

Resettlement Plan

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March 2021

Cambodia: Greater Mekong Subregion Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project

ADDENDUM TO DETAILED RESETTLEMENT PLAN NEAK LOEUNG FLOOD CONTROL SUBPROJECT

Prepared by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport for the Asian Development Bank.

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Detailed Resettlement Plan (Addendum)

March 2021

CAM: GMS Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project

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Prepared by the General Department of Resettlement for the Royal Government of
Cambodia

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	INTRODUCTION	3
A.	Project Description.....	3
B.	Subproject Description	3
C.	Detailed Resettlement Plan	4
D.	Objectives of the DRP Addendum	4
E.	Summary of Resettlement Impacts	5
F.	Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement.....	5
G.	Income Restoration Poor and Vulnerable AHs/ATHs.....	6
II.	SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE OF THE AHS AND APS	7
1.	Survey Methodology	7
2.	Demographic Profile of APs and Affected Household Heads	7
3.	Educational Attainment.....	8
4.	Livelihoods.....	9
5.	Household Income and Expenditure Levels	10
6.	Vulnerable Affected Households.....	11
7.	Gender Considerations	11
III.	INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPANTION	12
1.	Public Consultation and Participation at the Start of the DMS	12
2.	Consultation and Information Disclosure during Addendum Implementation.....	13
3.	Information Disclosure	13

TABLES

Table 1:	Location and List of Subprojects.....	3
Table 2:	Summary of Resettlement Impacts	5
Table 3:	Summary of Severity of Impact on Affected Residential and Agricultural Land	6
Table 4:	Summary of Severity of Impact on the Loss of Use of Leased Land	6
Table 5:	Summary of APs and AHHs	7
Table 6:	Summary of Demographic Profile of Affected Household Heads	7
Table 7:	Summary of Age and Gender Profile of APs.....	8
Table 8:	Summary of Educational Attainment of AHHs.....	8
Table 9:	Summary of Educational Attainment of APs	9
Table 10:	Summary of Main Source of Livelihood AHHs	9
Table 11:	Summary of Main Source of Livelihood All APs	9
Table 12:	Summary of Annual Average Income of AHHs	10
Table 13:	Summary of Monthly Expenditure of Affected Households	10
Table 14:	Summary of Issues and Responses	12

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: UPDATED PUBLIC INFORMATION BROCHURE

ANNEX 2: MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Currency Unit = riel (KHR)		
KHR1.00	=	0.0002469
USD1.00	=	KHR 4050 ¹

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	Affected Household
AHH	-	Affected Household Head
AP	-	Affected Person
ATH	-	Affected Tenant Household
ATP	-	Affected Tenant Person
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
DRP	-	Detailed Resettlement Plan
GDR	-	General Department of Resettlement
PGRC	-	Provincial Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IRC	-	Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee
IRP	-	Income Restoration Program
PIB	-	Public Information Brochure
PRSC	-	Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee
RCS	-	Replacement Cost Study
RGC	-	Royal Government of Cambodia
ROW	-	Right of Way
RP	-	Resettlement Plan
SECTDP	-	Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project
SES	-	Socio-Economic Survey
WG	-	Working Group

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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¹ NBC dated on 12 January 2021

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Project Description

1. The Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project (SECTDP) financed under two loans and a grant from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) will enhance the competitiveness of towns along the Southern Economic Corridor. The SECTDP will transform the corridor towns of Battambang, Bavet, Neak Loeung, and Poipet in Cambodia into economic hubs by improving urban-environmental infrastructure and strengthening institutional capacities of provincial and local authorities. The SECTDP covers four towns (Battambang, Bavet, Neak Loeung, and Poipet) which included 10 subprojects and eight (8) of which have been prioritized for implementation (Table 1). The SECTDP is classified as category A for involuntary resettlement.²

Table 1: Location and List of Subprojects

City/Town	List of SECTDP Subprojects	Subprojects Prioritized for Implementation
Battambang	Wastewater Treatment (Storm Drainage)	Yes
	Flood Control	No (Cancelled)
	Materials Recovery Facility	Yes (Completed)
Bavet	Urban Road	Yes Completed)
	Materials Recovery Facility	Yes (Completed)
	Wastewater Treatment (Storm Drainage)	Yes
Neak Loeung	Flood Control	Yes (Subject of this Addendum to DRP)
Poipet	Wastewater Treatment (Storm Drainage)	Yes
	Poipet Solid Waste Landfill	No (Cancelled)
	Materials Recovery Facility	Yes (Completed)

Source: ADB RRP November 2012.

B. Subproject Description

2. The Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject components include the construction of:
- Construction of flood protection dike (earth embankment) with crest width of 7.0m and chainage length of around 4,400m. The dike will be constructed starting eastward from the existing road dike along the Mekong River for about 0.8 km then bend northward for 3.6 km up to the existing road perpendicular to the National Road No. 1. Access ramp about 3m wide will be provided on the eastern section of the dike to provide access for crossing to both sides of the dike for people and animals;
 - Construction of access road on top of the dike. The flood protection dike will have a crest width of 7.0m, which will be designed for a limited access road. The 7.0m crest width will have an effective total road width of 5.0m for a two-way, two-lane road, with each lane having 2.5m width. The remaining 1.0m on both sides can be used as shoulders with safety barriers on both shoulder edges.

² In August 2012 draft resettlement plan of the Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject was prepared and disclosed on ADB website. It was the most sensitive component of the Project and therefore was classified Category A for involuntary resettlement Impacts.

- (iii) Establishment of central storm drainage for the 363ha enclosed flood protected area. The length of earthen central drainage channel is about 1,500m that will be connected to a 450m rectangular reinforced cement concrete (RCC) channel and a 50m box culvert under the flood protection dike to discharge the storm water.
- (iv) Construction of detention pond designed to reduce peak storm water drainage runoffs. The base length of the pond is 250m and bottom width 165m, dep.ht of 4.5m and the storage capacity 200,813m.³ The periphery of the detention pond, including the pumping station will be fenced off for safety the people and security of the facilities.
- (v) Construction of pumping station with peak discharge rate able to discharge internal storm water runoffs. The pumping station will house four submersible pumps, three working and one stand-by. The pumping station will include a pump house and will be equipped with mechanical screens, stand-by generator sets, and sluice gates.

C. Detailed Resettlement Plan

3. A Detailed Resettlement Plan (DRP) for the Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject (the Subproject) was prepared based on the approved August 2012 draft resettlement plan (RP). ADB provided conditional no objection to the DRP on 10 December 2020³ and was disclosed on ADB website accordingly.⁴ However, ADB's conditional no objection was based on the understanding that the General Department of Resettlement (GDR) of the Ministry of Economy and Finance will prepare and submit an Addendum to the DRP because (i) the Detailed Measurement Survey team overlooked interviewing the five (5) affected households (AHs) and six (6) affected tenant households (ATHs) and therefore, their vulnerability status could not be assessed and documented in the DRP; and (ii) GDR will obtain information directly from those 5 AHs and 6 ATHs to confirm their vulnerability status to ensure reliability of the data.⁵

D. Objectives of the DRP Addendum

4. This Addendum to the approved December 2020 DRP is to document (a) full census and socio-economic survey of the 3 AHs and 8 ATHs (see footnote 5), including their members; and (b) meaningful consultations conducted with them to ensure the reliability of their data and assess their vulnerability status. However, the SES conducted by the IRC-WG verified the socioeconomic profile of the 5 AHs and 6 ATHs and are corrected to 3 AHs and 8 ATHs instead of 5 AHs and 6 ATHs reported in the December 2020 DRP. Given that the DRP covers all other aspects of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, those sections will not be repeated in this Addendum. There are no additional resettlement impacts, entitlements, and budget increase to be included into this Addendum on the 3 AHs and 8 ATHs these are already included and addressed in the December 2020 DRP and are again repeated and clarified in this Addendum in paras. 5-10 and Table 1. The scope of land acquisition and resettlement, legal and policy framework, entitlements, budget, income restoration program, grievance redress mechanism, implementation schedule and monitoring and reporting on resettlement activities will remain the same as in the DRP. Therefore, this Addendum to the DRP specifically covers the items under (a) and (b) above and it must be

³ ADB Cambodia Resident Mission. L2983/L8265/G0335-CAM: GMS Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project – Detailed Resettlement Plan for CW-10: Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject – Conditional No Objection. Phnom Penh.

⁴ Available at https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/43319/43319-033-rp-en_4.pdf

⁵ The SES conducted by the IRC-WG confirmed that there were 3 AHs and 8 ATHs instead of 5 AHs and 6 ATHs indicated in the ADB's conditional no objection letter prepared based on the submitted approved DRP.

approved by Inter-Ministerial Committee, cleared and disclosed by ADB, and implemented simultaneously with the DRP by GDR prior to the commencement of civil works. However, the Addendum must be read as an integral part of the DRP.

E. Summary of Resettlement Impacts

5. Based on the DMS data on the 3 AHs and 8 ATHs, 1 ATH/1 ATP is vulnerable and is entitled to participate in the income restoration program, 3 AHs/11 APs will lose 245m² of land (agricultural productive land and residential land), 1 AH/1 AP will lose 3 other secondary structures, 6 ATHs/17 ATPs will lose the use of land of 3,046.82m², 1 ATH/1 ATP will lose 224 fruit trees and 1 AH/4 APs will lose a single cluster of bamboo trees. Out of 11 AHs/33APs, 3AHs/11APs will loss 245m² of privately own land which is affected less than 5% compared to each of their total land, while 8 ATHs/22 ATPs will lose less than 10% compared to each of their total leased land. Therefore, no ATHs experience major impacts on the loss of use of land for crop farming. The summary of resettlement impacts is in Table 2. These impacts are already included in the December 2020 DRP references in the DRP of their entitlements and estimated budget has been provided.

Table 2: Summary of Resettlement Impacts

Impact Type	Quantity (measurement units)		Reference in the DRP
AHs/APs and ATHs/ATPs	3 AHs/11APs	8 ATHs/22 ATPs	
Vulnerable AHs/APs and ATHs/ATPs		1 ATH/1 ATP**	Paras. 55 & 72 and Table 2-12 Table 9-1 Summary of Resettlement Budget. Section G,
Income Restoration Program		1 ATH/1 ATP**	Table 9-1 Summary of Resettlement Budget. Section G
Loss of Residential land	88m ² of 1 AH/1 AP		Tables 2-2 & 2-3. Also in Table: 9-1 Summary of Resettlement Budget. Section A, No. 3
Loss of Agricultural land	157m ² of 2 AHs/10 APs		Tables 2-2 & 2-3. Also in Table: 9-1 Summary of Resettlement Budget. Section A, No. 5
Other secondary structures	50 Nos. of 0.60m diameter sewerage pipe 1 No. sewerage hole 6m brick wall of 1 AH/1 AP		Table: 9-1 Summary of Resettlement Budget. Section D: No. 1, 12 & 22
Crops		3,046.82m ² by 6 ATHs/17 ATPs	Table: 9-1 Summary of Resettlement Budget. Section E: No. 2 & 3. 3,046.82m ² is included.
Fruit trees		224 Clusters of bananas trees of 1 ATH/1 ATP**	Table: 9-1 Summary of Resettlement Budget. Section F, F1
Timber trees		1 Cluster of bamboo by 1 ATH/4 ATPs	Table: 9-1 Summary of Resettlement Budget. Section F, F2

Source: DMS data on 22 December 2020.

** Denotes the same ATH/ATP

F. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

1. Impact on Land

6. A total of 245.00m² or 2.40% of land out of 10,191.00m² will be acquired from 3 AHs /11 APs. Out these, 88.00m² or 35.92% is residential land to be acquired from 1AH/1AP while the remaining 157.00m² or 64.08% is agricultural productive land to be acquired from 2 AHs/10APs. The affected residential land of 88m² is 1.56% of the total residential land of 5,626m² whereas the affected agricultural productive land of the 2 AHs/10 APs of 157.00m² is 3.43% of the total

agricultural land of 4,565.00m². Amongst the 2 AHs/10 APs, 1 AH/4 APs affected land is 66.00m² or 3.41% of her total land area of 1,934.00m² and the remaining AH/6 APs affected land is 91.00m² or 3.46% of her total land area. Table 3 summarizes the severity of impact on the affected residential and agricultural land.

Table 3: Summary of Severity of Impact on Affected Residential and Agricultural Land

No.	AH Name	Sex (M/F)	AP	Total of land (m ²)	Affected Land Used (m ²)	Loss of affected land (%)
1	Song Thoeun	M	4	1,934.00	66.00	3.41
2	Douk Salath	M	6	2,631.00	91.00	3.46
3	Sreng Sokha	F	1	5,626.00	88.00	1.56
Total	3	2M/1F	11	10,191.00	245.00	2.40

Source: DMS data on 22 December 2020

2. Impact on Structures

7. Three secondary structures comprising 50 units of 600mm diameter concrete sewerage pipes, a single drain box and 6.0m² brick wall owned by 1AH/1AP will be affected.

3. Impact on Loss of Use of Land

8. A total of 3,046.82m² or 4.29% of land used/leased by 6 ATHs/17 ATPs for farming will be acquired. Out of these, 1,738.50m² or 57.06% is used by 4 ATHs/12 ATPs for corn farming. The affected leased land for corn farming ranges between 3.55% to 6.91% against the total leased land of each ATH. The remaining 1,308.32m² or 42.94% is used by 2 ATHs/5 ATPs for bean farming. The affected leased land for bean farming ranges between 4.47% - 4.53% against the total leased land of each ATH. None of ATHs will be experiencing major for the loss of use of leased land. Table 4 summarizes the severity of impact on the loss of uses of leased land.

Table 4: Summary of Severity of Impact on the Loss of Use of Leased Land

No.	AH Name	Sex (M/F)	AP	Total of land (m ²)	Affected Land Used (m ²)	Percentage Loss (%)	Crop Type
1	Pon Chamroeun	M	1	14,540.00	574.00	3.95	Corn
2	Vong Davuth	M	4	10,000.00	447.20	4.47	Bean
3	Men Sothea	M	3	14,000.00	497.25	3.55	Corn
4	Svay Chomrong	M	4	9,500.00	391.00	4.12	Corn
5	Chum Sophal	F	4	4,000.00	276.25	6.91	Corn
6	Em Chanthoen	M	1	19,000.00	861.12	4.53	Bean
Total	6	5 M/1 F	17	71,040.00	3,046.82	4.29	

Source: DMS data on 22 December 2020

4. Impact on Fruit and Timber Trees

9. 1 ATH/1 ATP will lose 224 clusters of banana trees and 1 AH/4 APs will lose one cluster of bamboo trees.

G. Income Restoration Poor and Vulnerable AHs/ATHs

10. One ATHs/ 1ATP is entitled to participate in the income restoration program and the same ATH/ATP is also poor and vulnerable. Their entitlements and estimated compensation amounts are included in the December 2020 DRP.

II. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE OF THE AHS AND APS

1. Survey Methodology

11. A full socio-economic survey (SES) of 11 AHs/33 APs was conducted on 22 December 2020 by the IRC-WG and PRSC-WG to prepare the Addendum to the December 2020 approved DRP. The SES questionnaire contained variables like demographics (age, marital status), employment and gender of respondents, employment status of the APs, households' monthly income and expenditures, vulnerable groups and gender impacts on women. The SES results presents the baseline information on the socio-economic situation of 11 AHs/33 APs which are summarized in Tables 2-9.

2. Demographic Profile of APs and Affected Household Heads

12. A total of 11 AHs/33 APs who were unavailable or overlooked during SES for the DRP were interviewed during the SES as part of Addendum for the DRP under the Subproject. The average household size is 3.64 persons. A total of 15 APs or 45.45% are male and 18 APs or 54.55% are female. Out of the 11 AH heads (AHHs), 8 AHHs or 72.73% are male and 3 AHHs or 27.27% are female. Table 5 summarizes the APs and AHHs.

Table 5: Summary of APs and AHHs

Description	Male	%	Female	%	TOTAL
No. of APs	15	45.45%	18	54.55%	33
Head of Household	8	72.73%	3	27.27%	11

Source: SES Data on 22 December 2020.

13. Vast majority or 8 AHHs (72.73%) are married. The proportion of married AHHs is even larger among the male AHHs with 7 (63.64%) married male AHHs, while the proportion is smaller among the female AHHs with 1 (9.09%) of the female AHHs married. It is noteworthy that 1 female AHHs (9.09%) and 1 male AHHs (9.09%) are single. A single female AHH (9.09%) is divorced. Regarding the age of the AHHs, 5 AHHs or 45.45% (3 or 27.27% male and 2 or 18.18% are female) are within the age bracket 50-64 years followed by 4 AHHs or 36.36% (3 or 27.27% male and 1 or 9.09% female) are within the age bracket 40-49 years, then 2 AHHs or 18.18% (female) in the age bracket 30-39 years. No AHHs were found over 64 years or fall under the elderly group. Ethnicity data shows that 100% of the 11 AHHs are Khmer. Table 6 summarizes the demographic profile of AHHs.

Table 6: Summary of Demographic Profile of Affected Household Heads

	Male AHH	%	Female AHH	%	Total	%
Marital Status						
Single (never married)	1	9.09	1	9.09	2	18.18
Married	7	63.64	1	9.09	8	72.73
Divorced	0	0.00	1	9.09	1	9.09
Separated	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Widowed	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	8	72.73	3	27.27	11	100.00
Ethnicity						
Khmer	8	72.73	3	27.27	11	100.00
Total	8	72.73	3	27.27	11	100.00
Age (Years)						
19-29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30-39	2	18.18	0	0.00	2	18.18

40-49	3	27.27	1	9.09	4	36.36
50-64	3	27.27	2	18.18	5	45.45
Over 64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	8	72.73	3	27.27	11	100.00

Source: SES Data on 22 December 2020.

14. SES data on the age division among all the APs shows that 18 APs or 54.54% are under 40 years of age, 13 APs or 39.39% are younger than 30 years of age, and the proportion of children up to 18 years is 5 APs or 15.15%. Table 7 summarizes the age and gender profile of the APs.

Table 7: Summary of Age and Gender Profile of APs

Gender	Age in Years						TOTAL
	0-18	19-29	30-39	40-49	50-64	>64	
Male	3	3	2	3	4	0	15
Female	2	5	3	4	4	0	18
Total No.	5	8	5	7	8	0	33
Total %	15.15	24.24	15.15	21.21	24.24	0.00	100.00

Source: SES Data on 22 December 2020.

3. Educational Attainment

15. Among the 11 AHHs, 6 AHHs (54.55%) have attained secondary level education and 3 AHHs or 27.27% have attained primary level while a single AHH or 9.09% finished university and the remaining one AHH has never attended school. A higher proportion of secondary level education has been attained by male (6 AHHs or 54.55%) compared to no female. Similarly, a higher proportion of primary school level education is attained by male (2 AHHs or 18.18%) compared to female AHHs (1 AHH or 9.09%). Amongst the 3 AHHs or 27.27% females, a single AHH (9.09%) graduated from university and another one AHH or 9.09% never attended school while no males have been found in these categories. Table 8 summarizes the educational attainment of AHHs.

Table 8: Summary of Educational Attainment of AHHs

Education	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never Attended School	0	0.00	1	9.09	1	9.09
Primary School	2	18.18	1	9.09	3	27.27
Secondary School	6	54.55	0	0.00	6	54.55
High School	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Finished University	0	0.00	1	9.09	1	9.09
Vocational Training	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	8	72.73	3	27.27	11	100.00

Source: SES Data on 22 December 2020.

16. Regarding the educational attainment of all the APs, 9 APs or 27.27% (3 APs or 9.09% male and 6 APs or 18.18% female) attained primary education followed by 8 APs or 24.24% (6 APs or 18.18% and 2 APs or 6.06%) attained secondary school. The same proportion of AHHs, 6 AP or 18.18% (2 APs or 6.06% male and 4 APs or 12.12% female) attained high school and university. There are 4 APs or 12.12% (2 APs or 6.06% male and 2 APs or 6.06% female) never attended school while no AP attended vocational training. Table 9 summarizes the education attainment of the APs.

Table 9: Summary of Educational Attainment of APs

Education	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never Attended School	2	6.06	2	6.06	4	12.12
Primary School	3	9.09	6	18.18	9	27.27
Secondary School	6	18.18	2	6.06	8	24.24
High School	2	6.06	4	12.12	6	18.18
Finished University	2	6.06	4	12.12	6	18.18
Vocational Training	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	15	45.45	18	54.55	33	100.00

Source: SES Data on 22 December 2020.

4. Livelihoods

17. A total of 8 AHHs or 72.73% have their own private work, 6 AHHs or 54.55% (5 AHHs or 45.45% male and 1 AHH or 9.09% female) are farming while 2 AHHs (1 AHH or 9.09% male and 1 AHH or 9.09% female) are sellers. A single female AHHs or 9.09% is government employee and a male AHH (9.09%) is a military officer while another one AHH (9.09% male) is a construction worker. Table 10 summarizes the main source of livelihood of the AHHs.

Table 10: Summary of Main Source of Livelihood AHHs

Income category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Government	1	9.09	1	9.09	2	18.18%
Government Officer	0	0.00	1	9.09%	1	9.09%
Military Officer	1	9.09	0	0.00%	1	9.09%
Private work	6	54.55	2	18.18	8	72.73%
Farming/Animal raising/forestry	5	45.45	1	9.09%	6	54.55%
Sellers	1	9.09	1	9.09%	2	18.18%
Private employee	1	9.09	0	0.00	1	9.09%
Construction	1	9.09	0	0.00%	1	9.09%
TOTAL AHHs	8	72.73	3	27.27%	11	100.00%

Source: SES Data on 22 December 2020.

18. Out of the total of 33 APs, 22 APs or 66.67% are engaged in some type of employment, work or business activity. Among the 22 APs, the males and females employed are 11 APs each or 33.33% of the total 33 APs. A total of 11 APs or 33.33% comprising 5 APs or 15.15% males and 4 APs or 18.18% females are employed by the private sector. The female employees in private sector who are employed mostly in garment industry represent a slightly higher proportion than male. Similarly, a total of 9 APs or 27.27% comprising 5 APs or 15.15% male and 4 APs or 12.12% females are engaged in private work of their own where males are at a slightly higher proportion of females. There are 11 APs (4 APs or 12.12% male and 7 APs or 21.21% female) are students or haven private work of their own not engaged in any type of business/employment. The smallest proportion of 2 APs or 6.06% (one AP or 3.03% male and one AP or 3.03% female) are working in government whereas 3 APs or 9.09% are not working at all. A total of 8 APs or 24.24% comprising 4 APs male and female each are students. Table 11 summarizes the main sources of livelihood of the APs.

Table 11: Summary of Main Source of Livelihood All APs

Income category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Government	1	3.03	1	3.03	2	6.06
Government Officer	0	0.00	1	3.03	1	3.03
Military Officer	1	3.03	0	0.00	1	3.03
Private work	5	15.15	4	12.12	9	27.27

Farming/Animal raising/forestry	5	15.15	3	9.09	8	24.24
Hair Salon	0	0.00	1	3.03	1	3.03
Private employee	5	15.15	6	18.18	11	33.33
Construction	1	3.03	0	0.00	1	3.03
Factory worker	0	0.00	4	12.12	4	12.12
Transport Service	1	3.03	1	3.03	2	6.06
Sellers	3	9.09	1	3.03	4	12.12
Total APs with occupations	11	33.33	11	33.33	22	66.67
Student	4	12.12	4	12.12	8	24.24
Not working	0	0.00	3	9.09	3	9.09
TOTAL APs	15	45.45	18	54.55	33	100.00

Source: SES Data on 22 December 2020.

5. Household Income and Expenditure Levels

19. According to the SES results, a majority of 10 AHHs or 90.91% have an annual average income (AAI) above the national poverty line of \$1,584 for an average household size of 4 persons. 1 AHH (male) or 9.09% has an AAI between \$2,000-\$2,999, 1 AHH (male) or 9.09% is in \$3,000 to \$3,999 category while a large proportion of 8 AHHs (6 AHHs or 54.55% males and 2 AHHs or 18.18% females) or 72.73% have annual income level over \$4000. There is 1 AHH (1 female) or 9.09% has annual income below the poverty line. Table 12 summarizes the AAI of the AHHs.

Table 12: Summary of Annual Average Income of AHHs

Income (\$)	Male AHH		Female AHH		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
≤1,584	0	0.00	1	9.09	1	9.09
Between 1,585-1,999	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Between 2,000 – 2,999	1	9.09	0	0.00	1	9.09
Between 3,000-3,999	1	9.09	0	0.00	1	9.09
≥4000	6	54.55	2	18.18	8	72.73
TOTAL	8	72.73	3	27.27	11	100.00

Source: SES Data on 22 December 2020.

20. Regarding household monthly expenditure, the surveyed AHs reported that their largest expenditure category was food, followed by education, clothing, transportation and communication (mobile phone and internet services). A total of 3 AHs or 27.27% reported a monthly expenditure between \$100 and \$149, followed by 6 AHs or 54.55% between \$200-\$299 and 1 AH or 9.09% between \$350-\$399 while 1 AH or 9.09% have a monthly expenditure below \$50. Table 13 summarizes the monthly expenditure of AHs.

Table 13: Summary of Monthly Expenditure of Affected Households

Currency (\$)	No. of AHs	%
<50	1	9.09
50-99	0	0.00
100-149	3	27.27
150-199	0	0.00
200-299	6	54.55
300-349	0	0.00
350-399	1	9.09
>400	0	0.00
Total	11	100.00

Source: SES Data on 22 December 2020.

6. Vulnerable Affected Households

21. The SES results identified one vulnerable tenant AH (Mrs. Seang Dy) living below national poverty line or less than \$33/month/AP.⁶ She is living alone as she is single. She gets her income from seasonal agricultural farming and remittance from her relatives. Despite receiving remittances from the members of her family, she was still found to be living below the national poverty line.⁷ During consultations she was informed that she will receive special assistance of cash grant and will be given priority for employment opportunities in civil works under the subproject. She was also informed that she was entitled to participate in the training program offered free under the income restoration program (IRP) or will be provided with cash assistance instead of training under the IRP. She preferred to be given cash instead of training under the IRP citing that she was getting older, and she would not benefit from any training.

7. Gender Considerations

22. There are 3 female-AHHs who will be affected by the Subproject. Gender concerns and issues have been considered in the LAR planning, especially in the socio-economic data collection on AHs and APs. Gender disaggregated data contributed to identification of impacts, vulnerability and risks which ensured that the needs and concerns of women are addressed in this Addendum. Both men and women participated in the SES and were consulted on resettlement assistance and compensation issues and GRM procedures and processes should they had any complaints at any stage of the implementation of the Addendum. The Addendum must be read as its integral part of the DRP.

⁶ At the stage of the preparation of the Addendum GDR did not have an up-to-date poverty threshold as per latest Cambodia Socio-economic Survey, but the poverty rate indicated in the August 2012 draft RP will apply. However, if after obtaining the latest poverty line it is found that any of the AHs will fall under the updated poverty line, their respective entitlements will be paid accordingly at the contract signing stage. GDR is constantly pursuing with Ministry of Planning to provide an up-to-date poverty threshold but so far has not received a response.

⁷ She was included in the list of vulnerable AHs as well as entitled to IRP in the DRP and therefore no separate entitlement matrix or budget is required under this Addendum.

III. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

1. Public Consultation and Participation at the Start of the DMS

23. The Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee-Working Group (IRC-WG) assisted by the Provincial Resettlement Subcommittee-Working Group conducted a consultation meeting 3 AHs and 8 ATHs on December 22, 2020 at 9:00 AM at Neak Loeung Commune Office, Peam Ro district, Prey Veng Province. The purpose of public consultation was to disseminate the SECTDP and Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject related information to the 3 AHs and 8 ATHs who were not available for interview or were overlooked during DMS/SES surveys in 2019. Specifically, the consultation was conducted to inform and explain in detail to the 3 AHs and 8 ATHs on the updated public information brochure (PIB) which included project/subproject information, eligibility on cut-off date, entitlements and compensation, GRM procedures and focal persons/committees for lodging and resolving complaints. The free training programs to be offered for each member of the family under income restoration program was also explained to the 3 AHs and 8 ATHs.

24. The IRC-WG displayed the detailed engineering design of the Subproject and provided an overview of the components of the Subproject including the mitigation measures adopted on land acquisition and resettlement was explained to the participants, including the corridor of impact required for the construction of the facilities. The required land acquisition was also explained, and the procedures and steps of land acquisition and compensation process were made clear and discussed with the participants to ensure they understood how the DMS/SES was conducted in 2019 for the DRP. The three key steps on resettlement which included DMS, contract negotiations and contract signing, and compensation payments were explained in detail. Their entitlements were also explained including their eligibility to participate in the IRP or offered cash assistance in lieu of undertaking training programs under the IRP. The 3 AHs and 8 ATHs participating in the consultation meetings were given detailed information of their right to complain and how to complain, the step-by-step functioning of the established Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), and the assistance they were eligible to in case they have something to complain. The updated PIB (Annex 1) that contained information of the GRM and filing of complaints was distributed to the 3 AHs and 8 ATHs including those present in the meeting. The IRC-WG Team leader briefly explained the various types of training programs that would be provided free under the IRP will be available for each member of the family. He also mentioned that cash assistance will be provided to the AHs who chose not to participate in the training program. The Minutes of the Meeting is in Annex 2.

25. The 3 AHs and 8 ATHs were encouraged to ask questions and express their concerns and suggestions on any issues regarding the Subproject. A few questions were raised and were responded by the IRC-WG team leader and is summarized in Table 14.

Table 14: Summary of Issues and Responses

Main Issues and Concerns	Responses and Clarifications Provided
What is the size of the flood control dike?	The length of the dike is 4.5 km; width on the top is 7m, the width at the toe is 42m.
What is the SES information used for? What's about other AHs' SES?	The SES information will be used for identifying the vulnerability aspects of the AHs and sources of livelihood of AHs, so that the AHs be eligible for their entitlements as stated in entitlement matrix in the distributed Updated PIB. If among the AHs, anyone is vulnerable we will have another focus group discussion to detail for the benefit of vulnerable AHs. Other AHs' SES data were already collected during the DMS in 2019 and have been reported in the DRP.

Will the crop be compensated? How can we know when we need to harvest the crop?	Yes, the crop will be compensated based on rates determined by the independent consultant during the replacement cost study. The AHs will be notified 3 months in advance to harvest their crops before the start of construction. If the crops are not ready for harvesting, they will be compensated.
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Source: Minutes of Meeting

2. Consultation and Information Disclosure during Addendum Implementation

26. To comply with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) requirements on meaningful consultation, public consultations with AHs/APs, will be conducted during the Addendum and DRP implementation. The consultations will provide an opportunity to the APs to share their views and opinions as well as their grievances. It will ensure efficient and transparent process of compensation payments and prompt resolution of any grievances.

27. The 3 AHs and 8 ATHs were informed that after the approval of Addendum to the DRP by IRC and cleared by ADB, IRC-WG and PRSC-WG will arrange three more public consultations with the AHs prior to the signing of the contract agreement compensation package when the compensation package for each AH is known, budget has been approved and draft contracts have been prepared. They were told that the consultative meetings will be carried out in two parts and advance notice of each meetings will be provided to AHs through the commune/village council offices.

3. Information Disclosure

28. The updated PIB, which also contains GRM processes and procedures, was explained and distributed to the AHs at the consultation meeting. Documents including the (i) Addendum to the DRP endorsed by IRC and cleared by ADB, (ii) corrective action plan prepared during Addendum implementation, if any; (iii) updated Addendum, the approved Addendum will be disclosed on ADB and MPWT websites, and (iv) resettlement monitoring reports will be disclosed on ADB and MPWT websites. These documents translated into Khmer language will also be disclosed to the AHs/APs in the two commune offices. SES data in the Addendum shows that 4 AHHs never attended school, and therefore are probably illiterate. Village or commune head will summarize the contents of the documents for the illiterate AHHs, and the monitoring reports will include details related to how information has been disclosed to illiterate APs.

ANNEX 1: PUBLIC INFORMATION BROCHURE

GMS: SOUTHERN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR TOWNS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT - UPDATED PUBLIC INFORMATION BROCHURE (PIB)

The purpose of this updated PIB is to provide GMS: Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project (SECTDP) related information to persons and households at the SECTDP 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.

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND

1. What is SECTDP?

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is supporting to enhance the competitiveness of towns in three (3) GMS countries; namely: Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam. In Cambodia the SECTDP will transform the corridor towns of Battambang, Bavet, Neak Loeung, and Poipet into economic hubs by improving urban-environmental infrastructure and strengthening institutional capacities of provincial and local authorities. The map in Figure 1 illustrates Southern Economic Corridor from Poipet to Bavet.



Figure 1: Southern Economic Corridor from Poipet to Bavet.

2. What are the subproject components of SECTDP?

Under the SECTDP, ten (10) subprojects have been approved in four (4) towns but only eight (8) of these are prioritized for implementation. Two (2) subprojects have been cancelled (see Table 1 below).

Table 1: Location and List of Prioritized Subprojects

City/Town	Subproject Name	Subprojects Prioritized for Implementation
Battambang	Wastewater Treatment (Storm	Yes
	Flood Control	No (Cancelled)
	Materials Recovery Facility	Yes (Completed)
Bavet	Urban Road	Yes (CompletedSubject of this URP)
	Materials Recovery Facility	Yes (Completed)
	Wastewater Treatment (Storm	Yes
Neak Loeung	Flood Control	Yes (Subject to the DRP 2020 and this Addendum)
Poipet	Wastewater Treatment (Storm	Yes
	Poipet Solid Waste Landfill	No (Cancelled)
	Materials Recovery Facility	Yes (Completed)

3. What are the components or NLFC Subproject?

The Neak Loeung Flood Control (NKFC) Subproject is the last subproject to be implemented and this Updated PIB provides additional information on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts under NLFC Subproject. The NLFC Subproject consists of the following five (5) components:

- (i) Construction of flood protection dike (earth embankment) with crest width of 7m and chainage length of around 4,400m. The dike will be constructed starting eastward from the existing road dike along the Mekong River for about 0.8 km then bend northward for 3.6 km up to the existing road perpendicular to the National Road No. 1. Access ramp about 3m wide will be provided on the eastern section of the dike to provide access for crossing to both sides of the dike for people and animals.
- (ii) Construction of access road on top of the dike. The flood protection dike will have a crest width of 7.0 m, which will be designed for a limited access road. The 7.0m crest width will have an effective total road width of 5.0m for a two-way, two-lane road, with each lane having 2.5m width. The remaining 1.0m on both sides can be used as shoulders with safety barriers on both shoulder edges.
- (iii) Establishment of central storm drainage for the 363ha enclosed flood protected area. The length of earthen central drainage channel is about 1,500m that will be connected to a 450m rectangular reinforced cement concrete channel and a 50m box culvert under the flood protection dike to discharge the storm water.
- (iv) Construction of detention pond designed to reduce peak storm water drainage runoffs. The base length of the pond is 250m and bottom width 165m, dep.ht of 4.5m and the storage capacity 200,813m³. The periphery of the detention pond, including the pumping station will be fenced off for safety the people and security of the facilities.

- (v) Construction of pumping station with peak discharge rate able to discharge internal storm water runoffs. The pumping station will house four submersible pumps, three working and one stand-by. The pumping station will include a pump house and will be equipped with mechanical screens, stand-by generator sets, and sluice gates.



Figure 2: Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject

4. What is the scope of are the land acquisition involuntary resettlement (LAR)and likely impacts?

The NLFC Subproject is located in Neak Loeung and Preaek Khsay Kha communes and will impact on residential and farming land, main and secondary structures and fruit as well as timber trees. The NLFC Subproject will lead to serious LAR impacts in terms of land loss and is therefore classified as Category A for resettlement impacts under NLFC Subproject most of the affected land is legally owned private land. The details of the affected land and assets will be made known during the detailed measurement survey.

5. What is Right-of-Way (ROW) and Corridor of Impact (COI)?

The ROW is the state or government-owned land. The COI is the proposed 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 of the canals and embankments to be carried out.

6. What is cut-off date for eligibility?

The cut-off date 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 cut-off date will be eligible for compensation and assistance. Any person who occupies land or expands structures or improvements to his house after the cut-off date 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-off date will not be compensated.

The cut-off date for this subproject will be the date of conducting first public consultation with the affected persons before conducting inventory of loss (IOL) or the detailed measurement survey.

7. What is detailed measurement survey and when will it be conducted?

The detailed measurement survey (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, 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.

Given that the detailed engineering design has been completed, DMS will be conducted soon. The affected people and the local authorities will be informed in advance of this work.

8. What is the compensation and entitlements?

Households/People affected by the NLFC Subproject 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.

The entitlements for compensation are presented in the Entitlement Matrix in Appendix A. This Entitlement Matrix was developed based on the resettlement impacts identified during the preparation of the resettlement plan for NLFC Subproject and approved in August 2012. However, the Entitlement Matrix will be updated following detailed engineering design, DMS and RCS.

(a) What if my private land will be affected by the NLFC Subproject?

For affected land, full compensation will be paid at the replacement cost of land and can be in the form of replacement on land or cash on acquired land at current market value. If replacement land for acquired land is the agreed type of compensation between AHs and the NLFC Subproject, the replacement land should be of equal or better productive capacity of the lost land and satisfactorily agreed with AHs.

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

Yes. Private houses and structures that are affected by the NLFC Subproject will be compensated at replacement cost without counting depreciation, salvage materials or transactions costs. Structures include fences, wells, pavements 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 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. However, for annual crops that are produced on annual seasonal basis like rice, 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 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 efforts will be made during the detail design stage of the NLFC Subproject to avoid any physical displacement of AHs. However, apart from the compensation for the structures at replacement costs, 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 shops and stalls carrying out business. In case, the AHs are classified as poor and vulnerable, there are special allowances for them as shown in the Entitlement Matrix.

(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 NLFC Subproject, 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, there are special allowance allowances for them shown in the Entitlement Matrix. In addition, the NLFC Subproject will seek to provide work opportunities in the Subproject 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 salvage 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 proposed 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 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. The GRM contact person is provided in the box below.

GRM Contacts Person

1. H.E. Soun Somaly, Governor and Head GRC Svay Rieng
Mobile Phone Number: 085 65 8888
2. Mr. Yem Pheara, Deputy Mayor of Peamro District
Mobile Phone Number: 097 800 6040
3. Mr. Phok Thany, Chief of Neak Loeung Commune
Mobile Phone Number: 016 749 411
4. Mr. Chom Chea, Chief of Prek Khsay Khor Commune
Mobile Phone Number: 088 446 9399

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

Given that SECDTP has been approved by ADB and now being implemented, the contact persons and their mobile numbers are provided in the box below who can provide you with clarifications on the NLFC Subproject 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.

The SECDTP 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 (GRC) has been established at both District and Provincial levels. These Committees have been set up and 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. The details on the GRM is in Appendix 2 of this updated PIB and will be explained to the AHS during a separate public consultation meeting before the commencement of the DMS and during the DMS.

Contacts Persons Related to Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Mr. Sok Ny, Deputy Director, General Department of Resettlement, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Phnom Penh.

Tel: 012 929 955

Mr. Sem Kimchoeun, Project Manager, Project Management Unit, Ministry of Public Works and Transports, Phnom Penh

Tel: 089 618 778

ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Item	Type of loss	Entitled persons	Compensation policy	Implementation issues
A. Loss of Land				
1	Residential land/agricultural land/vacant plot (Partial loss/less than 10%)	Owners with legal title (Legal users are those with recognized or recognizable land use rights such as registered title, land certificate, survey certificate, tax receipts and including unregistered users as per Land Law). AHs lose productive land, residential and unused land	AHs will receive cash compensation at replacement cost.	If the head of household is married, the title or land certificate will be issued in the names of both spouses. Vulnerable households to be identified during the DMS
2	Residential land/agricultural land/vacant plot (loss/10% or More)	Owners with legal title (Legal users are those with recognized or recognizable land use rights such as registered title, land certificate, survey certificate, tax receipts and including unregistered users as per Land Law)	1). AHs have two options: a) He/she will be allocated replacement land of similar type, category and productive capacity, located in the same village and with land title or secure tenure; OR b) Cash compensation at replacement value. 2). All transaction fees, taxes and other costs associated with allocation of replacement land with title or secure tenure will be paid from Government budget under the Government's	Includes option of compensation to the remaining affected land which is no longer viable. Provision of notice to harvest
B. Loss of Structures				

3	Structure and any other assets/Secondary structures. (Partially affected only)	Owners of the structure whether or not land is owned	(i) For non-relocating households: compensation in cash for all affected structures at 100% of the full replacement cost for materials and labor. The amount will be sufficient to rebuild the structure at current market prices; and (ii) Compensation will be provided in the form of cash without any deductions for depreciation or salvageable materials.	The calculation of rates will be based on the actual affected area and not the useable area.
C. Loss of Productive Trees and Crops				
4	Fruit trees	Custom or legal owner(s) of land; owners of crops or trees (whether	Compensation for affected fruit/nut trees at full replacement cost, which shall be based	Compensation for standing crops and productive trees
		legal or customary title to land or not)	average annual value of the product multiplied by five years;	
5	Standing crops		Compensation for annual crops at replacement cost, which shall be based on the locally prevailing current market prices for the produce.	Advance notice to harvest at least three months before civil work.
6	Standing timber/industrial trees		The Project shall re-establish a plantation at a new site, where applicable, and provide additional compensation to cover the cost of weeding and other plantation maintenance activities	
D. Loss of Livelihood				
7	Loss of income full / partial from productive land (from 10% or more of land holding)	Owner of productive land. (63AHs)	(i) One-time cash assistance of \$200 per household and (ii) Participate in Income Restoration Program such as agricultural enhancement program and agricultural training program	Livelihood restoration; Support during business re-establishment
E. Impacts on vulnerable AHs				

8	Any loss or impact; significant impacts on vulnerable AHs	Vulnerable households;	(i) One-time cash assistance of \$100 per vulnerable AH. (ii) Entitled to Income Restoration Program (ii) Priority for employment in the sub project construction works.	Improved livelihoods
F. One-time Cash Assistance				
10	For Partially Affected AHs	Options include: Shifting AHs to adjacent area	One-time cash assistance of \$100 per household	
		Shifting AHs small store to new site	One-time cash assistance of \$66 per household	
		Shifting AHs small store to adjacent area	One-time cash assistance of \$33 per household	
G. Allowances				
11	Allowance transport	Shifting AHs and 1 prayer house	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 other village = \$70	
H. Impacts on cultural property				
12	Important premises and/or structures	Community, any and all AHs, prayer house	(i) All affected community and religious assets shall be re-established or rebuilt at alternative sites and the full cost of construction	Mitigation of impacts on religious/ceremonial premises and/or structures
I. Unforeseen Impact				
13	Unforeseen Impact if any during project implementation		Appropriate mitigation measures and same entitlement will be applied to any AHs that will emerge due to changes, if any during the detailed design.	Compensation will not apply to new occupants after the cut-off date.
H. Temporary affected properties during construction				
14	Damage to crops and trees during construction (temporary impact)	Owners of crops	1). Contractor will be required by contract to pay these costs. 2). Compensation for lost production in cash at	1). Construction and maintenance will be carried out so as to minimize damage. 2). Construction will be

15	Damage to fields and associated infrastructure including bund walls, drains, channels, etc.		replacement cost (value of lost production within ROW or for access) for the period of construction or maintenance. This will be a minimum of one harvest where damage occurs during growing season.	required by Contract to stay within PRW. 3). As part of the civil works contract, all 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. 4). The disruption period will be minimized as much as possible.
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Appendix B

Grievance Redress Mechanism

1. The AHs can lodge their complaints either 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 recorded in its file.
2. The provincial grievance redress committee (PGRC) was established on 28 November 2019 through Decision No. 233/19SSRPV. The GRM has been operationalized and fully functional.
3. The procedures for grievance redress mechanism will be as follows:
4. **Stage 1:** Affected Household (AH) or an affected person (AP) files a letter of complaint to the Village/ Commune Resettlement Sub-committee or with the IRC-WG. The Sub-committee will acknowledge receipt of the complaint and enter this into its logbook, If AH/AP finds difficulty in preparing the written complaint, s/he may ask the help of an NGO which in turn prepares in his/her behalf the letter of complaint to be signed by the AH/AP or when complainant cannot affix his/her signature will use thumbprint instead. NGO accompanies the complainant to the Village/Commune Resettlement Sub-committee. The Sub-committee provides immediate written confirmation or receipt of the complaint. The Sub-committee resolves the filed complaint. However, if after 15 days the aggrieved AH/AP does not receive any notice of resolution or hear from the Commune GRC, or if the Commune GRC's decision does not satisfy the AH/AP, the complaint is elevated to the District GRC for resolution.
5. **Stage 2:** Once the complaint is received by the District Resettlement Sub-committee acting as the GRC, it has 15 days within which to act and resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. If the complaint cannot be solved in this stage or if the AH is not satisfied with the District GRC's decision, the District GRC files the complaint to the Provincial Resettlement Sub-committee acting as the Provincial Grievance Committee for action/resolution.
6. **Stage 3:** Upon receipt of the complaint, the PGRC meets the aggrieved party and acts to resolve the complaint within 30 days. During the deliberation process, depending upon the nature of the complaint, the PGRC may request GDR for a review of the DMS. Within 30 days after the submission of the complaint, the PGRC must make a written decision and submit a copy of the decision to MPWT, GDR, the IRC through GDR and the complainant AH.
7. **Court Procedure:** If aggrieved party is dissatisfied with the decision of the PGRC, the complaint is elevated to authorized local courts for litigation following the rules of court. If the issue is on compensation and the court's verdict is advantageous to the complainant, the project will abide with the compensation amount set by the court, but if the verdict is advantageous to the project, the complainant will receive the compensation amount approved by the IRC as recommended by the GDR. During the litigation of the case, the RGC will request from the court that the project proceeds without disruption while the case is being heard. The RGC shall implement the decision of the court. However, the mechanism should not impede access to the country's jurisdiction or administrative remedies.
8. All costs involved in resolving complaints (e.g. meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) of the Grievance Committee are borne by the respective provinces, and in

Neak Loeung it is charged against the budget of Prey Veng province. However, the costs of the court proceedings will be borne by the complainant AH/AP.

9. In cases where AHs do not have the writing skills or are unable to verbally express their grievances, it is a common practice that AHs are allowed to seek assistance from any recognized local groups, Non-Government Organizations (NGO's), other family members, village heads or community chiefs to have their complaints or grievances written for them (**Appendixes B.1 and B.2**) and affix their signature/thumb print to the letter of complaint (**Appendix B.3**). All AHs shall have copies of their DMS forms signed and copies of their respective contracts from GDR. As part of its responsibility to monitor the DRP implementation, GDR's DIMDM will monitor the status of resolution/deliberation of grievances and complaints of AHs/APs.

10. If the AH/AP is still not satisfied with the resolution of their complaints at the project and central level, he/she may also (or permit representatives to on his/her behalf) raise the concern or complaint with the ADB Cambodia Resident Mission (CARM). If the AH/AP is still not satisfied with the responses of CARM, he/she can directly contact the ADB Office of the Special Project Facilitator, Manila, Philippines.

INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINT FORM**Project Name:** _____

Date of Complaint:		DMS No. (if known): __
Name of Complainant:		
ID Number: Family Book:		
Contact (Mobile No):		
Address:		
Summary of Complaint:	☐ ☐ ☐	
List of Supporting Document/Evidence		

Name:**(Head of Household)****Sign/Thumb Print: Date:**

REGISTER OF COMPLAINT**Project Name:** _____

Municipality-District Khan: _____

Capital-Province: _____

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

Royal Government of Cambodia
Nation Religion King
 ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

LETTER FROM HEAD OF DISTRICT-KHAN

Municipal-District-Khan: _____ Capital-Province: _____

Individual Complaint

Case No.: _____

Name of Complainant: _____

Date of Complaint: _____

Summary of Complaints

- (Same as in Individual Complaint Register Form)

•

•

•

Meeting Held: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

Location: _____

Participated

By: _____

Discussions _____

_____ 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: Head of District-Khan

Sign/Thump Print: _____

ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ B: បច្ចុប្បន្នភាពទិន្នន័យផ្សេងៗផ្សាយព័ត៌មានអំពីគម្រោង

**គម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ចក្រុងរបៀងភាគខាងត្បូង
បច្ចុប្បន្នភាពទិន្នន័យផ្សេងៗផ្សាយព័ត៌មានអំពីគម្រោង**

គោលបំណងនៃទិន្នន័យផ្សេងៗផ្សាយព័ត៌មានអំពីគម្រោងនេះ គឺដើម្បីជូននូវព័ត៌មានពាក់ព័ន្ធអំពីអនុគម្រោង សាងសង់ប្រព័ន្ធការពារទឹកជំនន់អ្នកលៀង នៃគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ចក្រុងរបៀងភាគខាងត្បូងទៅដល់ប្រជាជន និង គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់នៅទីតាំងនៃអនុគម្រោង ដែលគាត់អាចនឹងត្រូវបានរងផលប៉ះពាល់ (ផ្ទាល់ឬទីលំនៅ បាត់បង់ដី លំនៅឋាន ឬទីជីវភាព ឬបាត់បង់ប្រភពចំណូល (បាត់បង់ដី ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ ផ្លូវចូលទៅទីតាំងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ ឬប្រភពចំណូល) ដែលនឹងត្រូវធ្វើលទ្ធកម្ម និងការតាំងទីលំនៅឡើងវិញដោយមិនស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត។

A. អំពីគម្រោង

1. តើគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ចក្រុងរបៀងភាគខាងត្បូងគឺជាអ្វី?

ធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី (ADB) បានគាំទ្រដល់ការពង្រឹងការប្រកួតប្រជែងរបស់ទីក្រុងចំនួន ០៣ នៅក្នុង ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ឡាវ និងវៀតណាម។ គម្រោងនឹងប្រែក្លាយក្រុងរបៀងក្រុងបាត់ដំបង ក្រុងបាវិត ក្រុងអ្នកលៀង និង ក្រុងប៉ោយប៉ែត នៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជាឱ្យទៅជាមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលសេដ្ឋកិច្ចតាមរយៈការកែលម្អហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធទីក្រុង និង ពង្រឹងសមត្ថភាពអាជ្ញាធររាជធានី-ខេត្ត និងអាជ្ញាធរមូលដ្ឋាន។ រូបភាពទី ១ បង្ហាញអំពីគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ចក្រុង របៀងភាគខាងត្បូងពីប៉ោយប៉ែតទៅបាវិត។

រូបភាពទី ១ បង្ហាញអំពីគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ចក្រុងរបៀងភាគខាងត្បូងពីប៉ោយប៉ែតទៅបាវិត។



២. តើសមាសភាគរបស់អនុគម្រោងនៃគម្រោងខាងលើមានអ្វីខ្លះ?

គម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ចក្រុងរបៀងភាគខាងត្បូងត្រូវបានគ្រោង និងគ្របដណ្តប់ដោយ ១០ អនុគម្រោងលើទីក្រុងចំនួន បួន។ អនុគម្រោងចំនួន ០៩ (ប្រាំបី) ត្រូវបានផ្តល់អាទិភាពក្នុងការអនុវត្ត និង ០២ (ពីរ) ផ្សេងទៀតត្រូវបានលុបចោល (សូមមើលតារាងទី ១ ខាងក្រោម)។

តារាងទី 1: បញ្ជីទីតាំង និងអនុគម្រោងអនុភាពមានអនុវត្ត

ទីក្រុង	គម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ចក្រុងរបៀងភាគខាងត្បូង	អនុគម្រោងអាទិភាពសម្រាប់អនុវត្ត
បាត់ដំបង	ប្រឡាយដោះទឹកភ្លៀង	មាន
	គ្រប់គ្រងទឹកជំនន់	គ្មាន (លុប)
	ស្ថានីយកែច្នៃសម្រាម	មាន (បញ្ចប់)
បារាំង	កែលម្អផ្លូវក្រុង	មាន
	ស្ថានីយកែច្នៃសម្រាម	មាន (បញ្ចប់)
	ប្រឡាយដោះទឹកភ្លៀង	(មាន)
អ្នកលៀង	គ្រប់គ្រងទឹកជំនន់	មាន (អនុគម្រោងនេះ)
ប៉ោយប៉ែត	ប្រឡាយដោះទឹកភ្លៀង	មាន
	ទីលានចាក់សម្រាម	គ្មាន (លុប)
	ស្ថានីយកែច្នៃសម្រាម	មាន (បញ្ចប់)

៣. តើសមាសភាគអនុគម្រោងសាងសង់ប្រព័ន្ធការពារទឹកជំនន់អ្នកលៀងមានអ្វីខ្លះ?

អនុគម្រោងសាងសង់ប្រព័ន្ធការពារទឹកជំនន់អ្នកលៀង គឺជាអនុគម្រោងក្នុងក្រោយដែលត្រូវអនុវត្ត ហើយទិដ្ឋ ប៉ុណ្ណាស្វ័យប្រវត្តិមានអំពីអនុគម្រោងនេះនឹងផ្តល់ជូនពីព័ត៌មានអំពីការធ្វើទម្រង់ និងការដោះស្រាយផល ប៉ះពាល់សម្រាប់អនុគម្រោង។ អនុគម្រោងនេះ មានសមាសភាគដូចខាងក្រោម៖

- (i) សាងសង់ទំនប់ការពារទឹកជំនន់ (ទំនប់ដី) ដែលមានទទឹង ៧ ម៉ែត្រ និងប្រវែង ៤ ៤០០ ម៉ែត្រ។ ទំនប់នឹងសាងសង់កាត់ពីខាងកើតទៅទំនប់ផ្លូវដែលមានស្រាប់តាមបណ្តោយទន្លេអេតងប្រហែល ០.៨ គ.ម. បន្ទាប់មកបង់ ទៅខាងកើត ៣.៦ គ.ម. ដល់ផ្លូវដែលមានស្រាប់ដល់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ ១។ ផ្លូវនឹងឆ្លង កាត់ទទឹងប្រហែល ៣ ម៉ែត្រ នឹងសាងសង់នៅភាគខាងកើតនៃទំនប់ជាផ្លូវឆ្លងទៅមកសម្រាប់មនុស្ស និង សត្វឆ្លងកាត់។
- (ii) សាងសង់ផ្លូវឆ្លងកាត់ទំនប់នៅលើទំនប់។ ទំនប់ការពារទឹកជំនន់នឹងមានទទឹងម៉ែត្រ ត្រូវបានរចនាឡើង សម្រាប់ ផ្លូវមានកំឡោះ។ ទទឹង ៧ ម៉ែត្រ មានផ្លូវសរុបប្រវែងទទឹង ៥ ម៉ែត្រទៅមក ផ្លូវពីរគន្លងដែល

ម្ខាងៗ ប្រវែង ២.៥ ម៉ែត្រ។ នៅសល់ ១ ម៉ែត្រសងខាងអាចប្រើប្រាស់ជាស្នាមមួយចំងាយស្របគ្នានៅលើស្ពានសងខាង។

- (iii) បង្កើតប្រព័ន្ធបង្ហូរទឹកភ្លៀងសម្រាប់ស្រោចស្រពនៅតំបន់ការពារទឹកជំនន់លើផ្ទៃដី ៣៦៣ ហិកតា។ ប្រឡាយដី នៅកណ្តាលមានប្រវែងប្រមាណ ១ ៥០០ ម៉ែត្រ ដែលនឹងតភ្ជាប់ជាមួយនឹងប្រឡាយបេតុងចតុកោណកែង និង លូបេតុងប្រវែង ៥០ ម៉ែត្រ នៅក្រោមទំនប់ការពារទឹកជំនន់ដើម្បីបង្ហូរទឹកភ្លៀង។
- (iv) ការសាងសង់ស្រះទឹកដើម្បីកាត់បន្ថយការហៀរចេញនូវទឹកភ្លៀង។ ស្រះទឹកនោះមានបណ្តោយ ២៥០ ម៉ែត្រ និងទទឹង ១៦៥ ម៉ែត្រ និងជម្រៅ ៤.៥ ម៉ែត្រ និងអាចស្តុកទឹកបាន ២០០ ៨១៣ ម^៣។ បរិមាត្រនៃអាងហែលទឹករួមទាំងស្ថានីយ៍បូមទឹកនឹងត្រូវចាក់បំពេញដើម្បីការពារសុវត្ថិភាពប្រជាជននិងសន្តិសុខកន្លែង។
- (v) ការសាងសង់ស្ថានីយ៍បូមទឹកដែលស្ថិតនៅកម្រិតនីមួយៗខ្ពស់ជាងបង្ហូរទឹកភ្លៀងចេញពីលូបាន។ ស្ថានីយ៍បូមទឹកមាន ម៉ាស៊ីនបូមទឹកចំនួន ០៤ កន្លែង ម៉ាស៊ីន ០៣ ដំណើរការ និង ០១ ជាម៉ាស៊ីនសម្រាប់សាក្ស័យ។ ស្ថានីយ៍នឹងបំពាក់ដោយអគ្គិសនី ម៉ាស៊ីនសាក្ស័យយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ និងទ្វារទឹក។



រូបភាពទី២: អនុគម្រោងប្រព័ន្ធការពារទឹកជំនន់អ្នកលៀង

៤. តើការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដី និងការងារដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ មានវិសាលភាព និងផលប៉ះពាល់អ្វីខ្លះ?

អនុគម្រោងសាងសង់ប្រព័ន្ធការពារទឹកជំនន់អ្នកលៀងស្ថិតនៅក្នុងឃុំអ្នកលៀង និងឃុំព្រែកខ្សាយខ នឹងប៉ះពាល់ដល់ដី លំនៅឋាន ដីចម្ការ សំណង់ ដើមឈើ និងដើមឈើហូបផ្លែជាដើម។ អនុគម្រោងអ្នកលៀងមានផលប៉ះពាល់ធ្ងន់ធ្ងរ បានចាត់ ក្នុងប្រភេទ A ដែលដីរងផលប៉ះពាល់ភាគច្រើនគឺជាដីកម្មសិទ្ធិឯកជន។ ដី និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិរងផលប៉ះពាល់នឹងត្រូវបានដឹងនៅ ពេលអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត។

៥. តើដីចំណីផ្លូវ និង របៀងនៃផលប៉ះពាល់នៃអនុគម្រោងជាអ្វី?

នៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ដីចំណីផ្លូវ សំដៅដល់ដីរបស់រដ្ឋនៅតាមបណ្តោយផ្លូវដែលមានចម្ងាយជាក់លាក់ពីអ័ក្សផ្លូវដែលមានស្រាប់ សម្រាប់ការអភិវឌ្ឍនាពេលអនាគត។ ដីនៅតាមដីចំណីផ្លូវ គឺជាដីដែលគ្រប់គ្រងដោយរដ្ឋ ឬរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល។ របៀងនៃផលប៉ះពាល់ គឺជាតំបន់ដែលបានស្នើសុំសម្រាប់អនុវត្តការងារស្ថាប័នសាងសង់ផ្លូវឡើងវិញ។

៦. តើថ្ងៃឱសានវាទនៃសិទ្ធិទទួលបាន ជាអ្វី?

ថ្ងៃឱសានវាទ គឺជាកាលបរិច្ឆេទដែលកំណត់ឡើងដោយរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជាដែលបង្កើតនូវសិទ្ធិទទួលបាននៃគ្រួសារ/ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ សម្រាប់ទទួលបានសំណង និងជំនួយផ្សេងៗនៅក្រោមអនុគម្រោងនេះ។ មានតែប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលស្ថិតនៅក្នុង តំបន់របៀងនៃផលប៉ះពាល់ ឬបាត់បង់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិមុនពេលថ្ងៃឱសានវាទប៉ុណ្ណោះ នឹងមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងនិងជំនួយ។ ផលណាដែលកាន់កាប់ដី ឬសាងសង់សំណង់បន្ថែម ឬកែលម្អផ្ទះសម្បែងរបស់ខ្លួនបន្ទាប់ពីថ្ងៃឱសានវាទ នឹងមិនមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងឡើយ។ ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិផ្សេងៗ ដូចជាសំណង់ដែលបានសាងសង់ (ថ្មី ឬពង្រីកបន្ថែមលើសំណង់មានស្រាប់) ដំណាំដើមឈើហូបផ្លែ និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិប្រហាក់ប្រហែលផ្សេងទៀត បន្ទាប់ពីថ្ងៃឱសានវាទ នឹងមិនត្រូវបានទទួលសំណងទេ។ ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់នៅរបៀងនៃផលប៉ះពាល់ បន្ទាប់ពីការទូទាត់សំណងនឹងចាំបាច់ត្រូវរើចេញដើម្បីអនុញ្ញាតឱ្យការងារសាងសង់ អាចអនុវត្តបាន។

ថ្ងៃឱសានវាទ សម្រាប់អនុគម្រោងនេះ គឺជាកាលបរិច្ឆេទនៃការពិគ្រោះយោបល់ជាសាធារណៈលើកដំបូង ដែលនឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងមុនពេលការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត។

៧. តើបញ្ជីទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ និងការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិតជាអ្វី ហើយត្រូវធ្វើឡើងនៅពេលណា?

ការធ្វើជំរឿន ការអង្កេតសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសង្គម និងបញ្ជីទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ គឺជាការប៉ាន់ប្រមាណដំបូងនៃវិសាលភាពនៃផលប៉ះពាល់លើទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិឯកជននិងសាធារណៈនៃអនុគម្រោង រួមមាន៖ ដី, សំណង់, ដំណាំ, ដើមឈើ, អាជីវកម្ម និងការបាត់បង់ប្រភពជីវភាព។ ការបញ្ចូលគ្នារវាងការអង្កេតសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសង្គម និងបញ្ជីទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ នឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងដោយក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន បន្ទាប់ពីការរចនាប្លង់អនុគម្រោងត្រូវបានបញ្ចប់ ហើយការពិគ្រោះយោបល់ជាសាធារណៈលើកដំបូងជាមួយប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ត្រូវបានធ្វើឡើង។ តាំងពីនេះ នឹងអាចការប៉ាន់ប្រមាណជាមួយម៉ូដែលផលប៉ះពាល់, ចំណាយប៉ាន់ស្មានមេរៀន និងការកាត់បន្ថយផលប៉ះពាល់

ដោយផ្ទាល់ និងការបញ្ចៀសផលប៉ះពាល់ក្នុងកំឡុងពេលរចនាបង្គន់លម្អិត។ ជំរឿន និងកំណត់បញ្ជីឈ្មោះប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ ដែលនឹងមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងសម្រាប់ការបាត់បង់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិរបស់ពួកគេ។

៨. តើសំណង និងសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង មានអ្វីខុស?

គ្រួសារ / ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ពីអនុគម្រោង មានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង សម្រាប់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរង ផល ពាល់ ក្រោមគោលការណ៍សំណងសំខាន់ៗដូចខាងក្រោម៖

- ការផ្តល់សំណងជាមុនដោយត្រឹមត្រូវ និងយុត្តិធម៌
- ការផ្តល់សំណងពេញលេញ មុនពេលធ្វើការវាយតម្លៃ
- សំណងត្រូវផ្អែកលើអត្រាថ្លៃជំនួសនៃទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលបាត់បង់ក្នុងតម្លៃទីផ្សារ ដែលនឹងត្រូវបានកំណត់ដោយអ្វីប្រាកដប្រជាតាមការវាយតម្លៃជំនួស ដោយគ្មានការកាត់ចេញណាមួយសម្រាប់ការរំលោភ សម្ភារៈនៅសល់ពីការរុះរើ និងថ្លៃដើមប្រតិបត្តិការ។

សិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងមានបង្ហាញនៅក្នុងតារាងនៃសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងនៅក្នុងឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ A ។ សិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងនេះ ផ្អែកលើផលប៉ះពាល់កំឡុងពេលនៃការរៀបចំផែនការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់សម្រាប់អនុគម្រោងសាងសង់ប្រព័ន្ធការ ពារទឹកជំនន់អ្នកលៀងនៅក្នុងខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ២០១២។ ទោះបីជាតារាងនេះក្តី តារាងនៃសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងនឹងធ្វើបច្ចុប្បន្ន ភាពស្របតាមបង្គុំបច្ចេកទេសលម្អិត ការអង្កេតវាលវែងលម្អិត និងការសិក្សាថ្លៃជំនួស។

(ក) តើខ្ញុំនឹងទទួលបានសំណងសម្រាប់ការបាត់បង់ពីដែរឬទេ?

ដីចំណីផ្លូវ គឺជាដីរបស់រដ្ឋ ហើយគ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលកាន់កាប់ដីនៅលើដីចំណីផ្លូវ នឹងមិនត្រូវបានផ្តល់ សំណងសម្រាប់ដីនោះទេ។ តែទោះបីជាយ៉ាងនេះក្តី ពួកគេនឹងត្រូវទទួលបានសំណងសម្រាប់ការបាត់បង់ណាមួយដែល បណ្តាលមកពីការប្រើប្រាស់ដី ឧទាហរណ៍ដូចជា មានតួប/បារាំងប្រកបរបរ, ការដាំដំណាំឬដើមឈើហូបផ្លែ ឬការសាង សង់សំណង់ផ្សេងៗ។

ក្នុងករណី បន្ទាប់ពីជំនួសបង្គុំបច្ចេកទេសលម្អិតត្រូវបានបញ្ចប់ ប្រសិនបើមានការកំបាំងក្នុងការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដីឯកជន សម្រាប់ការដីកុច ឬដីដែលប្រជាពលរដ្ឋមានសិទ្ធិស្របច្បាប់ស្ថិតនៅក្រៅដីចំណីផ្លូវ ដោយសារការផ្លាស់ប្តូរការគូសបង្គុំ នោះសំណងនឹងត្រូវផ្តល់ជូនតាមថ្លៃជំនួស នៃដីដែលត្រូវធ្វើលទ្ធកម្ម។

(ខ) តើខ្ញុំនឹងទទួលបានសំណងសម្រាប់ផ្ទះ និងសំណង់ដែរឬទេ?

អ្នកនឹងទទួលបានសំណង។ ផ្ទះ និងសំណង់ឯកជន ដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ពីគម្រោង នឹងត្រូវផ្តល់សំណងដោយថ្លៃ ជំនួសដោយមិនរាប់បញ្ចូលការរំលោភ, សម្ភារៈនៅសល់បន្ទាប់ពីការរុះរើ ឬថ្លៃដើមប្រតិបត្តិការនោះទេ។ សំណង រួមមាន របង អណ្តូង ផ្លូវថ្នល់កើតក្រាលបេតុង និងសំណង់ស្រដៀងគ្នាផ្សេងទៀត ដែលប្រជាពលរដ្ឋអាចបង្ហាញពីភាពជា ម្ចាស់កម្មសិទ្ធិ។ ប្រសិនបើផ្ទះ ឬសំណង់ ត្រូវបានរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយផ្នែក នោះសំណងនឹងត្រូវផ្តល់ជូនសម្រាប់តែ

ផ្នែកដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់អំឡុងពេល លើកលែងតែអាចបញ្ជាក់ថាមន្ត្រីការងារសកលបានផ្អែកលើការវាយតម្លៃផលប៉ះពាល់ ផ្នែក ដែលនៅសល់អនុវត្តប្រើប្រាស់បានតាមទំនៀម។ ក្នុងករណីបែបនេះ សំណងនឹងត្រូវផ្តល់ជូនសម្រាប់សំណងទាំងមូល។

(ក) តើខ្ញុំនឹងទទួលបានសំណងសម្រាប់ដំណាំ និងដើមឈើហូបផ្លែរបស់ខ្ញុំដែរឬទេ?

អ្នកនឹងទទួលបានសំណង។ ចំពោះដំណាំមិនទាន់ប្រមូលផល ដែលអនុវត្តប្រមូលផលបាន នៅពេលដែលមានការ ធ្វើលក្ខណៈ ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋនឹងទទួលបានសំណងសម្រាប់ដំណាំដែលបាត់បង់តាមផ្លូវជំនួស។ សម្រាប់ដំណាំដែលប្រមូល ផលប្រចាំឆ្នាំ ដែលត្រូវបានដាំដុះតាមរដូវប្រចាំឆ្នាំ ដូចជា ស្រូវ។ លើសពីនេះទៀត ការជូនដំណឹងដល់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ ក្នុងពេលវេលាសមស្រប នឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងដើម្បីឱ្យពួកគេអាចប្រមូលផលដំណាំបានទាន់ពេលវេលា។

ចំពោះដំណាំហូបផ្លែដែលមានអាយុច្រើនឆ្នាំ (ដើមឈើដែលផ្តល់ផលច្រើនឆ្នាំ ដូចជា ដើមស្វាយ) ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ នឹងត្រូវ បានផ្តល់សំណងចំពោះការបាត់បង់ដើមឈើហូបផ្លែ ដែលនឹងពិតជាជាការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូល និងពេលវេលាដែលត្រូវ ការដើម្បីដាំដុះឡើងវិញ។

(ឃ) ប្រសិនបើផ្ទះ ឬតូបរបស់ខ្ញុំត្រូវផ្លាស់ទីតាំង តើមានជំនួយសម្រាប់ការផ្លាស់ទីទីតាំងដែរឬទេ?

អ្នកនឹងទទួលបានជំនួយ។ ក្នុងដំណាក់កាលរចនាគំនូសប្លង់បង្កើតទេសសម្ព័ន្ធ មានការពិនិត្យបញ្ជីសម្ភារៈផលប៉ះពាល់ ដើម្បីជៀសវាងមានការផ្លាស់ទីទីតាំងនៅរបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ។

ចំពោះការផ្លាស់ទីតាំងផ្ទះ ឬសំណង់ប្រហាក់ប្រហែលគ្នាពីរបៀងនៃផលប៉ះពាល់ នឹងត្រូវផ្តល់ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភក្នុងរយៈពេល អន្តរកាល, ជំនួយក្នុងការផ្លាស់ទីទីតាំង និងជម្រើសក្នុងការផ្លាស់ទីទីតាំងនៅទីតាំងថ្មី។ វាអាចមានការតម្រូវឱ្យផ្លាស់ទីទីតាំង តូបអូលចំនួនដែលត្រូវធ្វើការផ្លាស់ទីទីតាំងដោយខ្លួនឯង ឬត្រូវរំកិលចេញពីទីតាំងដើមឡើយ។ ក្រៅពីសំណងសម្រាប់ សំណង់ក្នុងអត្រាច្នៃ ពិន្ទុស ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភអន្តរកាលនឹងត្រូវផ្តល់ជូន មានដូចជា៖ (i) ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភដឹកជញ្ជូនសរុបមួយលើក សម្រាប់ការរុះរើទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ (ii) ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភសម្រាប់ការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលពីអាជីវកម្ម។

(ង) ក្នុងករណីដែលជីវភាពរបស់ខ្ញុំរងផលប៉ះពាល់ តើខ្ញុំនឹងទទួលបានសំណងដូចម្តេច?

ការអង្កេតវាល់វែងលម្អិត នឹងកត់សម្គាល់អំពីជីវភាពរស់នៅរបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ ថាមានផលប៉ះពាល់អ្វីខ្លះដល់ពួកគេ។ នៅក្រោមក្របខ័ណ្ឌគម្រោង សម្រាប់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលជីវភាពរស់នៅរបស់ពួកគេរងផលប៉ះពាល់ ពួកគេនឹងទទួលបាន សំណងចំពោះការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូល ឬការគាំទ្រដល់ការស្តារជីវភាពឡើងវិញ៖

- (i) ការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលក្នុងកំឡុងពេលអន្តរកាលនៅពេលដែលមានការផ្លាស់ទីទីតាំង។ សំណងនឹងគ្រប ដណ្តប់លើការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលក្នុងកំឡុងពេលប្រជាពលរដ្ឋផ្លាស់ទីទីតាំង ដោយខ្លួនឯង។
- (ii) នៅពេលដែលប្រភពចំណូលនៃការចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតត្រូវបានបាត់បង់ជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍ តាមវិធីសាស្ត្រ/ទ្រទ្រង់ជីវភាពឡើង វិញនឹងត្រូវបានផ្តល់ជូនដើម្បីជួយស្រួល/ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ ដើម្បីកសាង/ស្តារជីវភាព ឡើងវិញ។

ក្នុងករណីដែលប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ ត្រូវបានចាត់ថាជាជនក្រីក្រ និងងាយរងគ្រោះ ប្រាក់ជំនួយជាសាច់ប្រាក់នៅក្នុងកម្មវិធីស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលឡើងវិញ និងផ្តល់ជូនទ្វេដង។ លើសពីនេះទៀត គម្រោងនឹងស្វែងរកឱកាសការងារក្នុងអំឡុងពេលសាងសង់ជួនពួកគាត់។

៩. តើថ្លៃជំនួសនឹងត្រូវសិក្សាដោយរបៀបណា ហើយសំណងនឹងត្រូវគណនាដូចម្តេច?

ការទូទាត់សំណងនឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើង ដោយផ្អែកលើតម្លៃទីផ្សារ ឬថ្លៃជំនួស សម្រាប់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលបាត់បង់ដោយមិនមានការកាត់សម្ភារៈនៅសល់បន្ទាប់ពីការរុះរើ, ការរំលោះ ឬថ្លៃដើមប្រតិបត្តិការនោះទេ។ ការសិក្សាថ្លៃជំនួស នឹងត្រូវបានធ្វើឡើងដោយទីប្រឹក្សាឯករាជ្យក្នុងតំបន់ដែលមានសមត្ថភាព និងបទពិសោធន៍ ក្នុងការវាយតម្លៃដើម្បីកំណត់អត្រាតម្លៃទីផ្សារទូទៅ។ ការសិក្សានេះ ត្រូវបានធ្វើនៅពេលដំណាលគ្នានៃការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត។ ទីប្រឹក្សាសិក្សាថ្លៃជំនួសនឹងធ្វើការវិភាគលម្អិតអំពីអត្រាតម្លៃទីផ្សារសម្រាប់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិគ្រប់ប្រភេទដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោង ឬតំបន់អនុគម្រោង ហើយនឹងរៀបចំអត្រាឯកសារសម្រាប់ប្រភេទនីមួយៗនៃទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់។ អត្រាឯកសារនោះ នឹងត្រូវបានប្រើដើម្បីគណនាថ្លៃជំនួស ហើយនឹងត្រូវបានប្រើដើម្បីរៀបចំវិភាគសម្រាប់ការងារដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់។ អត្តនាយកដ្ឋានដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ នៃក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ចនិងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុនឹងជ្រើសរើសទីប្រឹក្សាសិក្សាថ្លៃជំនួស មុនពេលចាប់ផ្តើមការងារអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត។

១០. តើខ្ញុំមានសិទ្ធិក្នុងការតវ៉ាអំពីការមិនយល់ស្រប, បញ្ហាសំណង, បញ្ហាពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការងារដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ ឬបញ្ហាផ្សេងៗបានដែរឬទេ? ប្រសិនបើបាន តើត្រូវធ្វើដូចម្តេច?

អ្នកមានសិទ្ធិដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹងទៅកាន់គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា (GRC) ប្រសិនបើអ្នកមិនច្បាស់ ឬមិនសប្បាយចិត្តនឹងការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់។ សមាជិកគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា គ្រប់ពេលវេលាបានត្រៀមខ្លួនក្នុងការជួយអ្នក។ ការព្យាយាមក្នុងការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា នឹងចាប់ផ្តើមនៅថ្នាក់ភូមិតាមរយៈមេភូមិ។ ទោះយ៉ាងណាក៏ដោយ អ្នកក៏អាចដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹងដោយផ្ទាល់ទៅកាន់សមាជិកណាមួយនៃគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា (ឧទាហរណ៍នៅភូមិ ឃុំ ឬក្រុមការងារគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់)។ គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា នឹងកត់ត្រា និងចងក្រងពាក្យបណ្តឹងរបស់អ្នកហើយណែនាំអ្នកអំពីដំណោះស្រាយ។

ទំនាក់ទំនងគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា៖

១. ឯកទុត្តម សួន សុម៉ាលីន អភិបាលរងខេត្ត និងអនុប្រធានគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា ទូរស័ព្ទលេខ 085 65 8888	
២. លោក យ៉ែម ភាវី អភិបាលរងស្រុកពាមរកិ ទូរស័ព្ទលេខ 097 800 6040	
៣. លោក ណាត ម៉ានី មេឃុំអ្នកលឿង ទូរស័ព្ទលេខ 016 749 411	៤. លោក លោក ជុំ ជា មេឃុំព្រែកខ្សាយខ ទូរស័ព្ទលេខ 088 446 9399

១១. តើខ្ញុំអាចទំនាក់ទំនងទៅកាន់អ្នកណា ក្នុងករណីដែលខ្ញុំត្រូវការការបញ្ជាក់ ឬមានបញ្ហា/ការឥត?

ដោយសារគម្រោងត្រូវបានអនុម័តដោយធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី ហើយកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងប្រាក់កម្ចី និងជំនួយឥតសំណង ត្រូវបានចុះហត្ថលេខាដោយ បច្ចុប្បន្ននេះគម្រោងកំពុងអនុវត្ត អ្នកអាចទំនាក់ទំនងទៅកាន់លេខទូរស័ព្ទរបស់អ្នកទទួល បន្ទុក ដែលបានផ្តល់ជូននៅក្នុងប្រអប់ខាងក្រោម ដែលអាចផ្តល់ឱ្យអ្នកនូវការបំភ្លឺពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងបញ្ហាបច្ចេកទេសបាន។ ក្នុង អំឡុងពេលនេះ សិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង, ការខាតបង់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ, ការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត និងកញ្ចប់សំណង មិនទាន់ ត្រូវបានកំណត់នោះទេហេតុដូច្នេះហើយពាក្យបណ្តឹងពាក់ព័ន្ធមិនទាន់មាននោះទេ។

គម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ចក្រុងរបៀងភាគខាងត្បូង ត្រូវបានអនុម័តដោយធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី ដូច្នេះគណៈកម្មការ អន្តរក្រសួងដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់នៃក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ចនិងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ បានរៀបចំឱ្យមានការបង្កើតនូវយន្តការដោះស្រាយ បណ្តឹងឥត ដែលមាននៅទាំងថ្នាក់ស្រុក និងថ្នាក់ខេត្ត។ គណៈកម្មការនេះ ត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើង និងដំណើរការមុនពេល ចាប់ផ្តើមការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត។ រាល់បណ្តឹងឥត ឬការឥតនានាទាក់ទងនឹងការវាស់វែងខុស ឬកញ្ចប់សំណងមិនត្រឹមត្រូវ នឹងត្រូវបានកត់ត្រានៅក្នុងទម្រង់ពាក្យបណ្តឹង ត្រូវបញ្ជូនទៅគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងឥតដើម្បីរកដំណោះស្រាយ។

លេខទំនាក់ទំនងពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដី និងការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់

លោក ស៊ុន សុខនី, អនុប្រធាននាយកដ្ឋាន នៃអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ នៃក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ, រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ
 លេខទូរស័ព្ទ: ០១២ ៩២៩ ៩៩៩

លោក វ៉ៃម គឹមឈឿន, អ្នកគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង, អង្គភាពគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង, ក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន, រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ
 លេខទូរស័ព្ទ: ០៩៩ ៦១៨ ៧៧៨

តារាងសិទ្ធិទទួលសំណង

ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ ១

ល.រ	ប្រភេទនៃការបាត់បង់	ប្រភេទក្រុមគ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់	ពិន្ទុទទួលបាន	ការបញ្ជាក់ / ការអនុវត្ត
A. ការបាត់បង់ដី				
1	ដីលំនៅឋាន/ដីកសិកម្ម/ដីទំនេរ (កាត់បង់ដោយផ្អែកលើកំណត់ ១.19៦ - 62,862.50m ²)	អាជ្ញាធរកសិកម្ម (អ្នកមានលិខិតបញ្ជាក់ ឬមិនមានលិខិតបញ្ជាក់ ដូចជា កាន់កាប់ដី ឬប្រើប្រាស់ដី ឬបង្កាត់ដីបង់ពន្ធ និងអ្នកបិទបង្អួចឈ្មោះតាម ច្បាប់ភូមិបាល)	ប្រាក់កម្រៃដីកសិកម្ម/ដីលំនៅឋាន ដែលបានកំណត់ដោយក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ	ប្រាក់កម្រៃដីកសិកម្ម/ដីលំនៅឋាន ដែលបានកំណត់ដោយក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ
2	ដីលំនៅឋាន/ដីកសិកម្ម/ដីទំនេរ (កាត់បង់តាមកម្រិត ១.19៦ ឬ ប្រើប្រាស់ 60,320.52m ²)	អាជ្ញាធរកសិកម្ម (អ្នកមានលិខិតបញ្ជាក់ ឬមិនមានលិខិតបញ្ជាក់ ដូចជា កាន់កាប់ដី ឬប្រើប្រាស់ដី ឬបង្កាត់ដីបង់ពន្ធ និងអ្នកបិទបង្អួចឈ្មោះតាម ច្បាប់ភូមិបាល)	1). ប្រាក់កម្រៃដីកសិកម្ម/ដីលំនៅឋាន ដែលបានកំណត់ដោយក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ 2). ប្រាក់កម្រៃដីកសិកម្ម/ដីលំនៅឋាន ដែលបានកំណត់ដោយក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ	ប្រាក់កម្រៃដីកសិកម្ម/ដីលំនៅឋាន ដែលបានកំណត់ដោយក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ
B. ការបាត់បង់សំណង់				
	សំណង់ និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិផ្សេងៗ (រងផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយផ្ទាល់)	ស្ថាប័នសំណង់	ក) សម្រាប់ក្រុមគ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយផ្ទាល់ តាមការកំណត់ដោយក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ ខ) សម្រាប់ក្រុមគ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយផ្ទាល់ តាមការកំណត់ដោយក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ	ការអនុវត្តតាមការកំណត់ដោយក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ

C. ការបាត់បង់ដើមឈើ និងដំណាំ				
4	ដើមឈើហូបផ្លែ	ប្លង់កម្មសិទ្ធិ, ប្លង់ដើមឈើ ឬដំណាំ (ចាត់ទុកជាប្លង់ដើមឈើ ឬដំណាំបែបនេះ)	បសុណន៍ឬដើមឈើហូបផ្លែ/ គ្រាប់ តាមផ្ទៃព័ទ្ធជុំវិញផ្ទៃកសិកម្មដែល ជាប់រួមប្រចាំឆ្នាំកុណនឹង ៥ ឆ្នាំ	សំណងសម្រាប់ដំណាំ និងទិន្នផល
5	ដំណាំ		សំណងដល់ដំណាំផ្តល់ផលប្រចាំឆ្នាំ តាមផ្ទៃព័ទ្ធជុំវិញ ដោយផ្អែកលើតម្លៃ ទីផ្សារក្នុងតំបន់កសិកម្ម	ការជូនដំណឹង ៣ ខែមុនពេលការ ធ្វើការងារណាមួយ
6	ដើមឈើ/ដើមឈើសុប្បហាយ		កម្រិតប្រាក់បៀវត្សសំណងដំណាំ បើអាចធ្វើបាន និងផ្តល់សំណង ប្រភេទ និងការកែតម្រូវ។	
D. ការបាត់បង់ប្រភពចំណូល				
7	ការបាត់បង់ចំណូលទាំងស្រុង/ ដោយផ្អែកលើផលិតកម្ម (ចាប់ពី ១០១៦ ឡើងទៅ)	ប្លង់ដើមឈើកម្ម	(a) ប្រាក់បញ្ញើប្រចាំ ២០០ ដុល្លារ/ ត្រូវសរុប និង (b) ចូលប្រាក់ វិធីស្ថាប័នប្រាក់ចំណូលឡើងវិញ ដូចជា កម្មវិធីពង្រឹងផ្នែកកសិកម្ម និងកម្មវិធី កសិកម្មប្រកបដោយសុវត្ថិភាព	ស្ថានភាព, ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍កសិកម្ម ពេលរៀបចំអាជីវកម្មឡើងវិញ
E. ផលកំរៃប្រាក់ចំណូលរបស់ប្រជាជន				
8	ការបាត់បង់ ឬការប៉ះពាល់, ប៉ះពាល់ដល់ប្រភពចំណូលរបស់ ប្រជាជន	ត្រូវសរុបប្រាក់	(a) ប្រាក់បញ្ញើប្រចាំ ១០០ ដុល្លារ/ ត្រូវសរុប និង (b) លិខិតបញ្ជាក់ កម្មវិធីស្ថាប័នចំណូលឡើងវិញ (c) ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ចំណូលការងារ នៅកន្លែងសាងសង់ប្រាក់	លើកកម្ពស់ជីវភាព
F. ប្រាក់បញ្ញើប្រចាំប្រចាំ				
10	សម្រាប់ត្រូវសរុបផល ប៉ះពាល់ដោយផ្អែក	រដ្ឋប្រឹក្សាប្រចាំ វិភិល ទៅទីតាំងដែលនៅសល់	ប្រាក់បញ្ញើប្រចាំ ១០០ ដុល្លារ/ ត្រូវសរុប	
		វិភិលប្រចាំនៅទីតាំងស្នាក់នៅ	ប្រាក់បញ្ញើប្រចាំ ១០០ ដុល្លារ/ ត្រូវសរុប	
		វិភិលប្រចាំនៅទីតាំងដែល នៅសល់	ប្រាក់បញ្ញើប្រចាំ ៣៣ ដុល្លារ/ ត្រូវសរុប	

ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ ២÷ យន្តការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹង

1. គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹងដោយឈាមលក់ក្នុងអគ្គលេខ ឬដោយផ្ទាល់មាត់។ ក្នុងករណីបណ្តឹងដោយផ្ទាល់មាត់ គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងត្រូវតែដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹងនៅក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលនៃក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលជាមួយគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ និងរក្សាជាងគណនេនៅក្នុងសៀវភៅបណ្តឹង។
2. គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងត្រូវតែត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើងនៅថ្ងៃទី២៨ ខែវិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ តាមរយៈលេខក្តីសម្រេចលេខ ២៣៧/១៩ ហើយសមាសភាពមាននៅក្នុងឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ C។ គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងត្រូវបានកំណត់ប្រតិបត្តិ និងដំណើរការ។
3. នីតិវិធីសម្រាប់យន្តការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងត្រូវមានដូចខាងក្រោម÷
4. ដំណាក់កាលទី១÷ គ្រួសាររងការប៉ះពាល់ត្រូវដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹង/ស្នើសុំទៅអនុគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងត្រូវភូមិ/ឃុំ ឬក្រុមការងារ IRC-VWG។ អនុគណៈកម្មការនឹងចេញលិខិតទទួលពាក្យ បណ្តឹងហើយបញ្ជូនទៅក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល។ គណៈកម្មការបណ្តឹងត្រូវភូមិ/ឃុំនឹងកោះប្រជុំក្នុងរយៈពេល ១៥ ថ្ងៃ ដើម្បីពិចារណា និងពិភាក្សាលើបណ្តឹងត្រូវភូមិ/ឃុំនេះ។ ប្រសិនបើរយៈពេល ១៥ ថ្ងៃ គ្រួសារ/ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលមិនបានទទួលសំណើពីអនុគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹង ភូមិ/ឃុំ ឬប្រសិនបើ គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ មិនពេញចិត្តនឹងការសម្រេចដំណាក់កាលទីមួយនៃបណ្តឹងអាចដាក់បណ្តឹងបន្តទៅអនុគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងថ្នាក់ស្រុក។
5. ដំណាក់កាលទី២÷ បណ្តឹងត្រូវដាក់នៅអនុគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងត្រូវភូមិ/ឃុំ ដែលបើកជាគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងត្រូវភូមិ/ឃុំ ហើយបណ្តឹងនោះនឹងត្រូវផ្ញើទៅក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលស្រុកដោយចេញមាត់ស្រែកទទួលបណ្តឹងឱ្យ។ ការិយាល័យស្រុកអាចរយៈពេល ១៥ ថ្ងៃ ដើម្បីពិគ្រោះនិងដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងដើម្បីឱ្យអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធទាំងគ្នាអាចការពេញចិត្តជាពិសេសបើបណ្តឹង។ ប្រសិនបើបណ្តឹងមិនត្រូវបានដោះស្រាយក្នុងរយៈពេល ១៥ ថ្ងៃ ឬបើបណ្តឹងមិនពេញចិត្តនឹងលទ្ធផលបណ្តឹងនេះនឹងត្រូវបន្តទៅអនុគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងត្រូវភូមិ/ឃុំ។
6. ដំណាក់កាលទី៣÷ ផ្នែកលើកក្តីនៃបណ្តឹង គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងត្រូវភូមិ/ឃុំត្រូវបញ្ជូនជាមួយភាគីដើមបណ្តឹង និងដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងក្នុងរយៈពេល ៣០ ថ្ងៃ។ ក្នុងរយៈពេល ៣០ ថ្ងៃ គិតចាប់ពី ថ្ងៃទទួលបណ្តឹងគណៈកម្មការត្រូវចេញសេចក្តីសម្រេចជាលាយលក្ខណ៍អក្សរ និងដាក់ជូនច្បាប់ចម្លងទៅ ក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ គណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួងដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់តាមរយៈអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ និងដើមបណ្តឹង។
7. នីតិវិធីតុលាការ÷ ប្រសិនបើបណ្តឹងនៅពេលដែលផលប៉ះពាល់ នៅតែមិនពេញចិត្តនឹងការសម្រេចរបស់អនុគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងត្រូវភូមិ/ឃុំ នឹងត្រូវបន្តទៅតុលាការមូលដ្ឋាន ដែលនៅពេលនោះ ស្ថិតនៅក្រៅបុគ្គលិកការរបស់អនុគម្រោង សម្រាប់ការពិស្តារនៃស្ថិតនៅលើច្បាប់តុលាការ។ ប្រសិនបើបណ្តឹងលើការទូទាត់សំណង ហើយសាលាក្រមតុលាការគាំទ្រផលប៉ះពាល់នោះ គម្រោងនឹងទូទាត់សំណងជូនផលប៉ះពាល់ទៅតាមតម្លៃដែលបានកំណត់ដោយតុលាការ។ ទៅវិញយ៉ាងណាក៏ដោយ ប្រសិនបើតុលាការគាំទ្រអនុគម្រោង ថ្លៃសំណងដែលបានកំណត់ដោយអនុគណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួងដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់តាមរយៈ GDR នឹងត្រូវផ្តល់ជូន។ ក៏ឡុងពេលពិស្តារនៃ RGC នឹងស្នើសុំតុលាការដំណើរការអនុវត្តអនុគម្រោងដោយគ្មានការរារាំងស្ទើរ។ RGC ត្រូវតែអនុវត្តតាមសាលាក្រមរបស់តុលាការ។ ទោះជាយ៉ាងណាក៏ដោយយន្តការនេះមិនត្រូវបានរារាំងសន្ទុះនៃសយុត្តាធិការរបស់ប្រទេស និងដំណោះស្រាយបណ្តឹង។
8. គ្រប់ចំណាត់ការដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹង (ឧទាហរណ៍÷ ការប្រជុំ, ពិគ្រោះយោបល់ ការទំនាក់

មិនមែន និងធ្វើរបាយការណ៍/ផ្សព្វផ្សាយពីការងារ) របស់គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងឥតឥរិយាបថ គឺស្ថិតក្រោមការទទួលខុសត្រូវ របស់ខេត្ត និងឃុំ/សង្កាត់ វាគឺជាការចំណាយរបស់សាលាខេត្ត។ ប៉ុន្តែ ការចំណាយថ្លៃកាត់ក្តីតាមតុលាការ គឺជាការ ចំណាយរបស់គ្រួសារ/អ្នករងផលប៉ះពាល់។

10. ក្នុងករណីដែលគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់មិនមែនសរសេរ ឬមិនអាចបញ្ចេញលេខប័ណ្ណអំពីបញ្ហាដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ ជាធម្មតាដែលពួកគេត្រូវបានអនុញ្ញាតឱ្យរកពិន្ទុលើក្រុមដែលទទួលស្គាល់ អង្គការ សមាជិកគ្រួសារ អេដអិច ប្រធាន សហគមន៍ឱ្យជួយសរសេរពាក្យបណ្តឹងឱ្យពួកគេ (ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ B.1 និង B.2) និងឱ្យពួកគេចុះហត្ថលេខា/ផ្តិតអេម៉ែល លើពាក្យ បណ្តឹង (ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ B.3)។ គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ត្រូវមានទំនាក់ទំនងជាមួយអង្គការដែលទទួលខុសត្រូវ និងកិច្ចសន្យាពី GDR។ ជាផ្នែកនៃការអនុវត្តផែនការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់សង្គម តាមការស្នើសុំត្រូវពិនិត្យផ្ទៃក្នុង និងគ្រប់គ្រងគុណភាព និងត្រួតពិនិត្យស្ថានភាពនៃការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងរបស់គ្រួសារ/អ្នករងផលប៉ះពាល់។

11. ប្រសិនបើគ្រួសារ/អ្នករងផលប៉ះពាល់នៅតែមិនពេញចិត្តនឹងការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងរបស់ពួកគេ ពួកគេក៏អាច លើកបណ្តឹងឡើងនៅស្ថានភាពខាង ADB ប្រសិនបើពួកគេមិនពេញចិត្តនឹងការសម្រេចរបស់ ADB-CARM ពួកគេអាចទាក់ទងជាមួយផ្ទាល់ទៅកាន់ការិយាល័យ ADB អ្នកសម្របសម្រួលគម្រោងពិសេស។

ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ B.1

ពាក្យបណ្តឹងពុទ្ធសាសនា

អនុគម្រោងសាងសង់ប្រព័ន្ធការពារទឹកជំនន់អ្នកល្បឿង

កាលបរិច្ឆេទបណ្តឹង		លេខ DMS
ឈ្មោះអ្នកដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹង		
លេខអត្តសញ្ញាណប័ណ្ណ សៀវភៅគ្រួសារ		
លេខទំនាក់ទំនង		
អាសយដ្ឋាន		
សេចក្តីសង្ខេបនៃពាក្យបណ្តឹង		
បញ្ជីឈ្មោះគាត់/នាង/វាស្ម័គ្រ /		

ឈ្មោះ

(មេត្តាសារ)

ហត្ថលេខា/ស្នាមមេដៃ

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ

២៤

ការចុះពាក្យបណ្តឹង

អនុគម្រោងសាងសង់ប្រព័ន្ធការពារទឹកជំនន់អ្នកលៀង

ក្រុង-ស្រុក-ខណ្ឌ: _____

រាជធានី-ខេត្ត: _____

កាលបរិច្ឆេទនៃការគណនាពាក្យបណ្តឹង	ស្រុក-ខណ្ឌ	ឈ្មោះនិងអត្តសញ្ញាណប័ណ្ណអ្នកដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹង		ចំណុចសំខាន់នៃពាក្យបណ្តឹង
		ឈ្មោះ	អត្តសញ្ញាណប័ណ្ណ/សៀវភៅគ្រួសារ	

ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ B.3

ប្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតពីអភិបាលខណ្ឌ-ស្រុក

ក្រុង-ស្រុក-ខណ្ឌ: _____

រាជធានី-ខេត្ត: _____

បណ្តឹងបុគ្គល		
ករណីលេខ៖		
ឈ្មោះអ្នកដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹង		
កាលបរិច្ឆេទបណ្តឹង		
សេចក្តីសង្ខេបនៃពាក្យបណ្តឹង (ដូចគ្នានឹងពាក្យសុំចុះឈ្មោះបណ្តឹងត្រីមាស)		
កិច្ចប្រជុំគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងត្រីមាស		
កាលបរិច្ឆេទ:	ម៉ោង:	ទីតាំង:
អ្នកចូលរួម		
សេចក្តីសង្ខេបនៃការពិភាក្សា		
កាលបរិច្ឆេទនៃការចុះពិនិត្យទីតាំង (ប្រសិនបើមាន)		
លទ្ធផលនៃការប្រជុំ/សេចក្តីសម្រេច		
បដិសេធ - គ្មានមូលដ្ឋានយោងតាមតារាងនៃសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង សមនឹងទទួល - បណ្តឹងបញ្ជូនទៅអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដីធ្លី ចាត់វិធានការ		

ឈ្មោះ:

ឆ្នាំទី:

ហត្ថលេខា/ស្នាមមេដៃ:

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ:

ANNEX 2: MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

Minutes of Public Consultation Meeting on Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject under the Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project

The Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee-Working Group (IRC-WG) assisted by the Provincial Resettlement Subcommittee-Working Group conducted a consultation meeting with three (3) affected households (AHs) and eight (8) affected tenant households (ATHs) on December 22, 2020 at 9:00 AM at Neak Loeung Commune Office, Peam Ro district, Prey Veng Province. The meeting was conducted to disseminate the SECTDP and Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject related information to the 3 AHs and 8 ATHs who were not available for interview or were overlooked during DMS/SES surveys in December 2019. The list of participants in Khmer and English are attached at the end of this minutes of the meeting.

The vice district governor of Peam Ro district Mr. Yeam Pheara gave his welcome remarks to all representatives from MPWT, MEF, local authorities, and all 3 AHs and 8 ATHs. In his remarks, Mr. Pheara emphasized the benefits of the construction of the Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject and informed the AHs and ATHs to listen carefully to all presentations to be made by the IRC-WG to fully understand their entitlement of getting compensation. He also told the participants to carefully read the updated public information brochure (PIB) that was distributed earlier and clarify on any issues in the updated PIB or on the presentations at the end of the meeting. He encouraged the participants to read the updated PIB that provides information of the SECTDP and the Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject, the resettlement impacts, entitlements and compensation and the grievance redress mechanism for lodging any complaints.

The IRC-WG team leader (TL) displayed the detailed engineering designs and provided a brief overview of the Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject components as follows:

- The dike to protect the land from flooding was about 4.4 km long with an access road on top of it;
- Internal drainage served as a storm drain to collect rainwater;
- Retention pond to temporary store water for pumping out;
- Pumping Station and
- Watergates.

The IRC-WG TL informed that public consultations prior to detailed measurement survey (DMS) from 6 to 11 December 2019 was conducted and completed. The DMS and socio-economic survey (SES) was also conducted and completed. However, the TL informed the 3 AHs and 8 ATHs that since they were unavailable to attend those consultations and during house-to-house DMS/SES in 2019, and therefore were not interviewed during DMS/SES, their vulnerability status could not be determined. He informed that his team has come back to explain and share the information which was provided in those meetings prior to the DMS on the SECTDP and Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject and his team will conduct interviews with each of them to collect socio-economic information and data to assess their vulnerability status and report to the IRC and Asian Development Bank (ADB). He explained the contents of the updated PIB to all participants. In addition, he informed about the entitlements for the income restoration measures that were in the approved August 2012 draft resettlement plan. He also mentioned on the relevant authorities involved in the resettlement activities as follows:

- At the national level, IRC has been established and H.E Nhean Leng is the chairman of IRC with members from line ministries including MLMUPC, MPWT, and other relevant ministries;
- At the subnational level, PRSC is also established in Prey Veng province which is chaired by H.E Suon Maline;
- IRC's Working group is also established specifically for this Subproject

- Aside from IRC, there will be other relevant stakeholders including External Monitoring Agency and local authorities monitoring the implementation of resettlement activities.
- There is also PGRC established to receive and resolve the complaint if there are any concerns from affected households.

The TL informed the participants that there are 3 key steps to be carried out on resettlement as follows:

Step1- Conduct Detailed Measurement Survey

- Conduct public consultation prior to DMS
- Identify the number of affected household and their eligibility for compensation;
- Detail measurement of affected assets in the field;
- House to house interview and SES data collection;
- Vulnerability identification;
- Landless identification;
- All collected data will be processed at the GDR;
- Replacement cost study (RCS) to be conducted simultaneously with the DMS;
- The RCS Report will need to get approval from RGC and attached to the Detailed Resettlement Plan (DRP);
- The DRP will need to be approved by both RGC and ADB;
- The draft contract will be prepared based on the entitlement matrix in the approved DRP.
- Conduct further consultations with the vulnerable AHs and those who will be entitled to participate in the income restoration program.

Step 2- Conduct Contract Negotiation and Contract Signing

Under this step, the IRC-WG and PSRC-WG will carry out another round of consultation meeting to disclose the compensation rate including affected land, structures, other structures, and affected trees including other resettlement assistance and allowances after the approval of the DRP by IRC and ADB and approval of the budget by MEF. Prior to this meeting, IRC-WG will prepare draft contracts for each AH and will coordinate with all AHs to discuss their individual contracts. The IRC-WG group will explain the draft contract and compensation packages on one-to-one basis. Once the AHs agree to their entitlements and compensation packages, they will be requested to sign the contract agreement.

Step 3- Pay Compensation

Once the contracts are signed the IRC-WG will notify the AHs through the Commune Office the specific date for compensation payments. Once the compensation is fully paid, the AHs will have 30 days to dismantle their structures or harvest their crops and vacate the land in the COI for the civil works to commence. Any impact that occurs during civil works beyond the COI; the contractor will need to pay for all those affected properties.

The participants were informed that the Cadastral Office has already registered the land in its land registration system recently and some villagers have also received their hard land titles, and some are still carrying their receipt/certificates. The land measurement will be done by the Cadastral Office using the DGPS machine and all measured land will also classify as per the type of land use.

Entitlements for compensation were explained as follows:

The participants made aware that all of the physical affected assets will be compensated based on full replacement cost at current prices. An independent agency qualified and experienced in asset valuation will be recruited by the IRC for carry out a replacement cost study of the affected assets. The affected fruit trees will also be compensated based on yield of fruits. For any fruit trees that does not bear any fruit, there age will be determined and compensated accordingly. The AHs will receive other allowances such as transportation, shifting back cost, severely affected (refers to the impact is significant or above 10% of productive assets). There

will be allowances for vulnerable households that cover AH with income below the poverty line (33\$ per person per month), elderly headed household, a female-headed household with dependent, disabled headed household, IP families, other allowances, and IRP will be provided. For landless households, which refers to as those households who are living on the public land are not entitled for compensation for the affected land. In this case, IRC will refer those AHs to the competent authorities to give them support under the Government's Socioeconomic Land Concession Scheme. For affected crops, IRC will allow those households to collect those yields in advance. If the civil work is required during the harvesting season, then the compensation will be provided for the affected crops based on annual yield.

Procedures of GRM were explained as follows:

The grievance redress committee (GRC) has been established as a mechanism to receive and resolve the complaints of the AHs starting from Commune Office. The grievances will be handled through a 3-step formal approach as detailed below.

Step1. Affected Household (AH) or an affected person (AP) files a letter of complaint to the Village/ Commune Resettlement Sub-committee or with the IRC-WG and, if s/he wishes, to the nominated NGO working on the GRC. The Sub-committee will acknowledge receipt of the complaint and enter this into its logbook. The NGO accompanies the complainant to the Village/Commune Resettlement Sub-committee. The Sub-committee provides immediate written confirmation or receipt of the complaint. The Sub-committee resolves the filed complaint. However, if after 15 days the aggrieved AH/AP does not receive any notice of resolution or hear from the Commune GRC, or if the Commune GRC's decision does not satisfy the AH/AP, the complaint is elevated to the District GRC for resolution.

Step 2. Once the complaint is received by the District Resettlement Sub-committee acting as the GRC, it has 15 days within which to act and resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. If the complaint cannot be solved in this stage or if the AH is not satisfied with the District GRC's decision, the District GRC files the complaint to the Provincial Grievance Resettlement Committee acting as the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee (PGRC) for action.

Step 3. Upon receipt of the complaint, the PGRC meets the aggrieved party and acts to resolve the complaint within 30 days. During the deliberation process, depending upon the nature of the complaint, the PGRC may request GDR for a review of the DMS. Within 30 days after the submission of the complaint, the PGRC must make a written decision and submit a copy of the decision to MPWT, GDR, the IRC through GDR and the complainant AH.

The handling of the complaints at the administrative level ends at Step 3. There are no fees or charges to be levied at the AH for the lodgment and processing of the complaints up to the completion of the Step 3.

If aggrieved party is dissatisfied with the decision of the PGRC, the complaint is elevated to authorized local courts for litigation following the rules of court. If the issue is on compensation and the court's verdict is advantageous to the complainant, the project will abide with the compensation amount set by the court, but if the verdict is advantageous to the project, the complainant will receive the compensation amount approved by the IRC as recommended by the GDR. During the litigation of the case, the RGC will request from the court that the project proceeds without disruption while the case is being heard. The RGC shall implement the decision of the court. However, the mechanism should not impede access to the country's jurisdiction or administrative remedies. If any party is dissatisfied with the ruling of the provincial court, that party can elevate the case to a higher court. The costs associated with the court proceedings will be shouldered by the AH.

Lastly, the TL informed the participants that if efforts to resolve disputes using the grievance procedures remain unresolved or unsatisfactory, AHs have the right to directly discuss their

concerns or problems with the ADB Urban and Water Division, Southeast Asia Department through the ADB Cambodia Resident Mission (CARM). If AHs are still not satisfied with the responses of CARM, they can directly contact the ADB Office of the Special Project Facilitator (OSPF). The OSPF procedure can proceed based on the accountability mechanism in parallel with the project implementation.

The participants were informed that data on resettlement impacts were collected during the DMS after the setting out the alignment of the dike and the surveyors from the Cadastral Office marked on the ground coordinates for measuring the impact. The participants also need to review and verify the impacted data again with the IRC-WG and local authorities at the actual site area.

Income Restoration Measures

The TL also informed the AHs and ATHs that the August 2012 draft RP had provisions for AHs who lose 10% of the productive land and who are completely dependent on land will be included in the income restoration program (IRP). The TL elaborated on the income restoration measures which included (i) vocational training entitlements; (ii) access to health programs; and (iii) IRP such as agriculture enhancement and training programs will available free for each member of the family. He told them these programs will be explained in detail once the IRC-WG completes the SES and identifies the AHs and ATHs who will be entitled to participate in the IRP. He went to add further that there will be provisions for cash assistance to those AHs and ATHs who chose not to participate in the training programs offered under the IRP.

After completion of the explanation, the participants were given the opportunity to ask questions or clarify any doubts or concerns or make suggestions on the subproject designs and resettlement matters.

- Q: What is the size of the flood control dike?
- A: The length of the dike is 4.5 km; width on the top is 7m, the width at the toe is 42m.

- Q: What is the SES information use for? What's about other AHs SES?
- A: The SES information was used for identifying the vulnerability aspects of the AHs and sources of livelihood of AHs, so that the AHs be eligible for their entitlements as stated in entitlement matrix in the distributed Updated PIB. If among the AHs, anyone is vulnerable we will have another focus group discussion to detail for the benefit of vulnerable AHs. Other AHs' SES data were already collected during the DMS in 2019 and have been reported in the DRP.

- Q: Will the crop be compensated? How can we know when we need to harvest the crop?
- A: Yes, the crop will be compensated bases on RCS. AHs will be notified 3 months in advance to harvest their crops before the start of construction. If the crops are not ready for harvesting, they will be compensated.

The meeting was finished at 11:00 AM.
Minutes were taken by An Disan (IRC-WG)

Attendant lists English and Khmer:

Kingdom of Cambodia

Nation Religion King

6

**Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC)
Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC)**

Attendance List

Meeting on

Public Consultation prior SES survey of AHs who were not available for interview during
DMS/SES

At. Neak Leoung Commune's office, Time: 9:00AM, Date: 22/ December/2020

ល.រ No	នាមនិងគោត្តនាម Name	ភេទ Sex	តួនាទី Occupation	អង្គភាព/ស្ថាប័ន Institutions	ទូរស័ព្ទ Phone	ហត្ថលេខា Signature
1	Seng Hay	M	Team Leader	GDR/MEF	012 231 402	
2	An Disan	M	Vice Team Leader	GDR/ MEF	012 862 345	
3	Try Vantho	M	IRC-WG	MLMUPC	092 665 688	
4	Kong Chamroeun	M	IRC-WG	MPWT	095 793 898	
5	Leng Kry	M	Village member	Neak Leoung Village	096 6125744	
6	Sar Mani	M	Vice-Chief Village	Prek Ta Sar Village	012 811 194	
7	Yem Pheara	M	Vice Governor District	Peam Ro District	097 8006040	
8	Sin Sovanroun	M	PRSC-WG	Prey Veng Pro. Hall	088 9290412	
9	Koem Sokunthea	M	Chief Village	Phum 2 Village	069 998 874	
10	Phong Sary	M	Chief Village	Phum 6 Village	088 8892233	
11	Chhan Chhum	M	Commune Council	Prek Khsay Khor	069 401 288	
12	Phon Chamroen	M	Villager	Prek Ta Sar village		
13	Von Davuth	M	Villager	Neak Loeung village		
14	Seang Dy	F	Villager	Prek Ta Sar village		
15	Svay Chamrong	M	Villager	Neak Loeung village		
16	Em Chandoeun	M	Villager	Neak Loeung village		
17	Chum Sophal	F	Villager	Neak Loeung village		
18	Yum Chumrith (Sreng Sokha)	M	Villager	Phum 2 village		
19	Dok Salath	M	Villager	Phum 6 village		
20	Song Doeun	M	Villager	Phum 6 village		
21	Pheng Veth	M	Villager	Prek Ta Sar village		
22	Men Sothea	M	Villager	Neak Loeung village		

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

គណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួងស្រាវជ្រាវដល់ប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារកម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍(IRC)
អង្គគណៈកម្មការខេត្តស្រាវជ្រាវដល់ប៉ះពាល់

បញ្ជីបុគ្គលិក

កម្មវិធី: គម្រោងសាងសង់ និង តម្រូវការស្រាវជ្រាវដល់ប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារកម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍(IRC) នៅ
ទីតាំង: ក្រុមហ៊ុន ក្រសួងស្រាវជ្រាវដល់ប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារកម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍(IRC)
កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: ថ្ងៃ ទី ១០ ខែ មេសា ឆ្នាំ ២០២០

ល.រ	នាម និងគោត្តនាម	ភេទ	តួនាទី	អង្គភាព	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1	ល.ន. វិហ	ប	នាយកក្រុមការងារ IRC	GDR/MEF	01223142	
2	ល.ន. វ៉ាន	ប	នាយកប្រចាំក្រុមការងារ IRC	GDR/MEF	012862545	
3	វ៉ាន វ៉ាន	ប	IRC	បន្ទីរ	092665688	
4	វ៉ាន វ៉ាន	ប	—	ក្រុមការងារកម្មវិធី	09579898	
5	វ៉ាន វ៉ាន	ប	ក្រុមការងារ	ក្រុមការងារ	0966145744	
6	វ៉ាន វ៉ាន	ប	ក្រុមការងារ	ក្រុមការងារ	012-811194	
7	វ៉ាន វ៉ាន	ប	ក្រុមការងារ	ក្រុមការងារ	0878006410	
8	វ៉ាន វ៉ាន	ប	ក្រុមការងារ	ក្រុមការងារ	088-9920412	
9	វ៉ាន វ៉ាន	ប	ក្រុមការងារ	ក្រុមការងារ	069-998871	
10	វ៉ាន វ៉ាន	ប	ក្រុមការងារ	ក្រុមការងារ	08885223	
11	វ៉ាន វ៉ាន	ប	ក្រុមការងារ	ក្រុមការងារ	089401288	
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បញ្ជីវត្តមាន

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ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ ឯកគោគុណ	ភេទ	គូនាង	អង្គភាព	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ស្ថានភាព
០១	ហ៊ុន ច័ន្ទ	ប្រុស	ប្រសិន	ក្រុមព្រឹទ្ធកិច្ច	០៩៦.៤២៨៤០០៩	
០២	វ៉ាន់ សាវ៉ា	ប្រុស	—	អង្គភាព	០៩៦.២១១០៣	
០៣	ស៊ីម ឌី	ស្រី	—	ក្រុមព្រឹទ្ធកិច្ច	០៩៦.៩០២៨៧០	
០៤	ហ៊ុន ច័ន្ទ	ប្រុស	—	អង្គភាព		
០៥	លី ច័ន្ទ	ប្រុស	—	អង្គភាព	០៩៥.៥២៤៤៩	
០៦	ស៊ី សាវ៉ា	ស្រី	—	ក្រុម អង្គភាព		
០៧	ហ៊ុន ឌី (ស្រី)	ប្រុស	—	ក្រុម.២	០៩៥.៥៥៥៥៩០	
០៨	ឌី សាវ៉ា (ស្រី)	ប្រុស	—	ក្រុម.៦		
០៩	ស៊ី ច័ន្ទ	ប្រុស	—	ក្រុម ៦	០៩៥.៩៥៥៥៥០	
១០	ហ៊ុន ឌី	ប្រុស	—	ក្រុមព្រឹទ្ធកិច្ច	០៩៧.៩៧១០០៤	

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Photo of Public Consultation at Neak Loeung Commune Office

