AHs can opt for either employment or business-based livelihood program. • Employment Based Livelihood Restoration for AHs who lose employment permanently. (i) provision of employment skills training; and (ii) lump sum cash grant equivalent to 3 months of income based on official poverty rate to supplement income support during the training period. • Business Based Livelihood Restoration for AHs who lose businesses permanently or AHs who opt for this as an alternative livelihood source. (i) provision of business skills; and (ii) a lump sum cash grant of US\$ 200 to assist in starting micro or home-based business. OR	Employment Based for AHs who lose employment - based livelihood 3 months of income based on poverty rate= (Monthly Poverty Rate X Number of Members in AH X 3). Business Based for AHs who lose business-based livelihood. This can also be available to AHs who do not want to continue with land or employment-based livelihood at their own choice. Business Based for AHs who lose business-based livelihood. This can also be available to AHs who do not want to continue with land or employment-based livelihood at their own choice.

No	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AH	Entitlements	Clarification / Implementation
				\$200 Cash Grant plus \$300 cash assistance IRP instead of training - For Poor and Vulnerable AHs. In addition to skills training, (i) above lump sum cash grant will be doubled; and (ii) priority in any employment opportunity under the project.	Classification will be carried out during the DMS and in accordance with the established criteria and definition of Vulnerable Group in TS2 RF.
3d	Special Assistance		Poor and Vulnerable AHs	3 months of income based on poverty rate established by RGC. (Monthly Poverty Rate X Number of Members in AH X 3)	
4. Temporarily affected properties during construction					
4a	Temporarily affected land and non-land assets during construction	Temporary impact on structures	Owner of temporarily affected land and non-land assets, regardless of land ownership status	- Contractor will pay rent for any land/structure required for construction workspace outside the ROW. - For assets within the Corridor of Impact (COI): no compensation for temporarily affected land/non-land assets, but construction contractor will be responsible to restore/rebuild all temporary impacted assets such as pavement, driveways, sign posts and light weight extended eaves.	As part of the civil works contract, all pavements/walkways/access roads/driveways to properties adjacent to the road will be repaired or replaced including culverts and other facilities, to a condition equal or better than the present. AHs will be notified at least 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land/non-land asset will be temporarily used or affected by the project. Contractor will be required by contract and EMP to cover these costs. Construction and maintenance will be carried out so as to minimize damage.
4b	Temporary impact to productive assets during construction (e.g. shops and stalls, and fields and associated infrastructure including bund walls, drains, channels, etc.)	Temporary impact on livelihoods	Owners of productive assets, regardless of land ownership status	- One-time cash assistance of \$100/AH for dismantling, reassembling of stalls and temporary loss of income during relocating back and forth to the temporary market site. - For income loss due to business disruption, see 3a and 3b. - Stalls along construction area which need to be temporarily moved	The disruption period will be minimized as much as possible.



No .	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AH	Entitlements	Clarification / Implementation
				will be relocated near-by to continue their business uninterrupted.	
5. Unanticipated Impact					
5a	Unanticipated involuntary resettlement Impacts		Eligible displaced persons	New displaced persons that will be identified (i.e., those who will be included among the adversely affected because of changes in subproject design or alignment prior to or even during construction works) are entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other displaced persons.	GDR shall ensure the conduct of a social assessment and update or formulate a new RP or a DRP addendum depending on the extent of the impact changes. Unanticipated impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in this DRP.

Individual Complaint Form

Second Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project

Date of Complaint		DMS No.
Name of Complainant		
ID Number		
Family Book		
Contact (Mobile No)		
Address		
Summary of Complaint		
List of Supporting Documents/Evidence		

Name: (Head of Household)

Sign/Thumb Print:

Date:



Register of Complaint

Second Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project

Municipality-District-Kahn: _____

Capital-Province: _____

Date of Receipt of Complaint	Case No.	Name and ID of Complaint		Main Points of Complaint
		Name	ID Number / Family Book	

Royal Government of Cambodia

Nation Religion King

Letter from Head of District-Khan

Municipality-District-Kahn: _____

Capital-Province: _____

Individual Complaint		
Case No.		
Name of Complainant		
Date of Complaint		
Summary of Complaints (Same as in Individual Complaint Register Form)		
GRC Meeting Held		
Date:	Time:	Location:
Participants		
Summary of Discussion		
Date of Field Inspection (if any)		
Result of the Meeting / Decision		
Reject-No basis as per Entitlement Matrix		
Has Merit - Complaint forwarded to Resettlement Department for necessary action		

Name:

Position:

Sign/Thumb Print:

Date:

វិគ្គប័ណ្ណព័ត៌មានអំពីគម្រោង
គម្រោងកែលម្អគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថានក្នុងវិស័យឧស្ម័នសាប ជំហាន ២ (គម្រោងឧស្ម័នសាប ២)
អនុគម្រោងប្រព័ន្ធបង្កើនកម្រិត និងប្រព័ន្ធបង្កើនការគ្រប់គ្រងគុណភាពសំណល់រឹង
នៅក្នុងក្រុងស៊ីសោភ័ណ

វិគ្គប័ណ្ណព័ត៌មានអំពីគម្រោង មានគោលបំណងផ្តល់នូវព័ត៌មានពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងគម្រោងកែលម្អគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថានក្នុងវិស័យឧស្ម័នសាប ជំហាន ២ ជូនដល់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ និងគ្រួសារនៅទីតាំងអនុគម្រោងដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ផ្នែកបរិស្ថាន (ផ្ទាល់ប្លូមប្លូមនៅ បាត់បង់ដីលើនៅជ្វាន ឬបាត់បង់ទីជម្រក) ឬរងផលប៉ះពាល់ផ្នែកសេដ្ឋកិច្ច (ការបាត់បង់ដីធ្លី, ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ, លទ្ធភាពប្រើប្រាស់ ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ, ប្រភពចំណូល ឬមធ្យោបាយនៃការចិញ្ចឹមជីវិត) ដែលបណ្តាលមកពីការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដី និងការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់។ វិគ្គប័ណ្ណព័ត៌មានអំពីគម្រោងនេះ ត្រូវបានរៀបចំឡើងសម្រាប់អនុគម្រោងប្រព័ន្ធបង្កើនកម្រិត និងប្រព័ន្ធបង្កើនកម្រិត ភ្លៀង និងអនុគម្រោងគ្រប់គ្រងគុណភាពសំណល់រឹងនៅក្នុងក្រុងស៊ីសោភ័ណ។

ក. ការពិពណ៌នាសង្ខេបអំពីគម្រោង

១. តើគម្រោងកែលម្អគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថានក្នុងវិស័យឧស្ម័នសាប ជំហាន ២ ជាគម្រោងអ្វី?

ធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី (ADB) គាំទ្រដល់រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជាក្នុងការកែលម្អសេវានៅក្នុងទីក្រុង ដើម្បីបើកកម្ពស់ការតភ្ជាប់ សេដ្ឋកិច្ចក្នុងតំបន់នៅតាមទីប្រជុំជននៃក្រុងស្ទឹងសែន ស៊ីសោភ័ណ និងបាត់ដំបង។ ដើម្បីសម្រេចបាននូវគោលដៅនេះ ការវិនិយោគលើហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធទីក្រុងជាមូលដ្ឋាន ដូចជាការប្រព័ន្ធបង្កើនកម្រិតភ្លៀង និងទឹកកខ្វក់, អនាម័យ, និងការគ្រប់គ្រងគុណភាពសំណល់រឹង។ សម្រាប់ទីក្រុងនីមួយៗសម្រាប់គម្រោងកែលម្អគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថានក្នុងវិស័យឧស្ម័នសាប ជំហាន ២ នឹងធ្វើការអភិវឌ្ឍស្ថានីយប្រព្រឹត្តកម្មទឹកកខ្វក់, ប្រព័ន្ធបង្កើនកម្រិតភ្លៀង និងទឹកភ្លៀង និងទីលានកប់សម្រាម។ គម្រោងឧស្ម័នសាប ២ នឹងអភិវឌ្ឍទីក្រុងស្ទឹងសែន និងស៊ីសោភ័ណ ដោយបណ្តាញប្រព័ន្ធបង្កើនកម្រិតភ្លៀង បំបែកចេញពីប្រព័ន្ធបង្កើនកម្រិតភ្លៀង។ ផែនទីនៅក្នុងឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ ១ បង្ហាញទីតាំងគម្រោងទាំងមូលជាមួយនឹងទីតាំងស្ថានីយប្រព្រឹត្តកម្មទឹកកខ្វក់, ស្ថានីយបូម, ប្រព័ន្ធប្រមូលទឹកកខ្វក់, ប្រព័ន្ធបង្កើនកម្រិតភ្លៀង, និងទីតាំងកប់សម្រាម។ រដ្ឋាភិបាលបានទទួលប្រាក់កម្ចីនិងជំនួយឥតសំណងពីធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី ដើម្បីអនុវត្តគម្រោងនេះ។ ប្រាក់កម្ចីនិងជំនួយឥតសំណង មានសុពលភាពចាប់ពីថ្ងៃទី១៤ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០១៨ ដល់ថ្ងៃទី៣០ ខែមិថុនា ឆ្នាំ២០២៤។ ក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន គឺជាក្រសួងអនុវត្តគម្រោងឧស្ម័នសាប ២ នេះ។

២. តើទិន្នផលនៃគម្រោងឧស្ម័នសាប ២ មានអ្វីខ្លះ?

គម្រោងឧស្ម័នសាប ២ មានទិន្នផលចំនួន ៣ រួមមាន (i) ធ្វើឱ្យប្រសើរឡើងនូវហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធទីក្រុង (ii) បង្កើនប្រសិទ្ធភាពស្ថាប័ន និង (iii) ធ្វើឱ្យប្រសើរឡើងនូវគោលនយោបាយ និងផែនការបរិស្ថាន។

៣. តើអនុគម្រោងនៃគម្រោងឧស្ម័នសាប ២ មានអ្វីខ្លះ និងមានសមាសភាគអ្វីខ្លះ?

អនុគម្រោង រួមមាន (i) ប្រព័ន្ធបង្កើនកម្រិតភ្លៀង និងប្រព័ន្ធបង្កើនកម្រិតភ្លៀងនៅក្នុងក្រុងស៊ីសោភ័ណ និង (ii) ការគ្រប់គ្រងគុណភាពសំណល់រឹងនៅក្នុងក្រុងស៊ីសោភ័ណ។



អនុគម្រោងប្រព័ន្ធបង្ការជំងឺក្នុងតំបន់ និងប្រព័ន្ធបង្ការជំងឺក្នុងតំបន់នៅក្នុងក្រុងសេរីសោភ័ណ នឹងសាងសង់ស្ថានីយប្រតិបត្តិកម្មទឹកកខ្វក់ ដែលមានសមត្ថភាពចម្រោះបានចំនួន ៣ ៥០០ ម^៣ ក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃ នៅលើផ្ទៃដី (ឯកជន) ២៤ ហិកតា និងអភិវឌ្ឍប្រព័ន្ធដាច់ដោយ ឡែកសម្រាប់តំបន់សេរីសោភ័ណភាគពាយព្យនៃទន្លេសេរីសោភ័ណ ដែលមានបំពង់ប្រវែង ១១០ គីឡូម៉ែត្រ និងស្ថានីយបូមចំនួន ៤។ អនុគម្រោងនេះ នឹងធ្វើឱ្យប្រសើរឡើងនូវផ្លូវចូលទៅកាន់ស្ថានីយប្រតិបត្តិកម្ម ដែលមានប្រវែង ៣ គីឡូម៉ែត្រ។ ប្រព័ន្ធបង្ការជំងឺ ក្លែង នឹងមានប្រវែង ៦,៩ គីឡូម៉ែត្រ។

ការគ្រប់គ្រងកាកសំណល់រឹងនៅក្នុងក្រុងសេរីសោភ័ណ នឹងអភិវឌ្ឍកន្លែងចាក់សម្រាម (១០ ហិកតា) ដែលមានសមត្ថភាពផ្ទុក បាន ១៥២ ៦៦០ ម^៣ ជាមួយនឹងការទិញឧបករណ៍ផ្សេងៗ។ ផ្លូវចូលទីលានកប់សម្រាម នឹងត្រូវសាងសង់ប្រវែង ១,៦ គីឡូម៉ែត្រ។

៤. តើការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដី និងការងារដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ មានវិសាលភាព និងផលប៉ះពាល់អ្វីខ្លះ?

សមាសភាគគម្រោងដែលតម្រូវសម្រាប់ការសាងសង់ស្ថានីយប្រតិបត្តិកម្មទឹកកខ្វក់ និងទីតាំងកប់សម្រាម នឹងមានផលប៉ះពាល់ លើទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិផ្សេងៗ។ បន្ទាប់ពីមានគំនូសប្លង់បច្ចេកទេសលម្អិត អង្គភាពគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង និងទីប្រឹក្សាបច្ចេកទេស នឹងបោះ ព្រឹត្តិការណ៍នៅលើទីតាំងដីដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ មុនពេលការងារអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិតចាប់ផ្តើម។

៥. តើដីចំណីផ្លូវ និង របៀងនៃផលប៉ះពាល់នៃអនុគម្រោងជាអ្វី?

នៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ដីចំណីផ្លូវ សំដៅដល់ដីរបស់រដ្ឋនៅតាមបណ្តោយផ្លូវដែលមានចម្ងាយជាក់លាក់ពីអ័ក្សផ្លូវដែលមានស្រាប់ សម្រាប់ការអភិវឌ្ឍនាពេលអនាគត។ ដីនៅតាមដីចំណីផ្លូវ គឺជាដីដែលគ្រប់គ្រងដោយរដ្ឋ ឬរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល។ របៀងនៃផលប៉ះ ពាល់ គឺជាតំបន់ដែលបានស្នើសុំសម្រាប់អនុវត្តការងារស្ថាប័នសាងសង់ឡើងវិញ។ របៀងនៃផលប៉ះពាល់ពិតប្រាកដ នឹងត្រូវបានកែតម្រូវបន្ទាប់ពីគំនូសប្លង់បច្ចេកទេសលម្អិតត្រូវបានបញ្ចប់។ ការពិគ្រោះយោបល់ នឹងត្រូវបានធ្វើឡើងជាមួយក្រុម គ្រួសារនិងប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់នៅថ្នាក់ឃុំ ឬភូមិ បន្ទាប់ពីមានគំនូសប្លង់បច្ចេកទេសលម្អិត ដើម្បីជូនដំណឹងអំពី គំនូសប្លង់ និងការកែសម្រួលណាមួយ។

៦. តើថ្លៃឱសានវាទនៃសិទ្ធិទទួលបាន ជាអ្វី?

ថ្លៃឱសានវាទ គឺជាកាលបរិច្ឆេទដែលកំណត់ឡើងដោយរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជាដែលបង្កើតនូវសិទ្ធិទទួលបាននៃគ្រួសារ/ ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ រងផលប៉ះពាល់ សម្រាប់ទទួលបានសំណង និងជំនួយផ្សេងៗនៅក្រោមអនុគម្រោងនេះ។ មានតែប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ ដែលស្ថិតនៅក្នុង តំបន់របៀងនៃផលប៉ះពាល់ ឬបាត់បង់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិមុនពេលថ្លៃឱសានវាទប៉ុណ្ណោះ នឹងមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងនិងជំនួយ។ ជនណាដែលកាន់កាប់ដី ឬសាងសង់សំណង់បន្ថែម ឬកែលម្អផ្ទះសម្បែងរបស់ខ្លួនបន្ទាប់ពីថ្លៃឱសានវាទ នឹងមិនមានសិទ្ធិទទួល បានសំណងឡើយ។ ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិផ្សេងៗ ដូចជាសំណង់ដែលបានសាងសង់ (ថ្មី ឬពង្រីកបន្ថែមលើសំណង់មានស្រាប់) ដំណាំ ដើមឈើហូបផ្លែ និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិប្រហាក់ប្រហែលផ្សេងទៀត បន្ទាប់ពីថ្លៃឱសានវាទ នឹងមិនត្រូវបានទទួលសំណងទេ។ ប្រជា ពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់នៅរបៀងនៃផលប៉ះពាល់ បន្ទាប់ពីការទូទាត់សំណងនឹងចាំបាច់ត្រូវរើចេញដើម្បីអនុញ្ញាតឱ្យការងារសាង សង់ អាចអនុវត្តបាន។

ថ្លៃឱសានវាទ សម្រាប់អនុគម្រោងនេះ គឺជាកាលបរិច្ឆេទនៃការពិគ្រោះយោបល់ជាសាធារណៈលើកដំបូង ដែលនឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើង មុនពេលការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត។

៧. តើបញ្ជីទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ និងការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិតជាអ្វី ហើយត្រូវធ្វើឡើងនៅពេលណា?

ការធ្វើជំរឿន ការអង្កេតសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសង្គម និងបញ្ជីទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ គឺជាការប៉ាន់ប្រមាណដំបូងនៃវិសាលភាពនៃផលប៉ះពាល់លើទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិឯកជននិងសាធារណៈនៃអនុគម្រោង រួមមាន៖ ដី, សំណង់, ដំណាំ, ដើមឈើ, អាជីវកម្ម និងការបាត់បង់ប្រភពជីវភាព។ ការបញ្ចូលគ្នារវាងការអង្កេតសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសង្គម និងបញ្ជីទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ នឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងដោយក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន បន្ទាប់ពីការរចនាបង្គន់អនុគម្រោងត្រូវបានបញ្ចប់ ហើយការពិគ្រោះយោបល់ជាសាធារណៈលើកដំបូងជាមួយប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ត្រូវបានធ្វើឡើង។ ទាំងនេះ នឹងអាចការប៉ាន់ប្រមាណជាបឋមអំពីផលប៉ះពាល់, ចំណាយប៉ាន់ស្មានបឋម និងការកាត់បន្ថយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយផ្ទាល់ និងការបញ្ចៀសផលប៉ះពាល់ក្នុងកំឡុងពេលរចនាបង្គន់លម្អិត។ ជំរឿន នឹងកំណត់បញ្ជីឈ្មោះប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលនឹងមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងសម្រាប់ការបាត់បង់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិរបស់ពួកគេ។

ការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត (DMS) គឺជាការអង្កេតលម្អិត និងវាស់វែងរាល់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់រួមមាន ដីធ្លី ផ្ទះសម្បែងនិងសំណង់, តូប/ហាង, ដំណាំ និងដើមឈើទាំងអស់របស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់។ ការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត នឹងត្រូវបានធ្វើឡើងសម្រាប់គ្រួសារនីមួយៗ ដើម្បីកត់ត្រា និងដើម្បីឱ្យមានការឯកភាពចំពោះរាល់ការបាត់បង់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិរបស់ពួកគាត់។ ការអង្កេតនេះ ក៏នឹងត្រូវប្រមូលព័ត៌មាន និងទិន្នន័យស្តីពីស្ថានភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសង្គម, ប្រភពនៃការចិញ្ចឹមជីវិត, ប្រាក់ចំណូល, កម្រិតការសិក្សារបស់មេគ្រួសារ និងសមាជិក, ភាពងាយរងគ្រោះជាដើម ដែលត្រូវបានធ្វើឡើងដោយមានវត្តមានរបស់គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ និងមានការចូលរួមពីមេឃុំ ឬភូមិផងដែរ។ ការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត នឹងក្លាយជាមូលដ្ឋានសម្រាប់ការគណនាការប៉ាន់ស្មានសម្រាប់គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់នីមួយៗ។ ការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត នឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងបន្ទាប់ពីកំណត់បង្គន់បច្ចេកទេសលម្អិតត្រូវបានបញ្ចប់។ ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ និងអាជ្ញាធរមូលដ្ឋាន នឹងត្រូវជូនដំណឹង មុននឹងចាប់ផ្តើមការងារអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត។

៨. តើសំណង និងសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង មានអ្វីខ្លះ?

គ្រួសារ / ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ពីគម្រោង មានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង សម្រាប់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ ក្រោមគោលការណ៍សំណងសំខាន់ៗដូចខាងក្រោម៖

- ការផ្តល់សំណងជាមុនដោយត្រឹមត្រូវ និងយុត្តិធម៌
- ការផ្តល់សំណងពេញលេញ មុនពេលធ្វើការដកហូត
- សំណងត្រូវផ្អែកលើអត្រាថ្លៃជំនួសនៃទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលបាត់បង់ក្នុងតម្លៃទីផ្សារ ដែលនឹងត្រូវបានកំណត់ដោយទីប្រឹក្សាឯករាជ្យតាមរយៈការសិក្សាថ្លៃជំនួស ដោយគ្មានការកាត់ចេញណាមួយសម្រាប់ការរំលោះ សម្ភារៈនៅសល់ពីការរុះរើ និងថ្លៃដើមប្រតិបត្តិការ។

(ក) តើខ្ញុំនឹងទទួលបានសំណងសម្រាប់ការបាត់បង់ដីដែរឬទេ?

ដីចំណីផ្លូវ គឺជាដីរបស់រដ្ឋ ហើយគ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលកាន់កាប់ដីនៅលើដីចំណីផ្លូវ នឹងមិនត្រូវបានផ្តល់សំណងសម្រាប់ដីនោះទេ។ តែទោះបីជាយ៉ាងនេះក្តី ពួកគេនឹងត្រូវទទួលបានសំណងសម្រាប់ការបាត់បង់ណាមួយដែលបណ្តាលមកពីការប្រើប្រាស់ដី ឧទាហរណ៍ដូចជា មានតូប/ហាងប្រកបរបរ, ការដាំដំណាំឬដើមឈើហូបផ្លែ ឬការសាងសង់សំណង់ផ្សេងៗ។

ក្នុងករណី បន្ទាប់ពីគំនូសប្លង់បច្ចេកទេសលម្អិតត្រូវបានបញ្ចប់ ប្រសិនបើមានការចាំបាច់ក្នុងការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដំឡើងឧបករណ៍សម្រាប់ការ អ័ក្សថ្មី ឬដីដែលប្រជាពលរដ្ឋមានសិទ្ធិស្របច្បាប់ស្ថិតនៅក្រៅដីចំណីផ្លូវ ដោយសារការផ្លាស់ប្តូរការគូសប្លង់ នោះសំណងនឹងត្រូវ ផ្តល់ជូនតាមថ្លៃជំនួស នៃដីដែលត្រូវធ្វើលទ្ធកម្ម។

(ខ) តើខ្ញុំនឹងទទួលបានសំណងសម្រាប់ផ្ទះ និងសំណង់ដែរឬទេ?

អ្នកនឹងទទួលបានសំណង។ ផ្ទះ និងសំណង់ឯកជន ដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ពីគម្រោង នឹងត្រូវផ្តល់សំណងដោយថ្លៃជំនួសដោយ មិនរាប់បញ្ចូលការរំលោភ, សម្ភារៈនៅសល់បន្ទាប់ពីការរុះរើ ឬថ្លៃដើមប្រតិបត្តិការនោះទេ។ សំណង រួមមាន របង អណ្តូង ផ្លូវ ថ្នើរជើងក្រាលបេតុង និងសំណង់ស្រដៀងគ្នាផ្សេងទៀត ដែលប្រជាពលរដ្ឋអាចបង្ហាញពីភាពជាម្ចាស់កម្មសិទ្ធិ។ ប្រសិនបើផ្ទះ ឬសំណង់ ត្រូវបានរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយផ្នែក នោះសំណងនឹងត្រូវផ្តល់ជូនសម្រាប់តែផ្នែកដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ប៉ុណ្ណោះ លើកលែងតែអាចបង្ហាញថាបន្ទាប់ពីការដកចេញនូវផ្នែកដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ ផ្នែកដែលនៅសល់មិនអាចប្រើប្រាស់បានទៅទៀត។ ក្នុងករណីបែបនេះ សំណងនឹងត្រូវផ្តល់ជូនសម្រាប់សំណង់ទាំងមូល។

(គ) តើខ្ញុំនឹងទទួលបានសំណងសម្រាប់ដំណាំ និងដើមឈើហូបផ្លែរបស់ខ្ញុំដែរឬទេ?

អ្នកនឹងទទួលបានសំណង។ ចំពោះដំណាំមិនទាន់ប្រមូលផល ដែលមិនអាចប្រមូលផលបាន នៅពេលដែលមានការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដី ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ នឹងទទួលបានសំណងសម្រាប់ដំណាំដែលបាត់បង់តាមថ្លៃជំនួស។ សម្រាប់ដំណាំដែលប្រមូលផលប្រចាំឆ្នាំ ដែល ត្រូវបានដាំដុះតាមរដូវកាលប្រចាំឆ្នាំ ដូចជា ស្រូវ សំណង់នឹងផ្តល់ជាប្រាក់ចំណូលសុទ្ធ X ១ ឆ្នាំ។ លើសពីនេះទៀត ការជូនដំណឹង ដល់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋក្នុងពេលវេលាសមស្រប នឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងដើម្បីឱ្យពួកគេអាចប្រមូលផលដំណាំបានទាន់ពេលវេលា។

ចំពោះដំណាំហូបផ្លែដែលមានអាយុច្រើនឆ្នាំ (ដើមឈើដែលផ្តល់ផលច្រើនឆ្នាំ ដូចជា ដើមស្វាយ) ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ នឹងត្រូវបានផ្តល់ សំណងចំពោះការបាត់បង់ដើមឈើហូបផ្លែ ដែលនឹងគិតគូរពីការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូល និងពេលវេលាដែលត្រូវការដើម្បីដាំដុះ ឡើងវិញ។

(ឃ) ប្រសិនបើផ្ទះ ឬតួបរបស់ខ្ញុំត្រូវផ្លាស់ទីតាំង តើមានជំនួយសម្រាប់ការផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីតាំងដែរឬទេ?

អ្នកនឹងទទួលបានជំនួយ។ ក្នុងដំណាក់កាលរចនាគំនូសប្លង់បច្ចេកទេសលម្អិត មានការគិតគូរបញ្ចៀសផលប៉ះពាល់ ដើម្បីជៀស វាងមានការផ្លាស់ទីលំនៅរបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ។

ចំពោះការផ្លាស់ទីតាំងផ្ទះ ឬសំណង់ប្រហាក់ប្រហែលគ្នាពីរបៀងនៃផលប៉ះពាល់ នឹងត្រូវផ្តល់ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភក្នុងរយៈពេលអន្តរ កាល, ជំនួយក្នុងការផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីតាំង និងជម្រើសក្នុងការផ្លាស់ប្តូរទៅទីតាំងថ្មី។ វាអាចមានការតម្រូវឱ្យផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីតាំងតួបមួយចំនួន ដែលត្រូវធ្វើការផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីតាំងដោយខ្លួនឯង ឬត្រូវរកិលចេញពីទីតាំងដីចំណីផ្លូវ។ ក្រៅពីសំណងសម្រាប់សំណង់ក្នុងអត្រាថ្លៃ ជំនួស ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភអន្តរកាលនឹងត្រូវផ្តល់ជូន មានដូចជា៖ (i) ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភដឹកជញ្ជូនសរុបមួយលើក សម្រាប់ការរុះរើទ្រព្យ សម្បត្តិ (ii) ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភសម្រាប់ការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលពីអាជីវកម្ម។



(ង) ក្នុងករណីដែលជីវភាពរបស់ខ្ញុំរងផលប៉ះពាល់ តើខ្ញុំនឹងទទួលបានសំណងដូចម្តេច?

ការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត នឹងកត់សម្គាល់អំពីជីវភាពរស់នៅរបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ ថាមានផលប៉ះពាល់អ្វីខ្លះដល់ពួកគេ។ នៅក្រោមក្របខ័ណ្ឌគម្រោង សម្រាប់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលជីវភាពរស់នៅរបស់ពួកគេរងផលប៉ះពាល់ ពួកគេនឹងទទួលបានសំណងចំពោះការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូល ឬការគាំទ្រដល់ការស្តារជីវភាពឡើងវិញ÷

- (i) ការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលក្នុងកំឡុងពេលអន្តរកាលនៅពេលដែលមានការផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីតាំង។ សំណង នឹងគ្របដណ្តប់លើការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលក្នុងកំឡុងពេលប្រជាពលរដ្ឋផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីតាំងដោយខ្លួនឯង។
- (ii) នៅពេលដែលប្រភពចំណូលនៃការចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតត្រូវបានបាត់បង់ជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍ កម្មវិធីស្តារ/ទ្រទ្រង់ជីវភាពឡើងវិញនឹងត្រូវបានផ្តល់ជូនដើម្បីជួយស្រាវ/ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ ដើម្បីកសាង/ស្តារជីវភាពឡើងវិញ។

ក្នុងករណីដែលប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ ត្រូវបានចាត់ថាជាជនក្រីក្រ និងងាយរងគ្រោះ ប្រាក់ជំនួយជាសាច់ប្រាក់នៅក្នុងកម្មវិធីស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលឡើងវិញ នឹងផ្តល់ជូនឡើងវិញ។ លើសពីនេះទៀត គម្រោងនឹងស្វែងរកឱកាសការងារក្នុងកំឡុងពេលសាងសង់ជួនពួកគាត់។

៩. តើថ្លៃជំនួសនឹងត្រូវសិក្សាដោយរបៀបណា ហើយសំណងនឹងត្រូវគណនាដូចម្តេច?

ការទូទាត់សំណងនឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើង ដោយផ្អែកលើតម្លៃទីផ្សារ ឬថ្លៃជំនួស សម្រាប់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលបាត់បង់ដោយមិនមានការកាត់សម្ភារៈនៅសល់បន្ទាប់ពីការរុះរើ, ការរំលោះ ឬថ្លៃដើមប្រតិបត្តិការនោះទេ។ ការសិក្សាថ្លៃជំនួស នឹងត្រូវបានធ្វើឡើងដោយទីប្រឹក្សាឯករាជ្យក្នុងតំបន់ដែលមានសមត្ថភាព និងបទពិសោធន៍ ក្នុងការវាយតម្លៃដើម្បីកំណត់អត្រាតម្លៃទីផ្សារទូទៅ។ ការសិក្សានេះ ត្រូវបានធ្វើនៅពេលដែលដំណាលគ្នានៃការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត។ ទីប្រឹក្សាសិក្សាថ្លៃជំនួស នឹងធ្វើការវិភាគលម្អិតអំពីអត្រាតម្លៃទីផ្សារសម្រាប់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិគ្រប់ប្រភេទដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោង ឬតំបន់អនុគម្រោង ហើយនឹងរៀបចំអត្រាឯកតាសម្រាប់ប្រភេទនីមួយៗនៃទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់។ អត្រាឯកតាទាំងនោះ នឹងត្រូវបានប្រើដើម្បីគណនាថ្លៃជំនួស ហើយនឹងត្រូវបានប្រើដើម្បីរៀបចំថវិកាសម្រាប់ការងារដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់។ អត្តនាយកដ្ឋានដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ នៃក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ចនិងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ នឹងជ្រើសរើសទីប្រឹក្សាសិក្សាថ្លៃជំនួស មុនពេលចាប់ផ្តើមការងារអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត។

១០. តើមានលិខិតក្នុងការតវ៉ាអំពីការមិនយល់ស្រប, បញ្ហាសំណង, បញ្ហាពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ ឬបញ្ហាផ្សេងៗបានដែរឬទេ? ប្រសិនបើបាន តើត្រូវធ្វើដូចម្តេច?

អ្នកមានលិខិតដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹងទៅកាន់គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា (GRC) ប្រសិនបើអ្នកមិនច្បាស់ ឬមិនសប្បាយចិត្តនឹងការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់។ សមាជិកគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា គ្រប់ពេលវេលាបានត្រៀមខ្លួនក្នុងការជួយអ្នក។ ការព្យាយាមក្នុងការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា នឹងចាប់ផ្តើមនៅថ្នាក់ភូមិតាមរយៈមេភូមិ។ ទោះយ៉ាងណា អ្នកក៏អាចដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹងដោយផ្ទាល់មាត់ទៅកាន់សមាជិកណាមួយនៃគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា (ឧទាហរណ៍ នៅភូមិ ឃុំ ឬក្រុមការងារគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់)។ គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា នឹងកត់ត្រា និងចងក្រងពាក្យបណ្តឹងរបស់អ្នក ហើយណែនាំអ្នកអំពីដំណោះស្រាយ។



១១. តើខ្ញុំអាចទំនាក់ទំនងទៅកាន់អ្នកណា ក្នុងករណីដែលខ្ញុំត្រូវការការបញ្ជាក់ ឬមានបញ្ហា ការតវ៉ា?

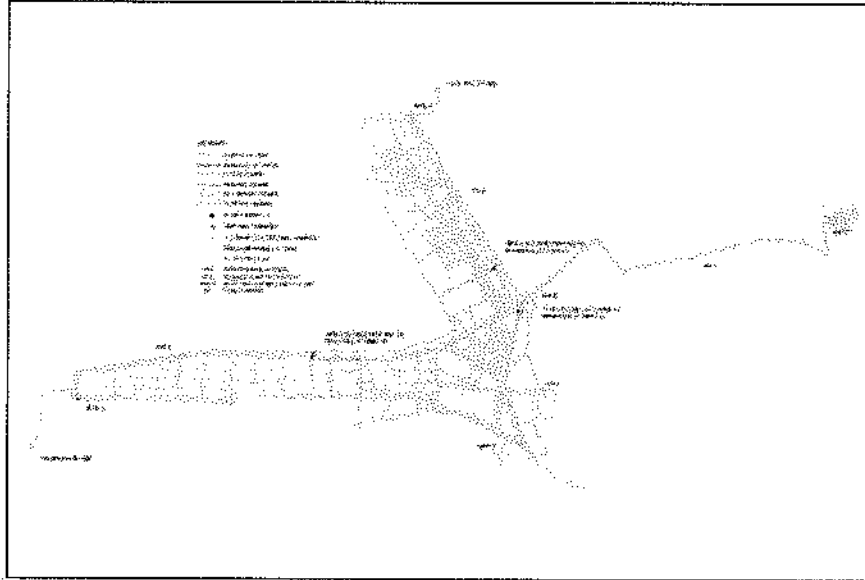
ដោយសារគម្រោងត្រូវបានអនុម័តដោយធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី ហើយកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងប្រាក់កម្ចី និងជំនួយឥតសំណង ត្រូវបានចុះហត្ថលេខារួចហើយ បច្ចុប្បន្ននេះគម្រោងកំពុងអនុវត្ត អ្នកអាចទំនាក់ទំនងទៅកាន់លេខទូរស័ព្ទរបស់អ្នកទទួលបន្ទុក ដែលបានផ្តល់ជូននៅក្នុងប្រអប់ខាងក្រោម ដែលអាចផ្តល់ឱ្យអ្នកនូវការបំភ្លឺពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងបញ្ហាបច្ចេកទេសបាន។ ក្នុងអំឡុងពេលនេះ សិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង, ការខាតបង់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ, ការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត និងកញ្ចប់សំណង មិនទាន់ត្រូវបានកំណត់នោះទេ ហេតុដូច្នេះហើយពាក្យបណ្តឹងពាក់ព័ន្ធមិនទាន់មាននោះទេ។

គម្រោងទន្ទេសាប ២ ត្រូវបានអនុម័តដោយធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី ដូច្នេះគណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួងដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់នៃក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ចនិងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ បានរៀបចំឱ្យមានការបង្កើតនូវយន្តការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា ដែលមាននៅទាំងថ្នាក់ស្រុក និងថ្នាក់ខេត្ត។ គណៈកម្មការនេះ ត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើង និងដំណើរការមុនពេលចាប់ផ្តើមការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត។ រាល់បណ្តឹងតវ៉ា ឬការតវ៉ាធានាទាក់ទងនឹងការវាស់វែងខុស ឬកញ្ចប់សំណងមិនត្រឹមត្រូវ នឹងត្រូវបានកត់ត្រានៅក្នុងទម្រង់ពាក្យបណ្តឹង ត្រូវបញ្ជូនទៅគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាដើម្បីរកដំណោះស្រាយ។

លេខទំនាក់ទំនងពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដី និងការងារដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់
លោក គឹម ច័ន្ទវិបុល, អនុប្រធាននាយកដ្ឋាន នៃអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោង
អភិវឌ្ឍន៍ នៃក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ, រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ
លេខទូរស័ព្ទ: 095 555 699
លោក វង្ស រ៉ាដា, អ្នកគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង, អង្គភាពគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង, ក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន, រាជធានី
ភ្នំពេញ
លេខទូរស័ព្ទ: 012 451 545

ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ ១

ផែនទី ១: ប្រព័ន្ធលូប្រមូលទឹកកខ្វក់

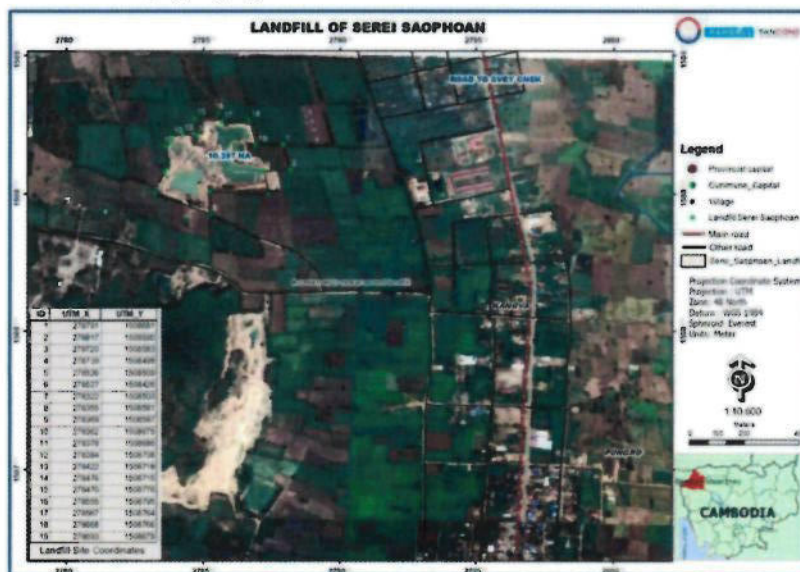


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ផែនទី ២: តំបន់សេវាកម្ម និងអនុគម្រោងប្រព័ន្ធបង្ហូរទឹកភ្លៀង



ផែនទី ៣: ទីតាំងអនុគម្រោងគ្រប់គ្រងការសំណល់រឹង



តារាងសិទ្ធិទទួលបានបង្គំ (និមិត្តរូបធ្វើបច្ចុប្បន្នភាពបង្គំកិច្ចការអន្តរាគមន៍នៃបង្គំ)

ល.រ	ប្រភេទនៃការបាត់បង់	អនុវត្តចំពោះ	ប្រភេទគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់	សិទ្ធិទទួលបាន	ការបញ្ជាក់ / ការអនុវត្ត
១. ការបាត់បង់សំណង់					
១ក	ការបាត់បង់ ឬខូចខាតសំណង់ផ្សេងៗ និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិផ្សេងៗទៀត	សំណង់	ម្ចាស់សំណង់ ទោះជាដីនោះជាកម្មសិទ្ធិ ឬមិនមែនក៏ដោយ, ដោយមានឬគ្មានលិខិតអនុញ្ញាតសាងសង់	• សំណង់ជាសាច់ប្រាក់ក្នុងអត្រាថ្លៃជំនួសសម្រាប់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ • ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋអាចរក្សាទុកសម្ភារៈពីការរុះរើសំណង់របស់ពួកគេដោយមិនមានការកាត់ប្រាក់ទេ • ករណីមានតែផ្នែកខ្លះនៃផ្ទះ/អគារ/ សំណង់ត្រូវប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដីហើយផ្នែកនៅសល់មានលក្ខណៈពុំអាចប្រើប្រាស់បានសំណង់នឹងត្រូវផ្តល់ជូនចំពោះសំណង់ទាំងមូលតាមថ្លៃជំនួស។ • ប្រសិនបើប្រជាពលរដ្ឋជាក្រុមងាយរងគ្រោះ សូមមើលចំណុច ៤ ខាងក្រោម។ • ការគណនាអត្រា នឹងផ្អែកទៅតាមតំបន់ដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ជាក់ស្តែង និងមិនមែនតំបន់ដែលអាចប្រើប្រាស់ បាននោះទេ។ • សម្រាប់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលផ្ទាល់ប្តូរទីតាំងនៅកន្លែងថ្មីប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភសម្រាប់ ចំណាយលើការផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីតាំងនឹងផ្តល់ជូន	សំណង់នឹងត្រូវបានផ្តល់ជូនជាទម្រង់សាច់ប្រាក់ដោយគ្មានការកាត់សម្រាប់ការរំលោះ ឬសម្ភារនៅសល់ពីការរុះរើទេ ប្រសិនបើមេគ្រួសាររៀបការរួចហើយសំណង់នឹងត្រូវផ្តល់ជូននៅចំពោះមុខទាំងប្តីនិងប្រពន្ធ។ ចំនួនប្រាក់សរុប សម្រាប់មួយគ្រួសារផ្អែកលើថ្លៃចំណាយមធ្យមសម្រាប់ការដឹកជញ្ជូនទៅទីតាំងថ្មី • ចម្ងាយត្រឹម ៥ គម • ចម្ងាយលើសពី ៥ គម
២. ការបាត់បង់ដីមេឈើ					
២ក	ការបាត់បង់ដំណាំ និងដីមេឈើហូបផ្លែ	ដីមេឈើ	គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ទាំងអស់ដែលជាម្ចាស់ដីស្របច្បាប់ដោយមិនគិតពីស្ថានភាពកម្មសិទ្ធិដីធ្លី/សិទ្ធិកាន់កាប់	• ចំពោះដំណាំស្រូវ ឬដំណាំកសិផល ÷ ចំណូលសុទ្ធប្រចាំឆ្នាំ x ១ឆ្នាំ - លើសពីនេះ គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ អាចប្រមូលផល និង	ការសិក្សាថ្លៃជំនួស នឹងកំណត់ចំណូលប្រចាំឆ្នាំ



ល.រ	ប្រភេទនៃការបាត់បង់	អនុវត្តចំពោះ	ប្រភេទគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់	សិទ្ធិទទួលបាន	ការបញ្ជាក់/ការអនុវត្ត
				ទទួលបានចំណូលពីដំណាំដែលមិនទាន់ប្រមូលផល • ចំពោះដើមឈើហូបផ្លែ÷ ផ្លែចំនួនសម្រាប់ការបាត់បង់ គិតតាមរូបមន្តដូចខាងក្រោម÷ $[(\text{ចំនួនផលប្រចាំឆ្នាំ}) \times (\text{តម្លៃមីផ្សា}) \times (\text{ចំនួនឆ្នាំដែលនឹងផ្តល់ផល}) + \text{ផ្លែក្រាប់ពូជ}]$ - ដើមឈើហូបផ្លែដែលអាចមានអាយុ និងការលូតលាស់លើសពី ៥ឆ្នាំ ត្រូវបានគណនាដូចខាងក្រោម÷ • កូនឈើមានអាយុក្រោម ១ឆ្នាំ ពុំមានសំណងទេ ដោយសារវាពុំអាចឆ្លើយតបបាន។ មានការផ្តល់ជូនតែផ្លែក្រាប់ពូជ។ • ដើមឈើនៅក្នុង (អាយុ ១ ទៅ ៣ឆ្នាំ) ÷ ត្រូវបានផ្តល់ផ្លែត្រឹមតែមួយភាគបីនៃចម្លើយពេញដោយសារវាអាចឆ្លើយតបបាន ឬក៏បន្ថែមផ្លែក្រាប់ពូជនោះ។ • ដើមឈើទើបចេញផ្លែមួយចំនួន (អាយុពី ៣ ទៅ ៥ ឆ្នាំ) ÷ ត្រូវបានផ្តល់ផ្លែត្រឹមតែ ពីរភាគបីនៃចម្លើយពេញ ឬក៏បន្ថែមផ្លែក្រាប់ពូជនោះ។ • ដើមឈើចេញវ័យ (អាយុលើសពី ៥ ឆ្នាំ) ផ្តល់ផលពេញលេញ ត្រូវបានផ្តល់ផ្លែពេញ ១០០% ឬក៏បន្ថែមផ្លែក្រាប់ពូជនោះ។	ការជូនដំណឹងជាមុន នឹងត្រូវផ្តល់ជូនដើម្បីប្រមូលផលយ៉ាងមោឃណាស់ ៣ខែ មុនពេលចាប់ផ្តើមការងារសាងសង់ ហើយប្រជាពលរដ្ឋនឹងត្រូវ ជម្រះដើមឈើរបស់ពួកគេចេញពីតំបន់អនុគម្រោងក្នុងរយៈពេលមួយខែបន្ទាប់ពីទទួលបានសំណង។
៣. ការបាត់បង់ប្រភពទឹកភ្លៀង និងការបាត់បង់ចំណូលឡើងវិញ					
៣ក	ការបាត់បង់អាជីវកម្ម	ការបាត់បង់ចំណូល	ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋទាំងអស់ដែលប្រតិបត្តិអាជីវកម្មហើយត្រូវផ្លាស់ទីតាំង	• ចំពោះអាជីវកម្ម ដែលត្រូវផ្លាស់ទីទីតាំងថ្មី - សំណងស្មើនឹងការបាត់បង់នូវចំណូលសុទ្ធ ចំនួន ២ ខែ ។	ការសិក្សាផ្ទៃក្នុង និងស្រាវជ្រាវផ្ទៃក្នុង និងកំណត់ចំនួនទឹកប្រាក់ដោយផ្អែកលើឯកសារគាំទ្រផ្សេងៗ។

ល.រ	ប្រភេទនៃការបាត់បង់	អនុវត្តចំពោះ	ប្រភេទគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់	សិទ្ធិទទួលបាន	ការបញ្ជាក់ / ការអនុវត្ត
				• ចំពោះអាជីវកម្មដែលត្រូវវិកលចរក្រោយនៅលើទីតាំងដីតែមួយ (វិកលចរក្រោយ ឬវិកលនៅក្នុងបរិវេណដីផងដែរ) - សំណងស្មើនឹងការបាត់បង់នូវចំណូលសុទ្ធ ចំនួន ១ ខែ។ • គ្មានសំណង ចំពោះអាជីវកម្មពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងសកម្មភាពខុសច្បាប់ដូចជា ល្បែងស៊ីសង ពេស្យាចារ ភ្លៀងភ្លៀន ឬសកម្មភាពស្រដៀងគ្នាទេ។	
៣១	ការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលក្នុងអំឡុងពេលអន្តរកាល - ការបង្កើនចំណូលចិញ្ចឹមជីវិត	ការបាត់បង់ចំណូល	គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលក្នុងអំឡុងពេលអន្តរកាលដោយមិនគិតអំពីស្ថានភាពកម្មសិទ្ធិ	• ប្រាក់បង់ប្រាក់ប្រចាំខែ ស្មើនឹងប្រាក់ចំណូល ៣ ខែ ផ្អែកលើអត្រាកាតក្រីប្រចាំខែនៃការ ដែលកំណត់ដោយរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល។ អត្រាកាតក្រីប្រចាំខែ x ចំនួនសមាជិកក្នុងគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ x ៣ • ករណីប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ត្រូវបានចាត់ថ្នាក់ជាក្រុមប្រជាពលរដ្ឋក្រីក្រ និងងាយរងគ្រោះ នឹងទទួលបានប្រាក់បង់ប្រាក់ប្រចាំខែលើចំនួនទ្វេដង។	ក្រុមជនក្រីក្រ និងងាយរងគ្រោះ នឹងត្រូវបានកំណត់អត្តសញ្ញាណក្នុងកំឡុងពេលអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត។ ប្រសិនបើការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលពិតប្រាកដខ្ពស់ជាងចំនួនដែលបានគណនាដោយរូបមន្តអត្រាកាតក្រីក្រប្រចាំខែ X សមាជិកនៅក្នុងគ្រួសារ X ៣ ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ នឹងត្រូវទូទាត់សងដោយផ្អែកលើការបាត់បង់ជាក់ស្តែង។
៣២	ការបាត់បង់ប្រភពចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍ដោយសារការផ្លាស់ទីតាំង	ការស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូល	គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលបាត់បង់អចិន្ត្រៃយ៍នូវប្រភពចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតដោយមិនគិតអំពីស្ថានភាពកម្មសិទ្ធិ	• Entitled to participate in any one of the Livelihood មានសិទ្ធិចូលរួមកម្មវិធី ១ ក្នុងចំណោមកម្មវិធីស្តារប្រភពចំណូលចំនួន ៣÷ • ការស្តារប្រភពចំណូលពីផ្នែកលើដី សម្រាប់គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលបាត់បង់ជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍នូវប្រភពចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតផ្នែកលើដី÷ (i) សម្របសម្រួលដើម្បីទទួលបាននូវប្រភពចំណូលផ្នែកលើ	The program will be based on the choice of the AP. ការស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលផ្នែកលើដីមានដី គឺសម្រាប់គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលបាត់បង់ប្រភពចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតផ្នែកលើដី។



ល.រ	ប្រភេទនៃការបាត់បង់	អនុវត្តចំពោះ	ប្រភេទគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់	សិទ្ធិទទួលបាន	ការបញ្ជាក់/ការអនុវត្ត
				ធនធានដីធ្លីទៀត ដូចជា ការធ្វើស្ទួនបន្ថែម ដាំដើមឈើហូបផ្លែ និងចិញ្ចឹមសត្វ ប្រសិនបើមានប្រភពដីកសិកម្ម (ii) ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលអំពីការដាំដុះ ឬការចិញ្ចឹមសត្វ និង (iii) ការឧបត្ថម្ភជាប្រាក់សរុបចំនួន ២០០ ដុល្លារអាមេរិក ដើម្បីបង្កើតឡើងវិញនូវប្រភពចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតដែលបានបាត់បង់។ • ប្រសិនបើគ្មានដីទំនេរសមស្របសម្រាប់ប្រើប្រាស់ទេនោះ ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ អាចជ្រើសរើសយក កម្មវិធីស្តារប្រភពចំណូល ផ្នែកលើការបម្រើការងារ ឬ មុខរបរអាជីវកម្ម។ • ការស្តារប្រភពចំណូលផ្នែកលើការបម្រើការងារ សម្រាប់គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលបាត់បង់ការងារជា អចិន្ត្រៃយ៍÷ (i) ផ្តល់ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលលើការងារជំនាញ និង (ii) ផ្តល់ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភបន្ថែមស្មើនឹង ៣ ខែ នៃអត្រាកាតក្រីក្រប្រចាំខែកំណត់ដោយរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល សម្រាប់ជាប្រាក់ចំណូលចិញ្ចឹមជីវិត ក្នុងអំឡុងពេលចូលរួមក្នុងកម្មវិធីបណ្តុះបណ្តាលការងារជំនាញ។ • ការស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលផ្នែកលើមុខរបរអាជីវកម្ម សម្រាប់គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ ដែលបាត់បង់អចិន្ត្រៃយ៍នូវមុខរបរអាជីវកម្ម ឬគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែល	ការស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលផ្នែកលើមុខរបរការងារ គឺសម្រាប់គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលបាត់បង់ប្រភពចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតផ្នែកលើការងារ។ ៣ ខែ នៃប្រាក់ចំណូលផ្នែកលើអត្រានៃភាពក្រីក្រ = (អត្រានៃភាពក្រីក្រប្រចាំខែ X ចំនួនសមាជិកនៅក្នុងគ្រួសារ X ៣)



ល.រ	ប្រភេទនៃការបាត់បង់	អនុវត្តចំពោះ	ប្រភេទគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់	សិទ្ធិទទួលបាន	ការបញ្ជាក់ / ការអនុវត្ត
				ជ្រើសយកជម្រើសនេះវិញ ÷ (i) ផ្តល់ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលលើជំនាញអាជីវកម្ម និង (ii) ផ្តល់ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភជាប្រាក់សរុប ២០០ ដុល្លារអាមេរិក ដើម្បីចាប់ផ្តើមអាជីវកម្មម្នាក់ឯង ឬ អាជីវកម្មតាមផ្ទះ។ ឬ • ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភ ២០០ដុល្លារអាមេរិក ឬកន្លះ ៣០០ ដុល្លារអាមេរិកសម្រាប់កម្មវិធីស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលឡើងវិញដ៏ទូលំទូលាយបណ្តុះបណ្តាល។	ការស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលផ្នែកលើមុខរបរអាជីវកម្ម គឺ សម្រាប់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលបាត់បង់ប្រភពចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតផ្នែកលើរបរអាជីវកម្ម។ អាចផ្តល់ជូនគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលមិនចង់បន្តប្រភពចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតដោយផ្នែកលើដី ឬការងារ ដោយជ្រើសរើសយកជម្រើសនេះវិញ។
				• ចំពោះ គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលត្រូវបានចាត់ចូលក្នុងក្រុមប្រជាពលរដ្ឋក្រីក្រ និងងាយរងគ្រោះ ÷ បន្ថែមលើការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលការងារជំនាញ (i) ផ្តល់ជូនប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភចំនួនទ្វេដង និង (ii) ផ្តល់អាទិភាពឱកាសការងារធ្វើក្នុងគម្រោង។	ការធ្វើចំណាត់ថ្នាក់នឹងត្រូវបានអនុវត្តក្នុងកំឡុងពេលអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត និងស្របតាមលក្ខណៈវិនិច្ឆ័យនិងនិយមន័យក្រុមងាយរងគ្រោះដែលត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើងនៅក្នុងក្របខ័ណ្ឌគោលនយោបាយគម្រោងទន្លេសាប ២។
៤. ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិរងផលប៉ះពាល់បណ្តោះអាសន្នកំឡុងពេលសាងសង់					
៤ក	Temporarily affected land and non-land assets during construction ផលប៉ះពាល់លើដី និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិមិនមែនដីបណ្តោះអាសន្នក្នុងពេលសាងសង់	ផលប៉ះពាល់បណ្តោះអាសន្នលើសំណង់	ម្ចាស់ដី និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិផ្សេងទៀតដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ជាបណ្តោះអាសន្នដោយមិនគិតពីស្ថានភាពភាពជាម្ចាស់ដី	• អ្នកម៉ៅការនឹងបង់ថ្លៃឈ្នួលដី/សំណង់ដែលត្រូវការសម្រាប់ការដ្ឋានសាងសង់នៅខាងក្រៅដីចំណីផ្លូវ • ចំពោះទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិនៅក្នុងរបៀងផលប៉ះពាល់ ÷ គ្មានសំណងសម្រាប់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដីធ្លី / មិនមែនដីធ្លីដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ជាបណ្តោះអាសន្ននោះទេ ប៉ុន្តែអ្នកម៉ៅការសំណង់នឹងទទួលខុសត្រូវក្នុងការស្តារ/ការសាងឡើងវិញនូវវាល់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់បណ្តោះអាសន្ន	ជាផ្នែកនៃកិច្ចសន្យាការងារសាងសង់ រាល់ផ្លូវក្រាលថ្ម ផ្លូវថ្មីដើម, ផ្លូវថ្នល់ / ផ្លូវថ្នល់ចូលផ្ទះ និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលនៅជាប់នឹងផ្លូវថ្នល់រួមប្រព័ន្ធបង្ហូរទឹក និងគ្រឿងបរិក្ខារផ្សេងៗទៀត នឹងត្រូវជួសជុល ឬផ្លាស់ប្តូរឱ្យស្ថិតក្នុងស្ថានភាពដូចដើម ឬប្រសើរជាងមុន។ គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់នឹងត្រូវជូនដំណឹងក្នុងរយៈពេលយ៉ាងតិច ៣ ខែជាមុន គិតចាប់ពីកាលបរិច្ឆេទជាក់ស្តែងដែលដី / ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិមិនមែនជាដីនឹង



ល.រ	ប្រភេទនៃការបាត់បង់	អនុវត្តចំពោះ	ប្រភេទគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់	សិទ្ធិទទួលបាន	ការបញ្ជាក់ / ការអនុវត្ត
				ល្មើករអាសន្នដូចជា ផ្លូវក្រាលថ្មី, ផ្លូវថ្នល់ថ្មី, បង្គោលភ្នាក់ងារ, និងសំយាបតបន្ថែមផ្សេងៗ។	ត្រូវបានប្រើប្រាស់ជាបណ្តោះអាសន្នប៉ះពាល់ដោយគម្រោង។ អ្នកម៉ៅការ នឹងត្រូវរ៉ាប់រងថ្លៃដើម ដូចមានចែងក្នុងកិច្ចសន្យានិងផែនការគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន។ ការស្ថាបនា និងថែទាំ នឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងដើម្បីកាត់បន្ថយការខូចខាតឱ្យនៅតិចតួចបំផុត។ រយៈពេលវិសាននឹងត្រូវបានបង្រួមឱ្យនៅតិចបំផុតតាមដែលអាចធ្វើទៅបាន។
4b	ផលប៉ះពាល់បណ្តោះអាសន្នចំពោះទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលមានផលិតភាពក្នុងកំឡុងពេលសាងសង់ (ឧ. ហាង និងតូប និងទីតាំង និងសំណង់ ពាក់ព័ន្ធរួមមាន ជញ្ជាំង, ល្អ, បណ្តាញ។ ល។)	ផលប៉ះពាល់បណ្តោះអាសន្នលើប្រភពជីវភាព	ម្ចាស់ទ្រព្យ ដោយមិនគិតពីស្ថានភាពកម្មសិទ្ធិ	• ជំនួយជាសាច់ប្រាក់តែមួយលើកចំនួន ១០០ ដុល្លារ / គ្រួសារសម្រាប់ការបង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលបណ្តោះអាសន្នក្នុងពេលផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីតាំងនៅទីបណ្តោះអាសន្ន។ • ចំពោះការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលដោយសារការវិនិយោគអាជីវកម្មសូមមើលលេខ ៣៣ និង៣៣។ • តូបនៅតាមទីតាំងសាងសង់ដែលត្រូវការផ្លាស់ប្តូរជាបណ្តោះអាសន្ន នឹងត្រូវរ៉ាប់រង ជិតៗនោះ ដើម្បីបន្តអាជីវកម្មរបស់ពួកគេដោយគ្មានការវិនិយោគ។	
៥. ផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលមិនអាចដឹងទុកជាមុន					
៥ក	ផលប៉ះពាល់លើការងារធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដី និងដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលមិនអាចដឹងទុកជាមុន		ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់	• ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ថ្មី ដែលនឹងត្រូវបានកំណត់អត្តសញ្ញាណ (ឧទាហរណ៍ អ្នកដែលនឹងត្រូវរ៉ាប់រងបញ្ចូលក្នុងចំណោមអ្នកដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារតែការផ្លាស់ប្តូរការរចនាប្លង់នៅក្នុងអនុគម្រោងឬការផ្លាស់ប្តូរអ័ក្ស នៅមុនពេលឬនៅពេលសាងសង់) មានសិទ្ធិដូចគ្នានឹងអ្នករងផលប៉ះពាល់ផ្សេងទៀត។	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ ត្រូវបានឱ្យមានការវាយតម្លៃផលប៉ះពាល់សង្គម និងធ្វើបច្ចុប្បន្នភាពឬបង្កើតផែនការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ថ្មី ឬផែនការបន្ថែម អាស្រ័យលើវិសាលភាពនៃការផ្លាស់ប្តូរផលប៉ះពាល់។ ផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលមិនដឹងជាមុននឹងត្រូវបានចងក្រងជាឯកសារ និងកាត់បន្ថយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយផ្អែកលើគោលការណ៍ដែលមាននៅក្នុងផែនការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់សង្គមនេះ។



ពាក្យបណ្តឹងបុគ្គល

គម្រោងកែលម្អគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថានក្នុងវិស័យបឹងទន្លេសាប ជំហាន ២

កាលបរិច្ឆេទបណ្តឹង		លេខ DMS
ឈ្មោះអ្នកដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹង		
លេខអត្តសញ្ញាណប័ណ្ណ សៀវភៅគ្រួសារ		
លេខទំនាក់ទំនង		
អាសយដ្ឋាន		
សេចក្តីសង្ខេបនៃពាក្យបណ្តឹង		
បញ្ជីឯកសារគាំទ្រ ភស្តុតាង /		

ឈ្មោះ:

(មេគ្រួសារ)

ហត្ថលេខា/ស្នាមមេដៃ:

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ:



ការចុះពាក្យបណ្តឹង

គម្រោងកែលម្អគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថានក្នុងជុំវិញបឹងទន្លេសាប ជំហាន ២

ក្រុង ស្រុក ខណ្ឌ: _____

រាជធានី ខេត្ត: _____

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ នៃការទទួល ពាក្យបណ្តឹង	ករណី លេខ	ឈ្មោះនិងអត្តសញ្ញាណប័ណ្ណអ្នកដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹង		ចំណុចសំខាន់នៃពាក្យបណ្តឹង
		ឈ្មោះ	អត្តសញ្ញាណប័ណ្ណសៀវភៅ/ ត្រួតពិនិត្យ	

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតពិភាក្សាលេខណ្ឌ-ស្រុក

ក្រុង-ស្រុក-ខណ្ឌ: _____

រាជធានី-ខេត្ត: _____

បណ្តឹងបុគ្គល		
ករណីលេខ៖		
ឈ្មោះអ្នកដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹង		
កាលបរិច្ឆេទបណ្តឹង		
សេចក្តីសង្ខេបនៃពាក្យបណ្តឹង (ដូចគ្នានឹងពាក្យសុំចុះឈ្មោះបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាម្នាក់ៗ)		
កិច្ចប្រជុំគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា		
កាលបរិច្ឆេទ៖	ម៉ោង៖	ទីតាំង៖
អ្នកចូលរួម		
សេចក្តីសង្ខេបនៃការពិភាក្សា		
កាលបរិច្ឆេទនៃការចុះពិនិត្យទីតាំង ប្រសិនបើ (មាន)		
លទ្ធផលនៃការប្រជុំ/សេចក្តីសម្រេច		

បដិសេធ - បានមូលដ្ឋានយោងតាមការងារនៃសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណុំ

សមនឹងទទួល - បណ្តឹងបញ្ជូនបន្តទៅអង្គនាយកដ្ឋានដោះស្រាយជលបិះពាល់ដោយសារកម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដីម្យ៉ាង ចាត់វិធានការ

ឈ្មោះ:

តួនាទី:

មាត្រលេខ/ស្នាមមេដៃ:

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ:

Annex G: Establishment of PGRC and PRSC

Kingdom of Cambodia

National Religion King



The Administration of BMC
N° 243 / 20 SSR

DECISION

About

Establishment of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for Addressing of Grievance Process of Affected People by Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project phase 2 (TS2) at Banteay Meanchey Province.

Governor of Banteay Meanchey Province

- _ Saw the constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- _ Saw the Royal Decree N° NS/RKT 0918/925 dated 06 September 2018 on the appointment of the Royal Government of Cambodia
- _ Saw the Royal Count N° NS/RKM/0618/012 dated 28th June 2018 which promulgating the law on the organization and functioning of the Council of Minister
- _ Saw the Royal Court N° NS/RKM 0508/017 dated 24th of May 2008 which promulgating the Law on the administration management of municipality, province, city, district
- _ Saw the Royal Count N° NS/RKT 0519/594 dated 08th May 2019 on the appointment of the governor of Banteay Meanchey province.
- _ Saw the sub-decree N° 216 RNK BK date 14 of December 2019 of the Royal of Cambodia on the roles of duties and working relationship of the Board of Provincial Governor, Board of city governors and board of district governors.
- _ Base on the letter N° 825 SHV.RCP date 10 February 2020 of Ministry of Economic and Finance.
- _ Checking by necessary of Administration of Banteay Meanchey province

Article 1

Establishment of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for Addressing of Grievance Process of Affected People by Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project phase 2 (TS2) at Banteay Meanchey Province that have composition below;

I. Provincial Grievance Redress Committee (PGRC)

No.	Name	Position	Position assign
1	Excellency Um Reatrey	Provincial Governor	Chair
2	Mr. Ang Narith	Director of Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction and Cadastral	Vice Chair
3	Mr. Bueng Kemsing	Director of Provincial Department of Economic and Finance	Member
4	Mr. Norng Vuthy	Administration Director of the BMC province	Member
5	All of the district governor		Member
6	Mr. Chhun Buntha	Director of Inter-Sectoral of Provincial	Member

7	Mr. Ke Sambath	Office Director of Working Law and Public Safety of Provincial	Member
8	All of the representative of the community water used		Member

Article 2

Any provisions of the Administration of Banteay Meanchey Province which are contrary to the decision shall be consider abrogated.

Article 3

Administration Director, Director of Work Management, the head of unit under provincial hall, Relevant Director of Department, District Governor as detail in Article 1 above must to respond implement with this decision by their respective duties after date of signature.

On Tuesday, 9 Ruoch, Month Phalkun Year Kul, Ekasak P.S 256
Banteay Meanchey Date 17 March 2020

Receive Place

- _ Ministry of Interior
- _ Ministry of Economic and Finance
- _ Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
- _ Provincial Council
- _ Same Article 3
- _ Chronological document



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

រដ្ឋបាលខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ
លេខ: ២៤៣/២០១៧
២០

សេចក្តីសម្រេច
ស្តីពី

ការបង្កើតគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា (Grievance Redress)
សម្រាប់ដំណើរការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាផ្សេងៗរបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលទទួលបានផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារការប្រែប្រួលអំពីការសាងសង់ និងកាត់បន្ថយទឹកជំនន់ ស្ថិតក្នុងភូមិសាស្ត្រខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ

អំពីការបង្កើតគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា

- បានឃើញរដ្ឋធម្មនុញ្ញនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/០៩១៨/៩២៥ ចុះថ្ងៃទី០៦ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០១៨ ស្តីពីការតែងតាំងរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល នៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យ នស/រកម/០៦១៨/០១២ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៨ ខែមិថុនា ឆ្នាំ២០១៨ ដែលប្រកាសឲ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីការរៀបចំ និងប្រព្រឹត្តទៅនៃគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០៥០៨/០១៧ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែឧសភា ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ដែលប្រកាសឲ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីការគ្រប់គ្រងរដ្ឋបាលរាជធានី ខេត្ត ក្រុង ស្រុក ខណ្ឌ
- ឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខនស/រកត/០៥១៩/៥៩៤ ចុះថ្ងៃទី០៨ ខែឧសភា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ ស្តីពីការត្រួតពិនិត្យតែងតាំងជា អភិបាល នៃគណៈអភិបាលខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ២១៦ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី១៤ ខែ ធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០០៩ ស្តីពីតួនាទីភារកិច្ច និង ទំនាក់ទំនងការងាររបស់ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា គណៈអភិបាលខេត្ត ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា គណៈអភិបាលក្រុង និង ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា គណៈអភិបាលស្រុក
- យោងលិខិតលេខ ៨២៥ សហវ.អជជ ចុះថ្ងៃទី១០ ខែកុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ២០២០ របស់ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ
- ពិនិត្យតាមការចាំបាច់របស់រដ្ឋបាលខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ

សម្រេច

ប្រការ១. -

ត្រូវបានបង្កើតគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា (Grievance Redress) សម្រាប់ដំណើរការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាផ្សេងៗរបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលទទួលបានផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារការប្រែប្រួលអំពីការសាងសង់ និងកាត់បន្ថយទឹកជំនន់ ស្ថិតក្នុងភូមិសាស្ត្រខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យដែលមានសមាសភាពដូចខាងក្រោម៖

១-ឯកឧត្តម **អ៊ុំ ព្រឺ**

អភិបាលខេត្ត

ប្រធាន

អាសយដ្ឋាន: ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៥ សង្កាត់អូរអំបិល ក្រុងសិរីសោភ័ណ ខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ ទូរស័ព្ទ-ទូរសារ (Phone-Fax) ០៩៤ ៧១០០៦២ Email: banteaymeanchey1@gmail.com
Web: www.bmc.ncdd.gov.kh , www.facebook.com/adminbmcs , Telegram: 012 673086 / 092 947310

២-លោក រតន ណារិន្ទី	ប្រធានមន្ទីររៀបចំដែនដី នគរូបនីយកម្ម សំណង់ និងស្ថាប័ន	អនុប្រធាន
៣-លោក ប៊ុន គឹមស៊ី	ប្រធានមន្ទីរសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ	សមាជិក
៤-លោក ណន បុន្នី	នាយករងរដ្ឋបាលសាលាខេត្ត	សមាជិក
៥-លោកអភិបាល នៃគណៈអភិបាលក្រុង ក្រុង ស្រុក		សមាជិក
៦-លោក ឈុន ប៊ុនថា	នាយកទីបាត់ការអន្តរាគមន៍សាលាខេត្ត	សមាជិក
៧-លោក តែ សម្បត្តិ	ប្រធានកម្មវិធីការពារ និងសុវត្ថិភាពសាធារណៈសាលាខេត្ត	សមាជិក
៨-លោក លោកស្រី តំណាងសហគមន៍ប្រើប្រាស់ទឹក		សមាជិក

ប្រការ២. -

បទបញ្ញត្តិទាំងឡាយណាដែលរដ្ឋបាលខេត្តដែលមានខ្លឹមសារផ្ទុយពីសេចក្តីសម្រេចនេះត្រូវទុកជានិរាករណ៍។

ប្រការ៣. -

នាយករដ្ឋបាល នាយកទីបាត់ការ ប្រធានអង្គភាពចំណុះសាលាខេត្ត ប្រធានមន្ទីរ អង្គភាពពាក់ព័ន្ធ អភិបាលក្រុង ក្រុង ស្រុក និងសាមីខ្លួនដូចមានចែងក្នុងប្រការ១ខាងលើ ត្រូវទទួលបន្ទុកអនុវត្តសេចក្តីសម្រេចនេះ តាមភារកិច្ចរៀងៗខ្លួន ចាប់ពីថ្ងៃចុះហត្ថលេខាតទៅ។

ថ្ងៃអង្គារ ៩ វិច្ឆិកា ខែ ធ្នូ ឆ្នាំកុរ ឯកស័ក ព.ស២៥៦៣
ធ្វើនៅខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ ថ្ងៃទី ១៧ ខែ មីនា ឆ្នាំ២០២០

អភិបាលខេត្ត

កន្លែងទទួល៖

- ក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ
- ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ
- ក្រសួងរៀបចំដែនដី នគរូបនីយកម្ម និងសំណង់
- ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាខេត្ត
- ដូចប្រការ៣
- ឯកសារ កាលប្បវត្តិ



ប៊ុន រតន្ត្រី

អាសយដ្ឋាន៖ ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៥ សង្កាត់អូរអំបិល ក្រុងសិរីសោភ័ណ ខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ ទូរស័ព្ទ-ទូរសារ
(Phone-Fax) ០៥៤ ៨១០០៦២ Email: banteaymeanchey1@gmail.com
Web: www.bmc.ncdd.gov.kh, www.facebook.com/adminbmcs, Telegram: 012 673086 / 092 947310

Kingdom of Cambodia

National Religion King



[Handwritten mark]

DECISION

About

Change the Article 1 of decision No.133/19 SSR dated on 25th February 2019 about Establishment Of Provincial Sub-Committee and Teamwork for Collaborate with Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) for the implement to address impact by Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project Phase 2 (TS2) at Banteay Meanchey Province.

Governor of Banteay Meanchey Province

- _ Saw the constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- _ Saw the Royal Decree N° NS/RKT 0918/925 dated 06 September 2018 on the appointment of the Royal Government of Cambodia
- _ Saw the Royal Count N° NS/RKM/0618/012 dated 28th June 2018 which promulgating the law on the organization and functioning of the Council of Minister
- _ Saw the Royal Court N° NS/RKM 0508/017 dated 24th of May 2008 which promulgating the Law on the administration management of municipality, province, city, district
- _ Saw the Royal Count N° NS/RKM 0519/594 dated 08th May 2019 on the appointment of the governor of Banteay Meanchey province.
- _ Saw the sub-decree N° 216 RNK BK date 14 of December 2019 of the Royal of Cambodia on the roles of duties and working relationship of the Board of Provincial Governor, Board of city governors and board of district governors.
- _ Base on the letter N° 593 SHV.RCP date 30 January 2019 of Ministry of Economic and Finance.
- _ Base on the decision letter no.113/19 SSR dated 25 February 2019 of Banteay Meanchey provincial administration
- _ Checking by necessary of Administration of Banteay Meanchey province

Article 1

Article 1 of the decision no. 113/19 SSR dated on 25 February 2019 about the establishment Provincial Sub-Committee and Teamwork for Collaborate with Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) for the implement to address impact by Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project Phase 2 (TS2) at Banteay Meanchey Province that have composition below.

Article 1 (New)

Has been change the composition of the provincial sub-committee and work team for attend the working with the IRC in the implementation of resettlement which impact by the Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project Phase 2 (TS2) at Banteay Meanchey Province as detail below:

I. Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC)

No.	Name	Position	Position assign
1	Excellency Um Reatrey	Provincial Governor	Chair
2	Mr. Beung Kim Seung	Director of Provincial Department of Economic and Finance	Member

3	Mr. Suk Chantha	Director of Provincial Department of Public Work and Transport	Member
4	Mr. Ang Narith	Director of Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction and Cadastral	Vice Chair
5	Mr. Hil Raya	Governor of Serei SaoPhoan City	Member

II. Work Team under manage of Provincial Sub-Committee

No.	Name	Position	Position assign
1	Mr. Norng Vuthy	Deputy-Director of Provincial Administration	Chair
2	Mr. Kae Sambath	Director Provincial Office of Law and Public Safety	Vice Chair
3	Mr. Sam Oeurn Sokhak Vantany	Director Office of Economic and Social Work	Member
4	Mr. Nin Savern	Deputy Director Office of Economic and Finance	Member
5	Mr. Ou Sineth	Technical Officer of Department of Public Work and Transport	Member
6	Mr. Huot Sambo	Technical Officer of Department of Public Work and Transport	Member
7	Mr. Taem Meas	Technical Officer of Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction and Cadastral	Member
8	Mr. Meas Bros	Director District Development Office	Member
9	Chief of Commune of Kampong Svay, Prah Ponlea, Ou Ambel, Teuk Thlar, Phnaed of Serei Saophoan district		Member
10	All of Village Chief of Kampong Svay, Prah Ponlea, Ou Ambel, Teuk Thlar and Phnaed		Member

Article 2

Article 1 of the decision no. 113/19 SSR dated on 25 February 2019 about the establishment of the provincial sub-committee and teamwork for attend with IRC during implement working for the Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project Phase 2 (TS2) at Banteay Meanchey Province have considered invalid.

Article 3

Administration Director, Director of Work Management, the head of unit under provincial hall, Relevant Director of Department, District Governor as detail in Article 1 (new) above must to respond implement with this decision by their respective duties after date of signature.

On Monday, 7 Kerd, Month Srab, Year Chuod, Torsak P.S 2564
Banteay Meanchey Date 27 July 2020

Receive Place

- _ Ministry of Interior
- _ Ministry of Economic and Finance
- _ Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning
and Construction
- _ Ministry of Public Work and Transport
- _ Provincial Council
- _ Same Article 3
- _ Chronological document





ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

អង្គបុគ្គលិកបច្ចេកទេស

លេខ: ៣៤៦/២០

សេចក្តីសម្រេច

ស្តីពី

**ការកែសម្រួលប្រការ១ នៃសេចក្តីសម្រេចលេខ១៣៣/១៩ សសរ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៥ ខែកុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ ស្តីពីការបង្កើត
អនុគណៈកម្មការខេត្ត និងក្រុមការងារ សម្រាប់ចូលរួមសហការជាមួយគណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួង
ក្នុងការអនុវត្តការងារជាមួយសហគមន៍ជាតិដោយសាមគ្គីភាពក្នុងការគ្រប់គ្រង
ដំណើរការបោះឆ្នោតជាតិ ស្តីពីក្រុមប្រឹក្សាខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ**

អំពីការ កែសម្រួលអង្គបុគ្គលិកបច្ចេកទេស

- បានឃើញរដ្ឋធម្មនុញ្ញនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/០៩១៨/៩២៥ ចុះថ្ងៃទី០៦ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០១៨ ស្តីពី
ការតែងតាំងរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល នៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យ នស/រកម/០៦១៨/០១២ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៨ ខែមិថុនា ឆ្នាំ២០១៨ ដែល
ប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីការរៀបចំ និងប្រព្រឹត្តទៅនៃគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០៥០៨/០១៧ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែឧសភា ឆ្នាំ២០០៨
ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីការគ្រប់គ្រងរដ្ឋបាលរាជធានី ខេត្ត ក្រុង ស្រុក ខណ្ឌ
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខនស/រកត/០៥១៩/៥៩៤ ចុះថ្ងៃទី០៨ ខែឧសភា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩
ស្តីពីការត្រាស់បង្គាប់តែងតាំងជា អភិបាល នៃគណៈអភិបាលខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ២១៦ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី១៤ ខែ ធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០០៩ ស្តីពីតួនាទី
ភារកិច្ច និង ទំនាក់ទំនងការងាររបស់ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា គណៈអភិបាលខេត្ត ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា គណៈ
អភិបាលក្រុង និង ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា គណៈអភិបាលស្រុក
- យោងលិខិតលេខ ៥៩៣ សហវ.អជជ ចុះថ្ងៃទី៣០ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ របស់ក្រសួង
សេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ
- យោងសេចក្តីសម្រេចលេខ១១៣/១៩ សសរ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៥ ខែកុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ របស់អង្គបុគ្គលិកបច្ចេកទេស
ខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ
- ពិនិត្យតាមការចាំបាច់របស់រដ្ឋបាលខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ



អាសយដ្ឋាន: ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៥ សង្កាត់អូរអំបិល ក្រុងសិរីសោភ័ណ ខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ ទូរស័ព្ទ-ទូរសារ
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សម្រេច

ប្រការបួន .-

ប្រការ១ នៃសេចក្តីសម្រេចលេខ ១១៣/១៩ សសរ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៥ ខែកុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ ស្តីពីការបង្កើតអនុគណៈកម្មការខេត្ត និងក្រុមការងារ សម្រាប់ចូលរួមសហការជាមួយគណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួងក្នុងការអនុវត្តការងារដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងកែលម្អគ្រប់គ្រងក្រុងជុំវិញបឹងទន្លេសាបជំហានទី២ស្ថិតក្នុងភូមិសាស្ត្រខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ ត្រូវបានកែសម្រួលដូចតទៅ ៖

ប្រការ១ .- ទី (មួយ)

ត្រូវបានកែសម្រួលសមាសភាពអនុគណៈកម្មការខេត្ត និងក្រុមការងារ សម្រាប់ចូលរួមសហការជាមួយគណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួង ក្នុងការអនុវត្តការងារដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងកែលម្អគ្រប់គ្រងក្រុងជុំវិញបឹងទន្លេសាបជំហានទី២ ស្ថិតក្នុងភូមិសាស្ត្រខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ ដែលមានសមាសភាពដូចខាងក្រោម ៖

I-អនុគណៈកម្មការខេត្តដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់

១-ឯកឧត្តម អ៊ុំ ពន្លឺ	អភិបាលខេត្ត	ប្រធាន
២-លោក ប៊ិន គឹមស៊ី	ប្រធានមន្ទីរសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុខេត្ត	អនុប្រធាន
៣-លោក ស៊ុន ចាន់ថា	ប្រធានមន្ទីរសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូនខេត្ត	សមាជិក
៤-លោក រតន ឧណានិច្ច	ប្រធានមន្ទីររៀបចំដែនដីជម្រកស្រូវសំណង់ និងសុរិយោដីខេត្ត	សមាជិក
៥-លោក ឧត្តម ហ៊ុន ច័ន្ទ	ស្នងការរងនគរបាលខេត្ត	សមាជិក
៦-លោក/ឯក ប៊ុន ឈាន់	មេបញ្ជាការរងកងរាជអាវុធហត្ថខេត្ត	សមាជិក
៧-លោក ហ៊ុន ព័ន្ធ	អភិបាល នៃគណៈអភិបាលក្រុងសិរីសោភ័ណ	សមាជិក

II-ក្រុមការងារ ស្ថិតក្រោមការគ្រប់គ្រងផ្ទាល់របស់អនុគណៈកម្មការខេត្ត

១-លោក ឈន បុទ្ធី	នាយករងរដ្ឋបាលសាលាខេត្ត	ប្រធាន
២-លោក តេ សម្បត្តិ	ប្រធានការិយាល័យនិងសុវត្ថិភាពសាធារណៈសាលាខេត្ត	អនុប្រធាន
៣-លោក សំរឿន សុខៈច័ន្ទ	អនុប្រធានការិយាល័យសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង សង្គមកិច្ច	សមាជិក
៤-លោក និម សារឿន	អនុប្រធានការិយាល័យសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុខេត្ត	សមាជិក
៥-លោក អ៊ុំ សុខិត	មន្ត្រីបច្ចេកទេស មន្ទីរសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូនខេត្ត	សមាជិក
៦-លោក ហួត សំបូរ	មន្ត្រីបច្ចេកទេស មន្ទីរសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូនខេត្ត	សមាជិក
៧-លោក តេជ ហាស	មន្ត្រីបច្ចេកទេស មន្ទីរ ជ.ន.សស ខេត្ត	សមាជិក
៨-លោក ហាស ប្រស	ប្រធានការិយាល័យ/អភិវឌ្ឍន៍សាលាក្រុងសិរីសោភ័ណ	សមាជិក
៩-លោកចៅសង្កាត់កំពង់ស្វាយ លោកចៅសង្កាត់ព្រះពន្លា លោកចៅសង្កាត់អូរអំបិល		សមាជិក
លោកចៅសង្កាត់ទឹកថ្លា និងលោកចៅសង្កាត់ភ្នំត្រៃ នៃក្រុងសិរីសោភ័ណ		
១០-មេភូមិគ្រប់ភូមិ នៃសង្កាត់កំពង់ស្វាយ ព្រះពន្លា អូរអំបិល ទឹកថ្លា និងសង្កាត់ភ្នំត្រៃ		សមាជិក

អាសយដ្ឋាន: ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៥ សង្កាត់អូរអំបិល ក្រុងសិរីសោភ័ណ ខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ ១២០០-១២០១
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ប្រការទី១ .-

ប្រការ១ នៃសេចក្តីសម្រេចលេខ ១១៣/១៩ សសរ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៥ ខែកុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ ស្តីពីការបង្កើតអនុគណៈកម្មការខេត្ត និងក្រុមការងារ សម្រាប់ចូលរួមសហការជាមួយគណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួងក្នុងការអនុវត្តការងារដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងកែលម្អគ្រប់គ្រងក្រុងជុំវិញបឹងទន្លេសាបជំហានទី២ស្ថិតក្នុងភូមិសាស្ត្រខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ ត្រូវចាត់ទុកជានិរាករណ៍។

ប្រការទី២ .-

នាយករដ្ឋបាល នាយកទីចាត់ការ ប្រធានអង្គភាពចំណុះសាលាខេត្ត ប្រធានមន្ទីរ អង្គភាពពាក់ព័ន្ធអភិបាលក្រុងសិរីសោភ័ណ និងសាមីខ្លួនដូចមានចែងក្នុងប្រការ១ថ្មី(មួយ) ខាងលើ ត្រូវទទួលបន្ទុកអនុវត្តសេចក្តីសម្រេចនេះ តាមភារកិច្ចរៀងៗខ្លួន ចាប់ពីថ្ងៃចុះហត្ថលេខាតទៅ។ **ឃ**

ថ្ងៃចន្ទ, ២៤ តីស្រា ខែសីហា ឆ្នាំជូត ទោស័ក ព.ស២៥៦៤
ធ្វើនៅខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ ថ្ងៃទី២៧ ខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំ២០២០

- កន្លែងទទួល**
- ក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ
 - ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ
 - ក្រសួងរៀបចំដែនដី នគរូបនីយកម្ម និងសំណង់
 - ក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន
 - ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាខេត្ត
 - ដូចប្រការបី
 - ឯកសារ កាលប្បវត្តិ

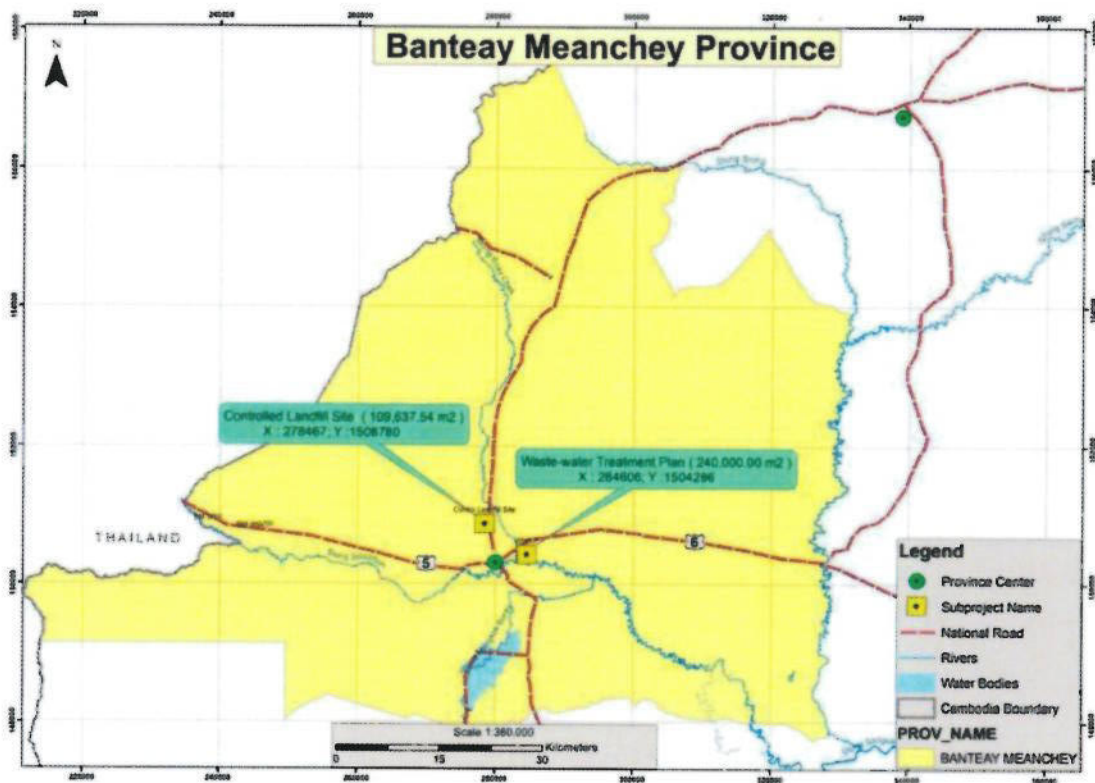


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Annex H: Replacement Cost Study Report

REPLACEMENT COST STUDY REPORT

THE INTEGRATED URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN THE TONLE SAP BASIN PROJECT, STEP 2 (BATTAMBANG, BANTEAY MEAN CHEY AND KAMPONG THOM PROVINCE): BANTEAY MEAN CHEY



SUBMITTED TO:

GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF RESETTLEMENT (GDR)
INTER-MINISTERIAL RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE (IRC)

BY: BLUEFIELD



DECEMBER 2020

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List of Abbreviations

AP	-	Affected Person
AH	-	Affected Household
COI	-	Corridor of Impact
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	-	Executive Agency
GDR	-	General Department of Resettlement
IRC	-	Inter-ministry Resettlement Committee
LA	-	Local Authority
NAP	-	None Affected Person
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
RCS	-	Replacement Cost Study
RGC	-	Royal Government of Cambodia
ROW	-	Right of Way
sq.m	-	square meter
kg	-	Kilogram
m	-	meter
m ²	-	square meter
m ³	-	cubic meter
\$	-	US Dollar

I. PROJECT BACKGROUND

1. Asian Development Bank (ADB) is supporting the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to bring about inclusive growth and shared prosperity for its growing urban population, by providing improved infrastructure and services in selected towns and urban centers in the country.
2. The Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project (the Project) will improve urban environmental services in Battambang, Serei Saophoan and Stung Saen, three of Cambodia's provincial cities located around the Tonle Sap lake. The project will also improve institutional effectiveness to provide sustainable services and support an improved policy and planning environment for wastewater and solid waste management.
3. The proposed outputs of the Project are:
 - (i) **Output 1: Urban infrastructure improved.** The project will finance three wastewater subprojects: (i) a new 4,800 m³/day capacity WWTP at Battambang and 86.8 km of new sewers, (ii) a new 2,500 m³/day capacity WWTP in Stung Saen and 39.2km of new sewers, and (iii) a new 2,500 m³/day capacity WWTP in Serei Saophoan and 78.2km of new sewers. The project will finance two drainage subprojects: (i) a 17.1 km drainage network in Stung Saen; and (ii) a 8.5km drainage network in Serei Saophoan. The project will finance three controlled landfills: (i) 48,000 m³ landfill in Stung Saen; (ii) 130,000m³ landfill in Serei Saophoan and (iii) 350,000m³ landfill in Battambang. The project will also finance the provision of free latrines for 760 poor households.
 - (ii) **Output 2: Institutional effectiveness improved.** The project will strengthen institutional effectiveness through improving staff capacity in critical areas (including improved urban service delivery, O&M of urban facilities, public private partnerships and other institutional arrangements), supporting the establishment of urban service units, and dedicated consultant support for project management.
 - (iii) **Output 3: Policy and planning environment improved.** The project will develop urban development strategies and master plans for all three cities. It will develop a road map for financial sustainability for wastewater and solid waste (including a proposed road map and arrangement for tariffs, and mechanism for ensuring household connections). It will build community awareness on the benefits of proper sanitation and separate sewage systems and safe disposal of solid waste.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

4. It is defined that "Replacement Cost" is an amount needed for obtaining or replacing acquired land or property with similar land or property with equivalent capacity at current market price/value without deduction of any salvage or depreciation and taking no account of the influence by development project on the value of the acquired land or property.
5. The Replacement Cost Study (RCS) is designed to accurately estimate the replacement cost for the losses of land and properties by the project. The objective of the RCS is to determine the rate of (1) land price bases on the actual transaction records at the affected areas, (2) affected main and secondary¹ structures, and (3) fruit trees, trees and crops. Based on the result of RCS,

the Affected Households (AHs) will receive compensation at replacement cost (reflecting market price) from the Government for their losses of land and properties due to the Project.

6. The main task of the National RCS Specialist is to assess and price for land, structures, fruit trees, tress and crops to be acquired by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) in accordance with its Laws and Regulations and Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 of the ADB. The subprojects for the RCS to be carried out is as output 1 above.

TEAM ORGANIZATION

7. The team member is composed of :

- Representative from the AHs and not AHs (from the affected village)
- Representative from Commune or village authorities
- Representative from District Office of PWT (counterpart)
- Representative from Resettlement Specialist
- Engineer/Architect and/or Carpenter/Bricklayer

GENERAL APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

GENERAL APPROACH

8. The general approach, to be used for the replacement cost study, is to draw on information from two sources:

- (i) Desk research of secondary source will focus on relevant publications, materials of Government authorities, both at central and local levels. The information on land prices in Real Estate Company is also required to be collected for desk analysis. However, these materials will play the supporting role only.
- (ii) Direct interviews with people in the Project area, both those, whose property is affected by the Project and those, whose property is not, construction material vendors, contractors (private and, if relevant, state enterprises), cadastral officers, local authorities, etc. As the work is aimed at obtaining reasonable replacement costs for different types of affected land, market evidences will produce reliable data for establishment of compensation rate are the factors that could be most strong bases for the formulation of these costs. Questionnaires for this interview are attached as **annex 1**.

METHODOLOGY

9. Valuation in the property market is said to be the estimate of the trading price of a property. Four conventional methods were used in establishing the replacement cost of the study:

- i. **Sale/Market comparison method:** This method is based on data provided from recent sales of properties highly comparable to the subject property in the vicinity. The method is very important to use for cost calculation of structure, land, crops and trees.

- ii. **Contingent valuation:** Survey based on Willingness to Accept (WTA) and/or Willingness to Pay (WTP). The method was used for land price estimating where the land price transactions are not so many.
- iii. **Income approach:** Sum of stream of incomes and sales proceeds. The principle here is that the value of a property is related to its ability to produce cash flow. The technique relies heavily on current market transactions involving the sale of comparable properties. The method was used for estimating the crop and tree prices, in particular to calculate the compensation rates for temporary impact of agricultural land.
- iv. **Replace cost approach:** The method was important to use for structure cost calculation. Value of structure based on the current cost for building the concerned structure and labor cost. For this study, the value of structure and labor cost are derived from current cost based on market price without depreciation.

10. The following summarizes the methodology for data collection and sample size during the RCS, including 1) structures, 2) trees and 3) other facilities.

- 1) The methodology employed for costing structures were composed of quantity surveying and detailed measurement of the component parts of each structure. Labor costs also assessed at market prices for the structure as a whole based on the information provided by local building contractors on regional basis.
- 2) The way to obtain data on market rates is to gather data on recent land sales. However, full details of some sales are not recorded when the sale does not include the transfer of land use rights. The RCS team prepared a questionnaire and makes a best effort to (i) collect data of recent sales, from direct interviews with land owners at/around the Project area who are both APs and non-APs, and (ii) compare/verify that data with some prices were reported by local authorities.
- 3) The RCS team also prepared a questionnaire for (i) primary data collection through interviews on the price at which owners/cultivators of crops and trees by using income approach for each type of crop and tree. In addition, they made (ii) reference to secondary sources (economic information and statistic department of ministry of commerce). The secondary data is playing the role as supporting documents only. The replacement cost rates were took only from primary data.

RESULT OF THE STUDY

11. The types of assets are classified into three main categories as following:

- House/structure;
- Land; and
- Trees.

HOUSE/STRUCTURE

5.1.1 House/Structure category and price

12. Based on the study, the unit prices of typical structure for each category are summarized in table 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 below. The establishment of compensation for affected structures is based on the current market prices for both material construction and labor.

Table 5.1: House/Structure categories and prices in year 2020

ដំបូល Roof	ជញ្ជាំង Wall	កម្រាល Floor	សសរ Column	ចំនួនជាន់ Story	ប្រភេទ Type	តម្លៃសំណង់ USDM
ផ្ទះ (House)						
ស័ង្កសី Zn	សង្កសី Zn	សាប/ក្លាវ Mortar/Mortar	ឈើ Timber	មួយជាន់ Single	2A	63.00
	ឥដ្ឋ Brick	សាប/កាត្រូ Mortar/Tile	បេតុង/ដែក Concrete/Iron	មួយជាន់ Single	2B	115.00

Table 5.2: Separated Shelter prices in year 2020

ដំបូល Roof	ជញ្ជាំង Wall	កម្រាល Floor	សសរ Column	ចំនួនជាន់ Story	ប្រភេទ Type	តម្លៃសំណង់ USDM Structure Cost
រោង (Separated Shelter)						
ស្លឹក/ស្បូវ Thatch	គ្មាន None	គ្មាន/ដី None/soil	ឈើ Timber	មួយជាន់ Single	SH1	8.50
ស័ង្កសី/ ឬ ប្រេង Zn/Fibro	គ្មាន None	គ្មាន/ដី None/soil	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/Iron	មួយជាន់ Single	SH2	17.00
	គ្មាន None	ការ៉ូឡា/សាប Karola/Mortar	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/Iron	មួយជាន់ Single	SH3	25.00
	សង្កសី Zn	គ្មាន/ដី None/soil	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/Iron	មួយជាន់ Single	SH4	28.00
	សង្កសី Zn	ការ៉ូឡា/សាប Karola/Mortar	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/Iron	មួយជាន់ Single	SH5	36.00
	សង្កសី/កញ្ចក់ Zn/Glass	ការ៉ូឡា/សាប Karola/Mortar	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/Iron	មួយជាន់ Single	SH6	42.00
ស័ង្កសី/ ឬ ប្រេង Zn/Fibro	សង្កសី Zn	ឈើ Wood	ឈើ Timber	មួយជាន់ Single	SH7	55.00
	ឥដ្ឋ Brick	ចាក់សាប Mortar	បេតុង Concrete	មួយជាន់ Single	SH8	98.00
	ឥដ្ឋ Brick	កាត្រូ Tile	បេតុង Concrete	មួយជាន់ Single	SH9	114.00
	ដែក Steel	ការ៉ូឡា Karola	ដែក Iron	មួយជាន់ Single	SH10	45.00



ដំបូល Roof	ជញ្ជាំង Wall	កម្រាល Floor	សសរ Column	ចំនួនជាន់ Story	ប្រភេទ Type	តម្លៃសំណង់ USDM Structure Cost
រោង (Separated Shelter)						
	រោងដែក Iron barrier	ឥដ្ឋកន្សែង Brick floor	ដែក Iron	មួយជាន់ Single	SH1	45.00

Table 5.3: Awning/Extended eaves and Veranda prices in Year 2020

ដំបូល Roof	ជញ្ជាំង Wall	កម្រាល Floor	គ្រោង Frame	ចំនួនជាន់ Story	ប្រភេទ Type	តម្លៃសំណង់ USDM Structure Cost
សំយ៉ាប (Awning/Extended eaves)						
សំប៉ង់/ប្រូ Zn/Fibro	គ្មាន None	គ្មាន/ដី None/soil	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/Iron	មួយជាន់ Single	AW	15.00
	គ្មាន None	ចាក់សាប Mortar	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/Iron	មួយជាន់ Single	AW	23.00
	លូសសំណាញ់ Net wire	ចាក់សាប Mortar	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/Iron	មួយជាន់ Single	AW	29.00
	សំប៉ង់ Zn	ចាក់សាប Mortar	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/Iron	មួយជាន់ Single	AW	29.00
	សំប៉ង់ Zn	កាប៊ូ Tile	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/Iron	មួយជាន់ Single	AW	35.00
	រោងដែក Iron barrier	ចាក់សាប Mortar	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/Iron	មួយជាន់ Single	AW	29.00
	ឥដ្ឋ Brick	ចាក់សាប Mortar	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/Iron	មួយជាន់ Single	AW	35.00

5.1.2 Other structures

13. The compensation rate of other structures, such as well and fence, etc..., are based on market price. The results of specific rates of other structures are listed in table 5.4 as following.

Table 5.4: Other structure prices in year 2020

Nb.	TYPE OF ASSETS	UNIT	Unit Cost, USD
1	សាបស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍បាយអរ/Cement mortar	m ²	8.00
2	កាប៊ូឡា/ឥដ្ឋកន្សែង/Karola/Brick floor	m ²	12.00



Nb.	TYPE OF ASSETS	UN T	Unit Cost, USD
3	កម្រាលឥដ្ឋកាប៊ូ/Tile floor	m ²	14.00
4	សាបបេតុង គ្រោងឫស្សី/Bamboo concrete mortar	m ²	15.00
5	សាបបេតុង គ្រោងសសៃដែក/Reinforced concrete mortar	m ²	18.00
	SEPARATED LATRINE/បង្គន់ដាច់ចេញពីផ្ទះ		
6	បង្គន់ក្រៅផ្ទះជញ្ជាំងឥដ្ឋ/Separated toilet with brick wall (S<4m ²)	set	250.00
7	បង្គន់ក្រៅផ្ទះជញ្ជាំងឈើ/Separated toilet with wooden wall (S<4m ²)	set	160.00
8	បង្គន់ក្រៅផ្ទះជញ្ជាំងស័ង្កសី/Separated toilet with zinc wall (S<4m ²)	set	120.00
	លូ និងស្ពាន /CULVERT AND BRIDGE		
9	លូបេតុង (Ø 0.8m x 1m)/Concrete culvert (Ø 0.8m x 1m)	m	35.00
10	លូបេតុង (Ø 1.0m x 1m)/Concrete culvert (Ø 1.0m x 1m)	m	45.00
11	លូបេតុង (Ø 1.2m x 1m)/Concrete culvert (Ø 1.2m x 1m)	m	60.00
12	រឿហ្សាលូ/Main hole (2.1m x 2.5m x 1.5m)	set	200.00
	FENCE AND BEAM/របង និងទ្វីប		
13	របងបង្គោលឈើ រាយលូសបន្លា ឬលូសសំណាញ់/Pole post with net/barbed wire	lm	6.00
14	របងបង្គោលបេតុង ឬបង្គោលដែក រាយលូសបន្លា ឬលូសសំណាញ់ Concrete/Iron post with net/barbed wire	lm	9.00
15	របងបង្គោលឈើ ជាមួយរបាឫស្សី/Pole post with bamboo strip	lm	7.00
16	របងបង្គោលឈើ ជាមួយរបាឈើ/Pole post with wooden strip	lm	11.00
17	របងស័ង្កសី ជាមួយបង្គោលឈើ ឬដែក/Zinc fence with pole or iron post	lm	18.00
18	របងគ្រោងដែករាយលូសសំណាញ់ /Iron frame with net wire	m ²	13.00
19	របងចម្រើងដែក /Steel barrier fence	m ²	16.00
20	របងឥដ្ឋ១០ធម្មតា អត់បូក/Normal brick fence (100mm), no cover	m ²	21.00
21	របងឥដ្ឋ១០ធម្មតា បូកសង្វាង ឬឥដ្ឋស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ចាក់ Normal brick fence (100mm) with cover on both sides	m ²	30.00
22	របងឥដ្ឋ២០ធម្មតា អត់បូក/Normal brick fence (200mm), no cover	m ²	27.00
23	របងឥដ្ឋ២០ធម្មតា បូកសង្វាង Normal brick fence (200mm) with cover on both sides	m ²	36.00

Nb.	TYPE OF ASSETS	UNIT	Unit Cost, USD
24	រូងវត្តឥដ្ឋ២០ប្រណិត មានក្បាច់/ Pagoda luxury fence (200mm) with sculpture, h=2m	m ²	125.00
25	សសរ ឬផ្ទឹមបេតុង/Concrete column or beam (0.2m x 0.2m)	m	14.00
26	សសរក្លោងទ្វារបង/Column of fence gate (0.3mx0.3m)	m	20.00
27	សសរក្លោងទ្វារបង/Column of fence gate (0.4mx0.4m)	m	26.00
	ទ្វារ និងក្លោងទ្វារបង/FENCE DOOR AND GATE		
28	ឫស្សី/bamboo fence door	m ²	8.00
29	ទ្វារបងឈើ/Wooden fence door	m ²	10.00
30	ទ្វារបងលូសសំណាញ់/Wire fence door	m ²	12.00
31	ទ្វារបងស័ង្កសី/Zinc or wire fence door	m ²	13.00
32	ទ្វារបងចម្រឹងដែក /Steel barrier door	m ²	15.00
33	ទ្វារបងដែក/Steel fence door	m ²	25.00
	PETROL STATION/ស្ថានីយប្រេងឥន្ធនៈ		
34	ផ្លាកសញ្ញាសាលា IFLS/IFLS school board	set	160.00
35	ផ្លាកសញ្ញាផ្សាយពាណិជ្ជកម្ម Top 1/ Advertise board (Top 1)	set	500.00
36	ផ្លាកសញ្ញាស្ថានីយ (Tela/BVM/Ly Huor)/Totem pole for fuel station (1.5m x 5m)	set	2,200.00
37	ផ្លាកសញ្ញាស្ថានីយ (Sokimex)/Totem pole for fuel station (1.5m x 5m)	set	2,600.00
	ព្រះភូមិ/បង្គោលភ្លើង (SPIRIT HOUSE/ELECTRICITY POLE)		
38	ព្រះភូមិបេតុង ខ្នាតតូច/Concrete spirit house (0.43mx0.61mx1.1m)	set	35.00
39	ព្រះភូមិបេតុង ខ្នាតកណ្តាល/Concrete spirit house (0.48mx0.68mx1.3m)	set	55.00
40	ព្រះភូមិបេតុង ខ្នាតធំ/Concrete spirit house (0.68mx0.88mx1.5m)	set	100.00
41	ព្រះភូមិឈើ ប្រក់ក្បឿងស្រកាលិញ/Wooden spirit house	set	15.00
42	ព្រះភូមិដែក ខ្នាតតូច/Iron spirit house (0.43mx0.61mx1.1m)	set	25.00
43	អាងទឹកឥដ្ឋ១០/Brick basin (100mm)	m ³	45.00
44	ជណ្តើរឈើ មានជើង/Wooden stair with leg	set	270.00
45	កំណល់ព្រះភូមិ បិតកាប៊ូ/Crossbar piece with title	set	40.00

No.	TYPE OF ASSETS	UNIT	Unit Cost , USD
46	ខ្សែនាំណាត់ដ្ឋ/Advertise Board Foundation	set	150.00
47	ខ្សែនាត់ដ្ឋ២០/Brick wall (200mm) with cover on both sides	m ²	36.00
48	ជញ្ជាំងនាត់ដ្ឋ ១០ ប្រកសង្វាង/ Brick wall (100mm) with cover on both sides	m ²	30.00
49	ជញ្ជាំងសង្កសី/Zn wall	m ²	13.00
50	ជញ្ជាំងសង្កសី + បង្គោលដែក/Zn wall with iron barrier	m ²	18.00
51	ទ្វាររុំត/Pull door	m ²	35.00
52	ទ្វារមូល/Rolling door	m ²	30.00
53	ទ្វារដែក + លូសសំណាញ់/	m ²	17.00
54	ទ្វារដែក + សង្កសី/Zn door with steel	m ²	23.00
55	របងនាត់ដ្ឋ ១០ អត់ប្រក + លូសសំណាញ់/Brick fence (100mm), no cover with net wire	m ²	20.00

TREE

14. The project needs to cut or move some trees in the project area. The impact will be compensated at the market price. In order to simplify the study, perennial trees that growth period more than 5 years have been classified in three types as following:

- ◆ Sapling tree (1 to 3 years), as it can re-planted – 1/3 of full price,
- ◆ Young tree (3 to 5 years), bearing some fruit - 2/3 of full price,
- ◆ Mature tree (more than 5 years), fully bearing fruit: compensate full price.

The full compensation rates are calculated in the table 5.5 below.

Table 5.5: Tree prices in Year 2020

Item	Description	Unit	Qty	Annual Yield USD	No. Year to compensate	Unit Cost USD	Seedling Cost USD/Unit	Full Price (USD)	2/3 Price (USD)	1/3 Price (USD)
1	ស្វាយ(បានផល) Mango/get income	Tree	1	10.0	5	50.0	1.0	51.0	34.0	17.0
2	ស្វាយ(មិនបានផល) Mango/no income	Tree	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ (Market price)				15.0	10.0	5.0
3	ដូង(បានផល) Coconut/get income	Tree	1	9.0	5	45.0	0.5	45.5	30.4	15.2
4	ដូង(មិនបានផល) Coconut/no income	Tree	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ (Market price)				10.0	6.7	3.3
5	ត្នោត(បានផល) Palm tree/get income	Tree	1	10.0	8	80.0	0.5	80.5	53.7	26.8
6	ត្នោត(មិនបានផល) Palm tree/no income	Tree	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ				12.5	8.3	4.2
7	ខ្នុរ/ Jackfruit	Tree	1	16.0	3	48.0	0.5	48.5	32.3	16.2
8	មៀន/តាងើន Longan	Tree	1	20.0	4	80.0	1.0	81.0	54.0	27.0
9	ទៀបខ្មៅ/Custard-apple	Tree	1	4.5	2	9.0	0.5	9.5	6.4	3.2
10	ទៀបបារាំង/ Soursop	Tree	1	5.0	3	15.0	0.5	15.5	10.4	5.2
11	ចេក Banana	Cluster គ្រាប់	1	5.0	1	5.0	0.5	5.5	-	-
12	ប្លង់ស្រែកចិន Chinese Bamboo	Cluster គ្រាប់	1	13.0	3	39.0	1.0	40.0	26.7	13.3
	ប្លង់ផ្សេងៗ/Other Bamboo	Cluster គ្រាប់	1	5.0	3	15.0	0.5	15.5	10.3	5.2
13	ល្ពង់/ Papaya	Tree	1	6.0	1	6.0	0.5	6.5	4.3	2.2
14	ប្រេងខ្យល់/អាកាស្យា Acacias/Eucalyptus	Tree	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ (Market price)				9.0	6.0	3.0
15	ពូជ្រា/Jujube	Tree	1	3.0	3	9.0	0.5	9.5	6.3	3.2
16	ត្រីបែក/Guava	Tree	1	4.5	2	9.0	0.5	9.5	6.3	3.2
17	ស្ពៅ/Sorghum	Tree	1	12.5	3	37.5	0.5	38.0	25.3	12.7

Item	Description	Unit	Qty	Annual Yield USD	No. Year to compensate	Unit Cost USD	Seedling Cost USD/Unit	Full Price (USD)	2/3 Price (USD)	1/3 Price (USD)
18	ជំពូ/Rose apple	Tree	1	7.5	3	22.5	0.5	23.0	15.3	7.7
19	អំពិលជូ/Tamarind	Tree	1	6.0	5	30.0	0.5	30.5	20.3	10.2
20	អំពិលផ្អែម/Sweet Tamarind	Tree	1	7.0	5	35.0	0.5	35.5	23.7	11.8
21	អំពិលទឹក/Ampil Teuk	Tree	1	5.0	3	15.0	0.5	15.5	10.3	5.2
22	ម្កាក់/Hog plum	Tree	1	9.0	5	45.0	0.5	45.5	30.3	15.2
23	ទទឹម/Pomegranate	Tree	1	5.0	2	10.0	0.5	10.5	7.0	3.5
24	ក្រូចថ្លុង/Pomelo	Tree	1	12.0	3	36.0	1.0	37.0	24.7	12.3
25	ក្រូចពោធិសាត់/Orange	Tree	1	8.0	4	32.0	1.0	33.0	22.0	11.0
26	ក្រូចឆ្មារ/Lemon	Tree	1	5.0	2	10.0	0.5	10.5	7.0	3.5
27	ក្រូចសើច/Kaffir	Tree	1	12.0	2	24.0	0.5	24.5	16.3	8.2
28	កន្ទួត/Phyllanthus	Tree	1	2.5	3	7.5	0.5	8.0	5.3	2.7
29	កំពឹសរាជ/Santol	Tree	1	7.5	4	30.0	0.5	30.5	20.3	10.2
30	ម្រុំ/Mrom	Tree	1	8.0	3	24.0	0.5	24.5	16.3	8.2
31	ព្រីង/Jambolan plum	Tree	1	8.0	5	40.0	0.5	40.5	27.0	13.5
32	ស្លា/Areca palm	Tree	1	9.0	3	27.0	1.0	28.0	18.7	9.3
33	ដើម "ញី"/Noni	Tree	1	19.5	1	19.5	0.5	20.0	13.3	6.7
34	សែដា/Canistel	Tree	1	5.0	3	15.0	0.5	15.5	10.3	5.2
35	ស្រកានាគ/Dragon fruit	Tree	1	12.5	1	12.5	0.5	13.0	8.7	4.3
36	ស្ពី/Star fruit	Tree	1	10.0	3	30.0	0.5	30.5	20.3	10.2
37	ស្វាយចន្ទី/Cashew	Tree	1	6.0	3	18.0	0.5	18.5	12.3	6.2
38	អ្នាយម៉ួយ/Cassia Grandis	Tree	1	4.0	4	16.0	0.5	16.5	11.0	5.5
39	ទឹកដោះ/Milk fruit	Tree	1	12.0	5	60.0	0.5	60.5	40.3	20.2
40	ពង្រ/Ceylon Oak	Tree	1	12.0	3	36.0	0.5	36.5	24.3	12.2
41	ដើមប៊ីរ/Avocado	Tree	1	15.0	4	60.0	0.5	60.5	40.3	20.2
42	អំពៅ/Sugar cane	Cluster	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ (Market price)				3.0	2.0	1.0
43	រំចក	Cluster	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ (Market price)				2.0		
44	ជ្រៃក្រឹម/ Chrai Kreum	Tree	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ (Market price)				30.0	20.0	10.0
45	ស្ពី/Senegalia pennata	Tree	1	តម្លៃប៉ាន់ស្មាន (Estimate Cost)				6.0	4.0	2.0
46	ដើមគ-ថ្លាន់/Kapok	Tree	1	តម្លៃប៉ាន់ស្មាន (Estimate Cost)				7.0	4.7	2.3

Item	Description	Unit	Qty	Annual Yield USD	No. Year to compensate	Unit Cost USD	Seedling Cost USD/Unit	Full Price (USD)	2/3 Price (USD)	1/3 Price (USD)
47	ស្លាលំអរ/ decorated Areca	Tree	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ (Market price)				21.0	14.0	7.0
48	ដើមលុយ/Money Tree	Tree	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ (Market price)				50.0	33.3	16.7
49	អង្ការដី/Angkear Dei	Tree	1	តម្លៃប៉ាន់ស្មាន (Estimate Cost)				6.0	4.0	2.0
50	ចំប៉ា-ចំប៉ី/Plumeria flowers	Tree	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ (Market price)				50.0	33.3	16.7
51	ប្រេស/Albiza Lebeck	Tree	1	តម្លៃប៉ាន់ស្មាន (Estimate Cost)				40.0	26.7	13.3
52	ស្រល់/Pine tree	Tree	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ (Market price)				12.0	8.0	4.0
53	ចំនួតីរ/ដើមពោធិ៍/ប្រៃ Albizia saman/Budhi	Tree	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ				45.0	30.0	15.0
54	ត្របែកព្រៃ ត្រសក លឿងរាជ ស្នាយ ឆ័ត្រ ត្រពាំងបាយជូរ រាំង១ល។	Tree	1	តម្លៃប៉ាន់ស្មាន (Estimate Cost)				6.0	4.0	2.0
	Other tree 1 st quality									
	រាំងភ្នំ បេង កកោះ ឈើទាល គគី ធ្មង់ មែសាក់១ល។	Tree	1	តម្លៃប៉ាន់ស្មាន (Estimate Cost)				30.0	20.0	10.0
	Other tree 2 nd quality									
55	ដើមស្រោប	Tree	1	តម្លៃប៉ាន់ស្មាន (Estimate Cost)				6.0	4.0	2.0
56	ដើមសម្រង់	Tree	1	តម្លៃប៉ាន់ស្មាន (Estimate Cost)				12.0	8.0	4.0
57	ដើមឥសាន	Tree	1	តម្លៃប៉ាន់ស្មាន (Estimate Cost)				6.0	4.0	2.0
58	ក្លែងពណ៌	Tree	1	តម្លៃប៉ាន់ស្មាន (Estimate Cost)				6.0	4.0	2.0
59	ដើមនយា	Tree	1	តម្លៃប៉ាន់ស្មាន (Estimate Cost)				6.0	4.0	2.0
60	ដើមឆ័ត្រ ម៉ាឡេ	Tree	1	តម្លៃប៉ាន់ស្មាន (Estimate Cost)				6.0	4.0	2.0
61	ដើមស្នាយ	Tree	1	តម្លៃប៉ាន់ស្មាន (Estimate Cost)				6.0	4.0	2.0
62	ដើមក្លោក	Tree	1	តម្លៃប៉ាន់ស្មាន (Estimate Cost)				6.0	4.0	2.0
63	ដើមមែសាក់	Tree	1	តម្លៃប៉ាន់ស្មាន (Estimate Cost)				30.0	20.0	10.0
64	ដើមឫស្សីស្រុក	Cluster គុម្ព	1	តម្លៃប៉ាន់ស្មាន (Estimate Cost)				15.5	10.3	5.2
65	ដើមឫស្សីផ្អែម	Cluster គុម្ព	1	តម្លៃប៉ាន់ស្មាន (Estimate Cost)				15.5	10.3	5.2

Annex 1: QUESTIONNAIRES

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA NATION RELIGION KING

REPLACEMENT COST STUDY QUESTIONNAIR (CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL SHOP OWNER)

Province: District: Commune:

Date of interview:...../...../ Starting time:.....

Interviewer's name:..... Ending time:.....

Name of Respondent:..... Status: Construction Material Shop Owner.

No.	Item	Qty.	Unit	Price in year 2020, (USD)
1.	<u>CEMENT</u>			
1.1	Elephant Cement (white)	1	ton	
1.2	Horse Cement (white)	1	ton	
1.3	Elephant Cement	1	ton	
1.4	Mounting Cement	1	ton	
1.5	Dragon Cement	1	ton	
1.6	3 Diamond Cement	1	ton	
1.7	Diamond Cement	1	ton	
1.8	Tiger Cement	1	ton	
1.9	Camel Cement	1	ton	
2.	<u>STEEL</u>			
2.1	V/N brand name Ø 6 or 8 mm	1	ton	
2.2	Chinese brand name Ø 6 or 8 mm	1	ton	
2.3	Thai brand name Ø 6 or 8 mm	1	ton	
2.4	Italy brand name Ø 6 or 8 mm	1	ton	
2.5	Vietnam brand name Ø 10, 12, 14 or 16 mm	1	ton	
2.6	Chinese brand name Ø 10, 12, 14 or 16mm	1	ton	
2.7	Thai brand name Ø 10, 12, 14 or 16mm	1	ton	
2.8	Italy brand name Ø 10, 12, 14 or 16 mm	1	ton	
3.	<u>ROOF COVER</u>			
3.1	CPAC Fiber cement (550 x 1200)	1	piece	
3.2	CPAC Fiber cement (550 x 1500)	1	piece	
3.3	CPAC Fiber cement (1200 x 2400)	1	piece	
3.4	White Tin: 650 x 3600	1	piece	
3.5	White Tin: 650 x 3000	1	piece	
3.6	White Tin: 650 x 2400	1	piece	

No.	Item	Qty.	Unit	Price in year 2020, (USD)
3.7	White Tin: 650 x 2000	1	piece	
3.8	White Tin: 1000 x 2000	1	piece	
3.9	Tile roof, Cambodian brand	1	piece	
3.10	Tile roof, Vietnam brand	1	piece	
3.11	Tile roof, Thai brand	1	piece	
3.12	Thatch	100	sheet	
4.	PAPER and WOODEN PLY			
4.1	Paper Ply: 2400 x 1200 x 3	1	piece	
4.2	Wooden Ply: 2400 x 1200 x 3	1	piece	
4.3	Wooden Ply: 2000 x 1000 x 3	1	piece	
4.4	Wooden Ply: 1600 x 800 x 3	1	piece	
4.5	Wooden Ply with Color Surface: 2400 x 1200 x 3	1	piece	
4.6	Wooden Ply with White Surface: 2400 x 1200 x 3	1	piece	
5.	FLOORING and WALL TILE			
5.1	Floor Tile, Chinese brand: 400 x 400	1	m ²	
5.2	Floor Tile, Thai brand: 400 x 400	1	m ²	
5.3	Floor Tile, V/N brand: 400 x 400	1	m ²	
5.4	Floor Tile, Italy: 400 x 400	1	m ²	
5.5	Wall Tile, Chinese brand: 200 x 300	1	m ²	
5.6	Wall Tile, Thai brand: 200 x 300	1	m ²	
5.7	Wall Tile, V/N brand: 200 x 300	1	m ²	
5.8	Wall Tile, Italy: 200 x 300	1	m ²	
6.	PAINTING			
6.1	Internal paint: U90	1	container	
6.2	Internal paint (Thai)	1	container	
6.3	Internal paint (Nippon Paint/Japan)	1	container	
6.4	Internal paint (Khmer)	1	container	
6.5	External paint: U90	1	container	
6.6	External paint (Thai)	1	container	
6.7	External paint (Nippon Paint/Japan)	1	container	
6.8	External paint (Khmer)	1	container	
7.	DOOR			
7.1	Wooden door, good quality: 1000 x 1800	1	set	
7.2	Wooden door, normal quality: 1000 x 1800	1	set	
7.3	Wooden door, good quality: 800 x 1800	1	set	
7.4	Wooden door, normal quality: 800 x 1800	1	set	
7.5	Wooden window, good quality	1	set	
7.6	Wooden window, normal quality	1	set	
7.7	Glass window			
7.8	Plastic door (Khmer): 750 x 1800	1	set	

No.	Item	Qty.	Unit	Price in year 2020, (USD)
7.9	Plastic door (V/N): 750 x 1800	1	set	
7.10	Plastic door (Taiwan): 750 x 1800	1	set	
7.11	Plastic door (Thai): 750 x 1800	1	set	
8.	OTHERS			
8.1	Structure Timber, good quality	1	m ³	
8.2	Structure Timber, Normal quality	1	m ³	
8.3	Small Pole: Ø 50 x 4000	1	pole	
8.4	Medium Pole: Ø 100 x 4000	1	pole	
8.5	Big Pole: Ø 200 x 6000	1	pole	
8.6	Smach (small): Ø 30 x 3000	1	pole	
8.7	Smach (small): Ø 30 x 4000	1	pole	
8.8	Smach (small): Ø 30 x 6000	1	pole	
8.9	Bamboo	1	bunch	
8.10	Kon Sla	1	bunch	
8.11	Wall clay brick (Khmer brand)	100	piece	
8.12	Wall clay brick (V/N brand)	100	piece	
8.13	Floor clay brick	1	m ²	
8.14	Concrete fence column	1	column	
8.15	Fence wire	1	Kg	
8.16	Granite Gravel: 4 x 6	1	m ³	
8.17	Granite Gravel: 1 x 2	1	m ³	
8.18	Gravel/Granularity	1	m ³	
8.19	Stream Sand No.1 (small)	1	m ³	
8.20	Stream Sand No.2 (medium)	1	m ³	
8.21	Stream Sand No.3 (big)	1	m ³	
8.22	River Sand	1	m ³	
8.23	Nail	1	Kg	

**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING**

**REPLACEMENT COST STUDY QUESTIONNAIR
(TREES AND CROPS)**

Province: District: Commune:
 Date of interview:...../...../..... Starting time:.....
 Interviewer's name:..... Ending time:.....
 Name of Respondent:..... Status:
 Status code: 1= Affected People 2= Not affected people, but in affected village
 3= Seedling suppliers 4= Market vender

I. Trees

1= Mango 2= Coconut 3= Longan 4= Tamarind 5= Lemon
 6= Jackfruit 7= Custard-apple 8= Palm tree 9= Bamboo 10= Soda tree
 11= Sour sop 12= Orange 13= Teuk Doh Kor 14= Papaya 15= Banana
 16= Guava 17= Cassia 18= Eucalyptus 19= Cashew 20= Other.....

No.	Name	Duration to get fruit (year)	Tree cost (Riel)			Yield per year Kg or fruit	Unit price Riel per Kg or fruit
			Seedling	Young tree	Mature		

No.	Name	Duration to get fruit (year)	Tree cost (Riel)			Yield per year Kg or fruit	Unit price Riel per Kg or fruit
			Seedling	Young tree	Mature		

II. Crops

- 1= Soya been 2= Mug been 3= Rice 4= Water lemon
 5= Cabbage 6= Potato 7= Cassava 8= Lotus
 9= Sugar cane 10= Corn 11= Pepper 12= Ginger
 13= Galanga 14= Flower 15= Eggplant 16= Other.....

No.	Name	Duration to get crop (month)	Seed cost (Riel/Kg)	Seed amount (Kg/100m ²)	Season yield (Kg/100m ²)	Annual yield (Kg/100m ²)	Unit price of product (riel/Kg)



No.	Name	Duration to get crop (month)	Seed cost (Riel/Kg)	Seed amount (Kg/100m ²)	Season yield (Kg/100m ²)	Annual yield (Kg/100m ²)	Unit price of product (riel/Kg)

**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING**

**REPLACEMENT COST STUDY QUESTIONNAIR
(LAND)**

Province: District: Commune:

Date of interview:...../...../..... Starting time:.....

Interviewer's name:..... Ending time:.....

Name of Respondent:..... Status:

Status code: 1= Affected People 2= Not affected people, but in affected village
3= Local Authority 4= District land management officer

I. LAND SELLING AND BUYING INFORMATION

No.	Land Category	Size, m ²	Total Price in USD	Year to sell/buy	Distance from road	Village	Current Price in USD			
							2017	2018	2019	2020

Land Code: 1= Rice field 2= Orchard 3= Residential 4= Commercial 5= Flooded 6= Other....

II. LAND BENEFIT

2.1 For agricultural land, what are they cultivating?

No.	Type of Crop	Cultivated Area, m ²	Production a time	How many cultivate time a year	Unit price	Total income a year

- 2.2 Distance from urban: Km.
- 2.3 Distance from market: Km.
- 2.4 Distance from Provincial town: Km.
- 2.5 Distance from District town: Km.
- 2.6 Distance from Industrial Area: Km.
- 2.7 When has land price at this location increased?
 Note, what reason for this:

- 2.8 Has the land price increased in year 2017-18? Yes..... No.....
 Note, what reason for this:

- 2.9 Has the land price increased in year 2019? Yes..... No.....
 Note, what reason for this:

- 2.10 Any problems about selling and buying land at this location?
 Note, what reason for this:

- 2.11 Did buyer get a certificate? Yes..... No.....
 If yes, who from:
 How much do they have to pay?
- 2.12 Who bought the land?

- 2.13 Other matters:

**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING**

**REPLACEMENT COST STUDY QUESTIONNAIR
(STRUCTURES)**

Province: District: Commune:
 Date of interview:...../...../..... Starting time:.....
 Interviewer's name:..... Ending time:.....
 Name of Respondent:..... Status:
 Status code: 1= Affected People 2= Not affected people, but in affected village
 Type: Roof: Wall: Floor: Column:
 Story number: Floor Area:

1. Interviews with owner of structures:

1.1 Main materials they used for their structures:

Main materials	Unit	Amount	Unit cost (USD)	Total cost (USD)	Origin of material	Distance of transport
					1= local 2=oversea	Km
Plastic sheet	piece					
Thatch	piece					
Fibro	piece					
Zinc	piece					
Roofing Tile	piece					
Good Wood	m ³					
Normal Wood	m ³					
Paper Ply	piece					
Wooden Ply	piece					
Pole	unit					
Bamboo strip	bunch					
Small pole	unit					
Floor tile	piece					
Wall tile	piece					
Bathroom accessory	set					
Wall Brick	piece					

Main materials	Unit	Amount	Unit cost (USD)	Total cost (USD)	Origin of material	Distance of transport
					1= local 2=oversea	Km
Floor Brick	piece					
Paint	container					
With Cement	ton					
Grey Cement	ton					
Steel	ton					
Sand (small)	m ³					
Sand (big)	m ³					
Gravel (1x2)	m ³					
Gravel (4x6)	m ³					
Granularity	m ³					
Other.....						
Grand total (USD)						

- 1.2 - Structure Cost per m²: _____ \$
- Total material cost: _____ \$
- Total labor cost: _____ \$
- Other expense: _____ \$
- Total structure cost: _____ \$, Floor Area of Structure: m²

2 Detailed Measurements by Studying Team:

2.1 Roofing Area: m² Unit cost:\$/m²

Material	Quantify	Unit Cost, USD	Total Price, USD

2.2 Wall Area:m² Unit cost:\$/m²

Material	Quantify	Unit Cost, USD	Total Price, USD

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2.3 Floor Area:m² Unit cost:\$/m²

Material	Quantify	Unit Cost, USD	Total Price, USD

2.4 Other expense: Unit cost:\$/m²

Material	Quantify	Unit Cost, USD	Total Price, USD

2.5 Total Labor Cost (estimated by Carpenter/Bricklayer):USD
Unit cost:\$/m²

Detailed question for labor cost:

2.5.1 Worker/apprentice:man/day, labor cost per person:USD

2.5.2 Master craftsman:man/day, labor cost per person:USD

2.5.3 Senior master craftsman:man/day, labor cost per person:USD

3. Fixed Assets:

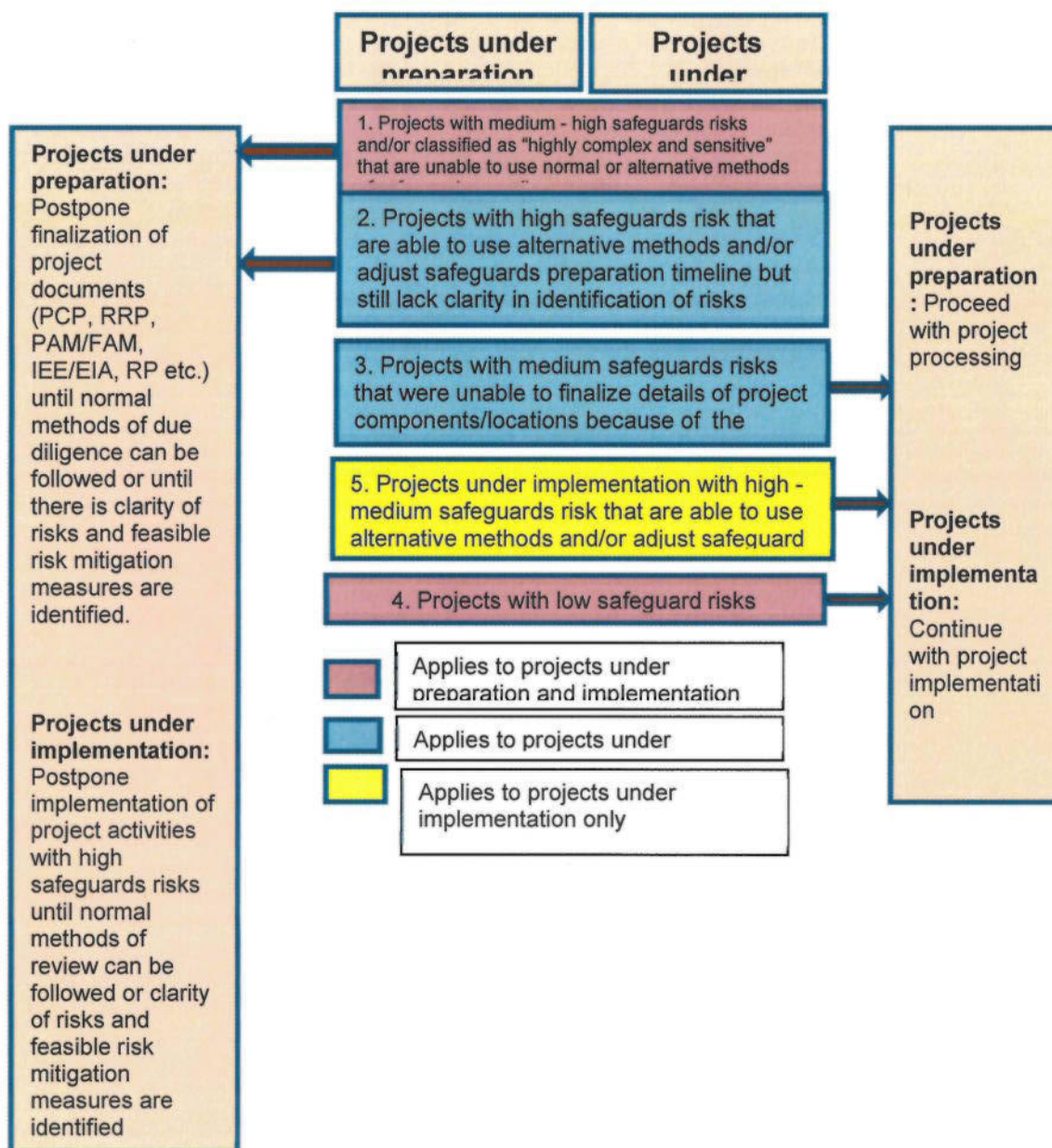
No.	TYPE OF ASSETS	UNIT	Unit Cost USD
1	Dug Well (d=6m)	1	
2	Concrete Well (d=6m)	1	
3	Pumped Well	1	
4	Grave (earth)	1	
5	Grave (concrete)	1	
6	Chedey / stupa	1	
7	Forecourt or patio /concrete	1m ²	
	BRIDGE		
8	Bridge concrete	1m ²	
9	Bridge wooden	1m ²	
	FENCE		
10	Timber post with bamboo strip	1 lm	
11	Timber post with wire	1 lm	
12	Concrete post with wire	1 lm	

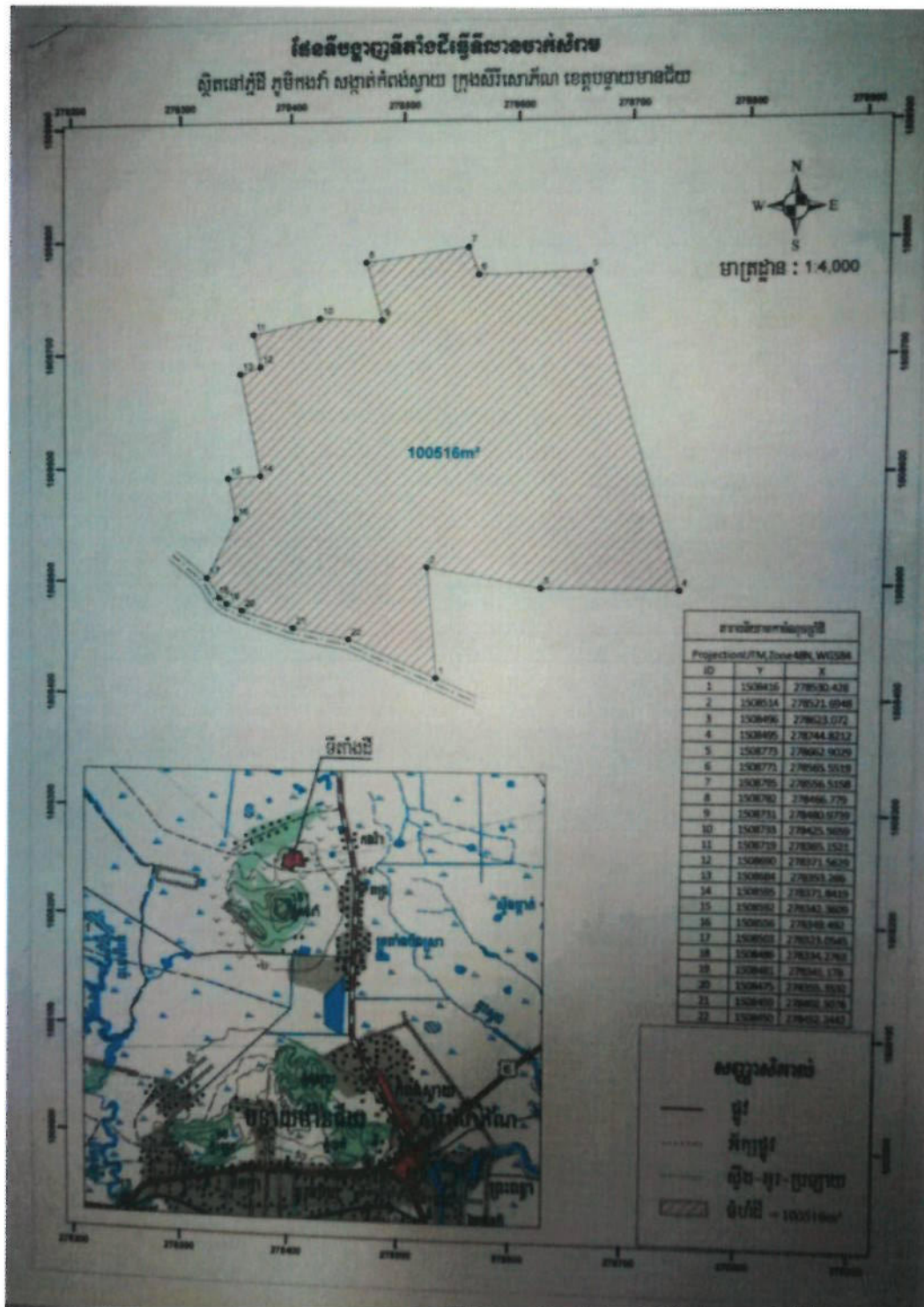
No.	TYPE OF ASSETS	UNIT	Unit Cost USD
13	Brick Wall, 100mm	1 lm	
14	Brick Wall, 200mm	1 lm	
15	Carrelage	1m ²	
16	Cement Culvert Ø 1.0m	1	
17	Cement Culvert Ø 0.5m	1	
18	Cement Culvert Ø 0.2m	1	
19	Concrete Culvert Ø 0.8m	1	
20	Concrete Culvert Ø 0.5m	1	
21	Other.....		
22	Other.....		

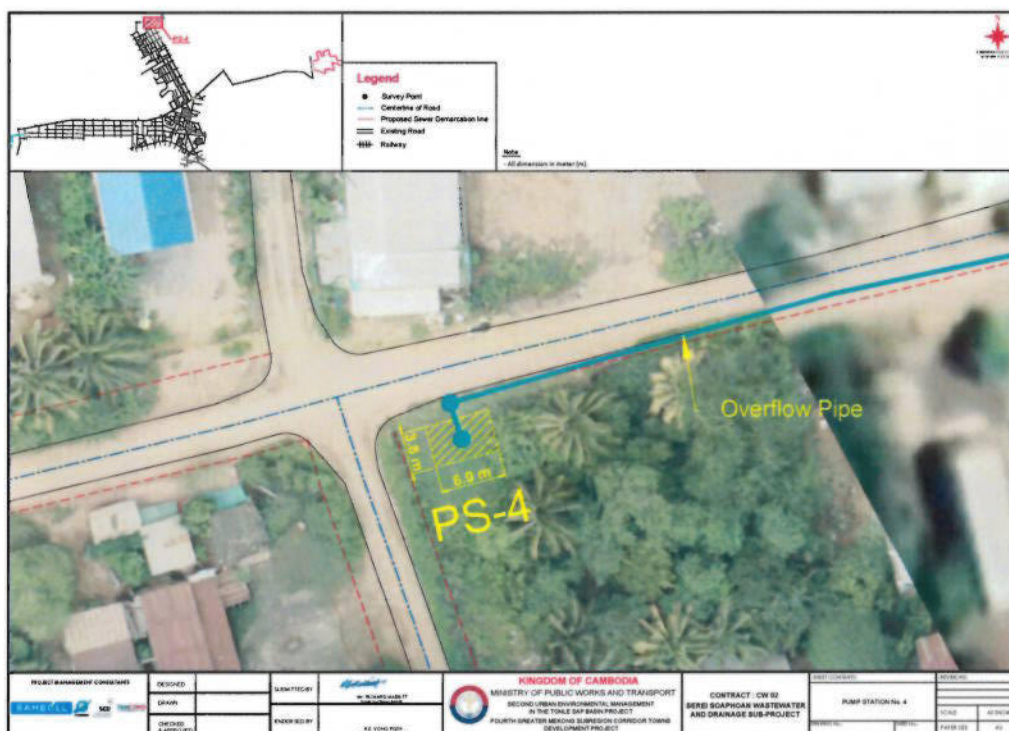
Annex I: Internal Monitoring Indicators

Purpose	Activities	Monitoring Indicators
Identification of compensation recipients	Verify the list of compensation recipients against eligibility criteria for compensations	Number of persons in the list of compensation recipients, who do not meet eligibility criteria (included by mistake)
	Identification of persons, who may claim eligibility for compensation, but are not included in the lists of compensation recipients. Separate verification should be performed on each type of compensation	Number of persons who meet the criteria, but are not included in the list of compensation recipients (excluded by mistake)
Verification of affected area	Confirmation of the areas of affected assets (including land plots and real property) against the RP	Area of land subject to acquisition, for which compensation has been
		Area of structures subject to acquisition for which compensation has been paid
Verification of compensation amount, processing and payment	Examination of financial documents	Number of persons who received compensation in time and in full amount disaggregated by compensation types
	Identification and analysis of reasons for compensations not being paid in full amount and in time.	Number of persons who did not receive compensation in time and in full amount, disaggregated by compensation types
		Amount of funding allocated for payment of compensations
	Identification of reasons for which funds for compensations have been under/overspent	Rate of spending of funds allocated for compensations, % of amount envisaged in the RP
Verification of compensation timeline	Identification of reasons for which payment of compensations was delayed (e.g. due to the court trial, inheritance issue, etc.)	Number of persons who received compensation with delay, disaggregated by compensation types and reasons of delay; changes in amount of compensation (if any) should also
Verification of consultation and participation	Determine the level of involvement and identification of reasons of inadequate participation	Number of compensation recipients who participated in consultations and coordination meetings at each stage of land acquisition
	Examination of grievance cases; analysis of disputes and complaints content, and resolution of conflicts	Number of complaints received
		Number of complaints resolved

Annex J: Project Decision Framework (ADB)







Annex L: Cadastral Map of New Landfill Site



Annex K: Pumping Station Layout, Locations, and Overflow Structures

