

Detailed Resettlement Plan

December 2020

CAM: GMS Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project

NEAK LOEUNG FLOOD CONTROL SUBPROJECT

Prepared by The Ministry of Public Works and Transport with the assistance of Consultants under the direction and guidance of the General Department of Resettlement for the Royal Government of Cambodia

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Currency Unit = riel (KHR)
KHR1.00 = 0.0002469
USD1.00 = KHR 4095¹

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	Affected Household
AHH	-	Affected Household Head
APs	-	Affected People
CARM	-	Cambodia Resident Mission
COI	-	Corridor of Impact
DED	-	Detailed Engineering Design
DDR	-	Due Diligence Report
DIMDM	-	Department of Internal Monitoring and Data Management
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
DRP	-	Detailed Resettlement Plan
EA	-	Executing Agency
EMO	-	External Monitoring Organization
EMP	-	Environmental Management Plan
FHH	-	Female Headed Household
GDR	-	General Department of Resettlement
PGRC	-	Provincial Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	-	Household
IOL	-	Inventory of Losses
IRC	-	Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee
IRP	-	Income Restoration Program
LAR	-	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
LAR SOP	-	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Standard Operating Procedures
MEF	-	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MPWT	-	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
NGO	-	Non-government organization
PDPWT	-	Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport
PIB	-	Project Information Booklet
PISCD	-	Project Implementation Support Capacity Development
PIU	-	Project Implementing Unit
PMU	-	Project Management Unit

¹ NBC dated on 28 July 2020

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
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
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.

This resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

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GLOSSARY

Cut-off Date	-	This refers to the date prior to which the occupation or use of the project area makes residents/users of the same eligible to be categorized as DP. Persons not covered in the census are not eligible for compensation and other entitlements, unless they can show proof that (i) they have been inadvertently missed out during the census and the IOL; or (ii) they have lawfully acquired the affected assets following completion of the census and the IOL and prior to the conduct of the detailed measurement survey (DMS).
Displaced Persons	-	In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced people (DP) are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of (i) involuntary expropriation of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Affected Households /Affected Persons	-	In the case of affected household, it includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by a project or any of its components.
Detailed Measurement Survey	-	With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of DPs earlier done during RP preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.
Entitlement	-	Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, assistance and income restoration support, etc. which are due to the DPs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Host community	-	Means the community already in residence at a proposed resettlement or relocation site.
Income Restoration	-	This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	-	This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e. lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the project right-of-way (ROW) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and the prices of the affected property were surveyed during the IOL. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of DPs will be determined.
Land Acquisition	-	Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.
Relocation	-	This is the physical relocation of a DP from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Replacement Cost Study	-	This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
Severely Affected Households	-	This refers to affected households who will (i) being physically displaced from housing (ii) lose 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating)

Vulnerable Groups	-	These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads with no other means of support, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) children and the elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, and (v) landless households, (vi) indigenous people or ethnic minorities.
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Project Description

1. The Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project (SECTDP) 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 Project covers four towns (Battambang, Bavet, Neak Loeung, and Poipet) and 10 subprojects, eight (8) of which have been prioritized for implementation. The SECTDP is classified as category A for involuntary resettlement². This Detailed Resettlement Plan (DRP) is prepared for the Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject (the Subproject) and is based on the August 2012 resettlement plan.

B. Subproject Description

2. The Subproject components include the construction of (i) a flood protection dike with an access road on top; (ii) central storm drainage; (iii) a detention pond; and (iv) a pumping station. The total length of the dike will be 4.4km, and the length of the earthen central drainage channel will be about 1.5km. The detention pond will have a storage capacity of 200,813m³.

C. Summary of Resettlement Impacts

3. Based on the DMS data, a total of 385 affected households (AHs) with 1,401 affected persons (APs) will be affected from the construction of the Subproject. In total, 184,860.86m² or approximately 18.49ha from residential and agricultural land will be acquired by the Subproject from 338 AHs/1,243 APs. Out of these, 33 AHs/129 APs will lose 29,957.50m² of residential land while 319 AHs/1,166 APs will lose 176,148.41m² of agricultural productive land. The degree of impact on agricultural productive land includes 247 AHs/911 APs losing less than 10%, 65 AHs/233 APs losing 10% and more but less than 50% and 7 AHs/22 APs losing over 50% of agricultural productive land. Hence 72 AHs/255 APs will experience major impacts due to loss of 10% and more of agricultural productive land. One main house (1 AH/5 APs), 2 stores (2 AHs/11 APs) and 98 secondary structures (20 AHs/187 APs) will be entirely or partially affected by the Subproject construction. Standing crops on 115,453.52m² of 149 AHs/598 APs will be affected while a total of 9,320 fruit trees of 143 AHs/565 APs 65 timber trees of 20 AHs/71 APs will be cut down. The DMS identified 9 AHs/21 APs as vulnerable. At the DMS stage some affected households were not available for interviews or were overlooked. These include 5AHs and 6 affected tenant households. Their vulnerability status needs to be confirmed. Once the COVID situation improves, GDR will carry out the census and SES, and meaningful consultations with these AHs. Based on the data, GDR will prepare an addendum that will be approved by the IRC, cleared and disclosed by ADB and implemented before the civil works commence.³ Table ES1 summarizes the resettlement

² In August 2012, 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.

³ Their vulnerability assessment will be confirmed prior to finalization of the contract for compensation.

impacts while Table ES2 summarizes the degree of impact on agricultural productive land under the Subproject.

Table ES1: Summary of Resettlement Impacts

Impact Type	Quantity (measurement units)
Affected Households/Affected Persons	385 AHs/1,401 APs
Vulnerable AHs/APs	9 AHs/21 APs
AHs/APs experiencing major impacts AHs/APs	72 AHs/255 APs
Temporary impact on business	2 AHs/11 APs
Loss of land	184,860.86m ² of 338 AHs/1,243 APs
Loss of agricultural productive land	176,148.41m ² of 319 AHs/1,166 APs
Loss of residential land	29,957.50 m ² of 33 AHs/129 APs
Primary residential structure	One of 1 AH/5 APs
Stores	2 of 2 AHs/ 11 APs
Secondary structures	6 structures of 6 AHs/30 APs
Other secondary structures	92 structures of 14 AHs/157 APs
Crops	115,453.52m ² by 149 AHs/598 APs
Perennial trees	9,320 trees of 143 AHs/565 APs
Timber trees	65 trees of 20 AHs/71 APs

Source: DMS 2020.

Table ES2: Severity of Impact on Agricultural Productive Land

Commune	Impact on Productive Agricultural Land							Total Area (m²)
	AHs/APs	<10% (m²)	AHs/APs	>10%-<50% (m²)	AHs/APs	>50% (m²)	Total AHs/APs	
Neak Loeang	237/883	102,694.16	58/206	59,684.10	7/22	11,746.15	302/1,111	174,124.41
Preaek Khsay Kha	10/28	1,154.00	7/27	870.00	0/00	0.00	17/55	2,024.00
Total	247/911	103,848.16	65/233	60,554.10	7/22	11,746.15	319/1,166	176,148.41
Percentage		58.96		34.37		6.67		100.00

Source: DMS 2020

D. Socio-Economic Information and Profile

4. The total number of AH Heads (AHHs) is 385. Out of 385 AHHs, 238 AHHs are males and 142 AHHs are females while the data on 5 AHHs/APs could not be collected as they were unavailable during the time of DMS. Several attempts were made to locate them through commune and village chiefs, but the survey team was advised that they were out of the village. A total of 311 AHHs or 80.73% are married, 23 AHHs or 5.97% are single (never married), 38 AHHs or 9.87% are widows, 6 AHHs or 1.56% are divorced, and 5 AHHs are unavailable. The largest age group of AHHs is 50-64 years (117 AHHs or 30.39%). All the AHHs are Khmer. Most of the AHHs have received primary (129 AHHs or 33.51%) and secondary (128 AHHs or 33.25%) education respectively. In total, 28 AHHs or 7.27% have never attended school, while 60 AHHs or 15.58% and 35 AHHs or 9.09% have attained high school and university level education respectively.

5. There are 1,401 APs of the 385 AHs, making an average household size of 3.64 persons. Out of the 1,401 APs, or 861 APs or 61.46% are under 40 years of age, 436 APs or 31.12% are between 40 to below 64 years of age, while 99 APs or 7.07% are over 64 years old while data on 5 APs or 0.36% could not be collected as they were not found during and after the survey. A total of 1,247 APs or 89.01% have attained some level of education. Most of the APs have received

primary (437 APs or 31.19%) and secondary (420 APs or 29.98%) education. In total, 62 APs or 4.43% have never attended school, while 237 APs or 16.92% and 150 APs or 10.71% have high school and university level education. Only 3 APs or 0.21% have attended vocational training. Education data on 5 APs could not be obtained.

6. Out of the total of 385 AHs, 357 AHHs or 92.73% are employed or hold an occupation as their main source of livelihood. Out of these, the male AHHs employed in government, private work, private employee and in other income categories are significantly higher than that of the female AHHs. Out of the total 1401 APs, 883 APs or 59.46% are engaged in some type of employment, work, or business activity. There are modest differences in the work engagement between males and females as slightly more males (449 APs or 32.05%) are engaged than females (384 APs or 27.41%). Female engagement is highest in Trade/Sellers and Factory Worker categories. There is active employment of women in private sector professions. A total of 385 APs or 46.84% female and slightly more males (424 APs or 52.89%) earn their livelihoods from private sector and entrepreneurial activities as their main source of livelihood. The major sectors for livelihoods are agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, trade/sellers, construction, and marketing.

7. Household income levels for average family size of 4 are low with 9 AHHs annual income below the national poverty rate of \$1,584 and 336 AHHs annual income between \$1,585 to \$1,999 category. Most AHs (179 or 46.49%) report a monthly household expenditure level between \$50 and \$100. As indicated in Table 3-10, a total of 9 AHs/21 APs (without double counting) have been identified as vulnerable. Seven (7) or 78% of the vulnerable AHs have female household heads. All the 9 AHs fall under the vulnerability of criteria of (i) poor households (those below the poverty line as defined nationally); (ii) 6 AHs are female headed with dependents; and (iii) 5 AHs fall under children and elderly households with no other means of support. The AHs under (ii) and (iii) also fall under the vulnerability criteria in (i) above.

E. Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

8. The Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC)-Working Group (WG) team supported by the Department of Planning at Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and Project Implementation Support Capacity Development (PISCD) consultants conducted five (5) public consultations between 6-11 December 2019 with commune and village leaders and villagers (APs) from the affected villages. These meetings were attended by 306 participants, including 142 women. The participants were informed of the subproject and its impact and about the start of the detailed measurement survey (DMS) and socioeconomic survey (SES). The participants had an opportunity to ask questions and express their concerns, and they were provided with hard copies of the updated Public Information Brochure (PIB) which was explained in detail.

9. For information disclosure, summary of the DRP will be translated in the Khmer language and posted at town and sangkat offices for easy and free access to the AHs and the affected communities. For illiterate people, suitable other communication methods will be used based on the discussion and in consultation with the AHHs. They will also be uploaded in websites of the MPWT both in Khmer and English. The updated PIB translated in Khmer was distributed and explained in detail to the 306 participants and was posted at the Commune and village offices. This DRP and all associated documents (updates, corrective action plans etc) approved by the IRC and concurred by ADB, and semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports will be disclosed on MPWT and ADB websites

F. Grievance Redress Mechanism

10. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is established for the subproject to address APs' grievances and complaints regarding land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement in a timely and satisfactory manner. The APs received information on their rights and procedures for filing grievances or complaints during public consultation meetings held in December 2019.

11. The GRM will follow a 3-stage process outlined in the August 2012 RP. The three-stage process will start at village or commune level and end at provincial level. At provincial level grievance redress committee (PGRC) was established on 28 November 2019 to handle grievances for the Neak Loeung subproject. All costs involved in resolving the complaints (e.g. meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) of the Grievance Committee will be borne by Prey Veng Province, but cost for court litigation is met by the complainant AH/AP.

G. Legal Framework

12. This DRP addresses land acquisition and resettlement for the SECTDP, consistent with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009) and relevant laws and regulations of the RGC, notably 2010 Expropriation Law, and Prakas (Government Order) No. 6, dated 27 September 1999. The DRP also includes the provisions of Sub-Decree ANK/BK No 22 approved on 22 February 2018 on RGC's SOP for Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement for Externally Financed Projects that sets out the policies, regulations and procedures for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement (LAR) in projects that are financed by Development Partners (DPs). The SOP provides for the use of DPs Safeguard Policy and for gap-filling measures where the provisions of the SOP conflict with the DPs mandatory safeguard requirements.

H. Entitlement, Assistance and Benefits

13. To achieve the resettlement policy objectives, the Subproject will adhere to the policies and principles set forth in this DRP where compensation will be based on the principle of replacement cost. Replacement cost is the amount calculated before displacement which is needed to replace an affected asset without deduction for taxes and/or costs of transaction as follows:

- a) Residential and farm land based on actual current market prices as per agreed replacement cost study (RCS) that reflect land sales at the time of conducting the RCS, and in the absence of such recent land sales, based on prices of recent sales in comparable locations with comparable attributes, fees and taxes for land.
- b) Houses and other structures based on actual current market prices, as per agreed RCS, of materials and labor without depreciation or deduction for salvaged building materials.
- c) Valuation of crops based on unit costs and average field yields in the affected communes.
- d) Fruit and timber trees equivalent to current market price based on productive ages as per agreed RCS.

14. The RCS was conducted by an independent firm, Social Development Consultant (SDG) hired by GDR. The RCS study is based on the market prices and values of affected land, structures and their materials, costs of fruit and timber trees based on their productive ages and prevailing cost of rice crop per square meter of agricultural land in April 2020. RCS results formed the bases for establishing compensation for affected assets (main and secondary structures, trees and crops) at full replacement cost which are sufficient for AHs/APs to acquire or purchase replacements for assets lost to the project, without deductions for taxes, and other transaction costs.

15. The Subproject entitlements have been defined in accordance with the impacts identified based on the results of the DMS and SES. The eligibility on entitlements applies to all AHs by the subproject which is categorized in the Entitlement Matrix for the subproject.

I. Resettlement Budget

16. The total cost for the compensation of the loss of land, structures, crops and trees and other resettlement assistance under the Subproject is estimated at **\$3,002,716.40**. The detailed breakdown is provided in Table 9-1. The cost for grievance redress mechanism will be charged against budget of Prey Veng Province. The cost will be entirely financed from the national budget and no financing will be required from the ADB loans and grants.

J. Institutional Arrangements

17. While the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) is the executing agency for the SECTDP, and the Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport is the implementing agency, the General Department of Resettlement (GDR) is the lead agency directly responsible for all LAR activities. Hence the implementation and monitoring of the DRP will be carried out by the GDR. The Resettlement Department No.2 (RD2) of GDR will implement the DRP assisted by the IRC-WG and PRSC-WG. The role of MPWT and PMU and Project Implementation Support Capacity Development (PISCD) consultants is minimal and is only related to the compilation of the reporting required for the SECTDP and reporting to GDR of any bottlenecks posed by LAR during the construction phase of the flood control subproject. The resettlement experts, if any, in the PISCD will work directly under the instructions and guidance of the RD2 and GDR.

K. Implementation Schedule

18. All resettlement activities will be coordinated with the civil works schedule. The DRP will be implemented after the approval of the DRP by ADB and the budget by MEF from December 2020 to March 2021. The compensation payments will be carried out for all the 385 AHs within two (2) months. MPWT will not allow construction activities in affected sites until all resettlement activities have been satisfactorily completed and that the site is free of all encumbrances. However, construction that is confined to any area where there are no AHs, construction can proceed based on agreement between MPWT and ADB. In case any AH rejects the compensation package, the construction will commence in the areas where there are no LAR impacts while the complaint is being processed through the GRM.

L. Monitoring and Reporting

19. **Internal Monitoring.** The Department of Internal Monitoring and Data Management (DIMDM) of the GDR will undertake regular internal monitoring. The objective of internal monitoring is to (i) measure and report on the progress in the preparation and implementation of the DRP; (ii) identify problems and risks, if any and the measures to mitigate them; and (iii) assess if the compensation and rehabilitation assistance are in accordance with the provisions under the DRP. A quarterly progress report will be prepared and submitted to the MPWT for attachment with the SECTDP quarterly progress report to be submitted to ADB.

20. **External Monitoring.** The general objective for external monitoring is to verify results and findings of the internal monitoring. The Subproject is classified as category A for involuntary resettlement impacts and will be subject to external monitoring. GDR has recruited Initiative Economic Development Company Limited, a qualified and experienced local firm as external monitoring organization (EMO) on 04 May 2020 that will undertake independent semi-annual reviews of the DRP implementation. The EMO will (i) verify the internal monitoring reports and advice GDR on any safeguard compliance issues in the implementation of the LAR activities; (ii) determine if they comply with the provisions agreed in the DRP; (iii) identify any issues or potential issues that are or may negatively impact the satisfactory implementation of the DRP; and (iv) suggest and prepare corrective action plan and mitigation measures. The EMO will prepare the external monitoring report and submit to DIMDM for review and finalization for endorsement of GDR and submit to ADB.

CHAPTER I: PROJECT AND SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Project Overview

21. The Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project (SECTDP) will enhance the competitiveness of towns along the Southern Economic Corridor. The project 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 productivity of economic enterprises in these towns will be significantly improved since there will be increased climate resilience through flood control measures. The environment will be improved through clean wastewater, disposal of solid waste, and enhanced mobility on improved urban roads. The project will provide environmental infrastructure for wastewater treatment and solid waste management, which will, among others, help to reduce the carbon footprint of these towns, making them cleaner and greener, and thus more livable. The project will finance 10 subprojects in these towns.

22. This Project is Phase one of a long-term engagement in towns of the Greater Mekong Sub-Region economic corridors and is concurrent with the strategic framework of the Greater Mekong Sub-Region Economic Cooperation Program 2012-2022, which was approved by the 4th GMS Summit on 19 -20 December 2011. It is also in line with the Cambodia Country Partnership Strategy and supports the ADB's Urban Operational Plan (2012-2020) which addresses the environmental (green), equity (inclusiveness), and economic (competitiveness) issues, and sets out future direction toward efficient, sustainable, and equitable development of cities; and water operational plan (2011-2020) which provides guidance to ADB's regional departments in defining their respective in-country water operations which include water for urban, rural, and basin uses, and sanitation and wastewater management.

23. Neak Loeung town is located in Peam Ro District, Prey Veng Province along the National Road No. 1 that connects the capital city of Phnom Penh, through Prey Veng Province, with Bavet, Svay Rieng Province and the border with Vietnam. The town is 61 kilometers southeast of Phnom Penh and lies on the bank of the Mekong River. Neak Loeung has a generally flat terrain, and with the town center and its immediate vicinity mostly in low-lying areas, about 90% of the land area gets inundated for several days during the rainy season.

B. Subprojects

24. 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. Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject is the last one of the 8 subprojects to be implemented. Table 1-1 summarizes the list of subprojects at SECTDP's approval and those prioritized for implementation.

25. This DRP addresses resettlement requirement for the Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject (the Subproject). The draft resettlement plan (RP) for the Subproject was prepared and disclosed on ADB website in August 2012. This DRP is an update of the draft RP prepared in August 2012.

Table 1-1: Location and List of Subprojects

City/Town	SECTDP	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 DRP)
Poipet	Wastewater Treatment (Storm Drainage)	Yes
	Poipet Solid Waste Landfill	No (Cancelled)
	Materials Recovery Facility	Yes (Completed)

Source: ADB RRP November 2012.

26. The Subproject is located in Neak Loeung and Preaek Khsay Kha communes and impact on residential and farming land, structures and fruit as well as timber trees. This subproject will lead to serious impacts in terms of land loss (10% or more of the total land of 72 AHs/266 APs) and is therefore Category A for Resettlement Impacts.

C. Subproject Description

27. The Subproject consists of the following five (5) components (see Figure 1):

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.

5. 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.

28. The Detailed engineering design (DED) of the Subproject was prepared to ensure that resettlement impacts to people and their physical and economic assets are minimized, if not avoided. The impacts on main houses have been minimized to the greatest extent possible, and most of the impacts are on secondary structures, farming land and trees. Aside from the technical design alternatives, public consultations were conducted; updated public information brochures (PIBs) were prepared, distributed, made accessible and explained in detailed to the affected households (AHs) and the public at large (Annex B). The construction will be monitored by local communities in the Subproject area, communes and villages chiefs, and project management unit through supervision consultants to ensure unnecessary and unexpected impacts are avoided.

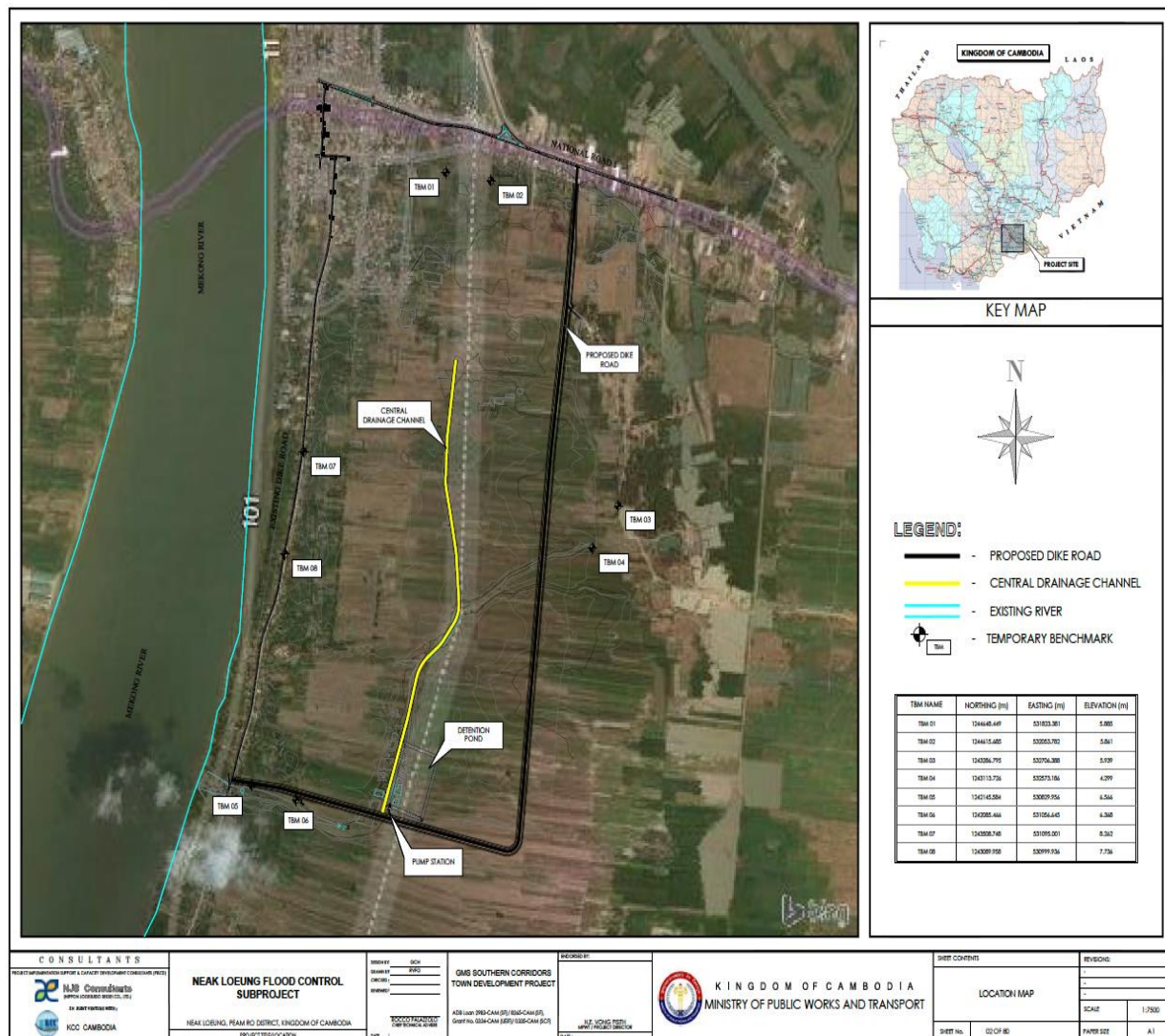


Figure 1. Layout of the Neak Loeung Flood Control Components

Source: PISCD and MPWT DED, October 2019.

CHAPTER II: SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT (LAR)

A. Detailed Measurement Survey and Socio-Economic Survey Methodology

29. The Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee Working Group (IRC-WG) assisted by the Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee Working Group (PRSC-WG) conducted a detailed measurement survey (DMS) and a Socio-Economic Survey (SES) on AHs/APs to determine the potential impacts on land, houses and other structures, crops, trees as well as other physical and economic assets of the AHs/APs. The SES started 10 December 2019 and was completed in one month. The methodology employed was the administration of a survey questionnaire which contained questions on demographic and socio-economic profiles of SES respondents, AHs and APs. The DMS survey started at the same time with the SES survey but was first finished on 30 April 2020. The delay in the completion of DMS in the field was due to the land certificate system being introduced in the Subproject area: The cadastral office of the Provincial Department of Urban Planning had already completed the land measurement of each household in the Subproject area, but had not issued the hard land titles to them. The General Department of Resettlement (GDR) requested the provincial department to only issue the hard land titles after deducting the Subproject-impacted areas. Consequently, the provincial department had to re-measure the land of all the AHs, based on the planned land areas required for the Subproject. The hard titles will only be issued once the affected land is acquired after the approval DRP and budget and payment of compensation for the affected land of each AH is completed.

30. There were initially 519 DMS respondents. However, during processing and analysis of the collected data, it was found that many of the respondents were members of the same households (i.e. several households consisted of more than one family). The data was revisited and verified, and the number of AHs was adjusted 385, representing 100% of the AHs.

31. Prior to the survey activities, a high-level public consultation meeting was arranged 27 November 2019 by the IRC, the Project Management Unit (PMU) and the GDR with province, district and commune authorities and led by the Deputy Governor of Prey Veng Province. The IRC-WG team supported by the Department of Planning of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MWPT), Project Management Unit (PMU) and Project Implementation Support Capacity Development (PISCD) consultants then arranged five (5) public consultations from 6 to 11 December 2019 with commune officials of Neak Loeung and Preaek Khsay Kha communes, and village chiefs and villagers (APs) from the affected villages of Neak Loeung, Preaek Ta Sa, Stueng Slout, Phum 1, Phum 2 and Phum 6.

32. The public consultations provided timely and adequate information about the Subproject, informed APs about their entitlements, solicited and considered their views, concerns and suggestions in decision-making on the Subproject design and implementation as well as mitigation measures to address emerging issues in implementation such as on LAR issues. During the meetings participants were informed about the upcoming DMS and SES. The updated Public Information Brochure (PIB) translated into Khmer was explained in detail during each public consultation and hard copies were distributed to the participants with additional copies provided for those who could not attend the meetings. During house-to-house DMS, the updated PIB and the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) was again explained to individual AHs and its members. Hard

copies of GRM Guidelines translated in Khmer were given to each AH. The cut-off date of 26 December 2011 for eligibility was announced, and the APs were informed that all the subproject impacts identified during the DMS will be measured and compensated at full replacement cost under current market rates. The DMS was jointly conducted with the AHs and all impacts in the COI was assessed, measured, and recorded for compensation payment.

33. In order to determine the scale of impact on land and other physical assets, the IRC-WG survey team conducted house-to-house the DMS and a joint walk-through with AHs within the COI of the different parts of the Subproject, that is, the entire stretch of the flood protection dike, the central drainage channel, the detention pond and the pumping station areas. The survey team used a meter stick to measure the areas of affected land and structures and identified the types of materials of affected structures. They likewise identified the types of crops and trees to be impacted and established the productive ages of them. The data gathered during the DMS and SES was encoded and processed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software generated in tabular format.

B. Summary of Affected Households

34. The Subproject will affect a total of six (6) villages, three (3) in Neak Loeung Commune and three (3) villages in Preaek Khsay Kha Commune. A total of 385 AHs with an average household size of 3.64 persons and 1,401 APs will be impacted by the Subproject. Most of the AHs or 360 AHs/1,316 APs or 93.5%) are in Neak Loeung Commune, and only 25 AHs/85 APs or 6.5% are in Preaek Khsay Kha Commune. Table 2-1 summarizes the affected administrative areas and the number of AHs and APs in each village and commune.

Table 2-1: Summary of AHs and APs by Administrative Area

Commune/Sangkat	Village	No. AHs	No. APs
Neak Loeung	Neak Loeung	218	790
	Preaek Ta Sa	133	486
	Stueng Slout	9	40
Total Neak Loeung Commune		360	1,316
Preaek Khsay Kha	Phum 1	1	5
	Phum 2	13	50
	Phum 6	11	30
Total Preaek Khsay Kha Commune		25	85
Grand Total		385	1,401

Source: DMS Data 2020.

C. Summary of Resettlement Impacts

35. A total of 385 AHs/1,401 APs will be affected by one or several losses under the Subproject. The involuntary resettlement impact of the Subproject includes loss of residential and agricultural land, structures, crops, and trees (fruit and timber). A total of 338 AHs/1,243 APs will lose 184,860.86m² land (residential and agricultural land). One (1) AH/5 APs will lose its main structure (house) but it can be reconstructed on the remaining residential land, and a total of 98 AHs will lose secondary structures, including two (2) shops of two (2) AHs/11 APs that will be partially affected, 149 AHs/598 will lose crops, 143 AHs/565 APs will lose fruit trees and 20 AHs/71 APs will lose timber trees. Of the 338 AHs/1,243 APs losing land, 72 AHs/255 APs will lose 10% or more of their

productive land permanently. A total of 9 AHs/21 APs have been identified as vulnerable. At the DMS stage some affected households were not available for interviews or were overlooked. These include 5AHs and 6 affected tenant households. Their vulnerability status needs to be confirmed. Once the COVID situation improves, GDR will carry out the census and SES, and meaningful consultations with these AHs. Based on the data, GDR will prepare an addendum that will be approved by the IRC, cleared and disclosed by ADB and implemented before the civil works commence.⁴ The AHs experiencing major impacts and vulnerable AHs will be entitled to participate in the income restoration program. They will be given one-time cash assistance of \$200 and \$100, respectively.⁵ The vulnerable AHs will be accorded priority for employment under the Subproject. Under ADB SPS (2009), this places the Subproject under category A for involuntary resettlement impacts. Compensation for each type of structure as well as for land, crops and trees is based on the Replacement Cost Study (RCS) completed in April 2020.⁶ Table 2-2 summarizes the resettlement impacts under the Subproject.

Table 2-2: Summary of Resettlement Impacts

Impact Type	Quantity (measurement units)
Affected Households/Affected Persons	385 AHs/1,401 APs
Vulnerable AHs/APs	9 AHs/21 APs
AHs/APs experiencing major impacts AHs/APs	72 AHs/255 APs
Temporary impact on business	2 AHs/11 APs
Loss of land	184,860.86m ² of 338 AHs/1,243 APs
Loss of agricultural productive land*	176,148.41m ² of 319 AHs/1,166 APs
Loss of residential land**	29,957.50 m ² of 33 AHs/129 APs
Main structure (house)	One of 1 AH/5 APs
Stores	2 of 2 AHs/11 APs
Secondary structures	6 structures of 6 AHs/30 APs
Other secondary structures	92 structures of 14 AHs/30 APs
Crops	115,453.52m ² by 149 AHs/598 APs
Perennial trees	9,320 trees of 143 AHs/565 APs
Timber trees	65 trees of 20 AHs/71 APs

*Denotes that this includes 21,245.05m² out of 29,957.50m² of residential land used for agricultural purposes.

**Denotes that 21,245.05m² out of 29,957.50m² of residential land used for agricultural purposes.

Source: DMS Data 2020.

D. Impact on Land

36. The Subproject will impact on 184,860.86m² (18.486ha) of land. All the affected land is private legally owned land. A total of 182,060.86 m² or 98.5% land to be acquired for the Subproject is in Neak Loeung Commune, and the remaining 1.5% (2,800m²) in Preaek Khsay Kha Commune. All the affected land consists of privately-owned land titles by 338 households. The impact of land includes (i) one (1) AH/4 APs will lose 255.68m² or 3.76% out of his 6,800m² of paddy land; (ii)

⁴ Their vulnerability assessment will be confirmed prior to finalization of the contract for compensation.

⁵ The amounts are as per same as in August 2012 Draft RP and the DRPs completed under the subprojects in Table 1-1 which were cleared by ADB.

⁶ Replacement Cost Study, Corridor Towns Development Project, Neak Loeung Sub-Project. Submitted to General Department of Resettlement (GDR), Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) by Social Development Consultant, April 2020.

154,647.68m² (153,416.68m² in Neak Loeung and 1,231m² in Preaek Khsay Kha) of the farm/orchard land belonging to 304 AHs/1,110 APs (293 AHs/1,079 APs in Neak Loeung and 11 AHs/31 APs in Preaek Khsay Kha); and (iii) 29,957.50m² (28,388.50m² in Neak Loeung and 1,569.00m² in Preaek Khsay Kha) of the residential land belonging to 33 AHs/129 APs (20 AHs/80 APs in Neak Loeung and 13 AHs/49 APs in Preaek Khsay Kha). Out of the 29,957.50m² of residential land, 21,245.05m² is used for residential purpose. Therefore, the total loss of productive land for agricultural use is 176,148.41m² from 319 AHs. Table 2-3 summarizes the impacts on land by land type.

Table 2-3: Overall Summary of Impact on Land by Land Type

Commune	Land Type	Total Area Owned by AHs (m ²)	Affected Land Area (m ²)	No. AHs	No. APs	% of Total
Neak Loeung	Agriculture/paddy	6,800	255.68	1	4	3.76
	Orchard/farm	1,749,725	153,416.68	293	1,079	17.26
	Residential*	124,706	28,388.50	20	80	35.71
	Total Neak Loeung	1,881,231	182,060.86	314	1163	18.39
Preaek Khsay Kha	Orchard/farm	34,170	1,231.00	11	31	5.52
	Residential*	31,556	1,569.00	13	49	13.56
	Total Preaek Khsay Kha	65,726	2,800.00	24	80	9.87
	Grand Total	1,946,957	184,860.86	338	1,243	28.26

*Denotes that 21,545.05m² of land out of the total 29,957.50 m² is used for agricultural purposes.

Source: DMS Data 2020.

37. Table 2-4 summarizes the categories of affected land within the corridor of impact. A total of 29,957.50m² of residential land of 33 AHs/129 APs, 2,549.36m² of unused agricultural land of 16AHs/46APs and 152,354.00m² of productive agricultural land of 338 AHs/1,243 APs will be affected within the corridor of impact.

Table 2-4: Summary of Categories of Affected Land within the Corridor of Impact

Commune	Residential		Agricultural (Unused)		Agricultural (Productive)		Total	
	AHs/APs	m ²	AHs/APs	m ²	AHs/APs	m ²	AHs/APs	m ²
Neak Loeung	20/80	28,388.50	13/35**	2,171.36	285/1,048	151,501.00	314/1,163	182,060.86
Preaek Khsay Kor	13/49	1,569.00	3/11	378.00	8/20	853.00	24/80	2,800.00
Total	33/129	29,957.50*	16/46	2,549.36	293/1,068	152,354.00	338/1,243	184,860.86
Percent		16.21%		1.38%		82.42%		100

*Denotes that 21,245.05m² out of 29,957.50m² of residential land used for agricultural use.

**Denotes that out of 13 AHs Agricultural (Unused) category in Neak Loueng, 4 AHs are have their land affected under both Agricultural (Unused) and Agricultural (Productive) Categories.

Source: DMS Data 2020.

38. Table 2-5 summarizes the impact on agricultural productive land by degree of impact. A total of 247 AHs/ 911 APs will lose less than 10% or 103,869.37m², 65 AHs/233 APs will lose 10% or more but less than 50% or 60,554.10m² and 7 AHs/22 APs will lose more than 50% or 11,746.15m² of land. Therefore, a total of 72 AHs/255 APs will experience major impacts by losing 10% or more of agricultural productive land.

Table 2-5: Degree of Impact on Agricultural Productive Land

Commune	Impact on Productive Agricultural Land							
	AHs/APs	<10% (m ²)	AHs/APs	>10%-<50% (m ²)	AHs/APs	>50% (m ²)	Total AHs/APs	Total Area (m ²)*
Neak Loeang	237/883	102,694.16	58/206	59,684.10	7/22	11,746.15	302/1,111	174,124.41
Preaek Khsay Kha	10/28	1,154.00	7/27	870.00	0/00	0/00	17/55	2,024.00
Total	247/911	103,848.16	65/233	60,554.10	7/22	11,746.15	319/1,166	176,148.41
Percentage		58.96		34.37		6.67		100.00

*Denotes that the total includes 21,245.05m² out of 29,957.50m² of residential land used for agricultural purposes.

Source: DMS 2020.

E. Impact on Crops and Trees

39. The Subproject will affect agricultural productive land of 154,903.36m² of 305 AHs/1,114 APs. Out of 154,903.36m², 115,453.52m² or 11.55ha are used for cultivation of rice, vegetables, and legumes, such as melon, corn, bean, and pumpkin by 149 AHs/598 APs while 39,449.84m² belonging to 13 AHs/35 APs is neither cultivated nor used for growing any crops nor for any other purposes. The affected crops will be compensated for a value based on the average field yield and market price per kg in the commune. Table 2-6 summarizes on the crops to be affected.

Table 2-6: Summary of Impact on Crops

Type of crop	No. of AHs/APs	Area		Average yield kg/ha
		m ²	ha	
Rice	9/46	5 256.31	0.53	3,865
Bitter Melon	1/4	127.50	0.01	3,800
Luffa Gourd	1/5	127.50	0.01	3,300
Corn	106/421	83,733.66	8.37	5,550
Cucumber	2/9	8,851.82	0.89	3,300
Bean	28/107	15,366.33	1.54	2,500
Pumpkin	2/6	1,990.40	0.20	6500
Total	149/598	115,453.52	11.55	

Source: DMS Data 2020.

40. A total of 9,385 trees owned by 163 AHs will be cut. This consist of 9,320 fruit bearing trees of 21 types owned by 143 AHs/565 APs and 65 timber trees of five (5) different types owned by 20 AHs/71 APs. The affected trees do not represent the main source of livelihoods of the AHs. Table 2-7 summarizes the types and quantities of affected trees.

Table 2-7 Summary of Impact on Trees

	Type of Tree*	No. of AHs/APs	Unit	No. of Trees by Age			TOTAL
				0-3 years	3-5 years	over 5 years	
	Fruit trees						
1	Coconut	9/37	Tree	41	41	11	93
2	Guava	6/22	tree	4	4	7	15
3	Soursop	2/5	tree	2	5	.	7
4	Banana	84/327	Cluster	.	9	8,470	8,479
5	Pomelo	1/3	tree	.	1	.	1

6	Jackfruit	2/9	tree	4	1	.	5
7	Jambolan plum	3/13	tree	.	1	7	8
8	Longan	1/3	tree	.	3	.	3
9	Mango	19/75	tree	163	185	65	413
10	Sugar palm	1/5	tree	.	5	.	5
11	Papaya	2/5	tree	50	.	9	59
12	Gooseberry	2/8	tree	.	.	2	2
13	Custard apple	2/14	tree	1	.	5	6
14	Santol	1/5	tree	.	2	.	2
15	Sapodilla	1/5	tree	1	.	.	1
16	Ambarella (June plum)	1/5	tree	1	.	.	1
17	Milk fruit	1/3	tree	.	.	3	3
18	Wax apple	1/3	tree	.	.	3	3
19	Wood apple	1/3	tree	.	1	.	1
20	Galanga	1/10	Cluster	.	.	.	212
21	Other	-	Tree	.	1	.	1
Total Fruit trees		143/565		267	259	8582	9,320
Timber trees							
1	Monkeypod	10/45	tree	.	2	14	16
2	Neem	4/12			1	7	8
3	Acacia/Eucalyptus	1/1	tree	.	23	.	23
4	Raintree	2/3	tree	.	1	6	7
5	Bamboo	3/10	tree	.	11	.	11
Total Timber trees		20/71		.	38	27	65
Grand total		163/636					9,385

Source: DMS Data 2020

41. The rate of compensation for affected trees will be based on the RCS completed in April 2020. These rates are applied to the ages of the affected trees as follows:

- Less than 3 years old compensated 1/3 of its full price (as it can be replanted)
- 3-5 years old: Compensated at 2/3 of its full price
- More than 5 years old: Full amount of compensation

F. Impact on Structures

42. Based on the DMS, the Subproject will affect 101 structures with a total affected area of 1,203.24m² owned by 23 AHs/82 APs. A total of 22 AHs will be affected by loss of more than one type of structure.

43. The Subproject will affect the residential house of one (1) AH/5 APs. The house is a double story brick and cement building with tile roof and tile floor. The total affected area is 105.06m² and the affected house will be demolished and reconstructed on the remaining residential land owned by the AH. The house will be compensated at full replacement cost based on the RCS.

44. One store of one AH/5 APs and one motor repair shop of one AH/6 APs will be partially affected with a total affected area of 44.68m². The extended roof of total area of 172.01m² store which is connected to the house will be partially affected. The partial affected roof area is 30.06m² and will be dismantled and removed. The remaining unaffected area 141.95m² does

not impact on the continuation of business from the store. However, during the removal of the affected area of the roof, it will incur temporary income loss. The removal of roof will not take more than a day.

45. Regarding the motor repair shop, it is small structure of 23.22m² with an affected area of 14.62m². the shop is constructed of zinc roof and walls, wooden columns, and concrete floor. The shop will be demolished, shifted back and reconstructed on the remaining land owned by the AH. While the AH can continue with the motor repairs outside the shop, he will incur temporary income loss during demolition and reconstruction of the shop. The demolition and reconstruction will take no more than a week.

46. In addition, 99 secondary structures of 31 different types will be affected. Four of them will be entirely affected and will be rebuilt. Secondary structures are classified as kitchen, extended eaves, bathroom/toilet, fence, gate, grave, water well, etc. The DMS identified one (1) kitchen, one (1) extended eaves, two (2) bathrooms of two (2) AHs, one (1) farm shed and one (1) mezzanine floor, as well as other secondary structures. Table 2-8 summarizes all the affected structures by type.

Table 2-8: Affected Structures by Type

Type	No. of structures	No. of AHs/APs	Affected area (m ²)	Affected length (m)
Main structure (house)	1	1/5	105.06	
Total main structures	1	1/5	105.06	-
Store	2	2/11	44.68	
Kitchen	1	1/5	51.50	
Awning/Extended eaves	1	1/5	7.60	
Bathroom/Toilet	2	2/11	11.46	
Cottage/Farm shed	1	1/4	9.60	
Mezzanine	1	1/5	35.64	
Other secondary structures	92	44/157	987.70	452.80
Total all secondary structures	100	52/198	1,148.18	452.80
Total all structures	101	53/203	1,253.24	452.80

Source: DMS 2020.

47. The 92 other secondary structures in Table 2-9 with a total affected area of 987.70m² and length of 452.80m, such as wooden and brick fences, poles, doors, spirit houses, etc are detailed in Table 2-10. Among these structures are two (2) lion statues and a pagoda gate that are community property. All structures, regardless of their type, will be compensated at full replacement cost basis.

48. The grave is of a Cambodian Chinese to be relocated. The family has total land of 12,000m² with total affected land of only 1,160.92m² on which the grave has been buried. The affected land will be compensated based on RCS and the structure of the grave will also be compensated based on RCS that includes expenses of all religious ceremonies, labor for relocating the grave to adjacent remaining land of 10,839.08m². As a local tradition, there are some common procedures for grave to be relocated. These include (i) the family of the deceased may invite Feng Shui master to find a suitable site for grave location, (ii) invite Archbishop with two monks from the pagoda for traditional ceremony to ask for permission from ancestor and all relevant spirits to move the grave, (iii) prepare the site for grave

relocation, (iv) conduct prayers prior to digging and during and after burying the remains of the body, and (v) placing the tomb. The relocation procedure can be completed within few hours, while the placing the tomb and concreting the grave to pre-subproject condition may take a day. The estimate for relocation of the grave includes all the costs.

Table 2-9: Affected Other Secondary Structures by Type

No.	Type of structure	No. of structures	Affected area (m ²)	Affected length (m)	RCS Code
1	Sewerage 0.6m	50	-	-	SS21A
2	Pump well	8	-	-	SS31
3	Concrete mortar	2	35.05	-	SS4
4	Concrete veranda	1	10.3	-	SS36
5	Wooden fence with horizontal wire	1	-	78.2	SS7
6	Concrete fence with horizontal wire	1	-	228.60	SS8
7	Concrete post with steel wire	2	-	88	SS10
8	Tube structure and tube wall	1	203.25	-	SS11
9	Brick wall 10cm with cover on both sides	1	34.5	-	SS13
10	Brick wall 10cm with steel wire	2	169.5	-	SS14
11	Brick wall 20cm with cover on both sides	3	449.3	-	SS15
12	Brick wall 20cm without cover	2	35.8	-	SS16
13	Iron door	2	-	-	SS39
14	Concrete pole (0.40 x 0.40)	1	-	8	SS35
15	Lion statue	2	-	-	SS37
16	Dragon's head statue/pagoda signboard	1	-	-	SS33
17	Stone entrance gate 2m high	2	-	-	SS12
18	Pagoda gate	1	-	-	SS32
19	Small steel window	1	-	-	SS38
20	Large steel window	2	-	-	SS39
21	Drain box	1	-	50	SS22
22	Sewerage hole	2	-	-	SS23
23	Large spirit house	1	-	-	SS26
24	Small iron door	1	-	-	SS38
25	One Grave with Tomb	1	-	-	SS2
	Total	92	937.70	452.80	

Source: DMS ⁷Data 2020.

G. Severity of Impact

49. Out of the 319 AHs/1,166 APs losing land 176,148.41m² (Table 2-5), 247 AHs/911 APs will lose less than 10% of their total land. A total of 52 AHs/186 APs (14.5% of all AHs losing land) will lose from 10% to less than 25%, 17 AHs/58 APs (5%) will lose from 25% to less than 75%, and 3 AHs/11 APs (0.9%) will lose 75% or more of their total land area. A total of 72 AHs/255 APs or 21.30% of total 338 AHs/1,243 APs will experience major impacts i.e. losing 10% or more of their agricultural productive land. Therefore, there will be loss of income from their productive land (from

⁷ The same amount has been applied to other DRPs in Table 1-1.

10% more of landholdings) and they will be entitled to (i) one-time cash assistance of \$200/AH; and (ii) participate in the livelihood training such as agricultural enhancement program or agricultural training program for alternate sources of income (see para 115). Table 2-10 summarizes the severity of impacts on loss of agricultural productive land.

Table 2-10 Summary of Severity of Impact on Loss of Agricultural Productive Land

Portion of land loss from AH total land	No. of AHs	% of AHs	No. of APs
10% to 24.9%	52	15.38	186
25% to 74.9%	17	5.03	58
75% or more	3	0.89	11
TOTAL	72	100.00	255

Source: DMS Data 2020.

50. Out of the total of 20 AHs/65 APs will lose 25% and more of agricultural productive land of which 13 AHs/41 APs are male while 7 AHs/24 APs are female. A total of 3 AHs/11 APs (2 male and one female) will lose more than 75% of their agricultural productive land. One AH/5 APs will lose 100% of her land. All 17 AHs who will lose the agricultural productive land between 25% and 75%, their remaining is economically viable for continued cultivation. This is based on the type of cultivation on the affected land and the main source of livelihood of the AH. A total of 3 AHs/11 APs who will lose more than 75% of their agricultural productive land, 2 AHs/6 APs remaining land is economically viable for continued cultivation. One female AH/5 APs will lose 100% of her agricultural productive land. However, all AHs will be compensated for the loss of their agricultural productive land. Table 2-11 summarizes the AHs who will lose more than 25% of the agricultural productive land.

Table 2-11: Summary on Remaining Agriculture Productive Land of 20 AHs Losing More Than 25%

No.	AH Name	Sex	APs	Total Land Area (m ²)	Affected Land (m ²)	Remaining Land (m ²)	% of Remaining Land	Economically viable for Continued Cultivation (Yes/No)
17 AHs Losing Agriculture Productive Land Between 25% to 75%								
1	Kert Channa	F	3	12,250.00	3,742.20	8,507.80	69.45	Yes
2	Chan Sokra	M	4	6,409.20	1,763.87	4,645.33	72.48	Yes
3	Nhem Prong	F	3	4,339.99	1,810.06	2,529.93	58.29	Yes
4	Toem Tony	M	5	5,963.00	1,724.38	4,238.62	28.92	Yes
5	Bun Phat	M	3	2,611.71	1,685.16	926.55	35.48	Yes
6	Ros Kea	M	1	2,652.00	1,526.79	1,125.21	42.43	Yes
7	Som Sokhom	M	5	2,735.00	1,356.95	1,378.05	50.39	Yes
8	Som Soeurn	M	4	7,455.00	2,284.29	5,170.71	69.36	Yes
9	Sok Bosana	F	4	2,692.00	787.42	1,904.58	70.75	Yes
10	Sok Mithona	M	1	2,890.00	1,301.74	1,588.26	54.96	Yes
11	Sok Visal	M	2	1,880.00	1,322.90	557.10	29.63	Yes
12	Horng Bunthoeun	M	4	6,340.00	2,958.46	3,381.54	53.34	Yes
13	Hin Sinat	F	5	2,160.00	1,200.00	960.00	44.44	Yes
14	Hin Sinoun	F	2	2,160.00	730.54	1,429.46	66.18	Yes
15	Ho Chanty	M	4	6,482.00	2,214.16	4,267.84	65.84	Yes
16	Hav Yu Eng	M	4	6,178.17	1,691.62	4,486.55	72.62	Yes
17	Hav Em	M	4	1,611.00	430.20	1,180.80	73.30	Yes
3 AHs Losing Agriculture Productive Land More than 75%								
1	Chea Vannak	F	2	3,175.44	2,570.14	605.30	19.06	Yes

2	Sous Sophea	F	5	2,694.08	2,694.08	0.00	0.00	No
3	Kroy Songtry	M	4	926.00	747.08	178.92	19.32	Yes

Source: DMS Data 2020.

H. Impact on Livelihoods

51. One store and one motor repair shop 2 AHs/11 APs will be partially affected, and the shop owners will experience temporary loss of income during construction. Under the entitlement matrix these AHs each will be entitled to a one-time allowance of \$50.00.⁸ Internal progress report and external monitoring will confirm the status and reflect in the reports that will be submitted to ADB.

52. The fruit and timber trees do not represent the main sources of livelihoods of the AHs. Under the entitlement matrix, compensation payment will be made as to the rates in RCS for affected fruit and timber trees at full replacement cost.

I. Loss of Common Properties and Resources

53. The DMS identified that the dike construction will impact on two (2) stone lion statues and a pagoda gate that are common property of the local communities. These structures like all other structures, regardless of their type, will be compensated at full replacement cost. Consultations were conducted with the affected communities who visit pagoda for prayers, the local authorities, the pagoda sub-committee including the Preah Chao Athikar Wat (the Chief Monk of Pagoda) and two options were discussed. **Option 1** included replacement of the lion statues with similar statue structures and quality at the rate of RCS. **Option 2** included cash assistance to the two lion statues at the rate of RCS. The pagoda sub-committee along with the Chief Monk of Pagoda agreed for cash assistance to the two lion statues.

J. Vulnerable Affected Households

54. Special attention is paid to identifying vulnerable groups that will be affected by the Subproject during the resettlement planning stage. Specific concerns expressed during the one to one and house to house consultations with these groups of displaced persons will be taken into account in targeted measures to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts. The key objective is to improve their status and livelihood sources as much as possible through additional compensation package for livelihood restoration.

55. A total of 9 AHs/21 APs have been identified as vulnerable against the 94 AHs in the August 2012 draft RP. Since the SES/IOL in the August 2012 draft RP was conducted in December 2011, there is almost 9 years of gaps where changes have taken place which is the main factor in contributing the reduction of vulnerable AHs. Seven (7) or 78% of the surveyed vulnerable AHs have female household head. The types of vulnerability criteria are (a) poor households (those below the poverty line as defined nationally); (b) female headed poor household with dependents who may require specific resettlement planning considerations; (c) landless households; (d) children and elderly households who are landless with no means of support; (e) disabled headed

⁸ The same amount has been applied to the other DRPs cleared by ADB.

households with no other means of support; and (f) customary land users and indigenous people. According to the DMS data, all the surveyed vulnerable AHs are under the national poverty line. Out of these 6 AHs are female headed households with dependents and 4 AHs are children and elderly households who are landless with no means of support. At the DMS stage some affected households were not available for interviews or were overlooked. These include 5AHs and 6 affected tenant households. Their vulnerability status needs to be confirmed. Once the COVID situation improves, GDR will carry out the census and SES, and meaningful consultations with these AHs. Based on the data, GDR will prepare an addendum that will be approved by the IRC, cleared and disclosed by ADB and implemented before the civil works commence. The data on the surveyed vulnerable AHs is summarized in Table 2-12.

Table 2-12: Surveyed Vulnerable Affected Households

Vulnerability category	Female AHH		Male AHH		Total	%
	No.	%	No	%	No.	%
HH falling under national poverty line	7	35.00	2	10.00	9	45.00
Female-headed HH with dependents	6*	30.00	0	0.00	6*	30.00
Landless HH	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Children and elderly HH with no means of support	4*	20.00	1*	5.00	5*	25.00
Disabled HH head with no other means of support	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Customary land user / indigenous HH	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
TOTAL	7	85.00	2	15.00	9	100.00

*Overlapping with HH under poverty line, so not calculated twice.

Source: DMS Data 2020

56. In addition to compensation for entitlements, the 20 AHs are entitled to a one-time cash assistance of \$100.00.⁹ They will be (i) entitled to participate in the livelihood training for alternate sources of income; and (ii) accorded priority for employment opportunities in the construction activities under the Subproject

K. Indigenous Peoples/ Ethnic Minorities

57. The Subproject will not affect any Indigenous Peoples or Ethnic Minorities. The results of the DMS show that all the AHs are Khmer.

L. Impact during Construction and Unanticipated Impacts

58. During the Subproject construction, contractor is to strictly adhere to the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to minimize construction impacts on people such as noise and dust pollution, and has to ensure safety measures are put in place such as proper signage and barricaded excavated trenches to avoid any accidents. In case the contractor impacts on any land or assets beyond the handed over COI areas, the land and assets will be reinstated to pre-subproject conditions, or, if reinstatement is impossible, they will be compensated at full replacement cost following the principles agreed in the DRP. If any unanticipated impacts are found during the Subproject implementation, social impact assessment will be conducted by GDR, and the DRP will be updated accordingly.

⁹ The rates are same as those applied in the other DRPs of the subprojects in Table 1-1.

CHAPTER III: SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Survey Methodology

59. A full SES of 100% of the APs in the Subproject area was conducted at the time of the DMS and IOL from December 2019 to January 2020 by the IRC-WG and PRSC-WG as part of the DRP preparation process. SES respondents consisted of affected household heads (AHHs) and spouses of AHHs. A questionnaire was used as the survey instrument to collect data on the 385 AHHs. The 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 from construction of the Subproject.

60. The SES results present the baseline information on the socio-economic situation of the households to be affected due to the construction of the Subproject.

B. Socio-economic Information of Affected People

1. Demographic Profile of Affected Households

61. A total of 385 AHHs/1,401 APs will be impacted by the Subproject. The average household size is 3.64 persons. A total of 707 APs or 50.46% are male and 689 or 49.18% are female. There are 238 or 61.82% male-headed AHHs and 142 or 36.88% female-headed AHHs. The data on the gender of 5 AHHs or 1.30% and 5 APs or 0.36% could not be collected as the AHHs and APs were not available during the survey. Several attempts were made to locate them through commune and village chiefs, but the survey team was advised that they were out of the village. Table 3-1 summarizes the APs and AHHs.

Table 3-1: Summary of Affected Persons and Households

Description	Male	%	Female	%	NA*	%	TOTAL
No. of APs	707	50.46	689	49.18	5	0.36	1,401
Head of Household	238	61.82	142	36.88	5	1.30	385

Source: DMS Data 2020.

*Denotes not Available for Interview.

62. Vast majority or 311 AHHs (80.73%) are married. The proportion of married AHHs is even larger among the male AHHs with 219 (92.02%) married male AHHs, while the proportion is smaller among the female AHHs with 92 (64.79%) of the female AHHs married. It is noteworthy that 35 female AHHs (24.65%) and only 3 male AHHs (1.26%) are widowed. Regarding the age of the AHHs, almost one-third of the AHHs or 117 AHHs (76 or 31.93% male and 41 or 28.87% female) or 30.39% are within the age bracket of 50-64 years followed by 101 AHHs or 26.23% in the age bracket of 40-49 years, then 79 AHHs or 20.54 % in the age bracket of 30-39 years and lastly 24 AHHs or 6.23% are in the age bracket of 19-29 years. A total of 59 AHHs or 15.33% fall under the elderly group or 64 years and over is dominated by the female AHHs (32 AHHs or 22.54%) in comparison with male (27 AHHs or 11.35%). The marital status and ages of 5 AHHs cannot be established due their unavailability during and after the survey. Ethnicity data shows that 100% of the AHHs including the 5 AHHs are Khmer. Table 3-2 Summarizes the demographic profile of AHHs.

Table 3-2: Summary of Demographic Profile of Affected Household Heads

	Male AHH	%	Female AHH	%	NA*	%	Total	%
Marital Status								
Single (never married)	12	5.04	11	7.74	0	0	23	5.97
Married	219	92.02	92	64.79	0	0	311	80.73
Divorced	4	1.68	2	1.41	0	0	6	1.56
Separated	0	0	2	1.41	0	0	2	0.52
Widowed	3	1.26	35	24.65	0	0	38	9.87
N/A	0	0.00	0	0	5	100	6	1.56
Total	238	100	142	100	5	100	385	100
Ethnicity								
Khmer	238	61.82	142	36.88	5	1.30	385	100
Total		100		100				100
Age years								
19-29	13	5.46	11	7.74	0	0	24	6.23
30-39	54	22.69	25	17.61	0	0	79	20.52
40-49	68	28.57	33	23.24	0	0	101	26.23
50-64	76	31.93	41	28.87	0	0	117	30.39
64<	27	11.35	32	22.54	0	0	59	15.33
NA*	-	-	-	-	5	100	5	1.30
Total	238	100	142	100	5	100	385	100

Source: DMS Data 2020.

*Denotes not Available for Interview.

63. SES data on the age division among all the APs shows that 861 APs or 61.46% are under 40 years of age, 585 APs or 41.76% are younger than 30 years of age, and the proportion of children up to 18 years is 285 APs or 20.34%. Table 3-3 summarizes the age and gender profile of the APs.

Table 3-3: Summary of Age and Gender Profile of Affected Persons

Gender	Age in Years							TOTAL
	0-18	19-29	30-39	40-49	50-64	>64	N/A*	
Female	125	145	125	104	127	57	0	689
Male	160	158	138	91	111	42	0	707
N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Total No.	285	310	266	198	238	99	5	1,401
Total %	20.34	22.13	18.99	14.13	16.99	7.07	0.36	100.00

Source: DMS Data 2020.

*Denotes not Available for Interview.

2. Educational Attainment

64. About one third or 129 AHHs (33.51%) have a primary level education and another third or 128 AHHs (33.29%) have attained secondary school education. A higher proportion of primary level education has been attained by female AHHs (63 or 44.37%) compared to male AHHs (66 or 27.73%) while higher proportion of secondary level education attained by male AHHs is (90 or 37.81%) compared with female AHHs (38 or 26.76%). However, the educational level of women is lower than of men, with proportionally more women (44.37%) than men (27.73%) with only primary level education. The proportion of AHHs who never attended school is also larger among women

(16.20%) than among men (2.10%). The proportion of female AHHs with high school (9.15%) or university (3.52%) education is likewise far lower than the proportion of male (19.75%, respective 12.61%) AHHs. Table 3-4 summarizes the education attainment of AHHs. A total of 60 AHHs have attained high school education while 35 AHHs have finished University level education. In both cases there more male AHHs. No AHHs has attended vocational training and 28 AHHs 5 male 23 female) have never attended school. Education data on 5 AHHs could not obtained for reasons mentioned earlier. Table 3-4 summarizes the educational attainment of AHHs.

Table 3-4: Summary of Educational Attainment of AHHs

Education	Male		Female		NA*		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never Attended School	5	2.10	23	16.20	0	0.00	28	7.27
Primary School	66	27.73	63	44.37	0	0.00	129	33.51
Secondary School	90	37.81	38	26.76	0	0.00	128	33.25
High School	47	19.75	13	9.15	0	0.00	60	15.58
Finished University	30	12.61	5	3.52	0	0.00	35	9.09
Vocational Training	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Not Available Interview	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	100.00	5	1.30
Total	238	100.00	142	100.00	5	100.00	385	100.00

Source: DMS Data 2020.

*Denotes not Available for Interview.

65. Regarding the educational attainment of all the APs, slightly more APs or (477 APs or 34.05%) attained primary education than the APs (432 APs or 30.84%) attaining secondary education. The proportion of females (279 APs or 19.91%) attaining primary level education is slightly more than the proportion of males (198 APs or 14.13%), while the proportion of secondary level education of males (226 APs or 16.13%) is slightly higher (206 APs or 14.70%) than the females. A larger proportion of males compared to females attain with high school and University of education. Only 3 APs (2 male and one female) attended vocational training. Table 3-5 summarizes the education attainment of the APs.

Table 3-5: Summary of Educational Attainment of APs

Education	Male		Female		NA*		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never Attended School	23	2.07	47	3.35	0	0	76	5.42
Primary School	198	14.13	279	19.91	0	0	477	34.05
Secondary School	226	16.13	206	14.70	0	0	432	30.84
High School	151	10.78	99	7.07	0	0	250	17.84
Finished University	101	7.21	57	2.07	0	0	158	11.28
Vocational Training	2	0.14	1	0.07	0	0	3	0.21
Not Available for Interview	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.36	5	0.36
Total	701	100.00	682	100.00	5	0.36	1,401	100.00

Source: DMS Data 2020.

*Denotes not Available for Interview.

3. Livelihoods

66. A total of 357 AHHs or 92.73% are employed or hold an occupation as their main source of livelihood. Out of these, the male AHHs employed in government, private work, private employee

and in other income categories are significantly higher than that of the female AHHs.¹⁰ Almost equal proportion of male (12 AHHs) and female (11 AHHs) have no work or have retired. Table 3-6 summarizes the main source of livelihood of the AHHs.

Table 3-6: Summary of Main Source of Livelihood AHHs

Income category	Male		Female		NA*		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No	%	No.	%
Government	27	10.15	5	4.39	0	0	32	8.31
Government Officer	6	2.26	2	1.75	0	0	8	2.08
Military Officer	1	0.38	0	0.00	0	0	1	0.26
National Police	11	4.14	0	0.00	0	0	11	2.86
Royal Gendarmerie	2	0.75	0	0.00	0	0	2	0.52
Officer of Pro./Dist./Com.	2	0.75	0	0.00	0	0	2	0.52
Teacher	5	1.88	3	2.63	0	0	8	2.08
Private work	127	47.74	64	44.44	0	0	191	49.61
Business	1	0.38	0	0.00	0	0	1	0.26
Carpenter/Iron marker	3	1.13	1	0.69	0	0	4	1.04
Farming/Animal raising/forestry	89	33.46	46	31.94	0	0	135	35.06
Selling	34	12.78	17	11.81	0	0	51	13.25
Private employee	55	14.29	25	21.93	0	0	80	20.78
Construction	8	3.01	3	2.63	0	0	11	2.86
Factory worker	5	1.88	7	6.14	0	0	12	3.12
Hank/Micro Finance	5	1.88	0	0.00	0	0	5	1.30
Health Service/Pharmacy	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Hotel/guesthouse	1	0.38	1	0.88	0	0	2	0.52
Marketing/Seller	31	11.65	14	12.28	0	0	45	11.69
Restaurant	1	0.38	0	0.00	0	0	1	0.26
Technician/Computer	2	0.75	0	0.00	0	0	2	0.52
Transport Operator	2	0.75	0	0.00	0	0	2	0.52
Other work/occupation	45	16.92	9	7.89	0	0	54	14.03
Total APs with occupations	254	95.49	103	90.35	0	0	357	92.73
No work/retired	12	4.51	11	9.65	0	0	23	5.97
Remittance	7	2.63	7	6.14	0	0	14	3.64
Rental income	1	0.38	3	2.63	0	0	4	1.04
Retired	4	1.50	1	0.88	0	0	5	1.30
Not Available for Interview	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	100.00	0	0.00
TOTAL AHHs	266	100.00	114	100.00	5	100.00	385	100.00

Source: DMS Data 2020.

*Denotes not Available for Interview.

67. Out of the total of 1,401 APs, 883 APs or 59.46% are engaged in some type of employment, work or business activity. Out of 1,401 APs, the male and female employed are 449 APs or 32.05% and 384 APs or 27.41% respectively, indicating a higher proportion of males employed. The private employee income category has the highest number of employees of 415 APs or 29.62% consisting of 197 APs or 14.06% males and 218 APs or 15.56% females, followed by private work category 226 APs or 16.13% consisting of 119 APs or 8.49% males and 107 APs or 7.64% females. These two income categories are the major sources of livelihood of the APs they have professions as factory workers, market vendors, sellers and farming/animal raising and forestry. The government employs 59 APs or 4.21% of the total APs and there are 133 APs or 9.49% working in the other

¹⁰ Other income category refers to those income professions not listed in Table 3-6.

work income category.¹¹ Out of the 529 APs who don't work or are students, 495 APs are reported to be not working/students category, while the remaining 34 APs non-working live on remittances from family members or relatives or get rental income or are retired. Table 3-7 summarizes the main sources of livelihood of the APs.

Table 3-7: Summary of Main Source of Livelihood All APs

Income category	Male		Female		NA*		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Government	42	3.00	17	1.21	0	0	59	4.21
Government Officer	9	0.64	3	0.21	0	0	12	0.86
Military Officer	3	0.21	2	0.14	0	0	5	0.36
National Police	15	1.07	2	0.14	0	0	17	1.21
Officer of Pro./Dist./Com.	3	0.21	1	0.07	0	0	4	0.29
Royal gendarmerie	2	0.14	0	0.00	0	0	2	0.14
Teacher	10	0.71	9	0.64	0	0	19	1.36
Private work	119	8.49	107	7.64	0	0	226	16.13
Business	1	0.07	0	0.00	0	0	1	0.07
Carpenter/Iron marker	12	0.86	1	0.07	0	0	13	0.93
Farming/Animal raising/forestry	106	7.57	106	7.57	0	0	212	15.13
Private employee	197	14.06	218	15.56	0	0	415	29.62
Construction	26	1.86	5	0.36	0	0	31	2.21
Factory/Wgworker	26	1.86	73	5.21	0	0	99	7.07
Hank/Micro Finance	10	0.71	6	0.43	0	0	16	1.14
Health Service/Pharmacy	1	0.07	1	0.07	0	0	2	0.14
Hotel/guesthouse	1	0.07	6	0.43	0	0	7	0.50
Market Vendor	50	3.57	39	2.78	0	0	89	6.35
Restaurant	4	0.29	0	0.00	0	0	4	0.29
Technician/Computer	4	0.29	2	0.14	0	0	6	0.43
Transport Operator	6	0.43	0	0.00	0	0	6	0.43
Trade/Sellers	69	4.93	86	6.14	0	0	155	11.06
Other work/occupation	91	6.50	42	3.00	0	0	133	9.49
Total APs with occupations	449	32.05	384	27.41	0	0	833	59.46
Unemployment Income	15	1.07	19	1.36	0	0	34	2.43
Remittance	8	0.57	11	0.79	0	0	19	1.36
Rental income	2	0.14	5	0.36	0	0	7	0.50
Retired	5	0.36	3	0.21	0	0	8	0.57
Not working/Student	243	17.34	286	20.41	0	0	529	37.76
Not Available for Interview		0.00		0.00	5	0.36	5	0.36
TOTAL APs	707	50.46	689	49.18	5	0.36	1401	100.00

Source: DMS Data 2020.

*Denotes not Available for Interview.

68. The data of income categories shows that out of the 833 APs employed (Table 3-6), 774 APs or 92.92% get their livelihoods from private sector activities. Out of the total of 774 APs, farming/animal raising/forestry sector has the highest share at 212 APs or 27.39% with male and female employees equally represented at 106 APs or 13.70% each, followed by sellers at 155 APs or 20.03%, then other work category of employment at 133 APs or 17.23%, factory workers at 99 APs or 12.82% and market vendors at 89 APs or 11.50%. More males are engaged in all other

¹¹ Other income category refers to those income professions not listed in Table 3-7

income profession category except for factory workers and farming/animal raising/forestry, the latter equally matched. Table 3-8 Summarizes the income categories of private sector livelihoods.

Table 3-8: Summary of Income Categories of APs from Private Sector Livelihoods

Income Profession Category	Female		Male		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Farming/animal raising/forestry	106	13.70	106	13.70	212	27.39
Trade/Sellers	69	8.91	86	11.11	155	20.03
Construction	5	0.65	26	3.37	31	4.01
Factory workers	73	9.45	26	3.37	99	12.82
Market vendors	39	5.04	50	6.46	89	11.50
Other work	42	5.44	91	11.79	133	17.23
Rest of private professions	16	2.07	39	5.04	55	7.11
TOTAL	335	46.84	424	52.89	774	100.00

Source: DMS Data 2020.

4. Household Income and Expenditure Levels

69. According to the SES results, an overwhelming majority of the AHHs, 371 AHHs or 96.36% have an annual income above the national poverty line of \$1,584 for an average household size of 4 persons. A total of 336 AHHs (207 male and 129 females) or 87.27% have annual income between \$1,585 to \$1,999 just above the national poverty line, 17 AHHs (12 male and 5 female) or 4.42% annual income is between \$2,000-\$2,999, 4 AHHs (males) or 1.04% are in \$3,000 to \$3,999 category while a small proportion of affluent AHHs with an annual household income level over \$4,000 (13 AHHs 3.38% are male and 1 AHH or 0.26% is female). Only 9 AHHs (2 males and 7 females) annual income is below the national poverty rate and are officially classified as poor. Unaccounted income has been for 5 AHHs who were unavailable during and after the survey. Table 3-9 summarizes the annual income of the AHHs.

Table 3-9: Summary of Annual Income of Affected Households Heads

Income (\$)	Male AHH		Female AHH		NA*		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
≤1,584	2	0.50	7	1.81	0	0.00	9	2.34
Between 1,585-1,999	207	53.77	129	33.51	0	0.00	336	87.27
Between 2,000 – 2,999	12	3.12	5	1.31	0	0.00	17	4.42
Between 3,000-3,999	4	1.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	1.04
≥4000	13	3.38	1	0.26	0	0.00	14	3.63
Not Available for Interview	0	0	0	0	5	1.30	5	1.30
TOTAL	238	100.00	142	100.00	5	1.30	385	100.00

Source: DMS Data 2020.

*Denotes not available for Interview

70. Regarding household monthly expenditure, the surveyed AHs reported that their largest expenditure category is food, followed by education, clothing, transportation and communication (mobile phone and internet services). A total of 179 AHs or 46.49% reported a monthly expenditure between \$50 and \$99, followed by 65 AHs or 16.88% between \$100-\$149 and 22 AHs between \$150-\$199 while 82 AHs or 21.30% have a monthly expenditure below \$50. Only 14 AHs or 3.64% reported having a monthly expenditure of more than \$400. Monthly expenditures of 5 AHs are not reported as they were neither available during the DMS nor could be located through commune and village chiefs after the survey. Table 3-10 summarizes the monthly expenditure of AHs.

Table 3-10: Summary of Monthly Expenditure of Affected Households

Currency (\$)	No. of AHs	%
<50	82	21.30
50-99	179	46.49
100-149	65	16.88
150-199	22	5.71
200-299	13	3.38
300-249	1	0.26
350-399	4	1.04
>400	14	3.64
Not Available for Interview	5	1.30
Total	385	100.00

Source: DMS Data 2020.

5. Vulnerable Affected Households

71. Special attention is paid to identifying vulnerable groups that will be affected by the subproject during the resettlement planning stage. Specific concerns expressed during the one to one and house to house consultations with these groups of displaced persons were considered in targeted measures to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts. The key objective is to improve their status and livelihood sources as much as possible through additional compensation package for livelihood restoration.

72. A total of 9 AHs surveyed during the SES have been identified as vulnerable (Tables 2-12). Majority of or seven (7) of the vulnerable AHs (VAHs) are female household heads. The types of vulnerability criteria are (a) poor households (those below the poverty line as defined nationally); (b) female headed poor household with dependents who may require specific resettlement planning considerations; (c) landless households; (d) children and elderly headed households who are landless with no means of support; (e) disabled headed households with no other means of support; and (f) customary land users and indigenous people. All the affected vulnerable AHs are ID poor. The main impacts of the VAHs is on loss of private land. One female headed household VAH will lose 100% of residential land which she uses for agricultural purpose. There is no structure on this residential land. There are no landless VAHs, and no VAHs will be relocated. As noted earlier in para. 55, at the DMS stage some affected households were not available for interviews or were overlooked. These include 5 AHs and 6 affected tenant households. Their vulnerability status needs to be confirmed. Once the COVID situation improves, GDR will carry out the census and SES, and meaningful consultations with these AHs. Based on the data, GDR will prepare an addendum that will be approved by the IRC, cleared and disclosed by ADB and implemented before the civil works commence. The VAHs compensation is in the entitlement matrix.

6. Gender Considerations

73. There are 142 female-headed households 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 DRP. Both men and women participated in the DMS and were consulted on resettlement assistance and compensation issues and GRM procedures and processes should they had any complaints at any stage of subproject implementation.

74. Out of the total nine (9) vulnerable AHs surveyed, seven (7) are female headed. The vulnerability assessment of the 5 AHs and 6 affected tenant households will be confirmed in the addendum. However, subject to the confirmation of the vulnerable status of 11 AHs/11 APs, one-time cash assistance of \$100 per VAH will be paid to all VAHs. In addition, the VAHs will also be entitled to participate in the income restoration program as well and will be accorded priority for employment in the construction of the Subproject.

CHAPTER IV: INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

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

75. Prior to the start of the DMS survey, a high-level public consultation meeting was held on 27 November 2019 by the IRC, the Project Management Unit (PMU) and the GDR with province, district and commune authorities, ADB representatives (staff and consultants), and led by the Deputy Governor of Prey Veng Province. The IRC-WG supported by the Department of Planning of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MWPT), PMU and Project Implementation Support Capacity Development (PISCD) consultants then arranged five (5) public consultations from 6 to 11 December 2019 with commune officials of Neak Loeung and Preaek Khsay Kha communes, and village chiefs and APs from the affected villages of Neak Loeung, Preaek Ta Sa, Stueng Slout, Phum 1, Phum 2 and Phum 6. A total of 306 APs, 164 male and 142 females participated in these meetings. The schedule, location, and participants of the public consultation meetings with the affected communes and villages is summarized in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Summary of Public Consultations prior to Detailed Measurement Survey

Date	Time	Commune/ Sangkat	Affected Village	No.of APs			Stakeholder Participants		Location
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
06 Dec 2019	8.00– 10:30	Preaek Khsay Kha	Phum 1	1	0	1	23	0	Sansam Kosal Pagoda
			Phum 2	4	5	9			
			Phum 6	3	6	9			
		Neak Loeung	Stueng Slout	4	3	7			
	2:00- 4:30	Neak Loeung	Preaek Ta Sa	56	23	79	19	0	Neak Loeung Pagoda
09 Dec 2019	9.00– 11:30	Neak Loeung	Preaek Ta Sa	34	17	51	11	0	Neak Loeung Pagoda
	3:00- 5:30	Neak Loeung	Neak Loeung	35	58	93	10	0	Neak Loeung Commune office
11 Dec 2019	9.30– 11:30	Neak Loeung	Neak Loeung	26	30	56	12	0	Neak Loeung Pagoda
			Preaek Ta Sa	1	0	1			
Total				164	142	306	75	0	

76. The purpose of the public consultation conducted from 5 to 11 December 2019 was to inform the APs about the Subproject and the start of the DMS and the SES of the affected assets. During the meeting participants were informed on the schedule of the DMS and SES to start from 5 December 2019. The DMS Questionnaire was translated into Khmer by GDR prior to the meeting. It was distributed and explained in detail to the participants for them to fully understand what data and information is expected to be collected during the DMS.¹² The Public Information Brochure (PIB) updated and translated in Khmer by GDR that included the project/subproject information, eligibility on cut-off date, entitlements and compensation, GRM procedures and focal points, was

¹² SOP para. 128.

distributed and explained in detailed to the participants. Additional copies of the updated PIB were provided to participants to distribute to the AHs/APs who were unable to attend the consultation meeting. The cut-off date of 26 December 2011 for eligibility was again announced, and the APs were informed that all the subproject impacts identified during the DMS will be measured and compensated full replacement cost. The participants were reminded not to expand their existing structures or build new structures within the corridor of impact as they will not be compensated.

77. The public consultation provided timely and adequate information about the Subproject, informed AHs about their entitlements, and provided them an opportunity to express and discuss their concerns, views, concerns and suggestions to the Subproject design and mitigating measures as well as any emerging LAR issues.

78. An overview of technical design of the project 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 in order to ensure their understanding of the DMS, entitlements, as well as negotiation and contract signing and compensation payment. Mitigation measures to be taken during construction in order to minimize negative impacts on residents were explained as well.

79. The APs 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, and the assistance APs are eligible to in case they have something to complain. The updated PIB that contained information of the GRM and filing of complaints was delivered to all affected households.

80. Participants in each consultation meeting were encouraged to ask questions and express their concerns and suggestions on any issues regarding the Subproject. Their questions were answered by PISCD and GDR representatives and the issues that were of concern for the participants were discussed and clarified. The issues taken up by the APs concerned Subproject implementation schedule, land requirements, construction impacts on accessibility, compensation details and APs' right to use land after the construction. The main issues and concerns raised are related to payment to the affected households and construction the houses close to the dike. It was responded very thoroughly. All AHs are entitled to get compensation. The houses can be constructed along the dike are based on the permission from local authority, especially the permission from the MLMUPC. Table 4-2 summarizes the main issues and concerns with /clarifications and responses provided. Detailed questions and the answers provided can be found in reporting from the public consultation meetings in Annex E-2. Lists of participants in the consultation meetings are enclosed in Annex E-2 as well.

Table 4-2: Summary of Main Issues and Concerns with Responses

Main Issues and Concerns	Responses and Clarifications Provided
When will the subproject start? Date? Month? Year?	The Civil Work will start after the APs are fully compensated by first quarter of 2021.
What is the required land for flood control bank?	It is up to the level of the existing land surface; the lowest area requires 21 meters each side from the central line and we need another 2 meters for movement of construction equipment

The dike will affect a handpump and some banana trees. Will they be compensated?	Yes, they will be compensated.
Does the construction of the dike will affect travel and farming activities?	Yes. The construction will start from Preak Tasor site. During construction, villagers can access the areas from National Road 1. When the construction activities reach NR-1, villagers can access from the Preak Tasor site.
When the dike is completed, villagers who are living along the dike can build their house closed to the dike?	Villagers will need to seek approval from the local authority and MLMUPC at the provincial level.
What is the size of the flood control dike? Will APs be compensated?	The dike is 4.5km long; 7m wide on top and 42m wide at the bottom. All APs are entitled for compensation.
After the dike is completed, can villagers construct their houses next to it by using an access road connection between a house and the dike? Will there be barriers on both sides of the dike?	Villagers need to get a permit to construct houses from the local authority and MLMUPC. For safety purposes, the dike will have barriers on both sides of the road.
Will APs get compensation for every meter that is affected?	Yes, APs will get compensation for all affected properties, including land, crops, and structures.
Some of the APs have agreed with the local authority that they will contribute to the government to use their land when the	Yes, the APs will be compensated if the land is a private land. If illegally occupied on the public land, they will get compensation for crops, trees and
Will there be compensation for affected non-fruit trees such as Acacia? Please ensure ownership of those trees.	Yes. The owners of non-fruit trees will be compensated.

Source: Minutes of Meeting

B. Consultation and Information Disclosure during DRP Implementation

81. To comply with ADB's SPS (2009) requirements on meaningful consultation, public consultations with AHs/APs, will be conducted during the 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.

82. After the approval of DRP by IRC and cleared by ADB, and the budget by MEF, 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. However, prior to contract offer and to confirm their entitlements, meaningful consultations will be conducted by IRC-WG with the 5 AHs and 6 affected tenants households who were not available for interviews or overlooked for vulnerable assessments at DMS stage. The consultative meetings will be carried out in two parts and advance notice of each meeting will be provided to AHs through the commune/village council offices. In the first part, public meetings will be held at commune/village level for all AHs and commune village representative and the PIB for the compensation package will be explained in detail to all the AHs. The schedule for the AHs contract signing (with deadlines), and legal

requirements to receive the compensation (national ID, evidence of land ownership) will also be explained.

83. The second part of consultation will commence soon after the completion of first part on the same day to avoid AHs to return on another day. In this part, each AH will be provided with the draft contract and the compensation amounts explained to the satisfaction of the AH (husband and wife together) on one-to-one basis. In addition to discussions and agreements reached for the signing of the contract, the AHs will also have an opportunity to raise any grievances regarding the inventory of losses and measurements and/or entitlements. The AHs will be provided options to sign the contract there and then or given three (3) days to submit the signed contract to the IRC-WG through the village council office.

84. The next consultation will be conducted at commune or village offices when the compensation payments are ready to be disbursed and will be undertaken by the IRC-WG and PRSC-WG. However, the schedule for compensation payments will be made to the AHs at least one week in advance through the commune and village offices. However, prior to the commencement of compensation payments, the AHs will be informed about the GRM and the procedures to follow in case they have any complaints about the compensation payments. The compensation payments will be made on household to household basis and each AH will be provided with the opportunity to seek clarifications about the compensation package prior to receiving the payment.

85. The next consultation will be conducted at commune or village offices when the compensation payments are ready to be disbursed and will be undertaken by the IRC-WG and PRSC-WG. However, the schedule for compensation payments will be made to the AHs at least one week in advance through the commune and village offices. The compensation payments will be made on household basis, and each AH will be provided with the opportunity to seek clarifications about the compensation package prior to receiving the payment.

C. Information Disclosure

86. The updated PIB, which also contains GRM processes and procedures, was explained and distributed to the AHs at the consultation meetings prior to the DMS. Documents including the (i) DRP endorsed by IRC and cleared by ADB after the DED, (ii) corrective action plan prepared during DRP implementation, if any; (iii) updated DRP, the approved DRP will be disclosed on ADB and MPWT website, 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 shows that 28 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.

CHAPTER V: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

87. A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established for the Subproject to address APs' grievances and complaints regarding land acquisition, compensation and resettlement in a timely and satisfactory manner. The APs received information on their rights and the procedures for filing grievances or complaints during the five (5) public consultation meetings conducted by the IRC-WG with the APs 6-11 December 2019 in Neak Loeung and Preaek Khsay Kha Communes. The name and telephone number of the GRM contact person was included in the Updated PIB that was distributed to the APs during the public consultations. The updated PIB also contained names and phone numbers of contact persons in GDR and MPWT whom APs can contact for any clarifications and/or problems regarding land acquisition and resettlement.

88. 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.

89. The provincial grievance redress committee (PGRC) was established on 28 November 2019 and re-established on 26 August 2020 through Decision No. 233/19SSRPV, which is enclosed in Annex C. GDR provided training on GRM to 24 participants of which three (3) were females on 21 January 2020. The participants/members comprised eight (8) provincial level, two (2) district level, five (5) each from commune and village levels and four (4) from provincial department level. The commune level grievance committee comprises commune officials and village leaders. However, NGO support can be tapped if the complainant AH/AP have difficulty in preparing the written complaints or in assisting APs who cannot read and write. NGO support is also solicited in the filing of the complaints to the commune level grievance committee. The designated commune officials shall exercise all efforts to settle AP's issues at the commune level through appropriate community consultation and meetings with complainants. All meetings on the grievance process shall be recorded by concerned level of grievance committee and copies shall be provided to AHs/APs complainants. A copy of the minutes of meetings and actions undertaken shall be provided to IRC and ADB upon request. Details of the GRM and complaints status will be summarized and reflected in the quarterly progress reports and semi- annual external monitoring reports submitted to ADB.

90. The procedures for grievance redress in the August 2012 RP will apply to this DRP and are as follows:

91. **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.

92. **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.

93. **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.

94. 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.

95. All costs involved in resolving complaints (e.g. meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) of the Grievance Committee from Stage 1 to Stage 3 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.¹³

96. 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 and affix their signature/thumb print to the letter of complaint. 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.

97. 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.

¹³ Para. 157 of the SOP.

CHAPTER VI: LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. National Legal and Regulatory Framework on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

98. The legal framework for LAR of the Subproject is based on ADB SPS (2009) and the national legal framework of RGC. In case there are any differences between requirements set by national legal framework and ADB SPS (2009), the latter should take precedence.

B. National Legal and Policy Framework

99. There are existing laws that govern land acquisition and resettlement in Cambodia. These laws, along with the ADBs SPS, shall govern the procedures for LAR of the Subproject.

100. The RGC's 2010 Expropriation Law is the main legal framework that governs land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. The 2010 Expropriation Law has listed the development of public infrastructure as one of its objectives and extended the definition of public infrastructure to any infrastructure *"required by the Nation in accordance with the determination made by the government."* Public interest is also understood in a broad manner as *"the use of land or property by the public or by public institutions or their agents."* The expropriation of the ownership of immovable property and real right to immovable property can be exercised only if the Expropriation Committee has paid fair and just compensation in advance to the owner and/or holder of real right.

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

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

village representatives or the communities affected by the expropriation to give them clear and specific information and to have all opinions from all concerned parties about the proposed public infrastructure project.

102. Under the Article 3 of the 2010 Expropriation Law that governs the provision for projects financed by development partners in Cambodia, the RGC issued in 2018 the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (LAR).¹⁴ The SOP for Externally Financed Projects in Cambodia and LAR (2018), reflects RGC's laws and regulations relating to the acquisition of land and the involuntary resettlement of AP and the safeguard policies and procedures of Development Partners as applied to public infrastructure investment projects, such as the proposed the Project. Where appropriate, the SOP includes references to international good practices in resettlement planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting. The SOP has been promulgated under Sub Decree No. 22 ANK/BK on 22 February 2018 and applies to all externally financed projects in the Kingdom of Cambodia. The GDR of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) is responsible for providing guidance and clarification to users of the SOP. Given that the Subproject is to be funded by ADB, the provisions of SOP will apply to the Subproject and therefore should be read together with this DRP.

C. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009)

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

104. The involuntary resettlement safeguard covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of: (i) involuntary acquisition of land or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It also covers whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

105. ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy principles include:

- 1) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of affected persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- 2) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all affected persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their

¹⁴ Accessible at https://www.mef.gov.kh/documents/laws_regulation/LAR-SOP-Final-13032018.pdf

participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of affected persons and their host population

- 3) Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- 4) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- 5) Provide physically and economically affected persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- 6) Improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- 7) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- 8) Ensure those affected persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to and are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- 9) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on affected persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- 10) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- 11) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- 12) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.

- 13) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of affected persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

D. Other Considerations

106. **Gender and Development.** The ADB Policy on Gender and Development (1998) adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity, and for ensuring that women participate in, and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the decision-making process for development activities. The ADB SPS also reiterates the importance of including gender issues in the preparation of safeguards documents at all stages to ensure that gender concerns are incorporated, including gender-specific consultation and information disclosure. This includes special attention to guarantee women's assets, property, and land-use rights and restoration/improvement of their living standards; and to ensure that women will receive subproject benefits.

107. The following specific actions were undertaken to address gender issues in the Subproject during the preparation of the DRP and will be undertaken in the remaining stages of Subproject implementation.

- (i) Prior to DMS for the Subproject, the IRC working group acting as the DMS team were oriented on the gender issues and concerns that may arise during the public consultation and the DMS/SES process.
- (ii) During the DMS, both male and female APs participated in the SES and IOL survey.
- (iii) Timely, fair and just compensation payments for affected assets will be given to both men and women as per entitlement policy and cost of affected assets as per RCS results;
- (iv) Grievances and complaints of FHHs will be equally prioritized for resolution/action alongside complaints and grievances of men-headed households;
- (v) Internal monitoring indicators on status of DRP implementation will be sex-disaggregated. Also, sex-disaggregation of monitoring reports on capacity development and training programs, livelihood programs and participation of project stakeholders during project implementation.

E. Gaps and Reconciliations

108. In general, the main principles of the RGC's policies on land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement assistance reflect those provided in ADB's safeguard policy of ADB. However, key gap analysis and clarifications between ADB's SPS (2009) and the RGC's SOP are summarized in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2: Gap Analysis and Reconciliation of ADB's SPS (2009) and RGC's SOP

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

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

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

No.	ADB's SPS Requirements on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and SR-2	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), 2018	Gap between ADB SPS and SOP	Clarifications
	through negotiated settlement To comply with ADB SPS IR safeguards policy principle 6 (page 17), para 73, (page 26), Appendix 2, para 25 (page 48-49)	negotiated as part of commercial norms.		be reached, alternate site will be selected. Where negotiated settlement is applied in lieu of compulsory land acquisition based on SR 2 requirements para 25 will be followed, documented and described in the resettlement plan and information of the negotiations included in the monitoring reports. A negotiated settlement will offer adequate and fair price for land/or other assets. Ensure that any negotiations with displaced persons openly addresses the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties involved in such transactions. Negotiated settlement procedures will follow para 25 of Appendix 2 of SPS and agreed with ADB.
5.	AHs (without titles or recognizable rights to land) Ensure that APs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance	Chapter-VII: Section B para 104 states: - No compensation for land will be paid for AP occupying land in the ROW. Section C of the SOP states that: - The entitlement to compensation of affected persons largely depends on the legality of possession or ownership	Clarification needed for how poor and vulnerable APs are provided legal and affordable access to land.	Social land concession is not an entitlement. However, IRC can just inform the relevant and competent local authorities about the affected poor, landless households who may be eligible to apply for social land concession. Criteria for providing social land concession will be defined

No.	ADB's SPS Requirements on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and SR-2	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), 2018	Gap between ADB SPS and SOP	Clarifications
	and compensation for loss of non-land assets To comply with ADB SPS IR policy principles 2, 5, 7 (page 17), Appendix 2, paras 9, 11, 12, 16 and 17 (pages 45, 46 and 47).	to the land and other assets at the time of the Cut-Off Date. The following types of displaced persons shall be eligible to compensation, but compensation would vary depending on their situation: • Legal owners and holders of title or rights to land, including customary rights. • Tenants and leaseholders, including employees, workers and hawkers. • Those who have no formal title or rights to the land (illegal occupiers) who are engaged in farming or businesses. • Poor and vulnerable groups.		by other competent authority. The decision on granting a social land concession will also be made at the sole discretion of the relevant authorities in accordance with Cambodia regulations on social land concession. GDR will provide information if there is any social land concession program available in the Project area in its monitoring report.

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

CHAPTER VII: ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Project Policies and Principles

109. In order to achieve the IR objectives, the Subproject will adhere to the policies and principles of the DRP as set forth:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement and impacts on land, structures and other fixed assets will be minimized where possible by exploring all alternative options.
- (ii) Compensation will be based on the principle of replacement cost reflecting the current market prices.
- (iii) All the AHs (without any discrimination such as household headed by women, disabled, elderly, landless and people living below the national poverty line) confirmed to be residing in, doing business, or cultivating land or having right over resources within the subproject affected area or land to be acquired or used for the subproject during the conduct of IOL and census of AH (Cut-off Date for Eligibility) are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for non-land assets at full replacement cost as mentioned in the entitlement matrix.
- (iv) Meaningful consultation will be carried out with the AHs/APs, indigenous households, affected communities and concerned groups and ensure participation from planning up to implementation. The comments and suggestions of AHs/APs and communities will be taken into account.
- (v) The final draft and any updates on the DRP will be disclosed to at relevant Commune Offices in a form and language(s) understandable to them after the approval of the DRP from the IRC and ADB.
- (vi) Resettlement identification, planning and management will ensure that gender concerns are incorporated.
- (vii) Provide all affected households requiring relocation with needed assistance including the following: assistance and allowances, secure tenure to the relocated land, and better living conditions¹⁵ at resettlement sites.
- (viii) Special measures will be incorporated in the DRP to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups such as indigenous households, households headed by women, children, disabled, the elderly, landless and people living below the generally accepted poverty line.
- (ix) Existing cultural and religious practices will be respected and, to the maximum extent practical, preserved.
- (x) Culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment and monitoring will be carried out in various stages of the subproject.
- (xi) Landowners will be allowed to harvest before and advance notice will be issued to minimize, if not avoid loss of income arising from the crop loss.
- (xii) Adequate resources will be identified and committed during the preparation of the

¹⁵ This refers to improvements in amenities including (i) provision of a toilet and other sanitation facilities, (ii) drainage to ensure that the plot does not flood, (iii) ensure connection to electricity and water, and have access roads.

DRP, which shall include sufficient budgetary support and made available to cover resettlement costs within the agreed implementation period.

- (xiii) There will be no civil works that shall take place for any segment of the subproject, until (i) compensation has been fully paid to AHS; (ii) agreed rehabilitation measures are in place (iii) the acquired land is free from all encumbrances.

B. Principles for Valuation

110. All compensation will be based on the principle of replacement cost. Replacement cost is the amount calculated before displacement which is needed to replace an affected asset without deduction for taxes and/or costs of transaction as follows:

- a) Residential and farm land based on actual current market prices as per agreed RCS that reflect land sales at the time of conducting the RCS, and in the absence of such recent land sales, based on prices of recent sales in comparable locations with comparable attributes, fees and taxes for land;
- b) Houses and other structures based on actual current market prices, as per agreed RCS, of materials and labor without depreciation or deduction for salvaged building materials;
- c) Rice and other crops- based on actual current market prices calculated on the average productivity kg/ha in the commune, as per agreed RCS;
- d) Fruit and timber trees equivalent to current market price based on productive ages, as per agreed RCS.

C. Eligibility

111. Only persons and organizations with land, fixed assets and sources of income in the subproject COI at the time of the cut-off date of 26 December 2011 are eligible to receive subproject entitlements agreed between the RGC and ADB. Only the land, assets and sources of income registered during the DMS will be eligible for compensation. Those who encroach into the subproject area and build any new structures or expand any existing new structures after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other forms of assistance. In the public consultation meeting prior to DMS, the AHS/APs were informed that all measurements of affected assets within the COI will be compensated at full replacement cost. The AHS/APs were reminded that after the DMS, any new structures and expansion of existing structures within the COI will not be compensated. The DMS was conducted jointly with the AHS/APs and all impacts in the COI found were assessed, measured, and recorded for compensation payment. The AHS/APs were provided with yellow slip on their affected assets.

D. Determining Replacement Cost

112. The RCS was conducted by an independent national firm, Social Development Consultant hired by GDR. The firm undertook its contracted work with area identification, field survey, data processing and analysis in March-April 2020. The objective of the RCS was to gather current market prices and values of affected structures and their materials; current market value of residential and farm land, costs of fruit and timber trees based on their productive ages, and prevailing cost of rice and other crops crop per square meter of agricultural land. RCS results formed the bases for establishing compensation for affected assets (residential and farm land, main and secondary structures, trees and crops) at full replacement cost which are sufficient for

AHs/APS to acquire or purchase replacements for assets lost to the project, without deductions for taxes, and other transaction costs. The RCS also covers and confirms rates of allowances and resettlement assistance. The rates in the RCS report will be valid for one year from the date of endorsement of the RCS report by IRC. IRC will officially approve the DRP and endorse the RCS report after GDR and ADB team have agreed on the DRP. The RCS report is in Annex A of this DRP.

E. Entitlement Matrix

113. The Subproject entitlements have been defined in accordance with the various impacts identified based on the results of the DMS and SES. The eligibility on entitlements applies to all AHs by the Subproject which are categorized in the Entitlement Matrix. All the entitlements on compensation and assistance are based on replacement cost. The Entitlement Matrix is presented in the Table 7-1 indicating each type of loss and degree of impact with corresponding benefits applicable to the specific condition and impacts on AHs. The entitlements that were developed and approved in the August 2012 RP have not been lowered but has been enhanced in the Subproject DRP as necessary, after the detailed design stage and the revision of August 2012 rates.

Table 7-1: Entitlement Matrix

Item	Type of loss	Entitled persons	Compensation policy	Implementation issues
A. Loss of Land				
1	Residential land/agricultural land/vacant land plot (Partial loss/less than 10%) 266 AHs will lose 112,179.35m ²	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 per Land Law) 247 AHs lose 103,869.37m ² of productive land 19 AHs lose 8,309.98m ² of residential land.	Cash compensation will be paid for acquired portions of land based on the current market value or replacement of residential land as of date of issuance of the expropriation of the project	AHs will be notified 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject. If the head of AH is married, compensation will be paid in cash to the husband and wife witnessed by Commune Chief.
2	Residential land/agricultural land/vacant land plot (Loss 10% or more) 72 AHs will lose 72,861.51m ²	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 per Land Law) 58 AHs lose 51,033.99m ² of productive land. 14 AHs lose 21,647.52m ² of residential land	Cash compensation at replacement value for the affected area according to the RCS	AHs will be notified 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject If the head of AH is married, compensation will be paid in cash to the husband and wife witnessed by Commune Chief

Item	Type of loss	Entitled persons	Compensation policy	Implementation issues
B. Loss of Productive Trees and Crops				
3	Fruit trees	Custom or legal owners of land; owners of crops or trees (whether have legal or customary title to land or not). 143 AHs owning 9,320 units of affected fruit trees	Compensation for affected fruit and timber trees at full replacement cost, as to the RCS	Compensation at full replacement cost for productive fruit and timber trees
4	Non-fruit trees	20 AHs owning 65 units of timber trees		
5	Standing crops	126 AHs	11.55ha of rice, vegetables and legumes; based on average yields, about 2.05 tons rice, 46.5 tons corn, 3.9 tons beans, 2.9 tons cucumber, 1.3 tons pumpkin, 38kg bitter melon, 33kg luffa gourd.	AHs will be allowed to harvest the rice and other crops. AHs will keep the land vacated within one month after receiving the compensation payment
C. Loss of Structures				
6	Structure and any other asset/Secondary structures (Partially affected only)	Owners of the structure whether or not land is owned (i) 1 Main house owned by 1 AH fully affected to be demolished and rebuilt on the same land. (ii) 1 store partially affected roof owned by 1 AHs; and 1 motor repair shop fully affected to be demolished and rebuilt on the same land. (iii) 98 units owned by 23 AHs fully and partially affected secondary structures	1) Compensation in cash for all fully and partially 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; 2) Compensation and assistance will be provided at full replacement cost in the form of cash without any deductions for depreciation for salvageable materials.	If the head of household is married, compensation will be paid in cash to husband and wife witnessed by the Commune Chief.
D. Impact on vulnerable AHs				
7	Any loss or impact; significant impacts on vulnerable AHs	Vulnerable households 9 AHs	- One-time cash assistance of \$100 per vulnerable AH - Entitled to participate in the Income Restoration Program or \$500/AH cash assistance for IRP. - Priority for employment in the subproject construction works.	Improved livelihoods
E. One-time Cash Assistance for Shifting structures				

Item	Type of loss	Entitled persons	Compensation policy	Implementation issues
8	Affected Structures fully or partially to be demolished and rebuilt	1 AH. Entirely affected main structure shifting to adjacent land 2AHs. Partially affected shifting the entire motor repair shop to adjacent area and removal of roof.	One-time cash assistance of \$66/AH. One-time cash assistance of \$33/AH	
F. Dismantling Allowance				
9	Main structures, stores and secondary structures that will move/shift back in the remaining land outside of COI	1 AH owning a main structure, 1 AH owning store. 1 AH owning motor repair shop, 20 other affected secondary structures.	A lump sum of \$40 as compensation payments for dismantling and re-assembling of affected main and secondary structures	
G. Allowances				
10	Allowance for Transport	Shifting structures of AHs 1 AH. Main structure demolished and rebuilt in other area in same village. 2 AHs. 1 motor repair stop shifted back to adjacent land and one roof partially removed.	A lump sum of \$60/AH A lump sum of \$40/AH.	
H. Impacts on cultural property				
11	Important premises and/or structures	Community, any and all AHs 2 Lion statues	All affected 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. Temporary Income loss				
12	Temporary income loss from business.	All AHs who are engaged in businesses 2AHs	One-time cash assistance of \$50/AH	
J. Loss of Livelihood				
13	Loss of income full/partial from productive land (from 10% or more of land holdings).	Owner of productive land 72 AHs	- One-time cash assistance of \$200/AH and - Participate in Income restoration Program, or \$500/AH for IRP.	Livelihood restoration
K. Impacts during construction				
14	Damage to assets crops and trees during construction (temporary impact) Damage to fields and associated infrastructure	Owner of crops	1) Contractor will be required by Contract to pay these costs. 2) Compensation for loss production in cash at replacement cost (value of lost production within the ROW or for access) for the period of construction or maintenance. This will be a	1) Construction and maintenance will be carried out so as to minimize damage 2) Construction will be required by Contract to stay within the COI.

Item	Type of loss	Entitled persons	Compensation policy	Implementation issues
	including bund walls, drains, channels etc.		minimum of one harvest where damage occurs during growing season	3) As part of the civil works contract/ all access reinstated and compensated.
L. Unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts beyond 1 to 13 above				
15		New eligible AHS	The unanticipated impacts identified will be addressed and included in the updated DRP and provided with the same entitlements as those of the other displaced persons.	GDR shall ensure the conduct of a social assessment and update or formulate a new RP or a DRP addendum depending on the extent of the impact changes. Unanticipated impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in this DRP.

Source: Entitlement Matrix of August 2012 draft RP.

CHAPTER VIII: INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Income Restoration for Affected Households Experiencing Major Impacts

114. The Subproject's August 2012 RP outlined an Income Restoration Program (IRP) for the AHs who will experience major impacts by losing 10% or more of their productive land and for poor and vulnerable AHs under the national poverty line losing land and/or assets.

115. The DMS identified 72 AHs losing 10% or more of their productive land and 9 poor and vulnerable AHs. On 15 July 2020, the IRC-WG together with the PRSC-WG organized a meeting in Neak Loeung Commune office where all these eligible AHs were invited to participate to be informed of the provisions of IRP in the August 2012 draft RP. The Commune Chiefs in their opening remarks encouraged the participants to optimize their skills development from the training offered under the IRP. The AHs were informed of their entitlements of IRP in the August 2012 draft RP and the courses provided by the Prey Veng Provincial Training Center would be provided free to each AP. The short-term and longer-term strategies were discussed in detail with the participants. They were informed that they could participate in longer-term strategy of the IRP training program that included Agricultural Enhancement Program and Agricultural Training Program. The participants were also told that a training needs assessment for Agricultural Training Program and an inventory of skill will be prepared on their preferred choice of courses. They were also given the option to receive a one-time cash assistance of \$500/AH for livelihoods development. Opportunities were given to the participants to discuss amongst themselves on their preferred choice of IRP. As a result of their discussions all the eligible AHs preferred to receive the income restoration assistance in cash instead of participating in an IRP. However, at the DMS stage some affected households were not available for interviews or were overlooked. These include 5 AHs and 6 affected tenant households. Their vulnerability status needs to be confirmed. Once the COVID situation improves, GDR will carry out the census and SES, and meaningful consultations with these AHs. Based on the data, GDR will prepare an addendum which will include the IRP entitlements of these AHs that will be approved by the IRC, cleared and disclosed by ADB and implemented before the civil works commence. The Minutes of the Meeting are in Annex E-3.

B. Temporary Loss of Income

116. There is one AH/5 APs whose store will be partially and one AH/6 APs whose motor repair shop will be partially affected. Both AHs will temporarily lose income during transition period of partial removal of roof of the store and shifting back and reconstruction of the motor repair shop, respectively. The removal of the roof will not take more than a day while dismantling of the motor repair shop and its reconstruction will take a week. Both AHs will be given a one-time cash assistance of \$50/AH for temporary loss of income as per entitlement matrix of the subproject. They will be informed in advance to ensure that no prolonged income losses will be experienced.

C. Special Measures to Support Vulnerable Groups

117. There are 9 AHs categorized as belonging to a vulnerable group. As per entitlement matrix, these AHs will be provided a one-time cash assistance of \$100 regardless of whether they fall into more than one classification of vulnerable group. The VAHs will also be eligible to participate in the IRP and will be accorded priority for job opportunities in the construction activities under the Subproject.

CHAPTER IX: DRP BUDGET

118. The resettlement cost has been estimated based on results of the DMS and the RCS at full replacement cost. The costs for compensation to affected land, all affected main and secondary structures, crops and trees, temporary income losses and other resettlement assistances under the Subproject will be financed from the national budget and no financing will be required from the ADB loans and grants. The resettlement budget is estimated **\$3,00,406.41**, which includes: (i) **\$2,224,234.37** as direct cost of compensation; (ii) external monitoring and internal monitoring reports cost of five percent (5%) of the direct cost equal to **\$111,211.72**; (iii) administrative cost of fifteen percent (15%) the direct cost equal to **\$333,635.16**, (iv) contingency cost of fifteen percent (15%) of the direct cost equal to **\$332,635.16** and (v) and a special contingency of **\$6,600.00**.¹⁶ The cost for grievance redress mechanism will be charged against budget of Prey Veng province. Table 9-1 Summarizes the detailed resettlement budget.

Table 9-1: Summary of Resettlement Budget

No.	Description	RCS Code	Unit	Quantity	Unit cost (USD)	Amount (USD)
A	LAND ACQUISITION					
1	Residential land along national Road 1	1	m ²	174.40	250.00	43,600.00
2	Farmland along rubber road 310, land No. 181,183 & 184 from PK 0+025 to PK 0+175	9	m ²	5,541.33	40.00	221,653.20
3	Village Land along gravel road that pass by pagoda gate which between PK 3+700 to PK 3+900 and from PK 3+900 to PK 4+225	2	m ²	718.70	30.00	21,561.00
4	Village land from PK 0+200 to PK 0+325	8	m ²	3,474.47	23.00	79,912.81
5	Farmland along gravel road that pass by pagoda gate	3	m ²	5,032.90	15.00	75,493.50
6	Farmland from PK 0+350 to PK 0+725	7	m ²	15,535.55	12.00	186,426.60
7	Farm land in the corner of trail road where land condition is like crow's foot - 14 land plots- from PK (499 & 509), (1431 & 1432), (1545 & 1547), (1627, 1748, 1747,1633) and (1684, 1685, 1715&1713)	10	m ²	10,018.16	11.00	110,199.76
8	Farmland along the canal	11	m ²	4,315.12	10.00	43,151.20
9	Farmland from PK 3+475 to PK 3+200, from PK 3+125 to PK 2+775 and from PK 2+700 to PK 2+300	5	m ²	44,557.18	9.00	401,014.61
10	Farmland from PK 0+825 to PK 2+250	6	m ²	95,493.05	8.00	763,944.40
	SUB-TOTAL A			184,860.86		1,946,957.08

¹⁶ Estimated for the 11 AHs that were not interviewed or overlooked vulnerability assessment at DMS stage.

B	MAIN STRUCTURES					
B1	Main house fully affected and reconstructed	5A	m ²	105.06	597.11	62,732.38
B2.1	Store partially affected	S1	m ²	30.06	72.50	2,179.35
B2.2	Motor repair shop fully reconstructed	S2	m ²	23.22	38.15	885.43
	SUB-TOTAL B			149.74		65,747.56
C	SECONDARY STRUCTURES					
C1	Kitchen	K1	m ²	51.5	64.50	3,321.75
C2.1	Bathroom/toilet	B1	m ²	6.66	62.45	415.92
C2.2	Bathroom/toilet	B2	m ²	4.8	57.20	274.56
C3.1	Farm shed/hall	S3	m ²	35.64	9.60	342.14
C3.2	Farm shed	S4	m ²	9.6	18.30	175.68
C4	Extended eaves	F5	m ²	7.6	26.10	198.36
	SUB-TOTAL C			115.80		4,728.41
D	OTHER STRUCTURES					
1	Sewerage of 0.6 meter	SS21A	No.	50	8.50	425.00
2	Pump well	SS31	No.	8	250.00	2,000.00
3	Concrete Mortar	SS4	m ²	35.05	7.00	245.35
4	Concrete veranda	SS36	m ²	10.3	38.00	391.40
5	Wood fence with horizontal wire	SS7	M	78.2	3.00	234.60
6	Concrete fence with horizontal wire	SS8	M	228.6	5.00	1,143.00
7	Concrete post with steel wire	SS10	M	88	6.50	572.00
8	Tube Structure and Tube Wall	SS11	m ²	203.25	30.00	6,097.50
9	Brick wall 10cm with cover both sides	SS13	m ²	34.5	33.00	1,138.50
10	Brick wall with steel wire	SS14	m ²	169.5	28.00	4,746.00
11	Brick wall 20cm with cover both sides	SS15	m ²	449.3	45.00	20,218.50
12	Brick wall 20cm without cover	SS16	m ²	35.8	39.00	1,396.20
13	Iron door	SS39	No.	2	365.00	730.00
14	Concrete pole (0.4x0.4)	SS35	M	8	15.00	120.00
15	Lion statue	SS37	No.	2	130.00	260.00
16	Dragon's head statue	SS33	No.	1	250.00	250.00
17	Stone entrance gate 2m	SS12	No.	2	75.00	150.00
18	Pagoda gate	SS32	No.	1	5,000.00	5,000.00
19	Small steel window	SS38	No.	1	285.00	285.00
20	Large steel window	SS39	No.	2	365.00	730.00
21	Drain box	SS22	No.	50	10.00	500.00
22	Sewerage hole	SS23	No.	2	40.00	80.00
23	Large spirit house	SS26	No.	1	100.00	100.00
24	Small iron door	SS38	No.	1	285.00	285.00
25	Soil Grave	SS2	No.	1	800.00	800.00
	SUB-TOTAL D					47,898.05
	SUB-TOTAL B+C+D					118,095.94
E	STANDING CROPS					

1	Rice	1	m ²	5,256.31	0.046	241.79
2	Corn	2	m ²	83,733.66	0.060	5,024.02
3	Beans	3	m ²	15,366.33	0.174	2,673.74
4	Cucumber	5	m ²	8,851.82	0.078	690.44
5	Pumpkin	7	m ²	1,990.40	0.310	241.79
6	Bitter Melon	8	m ²	127.50	0.116	14.79
7	Luffa Gourd	9	m ²	127.50	0.080	10.20
	SUB-TOTAL E					8,896.77
F	TREES					
F1	FRUIT TREES					
	Mango small 1-3 yrs	1)	Tree	163	20.00	3,260.00
	Mango medium3-5 yrs	1)	Tree	185	35.00	6,475.00
	Mango big 5yrs<	1)	Tree	65	55.00	3,575.00
	Coconut small 1-3 yrs	2)	Tree	41	18.00	738.00
	Coconut medium3-5 yrs	2)	Tree	41	38.00	1,558.00
	Coconut big 5yrs<	2)	Tree	11	60.00	660.00
	Sugar Palm tree full of yield	1)	Tree	5	62.50	312.50
	Guava 1-3 yrs	7)	Tree	4	6.00	24.00
	Guava medium	7)	Tree	4	12.00	48.00
	Guava big	7)	Tree	7	22.00	154.00
	Banana medium	7)	Cluster	9	8.00	72.00
	Banana big	7)	Cluster	8,470	8.00	67,760.00
	Wood Apple medium3-5 yrs	26)	Tree	1	28.00	28.00
	Pomelo medium	13)	Tree	1	23.00	23.00
	Otaheite Gooseberry big	23)	Tree	2	9.00	18.00
	Longan big	27)	Tree	3	62.00	186.00
	Custard apple big	10)	Tree	5	18.00	90.00
	Papaya small 1-3 yrs	17)	Tree	50	6.00	300.00
	Papaya big 5yrs<	17)	Tree	9	16.00	144.00
	Milk Fruit big	8)	Tree	3	50.00	150.00
	Wax Apple big 5yrs<	31)	Tree	3	10.00	30.00
	Jackfruit small	3)	Tree	4	17.00	68.00
	Jackfruit big	3)	Tree	1	46.00	46.00
	Jambolan Plum medium 3-5 yrs	6)	Tree	1	23.00	23.00
	Jambolan Plum big 5yrs<	6)	Tree	7	38.00	266.00
	June Plum (Ambarella) small 1-3 yrs	21)	Tree	1	9.00	9.00
	Sapodilla small 1-3 yrs	14)	Tree	1	7.00	7.00
	Soursop small	9)	Tree	2	7.00	14.00
	Soursop medium	9)	Tree	5	10.00	50.00
	Custard apple small 1-3 years	10)	Tree	1	9.00	9.00
	Santol 3-5 yrs	11)	Tree	2	14.00	28.00
	Galanga	8)	Cluster	212	4.00	848.00
	Other	Other	Tree	1	5.00	5.00
	SUB-TOTAL F1					86,978.50
F2	TIMBER TREES					
	Neem medium 3-5 yrs	12)	Tree	1	21.00	21.00
	Neem big	12)	Tree	7	31.00	217.00
	Monkeypod medium	22)	Tree	2	7.00	14.00
	Monkeypod big	22)	Tree	14	11.00	154.00
	Acacia/ Eucalyptus	6)	Tree	23	5.00	115.00
	Raintree small	30)	Tree	1	14.00	14.00

	Raintree big	30)	Tree	6	31.00	186.00
	Village Bamboo	3)	Cluster	4	47.00	188.00
	Forest Bamboo	4)	Cluster	7	40.00	280.00
	SUB-TOTAL F2					1,189.00
	SUB-TOTAL F1+F2					88,167.50
	TOTAL A–F					2,162,395.37
G	ONE-TIME CASH ASSISTANCE					
	One-time cash assistance for temporary loss of income		AH	2	50.00	100.00
	Vulnerable AHS		AH	9	100.00	900.00
	AHS experiencing major impacts		AH	72	200.00	14,400.00
	Income restoration		AH	79	500.00	39,500.00
	SUB-TOTAL G					54,900.00
H	ALLOWANCES					
	Shifting Allowance for main structure to be moved and rebuild		AH	1	66.00	100.00
	Shifting Allowance for motor repair shop to be moved/shift back		AH	2	33.00	66.00
	Transport allowance for main structure to move and rebuild in adjacent land		AH	1	60.00	60.00
	Transport allowance for roof of store and one motor repair shop to move/shift back in adjacent area		AH	2	40.00	80.00
	SUB-TOTAL H					306.00
I	Total Direct Cost (A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H)					2,217,634.37
	External monitoring and internal monitoring reports (5%) of I.					110,881.72
	Administrative cost (15%) of I					332,645.16
	Contingencies (15%) of I					332,645.16
	Special contingency ¹⁷		AH	11	600	6,600.00
J	GRAND TOTAL					3,000,406.41

¹⁷ The actual amount of 11 AHs that were not interviewed or overlooked at DMS stage will be detailed in the addendum based on assessment

CHAPTER X: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. Executing Agency

119. The project's Executing Agency (EA) is the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) and the Implementing Agency (IA) is the Provincial Department Public Works and Transport (PDPWT). The Project Management Unit (PMU) will support the EA to undertake overall oversight and management of the Project. It will be supported by consultants to ensure that procedures are followed and that the implementation schedules are kept on track. Organization chart of the institutional arrangements is enclosed in Annex E.

B. Project Management Unit

120. The project management unit (PMU) was established by the EA to coordinate all project activities and carry out the day-to-day tasks during project implementation. However, it is not mandated to carry out resettlement activities but assumes some tasks in coordination with GDR which is the lead agency directly responsible for all LAR activities. The PMU designated a focal person on resettlement and tasked to undertake specific PMU responsibilities with regards to LAR and coordinate with GDR, the PRSC and the PIU in all matters concerning LAR planning and implementation. Specific tasks of the PMU related to LAR include the following:

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

C. Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC)

121. The IRC is the decision making and oversight body for LAR. The IRC has the mandate to review and evaluate the resettlement impact of land acquisition for public infrastructure development projects in the Kingdom of Cambodia. The IRC is established by the MEF and led by the Permanent Chairman from MEF (currently at Under Secretary level). The IRC carries out its function through a working group (IRC-WG) which has been established for the Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject. Key responsibilities of IRC include:

- Provide effective oversight and ensure LAR complies with the laws and implementing rules and regulations;
- Ensure effective coordination between line ministries, provincial/local authorities and GDR-MEF in carrying out the LAR;
- Approve the RP and endorsing RP for the approval of ADB;
- Initiate the establishment PGRC; and
- Provide overall guidance on implementing rules and regulations for LAR and propose updates as necessary.

D. General Department of Resettlement

122. The GDR is the permanent technical secretariat of the IRC and is the lead agency for the planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting of DRP in accordance with LAR-related laws and implementing rules and procedures. The GDR has assigned the responsibility for the implementation of DRP to Resettlement Department 2 (RD2). The monitoring of the implementation of the DRP and the management of the GRM will be carried out by the Department of Internal Monitoring and Data Management (DIMDM). In addition, the DIMDM will record and review all complaints and grievances submitted by the APs, investigate them and make recommendations on compliance to the Director General of GDR.

E. IRC-Working Group (IRC-WG)

123. The IRC-WG will carry out the day to day LAR activities under the DRP which will be led by the Deputy Director of Resettlement Department 2 (RD2) of the GDR and comprise of technical PMU staff of the MPWT/PDMPWT, staff of the RD2, and staff of the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction. The IRC-WG is responsible for all the field work under the supervision of the Director of the RD2 and overall guidance and direction of the Director General of the GDR. The composition of the IRC-WG for this DRP is in Table 10-1.

Table 10-1: Composition of IRC-WG for Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject

No.	Name	Position	Agency
1	SUN Sokny	Deputy Director	RD2, GDR
2	SENG Hay	Team Leader	RD2, GDR
3	AN Disan	Vice Team Leader	RD2, GDR
4	CHANN Kok Uong	Working Group Member	MLMUPC
5	MIN Synaka	Working Group Member	MLMUPC
6	Try Vann Tho	Working Group Member	MLMUPC
7	VONG Rada	Working Group Member	MPWT
8	POU Manith	Working Group Member	MPWT
9	LY Sokthong	Working Group Member	MPWT
10	PAL Piseth	Working Group Member	MPWT
11	CHEA Sophanet	Working Group Member	MPWT
12	CHANN Rith	Working Group Member	MPWT

F. Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC)

124. The PRSC has been established by the Provincial Governor at the request of the IRC for the flood control subproject. The composition of the PRSC is shown in the Table 10-2.

Table 10-2: Composition of PRSC for Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject

No.	Name	Title/Position
1	H.E Soun Somanen	Provincial Governor
2	Mr Chheang Sovannara	Director of Provincial Administration
3	Mr Un Sothea	Director PDPWT
4	Ms Seng Teang	Governor of Peam Ror District
5	Mr Lach Phyrath	Deputy Director of Provincial Administration
6	Mr Eang PhengAn	Director of Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction and Cadastral
7	Mr Ouk Samnang	Director of Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
8	Mr Chhum Sophy	Director of Provincial Water Resources and Meteorology Department
9	Mr Tuch Varatha	Director of Provincial Environment Department
10	Mr Seng Sokchea	Director of Inter-Divisional Director Provincial hall

125. Key responsibilities of PRSC include:

- (i) Provide the coordination and supporting role to the GDR, IRC and IRC-WG for the preparation, implementation and monitoring of the resettlement plans in the field and at the local level;
- (ii) Ensure all relevant provincial and local government authorities provide the necessary support for LAR;
- (iii) Manage the public consultation meetings at Provincial Level; and
- (iv) Responsible and accountable for the disbursements of the compensation payments at the provincial level.

G. PRSC Working Group (PRSC-WG)

126. The technical arm of the PRSC is the PRSC-WG. The PRSC-WG has been established by the Provincial Governor and is responsible for carrying out the technical functions of the PRSC and works with the IRC-WG in carrying out LAR activities at the provincial level. The composition of PRSC-WG is in Table 10-3.

Table 10-3: Composition of PRSC-WG for Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject

No.	Name	Title/Position
1	Mr Lach Phyrath	Deputy Director of Provincial Administration
2	Mr Seng Sokchea	Director of Inter-Divisional Director Provincial hall
3	Mr Yem Pheara	Deputy District Governor
4	Mr Pov Vanna	Office manager of Provincial Dept. of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction and Cadastral
5	Mr Sok Saron	Office manager of Provincial of Department of Economics and Finance
6	Mr Krey Rothat	Office manager of Provincial Public Works and Transportation
7	Mr Prak Sareth	Office Manager of Public Works and Transportation of Peam Ror District
8	Mr Neang Sophany	Office Manager of Land Office of Peam Ror District
9	Mr Sin Sovannaroun	Provincial Staff
10	Mr Nun Rith	Provincial Staff
11	Mr Lai Ratha	Staff of Provincial Dept. of Public Works and Transportation
12	Commune Chief, Village Chief	

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

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

H. Project Implementation Support Capacity Development (PISCD) Consultants

128. The PISCD Consultants' role is minimal in implementation of the DRP and is only related to the compilation of the reporting required for the SECTDP and reporting to GDR of any bottlenecks posed by resettlement during the construction phase of the subproject.

129. EA through PMU and technically supported by PISCD Consultants has hired a Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) tasked to monitor contractor's adherence with the terms of its contract related to avoiding and/or minimizing resettlement impacts, in addition to ensuring that contractor will provide the necessary compensation and/or assistance to the AHs prior to and/or during construction activities. PMU assisted by PISCD will monitor and supervise the works of the CSC to ensure the strict compliance with its contracted responsibilities.

CHAPTER XI: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

131. All resettlement activities will be coordinated with the civil works schedule. The DRP will be implemented from November 2020 to March 2021 after the approval of the DRP and the budget. The compensation payments will be carried out for all the 385 AHs within two (2) months. Demolition and shifting back of the affected main and secondary structures of AHs/APs cannot commence until the DRP has been endorsed by IRC and cleared by ADB. MPWT will not allow construction activities in affected sites until all resettlement activities have been satisfactorily completed and that the site is free of all encumbrances. However, construction that is confined to segments where there are no AHs, construction can proceed based on agreement between MPWT and ADB. In case of any AH rejects the compensation package, the construction will commence in the areas where there are no LAR impacts while the complaint is being processed through the GRM. Table 11-1 summarizes the detailed activities and their schedule in implementing the DRP for the construction of the Subproject.

Table 11-1: Summary of Detailed Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule

DED preparation	02 July 2019
ADB approval of DED	25-February 2020
DMS and RCS	December 2019 –April 2020
Draft DRP preparation	July 2020
Draft DRP submitted to ADB for comments	11 September 2020
ADB's comments received on Draft DRP	19 October 2020
Endorsement of DRP by IRC	December 2020
Submission and clearance of DRP by ADB	December 2020
Disclosure of DRP on ADB and MPWT Websites	December 2020
Approval of Budget by IRC and MEF	February 2021
Contract Offer and Contract Signing	February-March 2021
Disbursement of Compensation to the AHs	April 2021
Vacation of Land by AHs (one month after compensation payment)	May 2021
Handover of Land to MPWT by GDR (with a copy to ADB)	May 2021
ADB's No Objection to Civil Works	May 2021
Submission of quarterly progress reports to MPWT	November 2020 – March 2021
Submission of Semi-annual External Monitoring Reports	January 2021, July 2021, January 2022
Submission of resettlement process and impact evaluation report	January 2023.

CHAPTER XII: MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Internal Monitoring

132. All internal monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the DRP will be carried out by the GDR in accordance with the principles agreed in this DRP. DIMDM of the GDR will perform routine internal monitoring. The objective of internal monitoring is to: (i) measure and report on the progress in the preparation and implementation of the RP; (ii) identify problems and risks, if any and the measures to mitigate them; and (iii) assess if the compensation and rehabilitation assistance are in accordance with the provisions under the DRP. Internal monitoring with results will be reported to IRC and MPWT/PMU on a quarterly basis. The IRC-WG and the PRSC-WG will gather data and information on the progress of the LAR from the field reports will submit monthly reports to the responsible RD2. The RD2 will compile the field reports and prepare a consolidated report for the on the implementation of DRP on monthly basis. The monthly progress report will be submitted to the DIMDM. The DIMDM will: (i) review the monthly progress reports, including fielding its own missions to verify the progress and the validity of the data and information, if deemed necessary; and (ii) compile quarterly progress report for submission to the Director General of GDR. After the quarterly progress report is endorsed by the GDR, it will be submitted to the MPWT for inclusion in the SECTDP quarterly progress report to be submitted to ADB.

133. For the DRP quarterly progress report, the DIMDM may engage a national consultant to carry out DRP quarterly reviews of DRP implementation and prepare quarterly progress reports for GDR.

134. GDR has established a database for resettlement monitoring data. It has also established procedures for data collection on a monthly basis and shall regularly update the database.

135. The quarterly progress report summarizes progress on resettlement activities and notifies ADB of approval by IRC GDR of any changes, as required, to the implementation of the DRP. The contents of the report include the status of the following:

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

B. External Monitoring and Evaluation

136. Given the serious impacts of land loss (72 AHs/266 APs losing 10% or more of their total productive land), the Subproject is classified as category A for involuntary resettlement impacts, and separate external monitoring is required. The general objective for external monitoring is to verify results and findings of the internal monitoring. Essentially the verification includes an

assessment of: (i) the achievement of resettlement objectives, (ii) changes in living standards and livelihoods, (iii) the restoration of the economic and social conditions of the AHS, (iv) the effectiveness, impact and sustainability of assistance measures, (v) the need for further mitigation measures, if any; and, (vi) to identify strategic lessons for future policy formulation and planning.

137. The external monitoring organization (EMO) will also ensure proper procedures and resolutions of grievances and complaints are followed. The EMO may recommend further measures to be taken to redress unresolved grievances.

138. The IRC engaged a qualified and experienced EMO (Initiative Economic Development Company Limited) under the terms of reference with monitoring and evaluation indicators (Annex F) acceptable to IRC and ADB who commenced work from 04 May 2020 soon after the DMS. The EMO will (i) verify the information produced in the internal monitoring process and facilitate in carrying out any verification activities; (ii) carry out independent semi-annual reviews of the DRP to determine whether intended goals are being achieved, and if not, what corrective actions are needed, and prepare semi-annual monitoring reports for submission to IRC and ADB; (iii) conduct a post-resettlement evaluation study 6-12 months after the completion of DRP implementation. The IRC had engaged the EMO under past and ongoing projects who is qualified and experienced and has delivered quality reports in a timely manner.

CAM: GMS Southern Economic Corridor Towns
Development Project

NEAK LOEUNG FLOOD CONTROL SUBPROJECT
Detailed Resettlement Plan

ANNEXES

**ANNEX A. REPLACEMENT COST STUDY FOR NEAK LOEUNG FLOOD
CONTROL SUBPROJECT**

ANNEX B: UPDATED PUBLIC INFORMATION BROCHURE

**ANNEX C. PROVINCE GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEE
ESTABLISHMENT DECISION**

**ANNEX D. ORGANIZATION CHART ON INSTITUTIONAL
ARRANGEMENTS**

ANNEX E: REPORTS FROM PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

ANNEX E-1 PUBLIC CONSULTATION 27 NOVEMBER 2019

ANNEX E-2 PUBLIC CONSULTATION 6-11 DECEMBER 2019

ANNEX E-3 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

**ANNEX F: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR AN EXTERNAL MONITORING
ORGANIZATION**

ANNEX A. REPLACEMENT COST STUDY FOR NEAK LOEUNG FLOOD CONTROL
SUBPROJECT



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KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Nation Religion King

Social Development Consultant

REPLACEMENT COST STUDY – Final REPORT

Corridor Towns Development Project (Neak Loeung Sub-Project)



Submitted to

General Department of Resettlement (GDR)

Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)

Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC)

April 2020

3.1. Unit Rate for House and other Secondary Structures

1. The Unit Rate of compensation of each category of houses/structures is shown in the Total Cost.

Table 1- តារាងតម្លៃឬសម្បត្តិ Unit Rate of Houses/Structures

ជាន់ (Story)	ដំបូល (Roof)	ជញ្ជាំង (Wall)	សសរ (Column)	កំពល (Floor)	ប្រភេទ (Type)	តម្លៃក្នុងមួយម៉ែត្រការ៉េ គិតជាដុល្លារ (Price Per Square Meter in Dollar)						
						ដំបូល Roof	ជញ្ជាំង Wall	សសរ Column	កំពល Flooring	សំភារៈសរុប Material	ពលកម្ម Labor	សរុប Total Cost
ផ្ទះថ្មីជាន់ (ផ្ទាល់ដី ជាន់ទី១ និងឡើងទៅ)	ប្លង់សរុបបង្អស់/ក្បឿង	ឥដ្ឋ១០ប្លក	បេតុង	កាប៊ូ	5A	\$89.01	\$110.16	\$94.76	\$104.68	\$398.61	\$198.50	\$597.11



រូបភាពលំនៅដ្ឋានដែលប៉ះពាល់

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Page 2

Table 2- តម្លៃឬសម្បត្តិ/រោង/ខ្នង

ជាន់ (Story)	ដំបូល (Roof)	ជញ្ជាំង (Wall)	សសរ (Column)	កំពល (Floor)	ប្រភេទ (Type)	តម្លៃក្នុងមួយម៉ែត្រការ៉េ គិតជាដុល្លារ (Price Per Square Meter in Dollar)						
						ដំបូល Roof	ជញ្ជាំង Wall	សសរ Column	កំពល Flooring	សំភារៈសរុប Material	ពលកម្ម Labor	សរុប Total Cost
តូបលក់ផ្ទះជាន់ផ្ទាល់ដី	ស័ន្ទសី	ឥដ្ឋ១០ប្លក	បេតុង	កាប៊ូ	S1	\$12.30	\$10.00	\$17.90	\$15.30	\$55.50	\$17.00	\$72.50
តូបលក់ផ្ទះជាន់ផ្ទាល់ដី	ស័ន្ទសី	ស័ន្ទសី	ដែកមូល	សាប	S2	\$12.30	\$7.40	\$2.95	\$6.00	\$28.65	\$9.50	\$38.15
រោងផ្ទាល់ដី	ស័ន្ទសី	គ្មាន	ដែកមូល	ដី	S3	\$5.50	\$0.00	\$1.90	\$0.00	\$7.40	\$2.50	\$9.60
ខ្នងផ្ទាល់ដី	ស័ន្ទសី	ស័ន្ទសី	លើមូល	ដី	S4	\$5.50	\$4.50	\$3.80	\$0.00	\$13.80	\$4.50	\$18.30

Table 2- តារាងតម្លៃឬសម្បត្តិរបស់ផ្ទះ ផ្ទះបាយ រោងសត្វ បន្ទប់ទឹក និង បង្គន់

ជាន់ (Story)	ដំបូល (Roof)	ជញ្ជាំង (Wall)	សសរ (Column)	កំពល (Floor)	ប្រភេទ (Type)	តម្លៃក្នុងមួយម៉ែត្រការ៉េ គិតជាដុល្លារ (Price Per Square Meter in Dollar)						
						ដំបូល Roof	ជញ្ជាំង Wall	សសរ Column	កំពល Flooring	សំភារៈសរុប Material	ពលកម្ម Labor	សរុប Total Cost
សំយាបដំបូល/សំយាបជណ្តើរ												
ជាន់ផ្ទាល់ដី	ស័ន្ទសី	គ្មាន	លើ	កម្រាលដី	F1	\$8.50	\$0.00	\$3.10	\$0.00	\$11.60	\$2.70	\$14.30
ជាន់ផ្ទាល់ដី	ស័ន្ទសី	គ្មាន	ដែកទឹប	កម្រាលដី	F2	\$10.50	\$0.00	\$3.60	\$0.00	\$14.10	\$2.90	\$17.00
ជាន់ផ្ទាល់ដី	ស័ន្ទសី	គ្មាន	បេតុង	កម្រាលដី	F3	\$10.50	\$0.00	\$4.40	\$0.00	\$14.90	\$3.10	\$18.00

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ជាន់ (Story)	ដំបូល (Roof)	ជញ្ជាំង (Wall)	សសរ (Column)	កំពល (Floor)	ប្រភេទ (Type)	តម្លៃក្នុងមួយម៉ែត្រការ៉េ គិតជាដុល្លារ (Price Per Square Meter in Dollar)						
						ដំបូល Roof	ជញ្ជាំង Wall	សសរ Column	កំពល Flooring	សំភារៈសរុប Material	ពលកម្ម Labor	សរុប Total Cost
ជាន់ផ្ទាល់ដី	ស៊ីងស៊ី	គ្មាន	ឈើ	បាក់សាប	F4	\$10.50	\$0.00	\$3.10	\$5.20	\$18.80	\$10.00	\$28.80
ជាន់ផ្ទាល់ដី	ស៊ីងស៊ី	គ្មាន	ដែកមូល	បាក់សាប	F5	\$10.50	\$0.00	\$1.90	\$5.20	\$17.60	\$8.50	\$26.10
ផ្ទះបាយ												
ជាន់ផ្ទាល់ដី	ស៊ីងស៊ី	ឥដ្ឋ១០ប្លុក	បេតុង	កាប៊ូ	K1	\$10.15	\$13.25	\$13.60	\$12.50	\$49.50	\$15.00	\$64.50
បន្ទប់ទឹក												
ជាន់ផ្ទាល់ដី	ស៊ីងស៊ី	ឥដ្ឋនិងកាប៊ូ	បេតុង	កាប៊ូ	B1	\$10.25	\$10.55	\$13.95	\$11.70	\$46.45	\$16.00	\$62.45
ជាន់ផ្ទាល់ដី	ស៊ីងស៊ី	ឥដ្ឋ១០ប្លុក	បេតុង	កាប៊ូ	B2	\$10.25	\$7.80	\$13.95	\$11.70	\$43.70	\$13.50	\$57.20
រោងស្រូវ/រោងដាក់កសិផល/រោងដាក់សំភារៈ												
ផ្ទាល់ដី	ស៊ីងស៊ី	គ្មាន	ឈើ	កម្រាលដី	SH1	\$8.60	\$0.00	\$3.50	\$0.00	\$12.10	\$4.50	\$16.60
ផ្ទាល់ដី	ស៊ីងស៊ី	ឈើ/ស៊ីងស៊ី/ រោងប្រស្សី	ឈើ	កម្រាលដី	SH2	\$8.60	\$3.50	\$3.50	\$0.00	\$15.60	\$4.50	\$20.10
ផ្ទាល់ដី	ស៊ីងស៊ី	គ្មាន	បេតុង	សាប	SH3	\$8.60	\$0.00	\$4.50	\$5.50	\$18.60	\$5.50	\$23.10
ផ្ទាល់ដី	ស៊ីងស៊ី	ឈើ/ស៊ីងស៊ី/ រោងប្រស្សី	ឈើ	សាប	SH4	\$8.60	\$3.50	\$3.50	\$5.50	\$21.10	\$6.50	\$27.60

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Table 3- តារាងតម្លៃសំណង់ផ្សេងៗ (Unit Rate for Other Structures)

Item	Description	Unit	Unit Rate	Remark
A	ផ្នូរ ឬ ចេតិយ (Grave/Stupa)			
SS1	ផ្នូរដី	LS	\$600.00	
SS2	ផ្នូរដីរៀបរៀងទប់ដី	LS	\$800.00	
SS3	ចេតិយបេតុង	LS	\$3,500.00	
B	កម្រាល (Flooring)			
SS4	សាប (ធម្មតា) មុខផ្ទះ (សាបគ្មានសសរដែក) Concrete floor in front of house	M ²	\$7.00	
SS5	សាបបេតុងមុខផ្ទះ (សាបមានសសរដែក) Concrete floor in front of house	M ²	\$12.00	
SS6	ឃ្លើនបេតុងទ្រទ្រង់ជណ្តើរ Concrete post support stair	LS	\$40.00	
C	របង (FENCE)			
SS7	របងបង្គោលឈើលូសបន្លា	M	\$3.00	
SS8	របងបង្គោលបេតុងលូសបន្លា	M	\$5.00	
SS9	របងបង្គោលឈើលូសសំណាញ់ Wooden post with steel wire	M	\$3.50	

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SS10	របងបង្គោលបេតុងល្អសសំណាញ់ Concrete post with steel wire	M	\$6.50	
SS11	របងចម្រើងដែក Tube Structure and Tube Wall	M2	\$30.00	
SS12	បង្គោលក្ដោងទ្វារធ្វើពីថ្ម (កំពស់២ម៉ែត្រកន្លះ) Stone gate with 2 meter high	១បង្គោល	\$75.00	
SS13	របងថ្មភ្នំ១០ ប្លុកសងខាង Brick Wall 10cm	M2	\$33.00	
SS14	របងថ្មភ្នំ១០ បាញ់ដែក/ចម្រើងដែក Brick Wall 10cm with Tube Wall	M2	\$28.00	
SS15	របងថ្មភ្នំ២០ប្លុកសងខាង Brick Wall 20cm	M2	\$45.00	
SS16	របងថ្មភ្នំ២០គ្មានប្លុក Brick Wall 20cm	M2	\$39.00	
SS17	របងថ្មភ្នំ២០ បាញ់ដែក Brick Wall 20cm with Tube Wall	M2	\$36.00	
SS18	ក្ដោងទ្វារដែក Tube gate	LS	\$150.00	
SS19	សសរក្ដោងទ្វារថ្ម (0.4X0.4) និងកំពស់២ម៉ែត្រ Stone gate (0.4X0.4)	M	\$10.00	
SS20	សសរក្ដោងទ្វារថ្ម (0.5X0.5) និងកំពស់២ម៉ែត្រ Stone gate (0.5X0.5)	M	\$12.00	

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D	ផ្សេងៗ (Other)			
SS21	លូមុខកាត់១ម៉ែត្រ	១កង់	\$12.50	
SS21A	លូមុខកាត់ 0.6 ម៉ែត្រ	១កង់	\$8.50	
SS22	លូប្រអប់	M	\$10.00	
SS23	ក្របខ្សែលូ	LS	\$40.00	
SS24	ព្រះភូមិគូប	LS	\$35.00	
SS25	ព្រះភូមិមធ្យម	LS	\$50.00	
SS26	ព្រះភូមិធំ	LS	\$100.00	
SS27	ព្រះភូមិធំមានអាងទឹកជុំវិញ	LS	\$200.00	
SS28	បង្គន់សង្ក្រាន្ត	LS	\$150.00	
SS29	បង្គន់ទឹកនិងបង្គន់បេតុង	M2	\$75.50	
SS30	អណ្តូងស្នប់ (បាក់សាប)	LS	\$350.00	
SS31	អណ្តូងស្នប់ (កំរាលដី)	LS	\$250.00	
SS32	ក្ដោងទ្វារវត្តទួលសមាធិ	LS	\$5,000.00	
SS33	ផ្លាកទ្វារវត្តទួលសមាធិបេតុងប្លុកក្បាលនាគ	LS	\$250.00	
SS34	គូបចាំចំការសេដ្ឋកិច្ច	LS	\$40.00	
SS35	សសរជើងបេតុង មុខកាត់ (0.40x0.40) Concrete post (0.40x0.40)	M	\$15.00	
SS36	រោងជាបេតុងក្រាលក្បាល Concrete veranda (Concrete house)	M2	\$38.00	

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SS37	តោថ្មី	LS	\$130.00	
SS38	ទ្វារបង់ដែក(តូច) (Small Steel window)	LS	\$285.00	
SS39	ទ្វារបង់ដែក(ធំ) (Big Steel window)	LS	\$365.00	
SS40	ស្រះទឹកធម្មតា (Dug pond)	M2	\$4.00	
SS41	ស្រះទឹកអាជីវកម្ម (Business of Dug pond)	M2	\$6.00	

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3.2. Unit Rate for Land

- There is no much land (paddy field) market price in the study area. However, there are reliable of information and documents from direct interview with APs and non-APs and chiefs of commune. The Consultant also studied about the productivity of the land in the project area. There are two villages affected by the bypass project. Therefore, the summary of unit rate for Land Price is shown in Table4.

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Table 4- តារាងតម្លៃដីគម្រោងរៀងរៀងក្នុងក្រុងឈូង
(Unit Rate for Affected Lands of Corridor Town -Neak Loeng Project)

លេខរៀង	ប្រភេទដី	ឈ្មោះភូមិ	ឈ្មោះឃុំ	តម្លៃដីក្នុងមួយម៉ែត្រការ៉េ
1	ដីលំនៅដ្ឋានដែលប៉ះពាល់ដល់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១	ភូមិ១	ឃុំព្រែកឧរាយខ	\$250.00
		ភូមិស្ទឹងស្លូត	ឃុំអ្នកលៀង	
2	ដីភូមិជាប់ផ្លូវក្រសក្រហមឃុំដែលចូលតាមឃ្លាំងទ្វារវត្ត ដែលចន្លោះPKចាប់ពី 3+700 ដល់ 3+900 និង ពី 3+900 ដល់ 4+225 (បានចាក់បំពេញរួច) (ទំហំផ្លូវក្រសក្រហមប្រហែល ៥ម៉ែត្រ)	ភូមិ២ និង ភូមិ៦	ឃុំព្រែកឧរាយខ	\$30.00
3	ដីកសិកម្មជាប់ផ្លូវក្រសក្រហមឃុំដែលចូលតាមផ្លូវវត្ត (ដីមិនទាន់បានចាក់បំពេញ) (ទំហំផ្លូវក្រសក្រហមប្រហែល ៥ម៉ែត្រ)	ភូមិស្ទឹងស្លូត, ភូមិ២ និង ភូមិ៦	ឃុំព្រែកឧរាយខ និង ឃុំអ្នកលៀង	\$15.00
4	ដីស្រែប្រដឹកសិកម្មជាប់ផ្លូវលំបន្ទាប់ពីចុះពីផ្លូវក្រសក្រហមដែលចូលតាមផ្លូវវត្តដែលមានចន្លោះ PK ចាប់ពី 3+650 ដល់ 3+525 (ទំហំផ្លូវលំប្រហែល ៣ម៉ែត្រ)	ភូមិអ្នកលៀង	ឃុំអ្នកលៀង	\$11.00
5	ដីកសិកម្មដែលមានចន្លោះPKចាប់ពី(3+475 ដល់ 3+200), (3+125 ដល់ 2+775),(2+700 ដល់ 2+300) (មានស្ថានភាពជាដីកសិកម្មជាប់ព្រំឆ្នាំ)	ភូមិអ្នកលៀង	ឃុំអ្នកលៀង	\$9.00
6	ដីកសិកម្មដែលមានចន្លោះPKចាប់ពី(0+825 ដល់ 2+250) (ផ្ទៃអោងដែលមានស្ថានភាពជាដីកសិកម្មជាប់ព្រំឆ្នាំ)	ភូមិព្រែកតាស	ឃុំអ្នកលៀង	\$8.00
7	ដីកសិកម្មដែលមានចន្លោះPKចាប់ពី 0+350 ដល់ 0+725 (មានស្ថានភាពជាដីកសិកម្មជាប់ព្រំឆ្នាំ)	ភូមិព្រែកតាស	ឃុំអ្នកលៀង	\$12.00

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8	ដីភូមិដែលប៉ះពាល់ចាប់ពីចន្លោះPK 0+200 ដល់ 0+325 (ជាដីជាប់ផ្លូវលំភូមិ ដែលមានស្ថានភាពជាផ្លូវកែងជើងក្អែក) (ទំហំផ្លូវក្រសក្រហមប្រហែល ៣ម៉ែត្រ) (ប្លង់ដីទី១បន្ទាប់ពីផ្លូវកៅស៊ូ ៣១០)	ភូមិព្រែកតាស	ឃុំអ្នកលៀង	\$23.00
9	ដីកសិកម្មដែលប៉ះពាល់ជាប់ផ្លូវកៅស៊ូលេខ៣១០ ដែលមានក្បាលដីលេខ (181,183 &184) ចាប់ពីចន្លោះPK 0+025 ដល់ 0+175	ភូមិព្រែកតាស	ឃុំអ្នកលៀង	\$40.00
10	ដីកសិកម្មដែលប៉ះពាល់កែងផ្លូវទេះមានស្ថានភាពជាផ្លូវកែងជើងក្អែក មាន១៤ប្លង់ ចាប់ពីចន្លោះPK (លេខ 499 & 509), (លេខ1431 &1432), (លេខ 1545 &1547), (លេខ 1627,1749,1747,1633) និង (លេខ 1684, 1685,1715&1713) (ទំហំផ្លូវលំប្រហែល ៣ម៉ែត្រ)	ភូមិអ្នកលៀង និងភូមិព្រែកតាស	ឃុំអ្នកលៀង	\$11.00
11	ដីកសិកម្មដែលប៉ះពាល់តាមដងប្រឡាយ (មានស្ថានភាពជាដីកសិកម្មជាប់ព្រំឆ្នាំ)	ភូមិអ្នកលៀង	ឃុំអ្នកលៀង	\$10.00

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Table 5 - តារាងនៃបរិមាណផលប្រមូល គោន ដំណាំ ឈ្មួញ ត្រកួន ត្រសក់ គគោង ត្រកួន និង ឈ្មួញ ដែលប្រមូលបាន និង បរិមាណផលប្រមូល (Unit Rate for Paddy Rice and vegetable collected yield Based on Sorts of Communes)

No.	Rice/Vegetable	Unit	Qty per Ha	Yield per year			Year of compensation	Cost USD / m ²	
				Unit cost (USD/kg)	Cost (US\$) of seedling, fertilization and watering	Times per year			Unit Cost (USD) per year
Rice and vegetable collected yield in Neak Loung and Prek Ksay Kor Communes									
1	Paddy Rice (not yet collected) / ទិន្នផលស្រូវប្រចាំឆ្នាំ	Kg/Ha	A	B	C	D	E = A*B	F	G = (E*F)/1000
			3865	0.225	410	1	869.62	1	0.087
	Paddy Rice (no farming) / ចំណេញពីផលស្រូវ	Kg/Ha	A	B	C	D	E = (A*B – C)	F	G = (E*F)/1000
			3865	0.225	410	1	459.63	1	0.046
2	គោត (ទិន្នផលប្រចាំឆ្នាំ) (Corn not yet collected)	Kg/Ha	5550	0.200	500	2	1,110	1	0.111
	គោត(ចំណេញពីការប្រមូលផល) (Corn no farming)	Kg/Ha	5550	0.200	500	2	610	1	0.060
3	សណ្តែក (ទិន្នផលប្រចាំឆ្នាំ) (Bean not yet collected)	Kg/Ha	2500	0.875	450	2	2,187	1	0.218
	សណ្តែក(ចំណេញពីការប្រមូលផល) (Bean no farming)	Kg/Ha	2500	0.875	450	2	1,737.5	1	0.174
4	ត្រឡាច (ទិន្នផលប្រចាំឆ្នាំ) (Wax gourd not yet collected)	Kg/Ha	3400	0.250	420	2	850	1	0.085

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No.	Rice/Vegetable	Unit	Qty per Ha	Yield per year			Year of compensation	Cost USD / m ²	
				Unit cost (USD/kg)	Cost (US\$) of seedling, fertilization and watering	Times per year			Unit Cost (USD) per year
5	ត្រឡាច(ចំណេញពីការប្រមូលផល) (Wax gourd no farming)	Kg/Ha	3400	0.250	420	2	430	1	0.043
	គ្រួសក់ (ទិន្នផលប្រចាំឆ្នាំ) (Cucumber not yet collected)	Kg/Ha	3300	0.375	450	2	1,238	1	0.124
	គ្រួសក់(ចំណេញពីការប្រមូលផល) (Cucumber no farming)	Kg/Ha	3300	0.375	450	2	787.50	1	0.078
6	ត្រកួន (ទិន្នផលប្រចាំឆ្នាំ) (Blindweed not yet collected)	Kg/Ha	3000	0.375	410	2	1,125	1	0.112
	ត្រកួន(ចំណេញពីការប្រមូលផល) (Blindweed no farming)	Kg/Ha	3000	0.375	410	2	715	1	0.071

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No	Fruit/Vegetable	Unit	Qty collected	Yield per year				Year of compensation	Cost USD / m ²
				Unit cost (USD/kg)	Cost (US\$) of seedling, fertilization and watering	Times per year	Unit Cost (USD) per year		
7	ល្ពៅ (ទិន្នផលប្រចាំឆ្នាំ)	Kg	6500	0.580	690	2	3,770	1	0.377
	ល្ពៅ (ចំណេញពីការប្រមូលផល)	Kg	6500	0.580	690	2	3,080	1	0.310
8	ម្រះ (ទិន្នផលប្រចាំឆ្នាំ)	Kg	3800	0.420	480	2	1,596	1	0.160
	ម្រះ (ចំណេញពីការប្រមូលផល)	Kg	3800	0.420	480	2	1,116	1	0.116
9	ននោង (ទិន្នផលប្រចាំឆ្នាំ)	Kg	3300	0.375	435	2	1,238	1	0.124
	ននោង (ចំណេញពីការប្រមូលផល)	Kg	3300	0.375	435	2	802.50	1	0.080
10	ឈូក (ទិន្នផលប្រចាំឆ្នាំ)	ប៉ាច់/kg	2850	0.225	330	1	641.25	1	0.064
	ឈូក (ចំណេញពីការប្រមូលផល)	ប៉ាច់/kg	2850	0.225	330	1	311.25	1	0.031

Note: សំរាប់ ម្រះ ននោង និងឈូក ទិន្នផលជាធានាគិត ព្រោះការលក់ជាប៉ាច់ និង ជាដាវ។សំរាប់ឈូក អាចលក់ជាប៉ាច់ និង គីឡូ (ឈូកស្អាតដែលអាចធ្វើជាបង្អែម ឬម្ហូបបាន)

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3.3. Unit Rate for Crops and Trees

Perennial trees aged 5 years should be compensated as bellow:

- From (0 to under 1 year) as it can be seed
- 1/3 of full price for sapling tree (1 to 3 years) as it can be replanted.
- 2/3 of full price for young tree (3 to 5 years) as it can bear some fruit only.
- Full price for equal to or more than 5 years for mature tree.

Table 5 - តារាងតម្លៃដើមឈើ តាមអាយុកាល (Unit Rate for Trees Based on Age)

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះដើមឈើ និង ដំណាំ	ឯកតា/ខ្នាត	អាយុកាលនៃដើមឈើ / ដំណាំ			
			ចាប់ពី០ឆ្នាំ ដល់ ក្រោម ១ឆ្នាំ	ចាប់ពី១ឆ្នាំ ដល់ ក្រោម ៣ឆ្នាំ	ចាប់ពី៣ឆ្នាំ ដល់ ក្រោម ៥ឆ្នាំ	៥ឆ្នាំឡើង
1)	ស្វាយ	ដើម	\$1.30	\$20.00	\$35.00	\$55.00
2)	ដូង	ដើម	\$1.80	\$18.00	\$38.00	\$60.00
3)	ខ្នុរ	ដើម	\$1.00	\$17.00	\$35.00	\$46.00
4)	អំពិលផ្ងុរ	ដើម	\$1.00	\$12.00	\$25.00	\$32.00
5)	ក្រូចផ្កា	ដើម	\$1.90	\$13.00	\$18.00	\$28.00
6)	ត្រីង	ដើម	\$1.80	\$12.00	\$23.00	\$38.00
7)	ត្របែក	ដើម	\$0.85	\$6.00	\$12.00	\$22.00
8)	ទឹកដោះគោ	ដើម	\$1.00	\$17.00	\$38.00	\$50.00
9)	ទៀបបារាំង	ដើម	\$1.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	\$14.00
10)	ទៀបបាយ	ដើម	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$12.00	\$18.00

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ល.រ	ឈ្មោះដើមឈើ និង ដំណាំ	ឯកតា/ ខ្នាត	អាយុកាលនៃដើមឈើ / ដំណាំ			
			ចាប់ពី០ឆ្នាំ ដល់ ក្រោម ១ឆ្នាំ	ចាប់ពី១ឆ្នាំ ដល់ ក្រោម ៣ឆ្នាំ	ចាប់ពី៣ឆ្នាំ ដល់ ក្រោម ៥ឆ្នាំ	៥ឆ្នាំឡើង
11)	កំពង់កង	ដើម	\$1.90	\$7.00	\$14.00	\$21.00
12)	ស្លា	ដើម	\$2.00	\$11.00	\$21.00	\$31.00
13)	ក្រូចថ្លង	ដើម	\$2.50	\$11.00	\$23.00	\$45.00
14)	ល្មុត	ដើម	\$1.00	\$7.00	\$12.00	\$21.00
15)	ស្រកានាគ	ដើម	\$1.00	\$12.00	\$19.00	\$24.00
16)	ស្វាយចន្ទី	ដើម	\$1.25	\$9.00	\$18.00	\$26.00
17)	ល្វង	ដើម	\$0.75	\$6.00	\$9.00	\$16.00
18)	ស្ពឺ	ដើម	\$0.20	\$0.80	\$1.50	\$2.50
19)	ក្រសាំង	ដើម	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$16.00	\$24.00
20)	ក្បាល	ដើម	\$1.50	\$6.00	\$12.00	\$20.00
21)	ម្នាក់	ដើម	\$0.80	\$9.00	\$18.00	\$27.00
22)	អំពិលទឹក	ដើម	\$0.70	\$4.00	\$7.00	\$11.00
23)	កន្ទួត	ដើម	\$1.00	\$3.00	\$6.00	\$9.00
24)	ពុទ្រា	ដើម	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$8.00	\$11.00
25)	គ	ដើម	-	\$10.00	\$18.00	\$26.00
26)	ខ្លឹត	ដើម	\$1.85	\$19.00	\$28.00	\$35.00
27)	មៀន	ដើម	\$3.50	\$25.00	\$42.00	\$62.00

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ល.រ	ឈ្មោះដើមឈើ និង ដំណាំ	ឯកតា/ ខ្នាត	អាយុកាលនៃដើមឈើ / ដំណាំ			
			ចាប់ពី០ឆ្នាំ ដល់ ក្រោម ១ឆ្នាំ	ចាប់ពី១ឆ្នាំ ដល់ ក្រោម ៣ឆ្នាំ	ចាប់ពី៣ឆ្នាំ ដល់ ក្រោម ៥ឆ្នាំ	៥ឆ្នាំឡើង
28)	ញា	ដើម	\$1.50	\$12.00	\$21.00	\$32.00
29)	ស្លា	ដើម	\$1.90	\$17.00	\$29.00	\$41.00
30)	ចាន់គីរី	ដើម	\$2.65	\$14.00	\$25.00	\$31.00
31)	ដំឡូង	ដើម	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$7.00	\$10.00
32)	ក្រូចសើច	ដើម	\$0.50	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$4.00
33)	ច័ន្ទ	ដើម	\$0.25	\$4.00	\$7.00	\$10.00
34)	ម្រី	ស្លឹក	\$0.35	\$4.00	\$9.00	\$13.00

ទិន្នន័យរុក្ខជាតិកិតជាគុម្ភនិងបានផល			
ល.រ	ប្រភេទរុក្ខជាតិ និង ដំណាំ	ឯកតា/ខ្នាត	ទិន្នផល
1)	ត្នោតបានផល	ដើម	\$62.50
2)	ត្នោតមិនបានផល	ដើម	\$22.00
3)	ឫស្សីស្រែក	គុម្ភ	\$47.00
4)	ឫស្សីពឹងពុង	គុម្ភ	\$40.00
5)	អំពៅ	គុម្ភ	\$7.00
6)	ប្រេងខ្យល់/អាកាស្យា	ដើម	\$5.00
7)	បេក (បានផល)	គុម្ភ	\$8.00

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8)	វិធី (បានផល)	គុម្ភ	\$4.00
9)	ផ្សេងៗ	ដើម	\$5.00

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ANNEX B: UPDATED 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 Drainage)	Yes
	Flood Control	No (Cancelled)
	Materials Recovery Facility	Yes (Completed)
Bavet	Urban Road	Yes (Completed Subject of this URP)
	Materials Recovery Facility	Yes (Completed)
	Wastewater Treatment (Storm Drainage)	Yes
Neak Loeung	Flood Control	Yes (Subject to this DRP)
Poipet	Wastewater Treatment (Storm Drainage)	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-of-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 has 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

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	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.
Item	Type of loss	Entitled persons	Compensation policy	Implementation issues
		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		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 have	Compensation for affected fruit/nut trees at full replacement cost, which shall be based on	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; AHs	(i) One-time cash assistance of \$100 per vulnerable AH. (ii) Entitled to Income Restoration Program (ii) Priority for employment in the 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 assistance household	
		Shifting AHs small store to adjacent area	One-time assistance household	
G. Allowances				
11	Allowance for 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	
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.			
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Appendix 2: 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 and its composition is in **Appendix C**. 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/Thump 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 of Complaint	ID Number Family Book	

Royal Government of Cambodia
Nation Religion King



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)

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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: បច្ចុប្បន្នភាពវិទ្យាប័ណ្ណផ្សព្វផ្សាយព័ត៌មានអំពីគម្រោង

**គម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ចក្នុងរបៀបកាតាមគំរោង
បច្ចុប្បន្នភាពវិធីប្រែប្រួលផ្លូវចិត្តមាត់គម្រោង**

គោលបំណងនៃខិត្តប័ណ្ណផ្សព្វផ្សាយព័ត៌មានអំពីគម្រោងនេះ គឺដើម្បីជូននូវព័ត៌មានពាក់ព័ន្ធអំពីអនុគម្រោងសាងសង់ប្រព័ន្ធការពារទឹកជំនន់អ្នកលៀង នៃគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ចក្រុងរបៀងភាគខាងត្បូងនៅដល់ប្រជាជន និងគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់នៅទីតាំងនៃអនុគម្រោង ដែលគាត់អាចនឹងត្រូវបានរងផលប៉ះពាល់ (ផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីលំនៅ បាត់បង់ដីលំនៅឋាន ឬទីជីវក ឬបាត់បង់ប្រភពចំណូល (បាត់បង់ដី ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ ផ្លូវចូលទៅទីតាំងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ ឬប្រភពចំណូល) ដែលនឹងត្រូវធ្វើលទ្ធកម្ម និងការតាំងទីលំនៅឡើងវិញដោយមិនស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត។

A. អំពីគម្រោង

1. តើគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ចក្រុងរបៀងភាគខាងត្បូងគឺជាអ្វី?

ធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី (ADB) បានគាំទ្រដល់ការពង្រឹងការប្រកួតប្រជែងរបស់ទីក្រុងចំនួន ០៣ នៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ឡាវ និងវៀតណាម។ គម្រោងនឹងប្រែក្លាយក្រុងរបៀងក្រុងបាត់ដំបង ក្រុងបារិត ក្រុងអ្នកលឿង និងក្រុងប៉ោយប៉ែត នៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជាឱ្យទៅជាមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលសេដ្ឋកិច្ចតាមរយៈការកែលម្អហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធទីក្រុង និងពង្រឹងសមត្ថភាពអាជ្ញាធររាជធានី-ខេត្ត និងអាជ្ញាធរមូលដ្ឋាន។ រូបភាពទី ១ បង្ហាញអំពីគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ចក្រុងរបៀងភាគខាងត្បូងពីរប៉ោយប៉ែតទៅបារិត។

រូបភាពទី ១ បង្ហាញអំពីតម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ចក្រុង របៀងភាគខាងត្បូងពីរប៉ោយប៉ែតទៅបារាំង។



២. តើសមាសភាគរបស់អនុគមន៍នៃគម្រោងខាងលើមានអ្វីខ្លះ?

គម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ចក្រុងរបៀងភាគខាងត្បូងត្រូវបានគ្រោង និងគ្របដណ្តប់ដោយ ១០ អនុគមន៍លើទីក្រុងចំនួន បួន។ អនុគមន៍ចំនួន ០៨ (ប្រាំបី) ត្រូវបានផ្តល់អាទិភាពក្នុងការអនុវត្ត និង ០២ (ពីរ) ផ្សេងទៀតត្រូវបានលុបចោល (សូមមើលតារាងទី ១ ខាងក្រោម)។

តារាងទី ១: បញ្ជីទីតាំង និងអនុគមន៍នៃអនុភាពមានអនុវត្ត

ទីក្រុង	គម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ចក្រុងរបៀងភាគខាងត្បូង	អនុគមន៍អាទិភាពសម្រាប់អនុវត្ត
បាត់ដំបង	ប្រឡាយដោះទឹកភ្លៀង	មាន
	គ្រប់គ្រងទឹកជំនន់	គ្មាន (លុប)
	ស្ថានីយកែច្នៃសម្រាម	មាន (បញ្ចប់)
បារិត	កែលម្អផ្លូវក្រុង	មាន
	ស្ថានីយកែច្នៃសម្រាម	មាន (បញ្ចប់)
	ប្រឡាយដោះទឹកភ្លៀង	(មាន)
អ្នកលៀង	គ្រប់គ្រងទឹកជំនន់	មាន (អនុគមន៍នេះ)
ប៉ោយប៉ែត	ប្រឡាយដោះទឹកភ្លៀង	មាន
	ទីលានចាក់សម្រាម	គ្មាន (លុប)
	ស្ថានីយកែច្នៃសម្រាម	មាន (បញ្ចប់)

៣. តើសមាសភាគអនុគមន៍សាងសង់ប្រព័ន្ធការពារទឹកជំនន់អ្នកលៀងមានអ្វីខ្លះ?

អនុគមន៍សាងសង់ប្រព័ន្ធការពារទឹកជំនន់អ្នកលៀង គឺជាអនុគមន៍ក្នុងក្រោយដែលត្រូវអនុវត្ត ហើយវិធាន ប័ណ្ណផ្សព្វផ្សាយព័ត៌មានអំពីអនុគមន៍នេះនឹងផ្តល់ជូនព័ត៌មានបន្ថែមអំពីការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្ម និងការដោះស្រាយផល ប៉ះពាល់សម្រាប់អនុគមន៍។ អនុគមន៍នេះ មានសមាសភាគដូចខាងក្រោម៖

- (i) សាងសង់ទំនប់ការពារទឹកជំនន់ (ទំនប់ដី) ដែលមានទទឹង ៧ ម៉ែត្រ និងប្រវែង ៤ ៤០០ ម៉ែត្រ។ ទំនប់នឹងសាងសង់ចាប់ពីខាងកើតទៅទំនប់ផ្លូវដែលមានស្រាប់តាមបណ្តោយទន្លេមេគង្គប្រហែល ០.៨ គ.ម. បន្ទាប់មកបត់ ទៅខាងជើង ៣.៦ គ.ម. ដល់ផ្លូវដែលមានស្រាប់ដល់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ ១។ ផ្លូវដើរឆ្លង កាត់ទទឹងប្រហែល ៣ ម៉ែត្រ នឹងសាងសង់នៅភាគខាងកើតនៃទំនប់ជាផ្លូវឆ្លងទៅមកសម្រាប់មនុស្ស និង សត្វឆ្លងកាត់។
- (ii) សាងសង់ផ្លូវឆ្លងកាត់ទំនប់នៅលើទំនប់។ ទំនប់ការពារទឹកជំនន់នឹងមានទទឹងម៉ែត្រ ត្រូវបានរចនាឡើង សម្រាប់ ផ្លូវមានកំណាត់។ ទទឹង ៧ ម៉ែត្រ មានផ្លូវសរុបប្រវែងទទឹង ៥ ម៉ែត្រទៅមក ផ្លូវពីរគ្រឿងដែល

ម្ខាងៗ ប្រវែង ២.៥ ម៉ែត្រ។ នៅសល់ ១ ម៉ែត្រសងខាងអាចប្រើប្រាស់ជាស្នាដៃមួយចំងាយស្រួលនៅលើស្ថានសងខាង។

- (iii) បង្កើតប្រព័ន្ធបង្ហូរទឹកភ្លៀងសម្រាប់ស្រោចស្រពដីនៅតំបន់ការពារទឹកជំនន់លើផ្ទៃដី ៣៦៣ ហិកតា។ ប្រឡាយដី នៅកណ្តាលមានប្រវែងប្រមាណ ១ ៥០០ ម៉ែត្រ ដែលនឹងតភ្ជាប់ជាមួយនឹងប្រឡាយបេតុងចតុកោណកែង និង លូបេតុងប្រអប់ ៥០ ម៉ែត្រ នៅក្រោមទំនប់ការពារទឹកជំនន់ដើម្បីបង្ហូរទឹកភ្លៀង។
- (iv) ការសាងសង់ស្រះទឹកដើម្បីកាត់បន្ថយការហៀរចេញនូវទឹកភ្លៀង។ ស្រះទឹកនោះមានបណ្តោយ ២៥០ ម៉ែត្រ និងទទឹង ១៦៥ ម៉ែត្រ និងជម្រៅ ៤.៥ ម៉ែត្រ និងអាចស្តុកទឹកបាន ២០០ ៨១ ម^៣។ បរិមាត្រនៃអាងហែលទឹករួមទាំងស្ថានីយ៍បូមទឹកនឹងត្រូវចាក់បំពេញដើម្បីការពារសុវត្ថិភាពប្រជាជននិងសន្តិសុខកន្លែង។
- (v) ការសាងសង់ស្ថានីយ៍បូមទឹកដែលស្ថិតនៅកម្រិតនីមួយៗខ្ពស់ជាងបង្ហូរទឹកភ្លៀងចេញពី លូបាន។ ស្ថានីយ៍បូមទឹកមាន ម៉ាស៊ីនបូមទឹកចំនួន ០៤ កន្លែង ម៉ាស៊ីន ០៣ ដំណើរការ និង ០១ ជាម៉ាស៊ីនសម្រាប់សាងសង់។ ស្ថានីយ៍នឹងបំបាក់ដោយអេក្រង់មេកានិច ម៉ាស៊ីនសាងសង់មួយឈ្មុត និងទ្វារទឹក។



រូបភាពទី ២: អនុគម្រោងប្រព័ន្ធការពារទឹកជំនន់អ្នកលៀង

៤. តើការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដី និងការងារដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ មានវិសាលភាព និងផលប៉ះពាល់អ្វីខ្លះ?

អនុគម្រោងសាងសង់ប្រព័ន្ធការពារទឹកជំនន់អ្នកល្បឿនលឿននៅក្នុងឃុំអ្នកល្បឿន និងឃុំព្រែកខ្សាយខ និងប៉ះពាល់ដល់ដី លំនៅឋាន ដីចម្ការ សំណង់ ដើមឈើ និងដើមឈើហូបផ្លែជាដើម។ អនុគម្រោងអ្នកល្បឿនមានផលប៉ះពាល់ធ្ងន់ធ្ងរត្រូវ បានចាត់ ក្នុងប្រភេទ A ដែលដឹងផលប៉ះពាល់ភាគច្រើនគឺជាកម្មសិទ្ធិឯកជន។ ដី និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិរងផលប៉ះពាល់នឹងត្រូវបានដឹងនៅ ពេលអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត។

៥. តើដីចំណីផ្លូវ និង របៀងនៃផលប៉ះពាល់នៃអនុគម្រោងជាអ្វី?

នៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ដីចំណីផ្លូវ សំដៅដល់ដីរបស់រដ្ឋនៅតាមបណ្តោយផ្លូវដែលមានចម្ងាយជាក់លាក់ពីដីកម្សាន្តដែលមានស្រាប់ សម្រាប់ការអភិវឌ្ឍនាពេលអនាគត។ ដីនៅតាមដីចំណីផ្លូវ គឺជាដីដែលគ្រប់គ្រងដោយរដ្ឋ ឬរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល។ របៀងនៃផលប៉ះពាល់ គឺជាតំបន់ដែលបានស្នើសុំសម្រាប់អនុវត្តការងារស្តារហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធឡើងឡើងវិញ។

៦. តើថ្ងៃឱសានវាទនៃសិទ្ធិទទួលបាន ជាអ្វី?

ថ្ងៃឱសានវាទ គឺជាកាលបរិច្ឆេទដែលកំណត់ឡើងដោយរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជាដែលបង្កើតនូវសិទ្ធិទទួលបាននៃគ្រួសារ/ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ សម្រាប់ទទួលបានសំណង និងជំនួយផ្សេងៗនៅក្រោមអនុគម្រោងនេះ។ មានតែប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលស្ថិតនៅក្នុង តំបន់របៀងនៃផលប៉ះពាល់ ឬបាត់បង់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិមុនពេលថ្ងៃឱសានវាទប៉ុណ្ណោះ នឹងមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងនិងជំនួយ។ ជនណាដែលកាន់កាប់ដី ឬសាងសង់សំណង់បន្ថែម ឬកែលម្អផ្ទះសម្បែងរបស់ខ្លួនបន្ទាប់ពីថ្ងៃឱសានវាទ នឹងមិនមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងឡើយ។ ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិផ្សេងៗ ដូចជាសំណង់ដែលបានសាងសង់ (ថ្មី ឬពង្រីកបន្ថែមលើសំណង់មានស្រាប់) ដំណាំដើមឈើហូបផ្លែ និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិប្រហាក់ប្រហែលផ្សេងទៀត បន្ទាប់ពីថ្ងៃឱសានវាទ នឹងមិនត្រូវបានទទួលសំណងទេ។ ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់នៅរបៀងនៃផលប៉ះពាល់ បន្ទាប់ពីការទូទាត់សំណងនិងចាំបាច់ត្រូវបើចេញដើម្បីអនុញ្ញាតឱ្យការងារសាងសង់ 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។ ទាំងនេះ នឹងអាចការប៉ាន់ប្រមាណជាបឋមអំពីផលប៉ះពាល់, ចំណាយប៉ាន់ស្មានបឋម និងការកាត់បន្ថយផលប៉ះពាល់

ដោយផ្ទាល់ និងការបញ្ចៀសផលប៉ះពាល់ក្នុងកំឡុងពេលរចនាប្លង់លម្អិត។ ជំរឿន និងកំណត់បញ្ជីឈ្មោះប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ ដែលនឹងមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងសម្រាប់ការបាត់បង់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិរបស់ពួកគេ។

៨. តើសំណង និងសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង មានអ្វីខ្លះ?

គ្រួសារ / ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ពីអនុគម្រោង មានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង សម្រាប់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរង ផលប៉ះពាល់ ក្រោមគោលការណ៍សំណងសំខាន់ៗដូចខាងក្រោម៖

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

សិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងមានបង្ហាញនៅក្នុងតារាងនៃសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងនៅក្នុងឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ A ។ សិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងនេះ ផ្អែកលើផលប៉ះពាល់កំឡុងពេលនៃការរៀបចំផែនការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់សម្រាប់អនុគម្រោងសាងសង់ប្រព័ន្ធការ ពារទឹកជំនន់អ្នកល្បឿននៅក្នុងខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ២០១២។ ទោះបីជាយ៉ាងនេះក្តី តារាងនៃសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងនឹងធ្វើបច្ចុប្បន្ន ភាពស្របតាមបង្អស់បច្ចេកទេសលម្អិត ការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត និងការសិក្សាថ្លៃជំនួស។

(ក) តើខ្ញុំនឹងទទួលបានសំណងសម្រាប់ការបាត់បង់ដីដែរឬទេ?

ដីចំណីផ្លូវ គឺជាដីរបស់រដ្ឋ ហើយគ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលកាន់កាប់ដីនៅលើដីចំណីផ្លូវ នឹងមិនត្រូវបានផ្តល់ សំណងសម្រាប់ដីនោះទេ។ តែទោះបីជាយ៉ាងនេះក្តី ពួកគេនឹងត្រូវទទួលបានសំណងសម្រាប់ការបាត់បង់ណាមួយដែល បណ្តាលមកពីការប្រើប្រាស់ដី ឧទាហរណ៍ដូចជា មានតួប/ហាងប្រកបរបរ, ការដាំដំណាំឬដើមឈើហូបផ្លែ ឬការសាងសង់សំណង់ផ្សេងៗ។

ក្នុងករណី បន្ទាប់ពីជំនួសបង្អស់បច្ចេកទេសលម្អិតត្រូវបានបញ្ចប់ ប្រសិនបើមានការចាំបាច់ក្នុងការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដីឯកជន សម្រាប់ការអភិវឌ្ឍ ឬដីដែលប្រជាពលរដ្ឋមានសិទ្ធិស្របច្បាប់ស្ថិតនៅក្រៅដីចំណីផ្លូវ ដោយសារការផ្លាស់ប្តូរការគូសបង្គោល នោះសំណងនឹងត្រូវផ្តល់ជូនតាមថ្លៃជំនួស នៃដីដែលត្រូវធ្វើលទ្ធកម្ម។

(ខ) តើខ្ញុំនឹងទទួលបានសំណងសម្រាប់ផ្ទះ និងសំណង់ដែរឬទេ?

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

៥

ផ្នែកដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ប៉ុណ្ណោះ លើកលែងតែអាចបង្ហាញថាបន្ទាប់ពីការដកចេញនូវផ្នែកដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ ផ្នែកដែលនៅសល់មិនអាចប្រើប្រាស់បានទៅទៀត។ ក្នុងករណីបែបនេះ សំណងនឹងត្រូវផ្តល់ជូនសម្រាប់សំណងទាំងមូល។

(ក) តើខ្ញុំនឹងទទួលបានសំណងសម្រាប់ដំណាំ និងដើមឈើហូបផ្លែរបស់ខ្ញុំដែរឬទេ?

អ្នកនឹងទទួលបានសំណង។ ចំពោះដំណាំមិនទាន់ប្រមូលផល ដែលមិនអាចប្រមូលផលបាន នៅពេលដែលមានការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដី ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋនឹងទទួលបានសំណងសម្រាប់ដំណាំដែលបាត់បង់តាមថ្លៃជំនួស។ សម្រាប់ដំណាំដែលប្រមូលផលប្រចាំឆ្នាំ ដែលត្រូវបានដាំដុះតាមរដូវកាលប្រចាំឆ្នាំ ដូចជា ស្រូវ។ លើសពីនេះទៀត ការជូនដំណឹងដល់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋក្នុងពេលវេលាសមស្រប នឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងដើម្បីឱ្យពួកគេអាចប្រមូលផលដំណាំបានទាន់ពេលវេលា។

ចំពោះដំណាំហូបផ្លែដែលមានអាយុច្រើនឆ្នាំ (ដើមឈើដែលផ្តល់ផលច្រើនឆ្នាំ ដូចជា ដើមស្វាយ) ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ នឹងត្រូវបានផ្តល់សំណងចំពោះការបាត់បង់ដើមឈើហូបផ្លែ ដែលនឹងគិតគូរពីការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូល និងពេលវេលាដែលត្រូវការដើម្បីដាំដុះឡើងវិញ។

(ឃ) ប្រសិនបើផ្ទះ ឬតូបរបស់ខ្ញុំត្រូវផ្លាស់ទីតាំង តើមានជំនួយសម្រាប់ការផ្លាស់ទីតាំងដែរឬទេ?

អ្នកនឹងទទួលបានជំនួយ។ ក្នុងដំណាក់កាលរចនាគំនូសបង្អស់បច្ចេកទេសលម្អិត មានការគិតគូរបញ្ចៀសផលប៉ះពាល់ដើម្បីជៀសវាងមានការផ្លាស់ទីលំនៅរបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ។

ចំពោះការផ្លាស់ទីតាំងផ្ទះ ឬសំណង់ប្រហាក់ប្រហែលគ្នាពីរបៀងនៃផលប៉ះពាល់ នឹងត្រូវផ្តល់ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភក្នុងរយៈពេលអន្តរកាល, ជំនួយក្នុងការផ្លាស់ទីតាំង និងជម្រើសក្នុងការផ្លាស់ទីទៅទីតាំងថ្មី។ វាអាចមានការតម្រូវឱ្យផ្លាស់ទីតាំងតូបមួយចំនួនដែលត្រូវធ្វើការផ្លាស់ទីតាំងដោយខ្លួនឯង ឬត្រូវរំកិលចេញពីទីតាំងដីចំណីផ្លូវ។ ក្រៅពីសំណងសម្រាប់សំណង់ក្នុងអត្រាថ្លៃ ជំនួស ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភអន្តរកាលនឹងត្រូវផ្តល់ជូន មានដូចជា៖ (i) ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភដឹកជញ្ជូនសរុបមួយលើកសម្រាប់ការរុះរើទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ (ii) ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភសម្រាប់ការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលពីអាជីវកម្ម។

(ង) ក្នុងករណីដែលជីវភាពរបស់ខ្ញុំរងផលប៉ះពាល់ តើខ្ញុំនឹងទទួលបានសំណងដូចម្តេច?

ការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត នឹងកត់សម្គាល់អំពីជីវភាពរស់នៅរបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ ថាមានផលប៉ះពាល់អ្វីខ្លះដល់ពួកគេ។ នៅក្រោមក្របខ័ណ្ឌគម្រោង សម្រាប់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលជីវភាពរស់នៅរបស់ពួកគេរងផលប៉ះពាល់ ពួកគេនឹងទទួលបានសំណងចំពោះការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូល ឬការគាំទ្រដល់ការស្តារជីវភាពឡើងវិញ÷

- (i) ការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលក្នុងកំឡុងពេលអន្តរកាលនៅពេលដែលមានការផ្លាស់ទីតាំង។ សំណងនឹងគ្របដណ្តប់លើការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលក្នុងកំឡុងពេលប្រជាពលរដ្ឋផ្លាស់ទីតាំង ដោយខ្លួនឯង។
- (ii) នៅពេលដែលប្រភពចំបងនៃការចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតត្រូវបានបាត់បង់ជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍ កម្មវិធីស្តារ/ទ្រទ្រង់ជីវភាពឡើងវិញនឹងត្រូវបានផ្តល់ជូនដើម្បីជួយគ្រួសារ/ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ ដើម្បីកសាង/ស្តារជីវភាព ឡើងវិញ។

ក្នុងករណីដែលប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ ត្រូវបានចាត់ថាជាជនក្រីក្រ និងងាយរងគ្រោះ ប្រាក់ជំនួយជាសាច់ប្រាក់នៅក្នុងកម្មវិធីស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលឡើងវិញ និងផ្តល់ជូនទ្វេដង។ លើសពីនេះទៀត គម្រោងនឹងស្វែងរកឱកាសការងារក្នុងអំឡុងពេលសាងសង់ជួនពួកគាត់។

៩. តើថ្លៃជំនួសនិងត្រូវសិក្សាដោយរបៀបណា ហើយសំណងនិងត្រូវគណនាដូចម្តេច?

ការទូទាត់សំណងនិងត្រូវធ្វើឡើង ដោយផ្អែកលើតម្លៃទីផ្សារ ឬថ្លៃជំនួស សម្រាប់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលបាត់បង់ដោយមិនមានការកាត់សម្ភារៈនៅសល់បន្ទាប់ពីការរុះរើ, ការរំលោះ ឬថ្លៃដើមប្រតិបត្តិការនោះទេ។ ការសិក្សាថ្លៃជំនួស និងត្រូវបានធ្វើឡើងដោយទីប្រឹក្សាឯករាជ្យក្នុងតំបន់ដែលមានសមត្ថភាព និងបទពិសោធន៍ ក្នុងការវាយតម្លៃដើម្បីកំណត់អត្រាតម្លៃទីផ្សារទូទៅ។ ការសិក្សានេះ ត្រូវបានធ្វើនៅពេលដំណាលគ្នានៃការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត។ ទីប្រឹក្សាសិក្សាថ្លៃជំនួសនិងធ្វើការវិភាគលម្អិតអំពីអត្រាតម្លៃទីផ្សារសម្រាប់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិគ្រប់ប្រភេទដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោង ឬតំបន់អនុគម្រោង ហើយនឹងរៀបចំអត្រាឯកតាសម្រាប់ប្រភេទនីមួយៗនៃទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់។ អត្រាឯកតាទាំងនោះ នឹងត្រូវបានប្រើដើម្បីគណនាថ្លៃជំនួស ហើយនឹងត្រូវបានប្រើដើម្បីរៀបចំថវិកាសម្រាប់ការងារដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់។ អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ នៃក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ចនិងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុនឹងជ្រើសរើសទីប្រឹក្សាសិក្សាថ្លៃជំនួស មុនពេលចាប់ផ្តើមការងារអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត។

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

អ្នកមានសិទ្ធិដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹងទៅកាន់គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា (GRC) ប្រសិនបើអ្នកមិនច្បាស់ ឬមិនសប្បាយចិត្តនឹងការងារដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់។ សមាជិកគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា គ្រប់ពេលវេលាបានត្រៀមខ្លួនក្នុងការជួយអ្នក។ ការព្យាយាមក្នុងការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា នឹងចាប់ផ្តើមនៅថ្នាក់ភូមិតាមរយៈមេភូមិ។ ទោះយ៉ាងណា អ្នកក៏អាចដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹងដោយផ្ទាល់មាត់ទៅកាន់សមាជិកណាមួយនៃគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា (ឧទាហរណ៍នៅភូមិ ឃុំ ឬក្រុមការងារគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់)។ គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា នឹងកត់ត្រា និងចងក្រងពាក្យបណ្តឹងរបស់អ្នកហើយណែនាំអ្នកអំពីដំណោះស្រាយ។

ទំនាក់ទំនងគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា៖

១. ឯកឧត្តម សួន សុម៉ាលីន អភិបាលរងខេត្ត និងអនុប្រធានគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា
 ទូរស័ព្ទលេខ ០៨៥ ៦៥ ៨៨៨៨

២. លោក យ៉ែម ភាវី អភិបាលរងស្រុកពាមរកិ
 ទូរស័ព្ទលេខ ០៩៧ ៨០០ ៦០៤០

៣. លោក ហោត ថានី មេឃុំអ្នកលឿង
 ទូរស័ព្ទលេខ ០១៦ ៧៤៩ ៤១១

៤. លោក លោក ជុំ ជា មេឃុំព្រែកខ្សាយខ
 ទូរស័ព្ទលេខ ០៨៨ ៤៤៦ ៩៣៩៩

១១. តើខ្ញុំអាចទំនាក់ទំនងទៅកាន់អ្នកណា ក្នុងករណីដែលខ្ញុំត្រូវការការបញ្ជាក់ ឬមានបញ្ហា/ការធាត់?

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

គម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ចក្រុងរបៀងភាគខាងត្បូង ត្រូវបានអនុម័តដោយធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី ដូច្នេះគណៈកម្មការ អន្តរក្រសួងដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់នៃក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ចនិងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ បានរៀបចំឱ្យមានការបង្កើតនូវយន្តការដោះស្រាយ បណ្តឹងធាត់ ដែលមាននៅទាំងថ្នាក់ស្រុក និងថ្នាក់ខេត្ត។ គណៈកម្មការនេះ ត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើង និងដំណើរការមុនពេល ចាប់ផ្តើមការអង្កេតរ៉ាស់វែងលម្អិត។ រាល់បណ្តឹងធាត់ ឬការធាត់នានាទាក់ទងនឹងការរ៉ាស់វែងខុស ឬកញ្ចប់សំណងមិនត្រឹមត្រូវ នឹងត្រូវបានកត់ត្រានៅក្នុងទម្រង់ពាក្យបណ្តឹង ត្រូវបញ្ជូនទៅគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងធាត់ដើម្បីរកដំណោះស្រាយ។

លេខទំនាក់ទំនងពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដី និងការងារដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់

លោក ស៊ុន សុខនី, អនុប្រធាននាយកដ្ឋាន នៃអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ នៃក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ, រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ
 លេខទូរស័ព្ទ: ០១២ ៩២៩ ៩៥៥

លោក សែម គឹមឈឿន, អ្នកគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង, អង្គភាពគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង, ក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន, រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ
 លេខទូរស័ព្ទ: ០៨៩ ៦១៨ ៧៧៨

តារាងសិទ្ធិទទួលសំណង

ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ ១

ល.រ	ប្រភេទនៃការបាត់បង់	ប្រភេទគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់	សិទ្ធិទទួលបាន	ការបញ្ជាក់/ការអនុវត្ត
A. ការបាត់បង់ដី				
1	ដីលំនៅឋាន/ដីកសិកម្ម/ដីទំនេរ (បាត់បង់ដោយផ្នែកតិចជាង ១០% = 62,862.50m ²)	ម្ចាស់ដីកម្មសិទ្ធិ (អ្នកមានលិខិតបញ្ជាក់ ឬមិនមានលិខិតបញ្ជាក់ ដូចជា បានចុះបញ្ជី បណ្តាញសិទ្ធិ បង្កាន់ដៃបង់ពន្ធ និងអ្នកមិនចុះឈ្មោះតាម ច្បាប់ភូមិបាល)	គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់នឹងទទួលបានសំណងតាមថ្លៃជំនួស	ប្រសិនបើមេគ្រួសាររៀបការ ឈ្មោះម្ចាស់កម្មសិទ្ធិនឹងដាក់ឈ្មោះទាំងពីរនាក់
2	ដីលំនៅឋាន/ដីកសិកម្ម/ដីទំនេរ (បាត់បង់ចាប់ពី ១០% ឬ ច្រើន (ជាង = 60,320.52m ²)	ម្ចាស់ដីកម្មសិទ្ធិ (អ្នកមានលិខិតបញ្ជាក់ ឬមិនមានលិខិតបញ្ជាក់ ដូចជា បានចុះបញ្ជី បណ្តាញសិទ្ធិ បង្កាន់ដៃបង់ពន្ធ និងអ្នកមិនចុះឈ្មោះតាម ច្បាប់ភូមិបាល)	1). គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់មាន ២ ជម្រើស៖ a) នឹងទទួលបានដីជំនួសប្រភេទដូចគ្នា និងផលិតកម្មដូចគ្នា នៅក្នុងភូមិដូចគ្នា ដែលមានបណ្តាញសិទ្ធិ ឬប្រាក់សំណងតាមថ្លៃជំនួស	រួមទាំងជម្រើសសងថ្លៃដីដែលនៅសល់មិនអាចបន្តប្រើប្រាស់បាន។ ការជូនដំណឹងជាមុនដើម្បីការប្រមូលផល
B. ការបាត់បង់សំណង់				
	សំណង់ និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិផ្សេងទៀត (រងផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយផ្នែក)	ម្ចាស់សំណង់	ក) សម្រាប់គ្រួសារមិនផ្ទាល់ទីលំនៅ ទូទាត់សំណង់ថ្លៃសំណង់រងផលប៉ះពាល់ ១០០% តាមថ្លៃជំនួសសម្រាប់សម្ភារៈ និងកម្លាំងពលកម្ម។ សំណង់នឹងគ្រប់គ្រាន់សម្រាប់សាងសង់សំណង់ថ្មី (ខ) សំណង់ផ្តល់ជាសាច់ប្រាក់ដោយមិនកាត់ថ្លៃរំលស់ ឬសម្ភារៈសំណង់នៅសល់	ការអត្រាគណនានឹងផ្អែកលើទីតាំងប៉ះពាល់ និងមិនគិតតាមតម្លៃនៃទីតាំងមិនប៉ះពាល់នោះទេ

C. ការបាត់បង់ដើមឈើ និងដំណាំ				
4	ដើមឈើហូបផ្លែ	ម្ចាស់កម្មសិទ្ធិ, ម្ចាស់ដើមឈើ ឬដំណាំ (ថា តើជាម្ចាស់ដី ឬមិនមែន)	មសំណងថ្លៃដើមឈើហូបផ្លែ/ គ្រាប់ តាមថ្លៃជំនួសពេញ ផ្អែកលើទិន្នផល ជាមធ្យមប្រចាំឆ្នាំគុណនឹង ៥ ឆ្នាំ	សំណងសម្រាប់ដំណាំ និងទិន្នផល
5	ដំណាំ		សំណងដល់ដំណាំផ្តល់ផលប្រចាំឆ្នាំ តាមថ្លៃជំនួស ដោយផ្អែកលើតម្លៃ ទីផ្សារបច្ចុប្បន្ននៅក្នុងតំបន់ផលិត	ការជូនដំណឹង ៣ ខែមុនពេលចាប់ ផ្តើមការងារសាងសង់
6	ដើមឈើ/ដើមឈើឧស្សាហកម្ម		គម្រោងគួរបង្កើតទីតាំងដាំដុះថ្មី បើអាចធ្វើបាន និងផ្តល់សំណងថ្លៃ ច្រូតកាត់ និងការថែទាំផ្សេងៗ	
D. ការបាត់បង់ប្រភពចំណូល				
7	ការបាត់បង់ចំណូលទាំងស្រុង/ ដោយផ្អែកនៃដីផលិតកម្ម (ចាប់ពី ១០% ឡើងទៅ)	ម្ចាស់ដីផលិតកម្ម	(i) ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភ ២០០ ដុល្លារ/ត្រួសារ និង (ii) ចូលរួមកម្ម វិធីស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលឡើងវិញ ដូចជា កម្មវិធីពង្រឹងផ្នែកកសិកម្ម និងកម្មវិធី បណ្តុះបណ្តាលកសិកម្ម។	ស្តារជីវភាព, គាំទ្រអាជីវកម្មកំពុង ពេលរៀបចំអាជីវកម្មឡើងវិញ
E. ផលប៉ះពាល់ដល់គ្រួសារងាយរងគ្រោះ				
8	ការបាត់បង់ ឬការប៉ះពាល់, ប៉ះពាល់ធ្ងន់ធ្ងរដល់គ្រួសារងាយ រងគ្រោះ	គ្រួសារងាយរងគ្រោះ	(i) ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភមួយលើក ១០០ ដុល្លារ/ត្រួសារ (ii) សិទ្ធិទទួលបាន កម្មវិធីស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលឡើងវិញ (iii) កអាទិភាពទទួលបានការងារ នៅការដ្ឋានសាងសង់គម្រោង	លើកកម្ពស់ជីវភាព
F. ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភមួយលើក				
10	រសម្រាប់គ្រួសាររងផល ប៉ះពាល់ដោយផ្នែក	រជម្រើសរួមមាន៖ វិកិល ទៅទីតាំងដែលនៅសល់	ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភមួយលើកចំនួន ១០០ ដុល្លារ/ត្រួសារ	
		វិកិលតូចតូចទៅទីតាំងថ្មី	ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភ ៦៦ ដុល្លារ/ត្រួសារ	
		វិកិលតូចតូចទៅទីតាំងដែល នៅសល់	ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភ ៣៣ ដុល្លារ/ត្រួសារ	

G. ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភ				
11	ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភថ្លៃដីកា ជញ្ជូន	វិកិលគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ និងផ្ទះបន់ស្រន់មួយ	រូប និងរោងធ្វើពិសម្ភារៈស្រាលៗ និងបណ្តោះអាសន្ន = \$5-\$10; ហាងតូច និងផ្ទះផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីតាំងនៅដី ជាប់នៅ សល់= \$40; ហាងតូច និងផ្ទះផ្លាស់ប្តូរនៅទីតាំង ផ្សេងនៅក្នុងភូមិដែល = \$60; នៅភូមិផ្សេង = \$70	
H. ផលប៉ះពាល់លើទីតាំងវប្បធម៌				
12	សំណង់ និង/ឬ បរិវេណសំខាន់	សហគមន៍, និងគ្រួសាររង ផលប៉ះពាល់, ទីសក្ការៈបន់ ស្រន់	សហគមន៍ និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិសាសនានិងត្រូវសា ងសង់ឡើងវិញ ឬសង់លើទីតាំង ផ្សេង និងតាមថ្លៃជួសជុល។	កាត់បន្ថយផលប៉ះពាល់លើទីតាំង សាសនា/ទីសក្ការៈបូជា និង/ឬសំណង់
I. ផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលមិនអាចជីកមុន				
13	ផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលមិនអាចជីក នប្រសិនបើមានកំឡុងពេលនៃ អនុវត្តគម្រោង		វិធានការកាត់បន្ថយផលប៉ះពាល់ និងសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងជួញដូរត្រូវ បានអនុវត្តចំពោះអ្នករងផលប៉ះពា ល់ដែលបណ្តាលពីការកែប្រែលម្អិត	សំណងនឹងមិនអនុវត្តចំពោះអ្នកកា ត់បន្ថយផលប៉ះពាល់លើទីតាំងសាសនា។
H. ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិរងផលប៉ះពាល់កំឡុងពេលសាងសង់				
14	ការប៉ះពាល់ដល់ដំណាំ និងដើមឈើកំឡុងពេលនៃការ សាងសង់ (ប៉ះពាល់បណ្តោះអាសន្ន)	ម្ចាស់ដំណាំ	១)អ្នកម៉ៅការនឹងតម្រូវចែងដោយកិ ច្ចសន្យាដោយត្រូវចេញថ្លៃប៉ះពាល់ ទាំងនេះ, ២)សំណងសម្រាប់ការ បាត់បង់ផលិតកម្មដោយថ្លៃជំនួស (តម្លៃសម្រាប់ការបាត់បង់ដីចំណី ឬសម្រាប់ការចេញចូល) សម្រាប់ រយៈពេលនៃការសាងសង់ ឬជួស ជុល។	១) ការសាងសង់ និងការជួសជុល នឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងដោយការខូចខាត តិចតួចបំផុត, ២)ការសាងសង់និង តម្រូវដោយកិច្ចសន្យាដោយស្មិត នៅក្នុងដីចំណី, ៣) ជាផ្នែកនៃកិច្ច សន្យាសាងសង់ រាល់ផ្លូវចេញចូល ទាំងអស់ទៅកាន់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែល នៅជាប់ផ្លូវនឹងត្រូវបានជួសជុល ឬជួសវិញដោយរួមបញ្ចូលល្អ និងបរិក្ខារផ្សេងៗស្មើ ឬប្រសើរជា ពិសេស និង ៤)ការរំខាននឹងត្រូវ បញ្ឈប់ឱ្យបានឆាប់បំផុតដែលអាចធ្វើ ទៅបាន។
15	ខូចខាតដីស្រែ និងហេដ្ឋារចនា សម្ព័ន្ធរួមមាន៖ អណ្តូង, លូ, ប្រឡាយ ។ល។			

ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ ២÷ យន្តការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា

1. គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹងដោយលាយលក្ខណៈ ឬដោយផ្ទាល់មាត់។ ក្នុងករណីបណ្តឹងដោយផ្ទាល់មាត់ គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ានៅកម្រិតណាក៏ដោយត្រូវកត់ត្រាកំឡុងពេលនៃកិច្ចប្រជុំដំបូងជាមួយគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ និងរក្សាជាឯកសារនៅក្នុងសៀវភៅបណ្តឹង។
2. គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាខេត្តត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើងនៅថ្ងៃទី២៨ ខែវិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ តាមរយៈសេចក្តីសម្រេចលេខ ២៣៣/១៩ ហើយសមាសភាពគឺមាននៅក្នុងឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ C។ គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាត្រូវបានកំពុងប្រតិបត្តិ និងដំណើរការ។
3. នីតិវិធីសម្រាប់យន្តការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា មានដូចខាងក្រោម÷
4. ដំណាក់កាលទី១÷ គ្រួសាររងការប៉ះពាល់ត្រូវដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹង/ស្នើទៅកាន់អនុគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាភូមិ/ឃុំ ឬក្រុមការងារ IRC-WG។ អនុគណៈកម្មការនឹងពេញលិខិតទទួលពាក្យ បណ្តឹងហើយបញ្ជូនទៅក្នុងសៀវភៅកត់ត្រាបណ្តឹង។ គណៈកម្មការបណ្តឹងឃុំ/ភូមិនឹងកោះប្រជុំក្នុងរយៈពេល ១៥ ថ្ងៃ ដើម្បីចាត់វិធានការ និងពិភាក្សាលើបណ្តឹងតវ៉ានេះ។ ប្រសិនបើរយៈពេល ១៥ ថ្ងៃ គ្រួសារ/ជនរងផលប៉ះពាល់មិនបានទទួលដំណឹងពីអនុគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹង ភូមិ/ឃុំ ឬប្រសិនបើ គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ មិនពេញចិត្តនឹងការសម្រេចដំណាក់កាលទីមួយដើមបណ្តឹងអាចដាក់បណ្តឹងបន្តទៅអនុគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងថ្នាក់ស្រុក។
- 5.
6. ដំណាក់កាលទី២÷បណ្តឹងត្រូវដាក់នៅអនុគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់កម្រិតថ្នាក់ស្រុក ដែលដើរតួជាគណៈកម្មដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា ហើយបណ្តឹងនោះនឹងត្រូវកត់ត្រានៅក្នុងសៀវភៅកំណត់ត្រាបណ្តឹងដោយចេញបង្គាន់ដៃទទួលបណ្តឹងឱ្យ។ ការិយាល័យស្រុកមានរយៈពេល ១៥ ថ្ងៃ ដើម្បីពិគ្រោះនិងដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងដើម្បីឱ្យអ្នកពាក់ព័ន្ធទាំងឡាយមានការពេញចិត្តជាពិសេសដើមបណ្តឹង។ ប្រសិនបើបណ្តឹងមិនត្រូវបានដោះស្រាយក្នុងរយៈពេល ១៥ ថ្ងៃ ឬដើមបណ្តឹងមិនពេញចិត្តនឹងលទ្ធផលបណ្តឹងនេះនឹងត្រូវបន្តទៅគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាថ្នាក់ខេត្ត។
7. ដំណាក់កាលទី៣÷ផ្អែកលើបង្គាន់ដៃបណ្តឹង គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាខេត្តជួយជាមួយភាគីដើមបណ្តឹង និងដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងក្នុងរយៈពេល ៣០ ថ្ងៃ។ ក្នុងរយៈពេល ៣០ ថ្ងៃ គិតចាប់ពី ថ្ងៃទទួលបណ្តឹងគណៈកម្មការត្រូវចេញសេចក្តីសម្រេចជាលាយលក្ខណៈអក្សរ និងដាក់ជូនច្បាប់ថតចម្លងទៅ ក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ គណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួងដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់តាមរយៈអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ និងដើមបណ្តឹង។
8. នីតិវិធីតុលាការ÷ ប្រសិនបើបណ្តឹងនៅពេលដែលជនរងផលប៉ះពាល់ នៅតែមិនពេញចិត្តនឹងការសម្រេចរបស់គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា នឹងត្រូវបន្តទៅតុលាការមូលដ្ឋាន ដែលនៅពេលនោះ ស្ថិតនៅក្រៅយុត្តាធិការរបស់អនុគម្រោង សម្រាប់ការជំនុំជំរះគឺស្ថិតនៅលើច្បាប់តុលាការ។ ប្រសិនបើបញ្ហាលើការទូទាត់សំណង ហើយសាលក្រមតុលាការគាំទ្រជនរងផលប៉ះពាល់នោះ គម្រោងនឹងទូទាត់សំណងជូនជនរងផលប៉ះពាល់ទៅតាមតម្លៃដែលបានកំណត់ដោយតុលាការ។ ទៅបីយ៉ាងណាក៏ដោយ ប្រសិនបើតុលាការគាំទ្រអនុគម្រោង ថ្លៃសំណងដែលបានកំណត់ដោយគណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួងដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់តាមរយៈ GDR នឹងត្រូវផ្តល់ជូន។ កំឡុងពេលជំនុំជំរះ RGC នឹងស្នើសុំតុលាការដំណើរការអនុវត្តអនុគម្រោងដោយគ្មានការរាំងស្ទះ។ RGC ត្រូវតែអនុវត្តតាមសាលក្រមរបស់តុលាការ។ ទោះជាយ៉ាងណាក៏ដោយយន្តការនេះមិនត្រូវបានរាំងស្ទះដែនយុត្តាធិការរបស់ប្រទេស និងដំណោះផ្នែករដ្ឋបាលឡើយ។
9. គ្រប់ចំណាយដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹង (ឧទាហរណ៍÷ ការប្រជុំ, ពិគ្រោះយោបល់ ការទំនាក់

ទំនង និងធ្វើរបាយការណ៍/ផ្សព្វផ្សាយព័ត៌មាន) របស់គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា គឺស្ថិតក្រោមការទទួលខុសត្រូវ របស់ខេត្ត និងឃុំ/សង្កាត់ វាគឺជាការចំណាយរបស់សាលាខេត្ត។ ប៉ុន្តែ ការចំណាយថ្លៃកាត់ក្តីតាមតុលាការ គឺជាការ ចំណាយរបស់គ្រួសារ/ ជនរងផលប៉ះពាល់។

10. ក្នុងករណីដែលគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់មិនចេះសរសេរ ឬមិនអាចបញ្ចេញយោបល់បានអំពីបណ្តឹងរបស់ពួកគេ ជាធម្មតាដែលពួកគាត់ត្រូវបានអនុញ្ញាតឱ្យរកជំនួយពីក្រុមដែលទទួលស្គាល់ អង្គការ សមាជិកគ្រួសារ មេភូមិ ប្រធាន សហគមន៍ឱ្យជួយសរសេរពាក្យបណ្តឹងឱ្យពួកគេ (ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ B.1 និង B.2) និងឱ្យពួកគេចុះហត្ថលេខា/ផ្តិតមេដៃ លើពាក្យ បណ្តឹង (ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ B.3)។ គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ត្រូវមានទំនងអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិតចតចម្លង និងកិច្ចសន្យាពី GDR។ ជាផ្នែកនៃការអនុវត្តផែនការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់លម្អិត នាយកដ្ឋានត្រួតពិនិត្យផ្ទៃក្នុង និងគ្រប់គ្រងទិន្នន័យ នឹងត្រួត ពិនិត្យស្ថានភាពនៃការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងរបស់គ្រួសារ/អ្នករងផលប៉ះពាល់។

11. ប្រសិនបើគ្រួសារ/អ្នករងផលប៉ះពាល់នៅតែមិនពេញចិត្តនឹងការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងរបស់ពួកគេ ពួកគេក៏អាច លើកបណ្តឹងឡើងនៅស្ថានតំណាង ADB ប្រចាំប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។ ប្រសិនបើពួកគេនៅតែមិនពេញចិត្តការសម្រេចរបស់ ADB-CARM ពួកគេអាចទាក់ទងដោយផ្ទាល់ទៅកាន់ការិយាល័យ ADB អ្នកសម្របសម្រួលគម្រោងពិសេស។

ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ B.1

ពាក្យបណ្តឹងចុក្កល

អនុគម្រោងសាងសង់ប្រព័ន្ធការពារទឹកជំនន់អ្នកលៀង

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

ឈ្មោះ

(មេគ្រួសារ)

ហត្ថលេខា/ស្នាមមេដៃ

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ

ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ B.2

ការចុះពាក្យបណ្តឹង

អនុគម្រោងសាងសង់ប្រព័ន្ធការពារទឹកជំនន់អ្នកល្បឿង

ក្រុង-ស្រុក-ខណ្ឌ: _____

រាជធានី-ខេត្ត: _____

កាលបរិច្ឆេទនៃការទទួលពាក្យបណ្តឹង ង	ករណីលេ ខ	ឈ្មោះនិងអត្តសញ្ញាណប័ណ្ណអ្នកដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹង ង		ចំណុចសំខាន់នៃពាក្យបណ្តឹង ង
		ឈ្មោះ	អត្តសញ្ញាណប័ណ្ណ/ សៀវភៅគ្រួសារ	

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ B.3

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតពីអភិបាលខណ្ឌ-ស្រុក

ក្រុង-ស្រុក-ខណ្ឌ: _____

រាជធានី-ខេត្ត: _____

បណ្តឹងបុគ្គល		
ករណីលេខ÷		
ឈ្មោះអ្នកដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹង		
កាលបរិច្ឆេទបណ្តឹង		
សេចក្តីសង្ខេបនៃពាក្យបណ្តឹង (ដូចគ្នានឹងពាក្យសុំចុះឈ្មោះបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាម្នាក់ៗ)		
កិច្ចប្រជុំគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា		
កាលបរិច្ឆេទ:	ម៉ោង:	ទីតាំង:
អ្នកចូលរួម		
សេចក្តីសង្ខេបនៃការពិភាក្សា		
កាលបរិច្ឆេទនៃការចុះពិនិត្យទីតាំង (ប្រសិនបើមាន)		
លទ្ធផលនៃការប្រជុំ/សេចក្តីសម្រេច		
បដិសេធ - គ្មានមូលដ្ឋានយោងតាមតារាងនៃសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង សមនឹងទទួល - បណ្តឹងបញ្ជូនបន្តទៅអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដើម្បី ចាត់វិធានការ		

ឈ្មោះ:

ឆ្លងាទី:

ហត្ថលេខា/ស្នាមមេដៃ:

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ:

ANNEX C. PROVINCE GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEE ESTABLISHMENT DECISION

(Unofficial translation of GRC)

(logo)
Prey Veng Province
No. 233/19 Sor Sor Ror
Por Vor

**Kingdom of
Cambodia Nation
Religion King**

Decisionon

Amendment of Provincial Grievance Redress Committee for DMS and Impact Evaluation by the Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project

Board Governor of Prey Veng Province

- Seen the constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- Seen the Royal decree No. Nor Sor /Ro Kor Tor/ 0913/903 Dated on 24 September, 2013 on the appointment of the Royal Government of Cambodia
- Seen the Royal decree No.02/Nor Sor/97 Dated on 20 July,1994 Which promulgates the law on the Organization and Functioning of the Council of Ministers
- Seen the royal No. Nor Sor/ Ro Kor Mor/0508/017 Dated on 24 May, 2008 Which Promulgated the Law on Administrative Management of the Capital, Province, Municipality, District and Khan
- Seen the Royal decree No. Nor Sor/Ror Kor Tor/1215/1122 Dated on 14 December, 2015 on appointed the Governor of Prey Veng Provincial Governor
- Seen the decree No. 216 Or Nor Kror. Bor Kor Dated on 14 December, 2009 on Roles, Duties and Labor relations of the Board of Governors
- Seen the prakas No. 4274 Bror Kor Dated on 30 December, 2009 of the Ministry of Interior on the Establishment of offices of the head of the province, the establishment of city hall offices, the establishment of district offices and the functioning of the office
- Reference letter No. 3056. Sor Hor Vor Dated on 09 May, 2013 of the Ministry of Economy and Finance
- Reference letter No. 140 Sor Sor Ror Dated on 31 May, 2013 of Prey Veng administration
- As required by Prey Veng administration.

Article 1: The composition of the provincial committee and working group were amended in order to collaborate with the Inter-ministerial committee to examine, measure and assess the impact of GMS: Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development project as follows:

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. H.E Chea Somethy , Provincial Governor | Team Leader |
| 2. H.E Soun Somalin , Director of Provincial Administration | Deputy |
| 3. Mr. Chheng Sovannara Director of Administration | Deputy |
| 4. Mr. Un Sothea Director of Provincial Public Works and Transportation Department | Deputy |

5. Mr. Lach Phyrath Chief of the Administration	Member
6. Mr. Khun Sakhoeun , Provincial Director of the Department of Water Resources and Meteorology,	Member
7. Mr. Ngoun Sokhun , Provincial Director of the Department of Economics and Finance,	Member
8. Mr. Eng PhengAn , Provincial Director of the Department of Land Management, Urbanization, Construction and Cadastral,	Member
9. Mr. Ouk Samnang Provincial Director of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries,	Member
10. Mr. Toch Varatha , Provincial Director of the Department of the Environment	Member
11. Ms. Seng Teang , Governor of Peam Ror District	Member
12. Mr. Seng Sokchea Director of Inter-Divisional Director Provincial Hall,	Member
13. Ms. Chan Valongtyna Chief Office of Development Management and Construction	Member
14. Ms. Sok Khanra Chief Office of Law and Social Safeguard,	Member
15. Mr. Ven Run Inter-Sectoral Officer,	Member
16. Mr. Mom Darin Inter-Sectoral Officer,	Member
17. Mr/Ms. The chief of the related Communes and Villages	Member
18. Mr/ Ms. The chief of the related Community related	Member

Article 2: The committee has the following duties:

- Coordinate, facilitate with inter-ministerial committees and relevant stakeholders to serve the process of the Detail Measuring Survey of the GMS: Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development project.
- Receives and resolves the complaints from affected people by the GMS's subproject.
- Monitors and consults with the policy of the compensation to ensure accountability and transparency in response to the concerns and requests of affected people.
- Ensure good collaboration, facilitation and implementation of others relevant activities.
- Report to the Governor on the results of implementation and other related processes.

Article 3: Provincial Administration, Director of the Provincial Police, Commander of the Provincial Gendarmerie, and Director of relevant departments, Governor of District, the relevant organization as well as members who are mentioned in the article 1 shall implement this decision which effective from the date of this signature.

Prey Veng Date: Wednesday, 26 August 2020
Provincial Governor

(Signed and Stemp)

Chea Somethy

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ



រដ្ឋបាលខេត្តព្រៃវែង
លេខ: ១៤៤/.....សស.ជ.វ
២០

សេចក្តីសម្រេច
ស្តីពី

**ការបង្កើតគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា ដើម្បីសម្របសម្រួលដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា
របស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ ដែលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ចក្រុងបៀលខាងត្បូង**

អភិបាល នៃគណៈអភិបាលខេត្តព្រៃវែង

- បានឃើញរដ្ឋធម្មនុញ្ញ នៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/០៩១៨/៩២៥ ចុះថ្ងៃទី០៦ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០១៨ ស្តីពីការតែងតាំងរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល
នៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ ០២/នស/៩៧ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២០ ខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៤ ដែលប្រកាសឲ្យច្បាប់ស្តីពីការរៀបចំ និង
ការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅនៃគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០៨០៨/០១៧ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែឧសភា ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ដែលប្រកាសឲ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តី
ពីការគ្រប់គ្រងរដ្ឋបាលរាជធានី ខេត្ត ក្រុង ស្រុក ខណ្ឌ
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/១២១៤/១១២២ ចុះថ្ងៃទី១៤ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០១៥ ស្តីពីការ ក្រាស់បង្គាប់
តែងតាំងអភិបាលនៃគណៈអភិបាលខេត្តព្រៃវែង
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ២១៦ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី១៤ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ ២០០៩ ស្តីពី តួនាទី ភារកិច្ច និងទំនាក់ទំនងការងារ
របស់ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា គណៈអភិបាលខេត្ត ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា គណៈអភិបាលក្រុង ស្រុក
- បានឃើញប្រកាសលេខ ៤២៧៤ ប្រក ចុះថ្ងៃទី៣០ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០០៩ របស់ក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ ស្តីពីការបង្កើត ការិយាល័យ
ចំណុះទីចាត់ការនៃសាលាខេត្ត, ការបង្កើតការិយាល័យសាលាក្រុង, ការបង្កើតការិយាល័យ សាលាស្រុក និង
កំណត់ តួនាទី ភារកិច្ច របៀបរបបការងារនៃការិយាល័យទាំងនោះ
- លិខិតលេខ: ៣០៥៦សហវ ចុះថ្ងៃទី០៩ ខែឧសភា ឆ្នាំ២០១៣ របស់ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ
- យោងលិខិតលេខ: ០០៩/២០សស ចុះថ្ងៃទី៣០ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ២០២០ របស់រដ្ឋបាលខេត្តព្រៃវែង។

សម្រេច

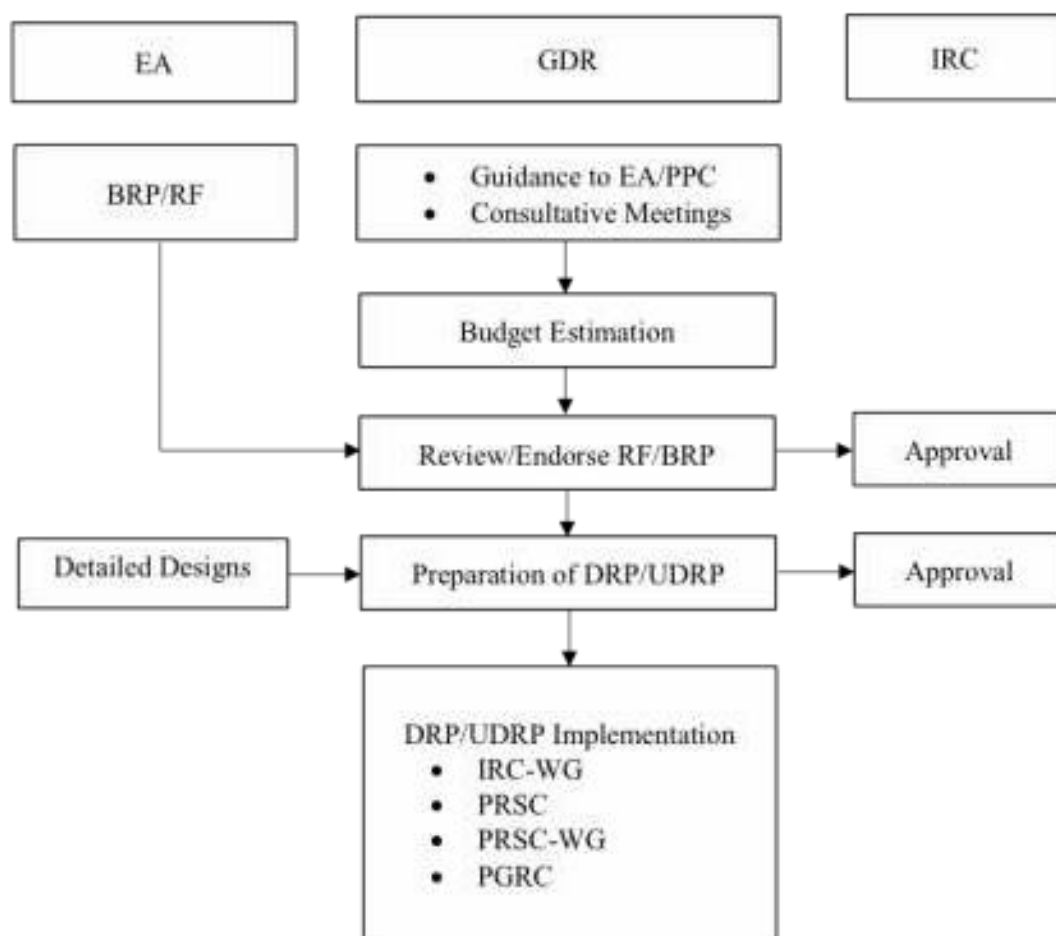
ប្រការ១. ត្រូវបានកែសម្រួលសមាសភាព អនុគណៈកម្មការខេត្តដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា ដើម្បីសម្របសម្រួលដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹង
តវ៉ារបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ ដែលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍នានា ក្នុងខេត្តព្រៃវែង **ដូចខាងក្រោម៖**

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| ១. ឯកឧត្តម | ជា សុមេធី | អភិបាល នៃគណៈអភិបាលខេត្ត | ប្រធាន |
| ២. ឯកឧត្តម | ស្កុន សុម៉ាលីន | អភិបាលរង នៃគណៈអភិបាលខេត្ត | អនុប្រធាន |
| ៣. លោក | ឈាន សុវណ្ណាភិ | នាយករដ្ឋបាលខេត្ត | អនុប្រធាន |



ANNEX D. ORGANIZATION CHART ON INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Role in Resettlement Planning and Implementation



RF/BRP	-	Resettlement Framework/Basic Resettlement Plan
DRP	-	Detailed Resettlement Plan
UDRP	-	Updates Detailed Resettlement Plan
IRC-WG	-	IRC Working Group
PRSC	-	Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee
PRSC-WG	-	PRSC-Working Group
PGRC	-	Provincial Grievance Redress Committee

**Kingdom of Cambodia
National Religion King
Minutes of Meeting**

**Public Consultation Meeting on Resettlement and Subproject Design of Flood
Control Dyke, Neak Loeung Commune, Prey Veng Province
27 November 2019**

On November 27, 2019, at 14:30 at Prey Veng Provincial Hall, a public consultation meeting on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement for the Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject. The representatives of the organizations who attended the meeting were as follows:

- Deputy Governor of Prey Veng Province;
- Chairman of Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC);
- Project Director and Project Manager (PMU) of Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project, Ministry of Public Works and Transport;
- General Department of Resettlement of MEF;
- Provincial Department of Environment;
- Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology;
- Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction;
- Project Implementation Unit (PIU);
- The Project Implementation Support and Capacity Development Consultant (PISCD);
- Construction Supervision Consultants;
- Provincial Police Commission and Gendarmerie;
- Local authorities of Neak Loeung, Preaek Khsay Khor and Peam Ror district;
- International and National Resettlement Specialists, ADB;
- The attendant lists in Khmer and English are attached at the end of the minutes.

Prey Veng Provincial Deputy Governor in his opening remarks welcomed all the IRC Chairman, Central and Provincial Government Officials, ADB staff and Consultants and local authorities and all the participants. He commented that the implementation of the Neak Loeung Flood Control (NLFC) Subproject, construction work cannot begin before the detailed measurement survey (DMS) is completed and detailed resettlement plan is approved. Compensation and other entitlements need to be provided to the affected people with the NLFC Subproject impact restoration and the comprehensive income recovery and enhancement program has been developed. He emphasized that today's meeting was very important to hear from the experts on how the land acquisition and involuntary resettlement will be impacted by the implementation of NLFC Subproject and how those impacts could be avoided or minimized further to finalize the detailed engineering design.

Then the Chairman of Inter-Ministry Resettlement Committee gave an introductory remark outlining the topography, history, water resource, and hydrology of Prey Veng Province and the target area of the NLFC Subproject. Public consultations and focus group discussions will be held before and during the DSM. In addition, he mentioned that consultations will continue during

the implementation of the NLFC Subproject. He emphasized to all stakeholders that they must participate in the public consultation and suggested that all stakeholders, with communities and affected people contribute their views to improve the design and minimize resettlement impacts.

The Project Director in his remark touched on the strategic development plan of the government for two decades ago which mostly focus on infrastructure development such as road construction from the national level to the provincial level. He said that entering a new phase, people realized that other urban infrastructures also play an important role to attract investors, create employment, and contribute to poverty reduction. Therefore, the NLFC Subproject will transform the area into a business hub and turn the flooded agricultural land to an important economic center. Today, we come to work together as a team on how we can get through the construction process and at the same time meet the requirement of the development partner's, (ADB) and Government's land acquisition and involuntary resettlement policies and procedures are fulfilled and completely complied with.

Following the above remarks, presentation on Resettlement and Subproject design of Neak Loeung Flood Control Dyke was made by Deputy Team Leader (DTL) of Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project. The following presented and explained on flip charts:

1. Objective
2. Project Component
3. Detail Engineering Design (DED)
4. Construction Schedule (2020-2023)
5. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Issues
6. Primary Number of Affect Household
7. Coordinates at Centerline of Dyke Road

Presentation on implementation works to address the land acquisition and resettlement of NLFC Subproject was made by the Deputy Chief of Department of Resettlement No.2. He discussed and explained the following in detail.

1. The institutional framework for implementing the resettlement of development projects
2. The structure of the IRC, IRC-WG and PRSC, PRSC-WG and PGRC and their roles in addressing the land acquisition and involuntary resettlement of development projects
3. The structure of the General Department of Resettlement
4. The phases and procedures of implementing land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, including detailed measurement survey (DMS), entitlements, replacement cost study and compensation.
5. The policy of implementing the work of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement
6. GRM procedures and processes.
7. Role of External Monitoring Organization

Further discussions were made by the Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction on land titles. Some villages we provided land titles but some villages not yet received land titles, the villages did not yet receive land title will receive compensation more than the villages received the land title, I would like to request the same compensation.

Prey Veng Provincial Deputy Governor and Chairman of IRC emphasized that the compensation on land acquisition and resettlement must follow the master plan, do not disseminate information create problems, and request participation from the local communities.

Deputy Chief of Provincial Department of Water Resource and Meteorology in his remarks stated that Provincial Department of Water Resource and Meteorology has three proposed projects but the NLFC Dyke was not in these three projects did not propose. One subproject is along national road No.1, is Box Culverts for storm drainage. He is not sure if it is in subproject location or not. He requested to observe the location. He mentioned that the construction of the NLFC Subproject should be far from the stream or 100 m and the NLFC Subproject should have water gates for the release of excess water as per the water levels of the river.

DTL of Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project provided the response to MOWRAM's questions as follows:

1. B.C storm drainage along national road No.1 is outside the NLFC Subproject location
2. We have thoroughly conducted the technical study and the technical specifications prepared clearly show that we do not overuse the available resources. If we move the centerline of the dyke 100 meters from the creek, it will have a significant land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts on private property.

Prey Veng Provincial Deputy Governor:

1. Does the storm water flows will be by gravity or pumping?
2. During operation and maintenance, who is responsible?
3. During dry season does it have water for irrigation?

DTL of Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project provided the response to Provincial Deputy Governor questions as follows:

1. When river water recedes, the water in detention pond will have gravity flow and when the water level rises river above the spillway, the gate will be closed and it needs to be pumped. The capacity of the pumping stations is 5m³/1s. This capacity was designed based on the peak rainfall density.
2. The responsible entity to operate and maintain the facility need to have further discussion.
3. After construction of the subproject, the area will convert to the development area, such as residential area and for business.

Chairman of IRC commented that the design subproject should include the provisional budget for maintenance and operation, and it should be included in the DED budget.

Deputy Chief of Department of Resettlement No.2, informs that DMS will be started on 5 December 2019, would like all relevant stakeholders to participate in all the next steps of DMS. The NLFC Subproject public information brochure will be distributed to the affected households and local communities and will be explained in detail in the forthcoming meetings prior to DMS and during house-to-house DMS and measurement of affected lost properties. The consultation meetings prior to DMS will be conducted to ensure that the APs get full understanding of the processes of the DMS and their participation in the DMS will confirm the loss of assets and the measurements and the APs to fully understand the basis on which the compensation will be paid for the loss assets and other entitlements.

Since there were no further questions, the Public Consultation Meeting was closed by the Chairman of IRC. The meeting was finished at 5:00 pm.

Prey Veng, Date: November 27, 2019

The recorder,

Song Kim chhuon

GMS: Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project

Attendance List

Public Consultation on Resettlement

Date: 27 November, 2019

Location: Prey Veng Province

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Institution	Phone Number
1	H.E Nhean Leng	M	Under Secretary of State	MEF	085 658 888
2	H.E Vong Pisith	M	Under Secretary of State	MPWT	012 833 411
3	H.E Soun Somalin	M	Deputy Governor	Provincial	
4	Keo Retmony	M	Deputy of Commissioner	Prey Veng	077 989 777
5	Sum Sam	M	Deputy Director	Gendarmerie	088 887 9472
6	Lach Tyrak	M	Deputy Director of Admin	Provincial	012 951 289
7	Rangina Nazrieva	F	Resettlement Specialist	ADB	095 999 310
8	Sareivouth Tem	M	Resettlement Specialist	ADB	012 528 242
9	Tiia Granfelt	F	Resettlement Specialist	NJS	096 331 4953
10	Nyrh Cabance	M	Environment Specialist	NJS	099 405 199
11	Akila Seuevirtru	M	Team Leader	RDC/ MPWT	099 764 080
12	Keo Vuhse	M	Deputy Director	PLMUPC	017 585 858
13	Vong Daputhea	M	Project Manager	MPWT	092 465 060
14	Sem Kimchoeun	M	Project Manager	MPWT	089 618 778
15	Lun Heng	M	Project Manager	MPWT	017 912 096
16	Seng Sokchea	M	Director	Provincial Hall	011 588 665
17	Krey Rathet	M	Office Manager	PIU	012 497 374
18	Tuch Varatha	M	Director of Department	Environment	012 475 755
19	Kim Sokun	M	Chief Village	Prek Ksay (Khor) commune	069 995 874
20	Meas Chhorn	M	Chief Village 1	Prek Ksay(Khor) commune	092 974 508
21	Phong Savy	M	Chief Village 6	Prek Ksay (Khor) commune	088 859 2233
22	Leng Krey	M	Member	Neak Leoung commune	096 612 5744
23	Sor Many	M	Deputy Chief of Prektosar	Neak Leoung commune	012 811 484

24	Svay Samol	M	Deputy Chief of Steong Slot	Neak Leoung commune	096 978 881
25	Penh Sophea	M	PIU	Peam Ro district	031 233 2340
26	Put Sophea	F	PIU	Peam Ro district	088 222 6737
27	Prum Samphors	M	Staff	MoE	012 303 013
28	Ros Rithy	M	Deputy of Department	MPWT	012 955 967
29	Sum Sarorn	M	Office Manager		012 783 318
30	Cheab Sor	M	RD 2	MEF	012 551 375
31	Ly Kimthai	M	Staff	MEF	012 919 366
32	Ann Dysan	M	Deputy TL, RD2	GDR/MEF	012 779 552
33	Pov Vanna	M	Director		012 335 304
34	Neang Sophany	M	Office Manager	Peam Ro district	088 560 3666
35	Song Kimchhoun	M	Consultant	GMS1	012 916 545
36	Chiep Piseth	M	Deputy Team leader	GMS1	012 961 242
37	Seng Hay	M	Deputy	GDR/MEF	012 231 402
38	Ven Run	M	Staff	Provincial Hall	087 371 717
39	Seng Tieng	F	District Governor	Peam Ro district	0889997978
40	Yem Pheara	M	District Vice-Governor	Peam Ro district	097 8006040
41	Chum Chea	M	Commune Chief	Prek Ksaoy (Khor) commune	011 862 653
42	Phouk Thany	M	Commune Chief	Neak Leoung commune	016 749 411
43	Kim Sokun	M	Chief of Commune (2)	Prek Ksay (Khor) commune	069 995874
44	Meas Chhorn	M	Chief of Commune (1)	Prek Ksay (Khor) commune	092 974508
45	Phang Savy	M	Chief of Commune (6)	Prek Ksay (Khor) commune	0888592233
46	Leng Krey	M	Commune Councilor	Neak Leoung Commune	0966125744
47	Lai Ratha	M	Vice-chief of Office	DPWT	0977577711

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

បញ្ជីបេក្ខមាន

.....ដើម្បីជ្រើសរើសគ្រូបង្រៀនសម្រាប់គម្រោងបង្កើនគុណភាពសេវា
សម្រាប់ប្រជាជនក្នុងតំបន់ភ្នំពេញ និងតំបន់ជុំវិញភ្នំពេញ ឃុំស្រះចក់
ខេត្តសៀមរាប

ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ ព.ស២៥៥៦
ព្រៃវែង ថ្ងៃទី២៧ ខែវិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩

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2	ឈុន ឈុន	ប្រុស	គ្រូបង្រៀនសម្រាប់គម្រោងបង្កើនគុណភាពសេវា			012833411
3	ឈុន ឈុន	ប្រុស	គ្រូបង្រៀនសម្រាប់គម្រោងបង្កើនគុណភាពសេវា			
4	គឹម គឹម	ប្រុស	គ្រូបង្រៀនសម្រាប់គម្រោងបង្កើនគុណភាពសេវា			097987777
5	គឹម គឹម	ប្រុស	គ្រូបង្រៀនសម្រាប់គម្រោងបង្កើនគុណភាពសេវា			0888879472
6	គឹម គឹម	ប្រុស	គ្រូបង្រៀនសម្រាប់គម្រោងបង្កើនគុណភាពសេវា			012951289
7	Rangina Nazirwa	F	ADB Resettlement Specialist			095 999310
8	គឹម គឹម		ADB			012528242
9	Tia Granfelt		NIS Cons. Int. Resettl. Sp.			0463314953
10	Nyck Cabance		NIS Consult Int'l Env'tl Sp.			9 9405199
11	Akila Senaviratna		RDC/MPWT Team Leader			099764080
12	គឹម គឹម	M	គ្រូបង្រៀនសម្រាប់គម្រោងបង្កើនគុណភាពសេវា			017585558
13	គឹម គឹម	M	Project Manager គ្រូបង្រៀនសម្រាប់គម្រោងបង្កើនគុណភាពសេវា			092465060
14	គឹម គឹម	M	Project Manager គ្រូបង្រៀនសម្រាប់គម្រោងបង្កើនគុណភាពសេវា			089 61 88 78
15	គឹម គឹម	ប្រុស	Project Manager			017 112090
16	គឹម គឹម	ប្រុស	គ្រូបង្រៀនសម្រាប់គម្រោងបង្កើនគុណភាពសេវា			011588665
17	គឹម គឹម		គ្រូបង្រៀនសម្រាប់គម្រោងបង្កើនគុណភាពសេវា			012497374
18	គឹម គឹម		គ្រូបង្រៀនសម្រាប់គម្រោងបង្កើនគុណភាពសេវា			012475785

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2	លា. ឌី. ឌី	ប	លេខាធិការ	"	C...	092374508
3	ស. ក. ឌី	ប	លេខាធិការ	"	P...	0888592233
4	ស. ក. ឌី	ប	លេខាធិការ	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច	U...	0966165744
5	ស. ក. ឌី	ប	លេខាធិការ	"	U...	012-811494
6	ស. ក. ឌី	ប	លេខាធិការ	"	S...	0965978881
7	ស. ក. ឌី	ប	លេខាធិការ	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច	P...	0312338340
8	ស. ក. ឌី	ប	លេខាធិការ	"	P...	088 2226737
9	ស. ក. ឌី	ប	លេខាធិការ	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច	P...	012308013
10	ស. ក. ឌី	ប	លេខាធិការ	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច	R...	012955967
11	ស. ក. ឌី	ប	លេខាធិការ	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច	P...	012 463318
12	ស. ក. ឌី	ប	លេខាធិការ	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច	P...	012551375
13	ស. ក. ឌី	ប	លេខាធិការ	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច	P...	012919366
14	ស. ក. ឌី	ប	លេខាធិការ	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច	P...	012979552
15	ស. ក. ឌី	ប	លេខាធិការ	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច	P...	012.338304
16	ស. ក. ឌី	ប	លេខាធិការ	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច	P...	0885603666
17	ស. ក. ឌី	ប	លេខាធិការ	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច	P...	012 916545
18	ស. ក. ឌី	ប	លេខាធិការ	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច	P...	012 961242
19	ស. ក. ឌី	ប	លេខាធិការ	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច	P...	012 221402
20	ស. ក. ឌី	ប	លេខាធិការ	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច	P...	087371717

នាយកដ្ឋាន

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ល.រ	គោត្តនាម-នាម	ភេទ	កូនចៅ-ការងារ	អង្គភាព	ហត្ថលេខា	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ
	លោក ខេង រ៉ាន	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ពាម 15		0889997978
	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈីន	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ពាម 15		097206040
	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈីន	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ពាម 15		011862653
	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈីន	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ពាម 15		08776411
	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈីន	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ពាម 15		069995876
	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈីន	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ពាម 15		092974508
	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈីន	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ពាម 15		0888592233
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	លោក ហ៊ុន ឈីន	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ពាម 15		0977577711

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Photos
Public Consultation 27 November 2019



Minutes of Public Consultation Meetings

GMS1 - Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject

The IRC-WG conducted five (5) public consultative meetings prior to the commencement detailed measurement survey (DMS). The details of meeting location, date, time and number participants is summarized in Table 1.

139. **Table 1: Summary of Meeting Location, Date, Time and Number of Participants**

Province	Prey Veng				
District	Peam Ro				
Commune	Neak Loeung	Neak Loeung	Neak Loeung	Prek Ksaykor Commune	Neak Loeung
Date/Time	06 Dec 2019 8:00-10.30am	06 Dec 2019 2:00-4.30pm	09 Dec 2019 9:00-11:30am	09 Dec 2019 3:00- 5:30pm	11 Dec 2019 9:00-11:30am
Participants	26 (M:12; F:14)	79 (M:57, F:22)	51(M:34, F:17)	93 (M:33, F:60)	57 (M:29, F:28)
Venue	Sansam Kosal Pagoda	Sansam Kosal Pagoda	Neak Loeung Pagoda,	Neak Loeung Commune	Neak Loeung Pagoda,
WG	7-9 members (representatives of MPWT, MEF-GDR and external monitoring agency)				

A. Agenda

- Opening Remarks and Purpose of the Public Consultation Meeting
- Technical Design of Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject
- Updated Public Information Brochure
- DMS Questionnaire
- Land acquisition and compensation process
- Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)
- Information of the DMS
- Open discussions for questions, concerns, clarifications by AHs and responses by IRC-WG.

1. Opening Remarks

Prior to the opening remarks the IRC-WG and PRSW-WG distributed the Updated PIB and the DMS Questionnaire to the participants. Additional copies were given to the participants to back to their village and give to the neighbors who could not attend the meeting. The meetings were started with the welcome remarks by Mr. Yeam Pheara, Vice district Governor of Peam Ro district. He welcomed all representatives from MPWT, MEF, local authorities, Comme and Village Chiefs and participants from each village. He also informed the participants at the five public consultation meetings about the benefits of the construction of the Neak Loeung Flood Control (NLFC) Subproject under the Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project (SECTDP). He emphasized that the construction of the NLFC Subproject will contribute to both negative and positive impacts and advised the villagers listen carefully to all presentations to understand their entitlements for compensation of their affected assets. The Vice district Governor told the participants to read and understand the Updated PIB as it has salient information on the SECTDP and NLFC Subproject including the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) procedures and entitlements for compensation of affected assets. By ending his opening remarks, the Vice district Governor assured the participant they will be given the opportunity to ask question or seek clarification on any issues or concerns that

they have once the experts have finished presenting their technical and land acquisition and involuntary resettlement presentations.

Mr. Seng Hay, IRC-WG Team Leader (TL), welcomed to all participants and introduced his team. The TL informed the participants in every meeting that a Resettlement Plan (RP) for NLFC Subproject was prepared in August 2012 agreed between ADB and RGC and disclosed on ADB and MPWT websites. In all the meetings were conducted to disseminate information of the impact of the construction of the Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject of the SECTDP was disseminated to the affected households (AHs). The TL advised to all affected households to participate all steps of the DMS process to ensure that their compensation benefits were not lost.

During the public consultation IRC-WG distributed and displayed on large flip charts relevant resettlement procedures and pictures to AHs. These included (i) updated Project Information Booklet (PIB), (ii) GRM brochure, (iii) Map showing the Project Towns, (iv) Layout Plan of NLFC Subproject with subproject components and (vi) Flow Chart of resettlement procedure, GRM procedure and Entitlement Matrix.

2. Technical Design

An overview of the NLFC Subproject was explained by Mr. Chiep Piseth, PISCD, Deputy Team Leader (DTL). The DTL explained each component of the NLFC Subproject at the five (5) meeting. The detailed engineering design of each component was explained as follows:

- The dike to protect the land from flooding, 4.5 Km, and the access road on top of it;
- Internal drainage served as a storm drain to collect rainfall;
- Retention pond to temporary store water for pumping out;
- Pumping Station; and
- Water gate.

The corridor of impacts (COI) which are required for construction of the facilities was also explained.

3. Land acquisition and compensation process

The IRC-WG TL informed the participants that there are three (3) key steps to be followed in the process of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. He told them that once the COI is demarcated on the ground, the affected households (AHs) will be identified and therefore will be required to participate throughout these three (3) key steps. Before going to Step 1, the TL explained in detail the DMS Questionnaire to the participants. He informed that the DMS and socioeconomic survey (SES) data will be collected from each AH by conducting house-to-house interviews and conduct DMS and carryout measurements of land and property losses. The TL informed them that during house-to-house DMS, the Updated PIB will be explained again and the measurement of land and property losses will be jointly undertaken with each AH. The TL explained that the AH participation was very important so that it could be confirmed to the individual AH the loss of assets and measurements to enable them fully understand the basis on which the compensation will be paid for the loss assets and other entitlements. The TL also mentioned that during house-to-house DMS and SES data collection the GRM processes will be explained again in detail. He then went on to explain the three key steps as follows:

Step1: Detailed Measurement Survey, this including

- Identify the number of AHs and their eligibility for compensation;
- Detailed measurement of affected assets on the field;
- House to house interview and SES data collection;
- Vulnerability identification;
- Landlessness identification;
- All collected data will be processed at the Ministry level;
- In parallel with the DMS, a replacement cost study (RCS) will be conducted;

- The RCS will need to get approval from RGC and incorporated into DMS data for preparing the Detailed Resettlement Plan (DRP);
- The DRP will be approved by both RGC and ADB; and
- The draft contracts with AHs will be prepared based on the approved DRP.

Step 2: Negotiation and contract signing

The TL informed that IRC-WG and PRSC-WG will carry out another round of consultation meetings to disclose the compensation rates on affected land, main structures, other structures, and affected crops and trees and allowances. The DTL emphasized that questions on the compensation rates of the affected properties could not be answered today because he did not know the market rates which will be determined by the an independent RCS consultant qualified and experienced in valuing assets. The IRC-WG and PRSC-WG will coordinate with all AHs and explain the draft contracts and compensation packages. Each AH both husband and wife together, if applicable, will provided with draft contract and the compensation amounts explained to the satisfaction of AH on one-to-one basis. Also, IRC will request AHs to sign the contract documents as per the compensation amounts and entitlements according to the approved DRP. He informed them that the AHs will be allowed 3 working days to sign their contracts and submit to the IRC-WG. However, he further that should any AH disagree with their entitlements or incorrect measurements including the rates, s/he can lodge complaints following the GRM process that will be explained in detail later in this meeting. He emphasized that any AH who could not lodge written complaints and seek the assistance Commune and Village chiefs, family members and the external monitoring organization consultant for lodging complaints.

Step 3: Compensation provision

The IRC working group will submit applications on signed contracts requesting for compensation package from MEF, then they will notify your specific date for compensation. Once the compensation is fully paid, you will have 30 days to demolish/remove all affected assets from cleared COI. The civil works can only be started after compensation is fully paid and the land within the COI cleare . If any impact will occur outside the COI during the civil works, the contractor will have to compensate the affected properties.

The participant were informed that the Cadastral Office has already undertaken systematic land registration, and some villagers already have received the hard land title while some are still carrying the receipt only. Cadastral office is undertaking the land measurement with DGPS machine and all measured land will be classified per type of land use.

4. Entitlements for compensation were also explained as follows:

All the participants were made are aware that all the physical affected assets will be compensated based on a replacement cost study by an independent agency at full replacement cost at current market prices. The TL explained the entitlements of the AHs from the entitlement matrix of the approved August 2012 RP from the updated PIB. Affected trees will also be compensated based on annual fruit yield. For any trees with no yield yet, their age will be determined and compensated accordingly. The AHs will receive other allowances such as for transportation, shifting back cost ,and for AHs who will experience major or lose 10% or more of productive assets. There will also be allowances for vulnerable households, that is, AHs with income below the national poverty line (\$33 per person per month), for elderly-headed households, for female-headed households with dependents, for disabled-headed households, Indigenous Peoples, and other allowances, and income restoration program as provided and agreed in the August 2012 RP. For landless households, i.e. households living on public land and therefore not entitled for compensation for the

affected land, GDR will just inform the relevant and competent local authorities who may be eligible to apply for social land concession. Criteria for providing social land concession will be defined by other competent authority. The decision on granting a social land concession will also be made at the sole discretion of the relevant authorities in accordance with Cambodia regulations on social land concession. These landless AHs will be further confirmed during the DMS. For affected crops, IRC will allow AHs to collect those yields in advance. If civil works are required during the harvest season, compensation will be provided for the standing crops.

5. Grievance Redress Mechanism

Mr. An Dysan, Vice Chief (VC) of IRC-WG, on behalf of the TL, explained the procedure and processes of grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to lodge, record and resolve any complaints on the land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. However, the VC first explained the Government's institutional arrangements on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement 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 which chaired by H.E Suon Maline, Governor.
- IRC's Working group is also established specifically for the NLFC Subproject
- Aside from IRC, there will be other relevant parties, including External Monitoring Organization and local authorities
- There is also GRC established to receive and resolve complaints in case affected households have any concerns.

The VC went to explain GRM that was approved in August 2012 RP. He informed that the grievance redress committee (GRC) has been established as a mechanism for managing complaints regarding land acquisition, compensation and resettlement in a timely and satisfactory manner. He emphasized that all AHs must be made fully aware of their rights and the detailed procedures for filing grievances and the GRM and appeal procedures are in the updated PIB distributed at the beginning of the meeting. The VC informed the participants that the AHs complaints can be made verbally or in written form. He mentioned that the GRC consists of three levels. (1) Commune/Sangkat and (2) Municipality/Khan/District. These two levels have 15 days to respond to a complaint and if the AH is still not satisfied, they can file a complaint to the third level of (3) provincial grievance redress committee. However, if a complainant is still not happy with the resolution, then s/he can file a complaint to a court - which is not part of the NLFC Subproject complaint system.

The VC explained the stages and procedures for grievance redress in detail as follows:

Stage 1: AH will submit a letter of complaints/requests to the Village or Commune Resettlement Sub-committee or IRC working group and, if s/he wishes, to the nominated NGO or EMO working on the GRC. The NGO/EMO will record the complaint/request in writing and accompany the AH to the Village or Commune Resettlement Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee will be obliged to provide immediate written confirmation of receiving the complaint. If after 15 days the aggrieved AH does not hear from Village or Commune Resettlement Sub-Committee, or if the AH is not satisfied with the decision taken by in the first stage, the complaint may be brought to the District Office.

Stage 2: The District office has 15 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. If the complaints cannot be solved in this stage, the district office will bring the case to the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee (PGRC).

Stage 3: The PGRC meets with the aggrieved party and tries to resolve the complaint. The Committee may ask for a review of the DMS by the EMO. Within 30 days of the submission of the grievance the Committee must make a written decision and submit a copy of the same to MPWT, the EMO, the IRC and the AH.

Stage 4: The Court Procedures. If the aggrieved AH is not satisfied with the solution made by the PGRC based on the agreed policy in the DRP, the committee shall file administrative procedures against the AHs with the participation of provincial prosecutors. The case will be brought to the Provincial Court and the same will be litigated under the rules of the court. During the litigation of the case, Royal Government of Cambodia will request from the court that the NLFC Subproject proceed without disruption while the case is being heard. If any party is unsatisfied with the ruling of the provincial court, that party can bring the case to a higher court. The Royal Government of Cambodia shall implement the decision of the court. The mechanism should not impede access to the country's jurisdiction or administrative remedies.

The VC informed the participants that all costs involved in resolving the complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) from stages 1-3 will be borne by the Provincial Government while that of the court proceedings will met by the AH.

He explained that there will be cases where AHs do not have the writing skills or are unable to express their grievances verbally. Therefore, it is a common practice that AHs are allowed to seek assistance from any recognized local groups or NGO or EMO or other family members, village heads or community chiefs to have their complaints or grievances written for them. AHs will be allowed to have access to the DMS and contract document to ensure that where disputes do occur, all the details have been recorded accurately enabling all parties to be treated fairly. Throughout the grievance redress process, the responsible committee will ensure that the concerned AHs are provided with copies of complaints and decisions or resolutions reached.

Lastly, the VC 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.

6. Information of the DMS

The TL informed all the participants that the start date for DMS will be announced later through the local authority after the demarcation with pegs on the ground of the dike alignment is completed. Cadastral officers will mark the coordinates for measuring the impact and issuing the land titles. Please do not remove the pegs from the demarcated areas as they will be measured during DMS to record the loss of affected properties or assets. Please make a copy of your ID, Family Book and Land Title, Land Certificate or Letter of Authority for use of land or any other relevant documents and bring them to us during the DMS. The TL thanked the Vice District Governor, officials of local authorities, the presenters and participants and requested their full participation and support in the successful implementation of NLFC Subproject. He then gave the opportunity to the participants to ask questions or seek clarifications.

7. Questions and Answers

Details question and Answer were listed in the table below:

Question	Answer
When will the Subproject start? Date? Month? Year?	The Civil Work will start after the APs are fully compensated. Probably, at the end of 2020.
What is the required land for flood control bank?	It is up to the level of the existing land surface; the lowest area requires 21 meters each side from the central line and we need another 2 meters for movement of equipment during construction
The dike will affect a handpump and banana trees, does it will be compensated?	Yes, you will know the cost when the RCS study is completed.
Does the construction of the dike affect travel and farming actives?	Yes, the construction will start from Preak Tasor site, during that time, villagers can access the areas from National Road 1. When the construction activities reach NR-1 villagers can access the areas from the Preak Tasor site.
When the dike is completed, villagers who are living along the dike can they build their house close to the dike?	Villagers may need to seek approval from the local authority and MLMUPC at the provincial level.
What is the size of the flood control dike? Will APs be compensated?	The length of the dike is 4.5 Km; width on the top is 7m, the width at the bottom of the lowest point is 42m. All APs are entitled to get compensation as it will be constructed on private land.
After the dike is completed, can villagers construct houses next to it by using an access road connection between a house and the dike? Will there be barriers on both sides of the dike?	Villagers need to get a permit to construct a house from the local authority and MLMUPC. For safety purposes, the dike will have barriers on both sides of the road. The barriers and houses should not impact on the operation and maintenance of the dyke. If they will do, they will not be compensated in future.
Will APs get compensation for every meter that is affected?	Yes, APs will get compensation for all affected properties, including land, fence crops, and structures. Please read the entitlement matrix in the updated PIB.
Some of the APs were agreed with the local authority that they will contribute to the government to use their land when the government needs the land for the access roads construction in the areas, now do they still get compensate?	Yes, it will be compensated if the land is a private land. If unofficially occupied of the public land, they will get benefit of crops and structures.
Will there be compensation for affected non-fruit trees such as Acacia? Please ensure ownership of those trees.	Yes, it will be, and owners will be compensated.

Public consultation participants, 06 Dec 2019 morning, Neak Loeung Pagoda

No.	Name	Sex	Occupation	Institution	Phone	Signature
1	Chum Chea	M	Commune Chief	Prek Krsay (Khor) Village	011 862 653	
2	Chhann Chhum	M	Commune Councilor	Prek Krsay (Khor) Village	069 402 288	
3	Seng Hai	M	Team Leader	IRC/ GDR/ MEF	012 231 402	

4	Ann Dysan	M	Deputy	IRC/ GDR/ MEF	012 779 552	
5	Kim Sokhun	M	Village Chief	Prek Krsay (Khor) Village	069 995 874	
6	Phann Chankorse	M	Deputy	Peamro	088 7777 590	
7	Kong Chamroeun	M	MPWT	IRC	011 619 298	
8	Chea Sophaneth	M	MPWT	IRC	078 611 761	
9	Chuob Chanreaksmey	M	MPWT	IRC	016 553 720	
10	Lai Ratha	M	Staff	Provincial	097 757 7711	
11	Svay Samol	M	Vice-Steung Slot Village	Neak Leoung	096 397 8881	
12	Phong Savy	M	Village Chief 6	Prek Krsay (Khor) Village	088 859 2233	
13	Chiep Piseth	M	Consultant	PISCD/ GMS1	012 961 242	
14	Sem Kimchheun	M	Project Director	MPWT/ PMU	089 618 778	
15	Meas Chhorn	M	Village Chief 1	Prek Krsay (Khor) Village	092 974 508	
16	Sin Sovannaruon	M	Staff	Provincial	088 929 0412	
17	Nun Rith	M	Staff	Provincial	088 885 4588	
18	Chan Vanda	M	Staff	IED	011 539 544	
19	On Sandab	M	Office Manager	PIU	016 372 425	
20	Yem Pheara	M	Deputy Governor	Peamro	097 8006 040	
21	Tem Sereyvuth	M	Consultant	ADB	012 528 242	
22	Cheab Sor	M	DD of the Office	GDR/MEF	088 870 2004	
23	Van Nakrey	F	Villager	Stung Slot (Phum 6)	071 945 0858	
24	Sok Sophat	F	Villager	Stung Slot (Phum 6)		
25	Dok Salath	M	Villager	Stung Slot (Phum 6)		
26	Chheng Treav	M	Villager	Stung Slot (Phum 6)		
27	Ry Socheathy	F	Villager	Stung Slot (Phum 6)	015 619 481	

28	Ngeth Sokchan	M	Villager	Stung Slot (Phum 6)	096 927 5148	
29	Par Pe	M	Villager	Phum 1	015 872 508	
30	Veng Hong	F	Villager	Stung Slot (Phum 6)	088 342 6668	
31	Seth Sokhunmaly	F	Villager	Stung Slot (Phum 6)	015 633 307	duplicate with 39
32	Oung Kea	F	Villager	Stung Slot (Phum 6)	071 577 9866	
33	Chhit Muoyly	F	Villager	Stung Slot (Phum 6)	088 841 9497	
34	Kong Lay	M	Villager	Stung Slot (Phum 6)	011 646 411	
35	Chhit Boren	M	Villager	Stung Slot (Phum 6)	088 877 9855	
36	Long Doeun	M	Villager	Stung Slot (Phum 6)	088 757 7577	
37	Chum Chantha	M	Villager	Stung Slot (Phum 6)	088 978 1608	
38	Chhit Muoychu	F	Villager	Stung Slot (Phum 6)	011 646 117	
39	Seth Sokhunmaly	F	Villager	Stung Slot (Phum 6)	015 633 307	duplicate with 31
40	Ly Nang	M	Villager	Phum 2 (Prek Khsay)	088 735 6600	
41	Sam Ann	M	Villager	Phum 2 (Prek Khsay)	086 559 294	
42	San Soknary	F	Villager	Phum 2 (Prek Khsay)	092 224 769	
43	San Pisey	F	Villager	Phum 2 (Prek Khsay)	092 978 701	
44	Run Laiheang	F	Villager	Phum 2 (Prek Khsay)	092 397 344	
45	San Satha	M	Villager	Phum 2 (Prek Khsay)	012 839 367	
46	Kong Thy	F	Villager	Phum 2 (Prek Khsay)	092 625 826	
47	Kean Sokunthea	F	Villager	Phum 2 (Prek Khsay)	077 595 382	
48	Koeun Tola	M	Villager	Phum 2 (Prek Khsay)	010 951 951	

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

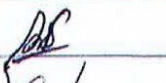
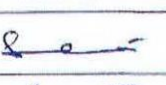
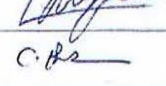
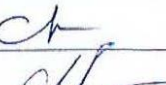
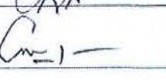
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

បញ្ជីបញ្ជីបញ្ជី

កម្មវិធី: ប្រតិបត្តិការស្រាវជ្រាវ និងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍បច្ចេកវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រ

ការងារ: ការងារស្រាវជ្រាវ និងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍បច្ចេកវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រ

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: ថ្ងៃទី ០២ ខែ ១២ ឆ្នាំ ២០១២ ទីកន្លែង: ភ្នំពេញ

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ និង តំណក់	ភេទ	តួនាទី	អង្គភាព	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1	ស៊ី ភី	ប	០២១២	ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម	011-862653	
2	ស៊ី ភី	ប	ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម	ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម	069401288	
3	លី ហ៊ុន	ប	ប្រ.ប្រតិបត្តិការ	GDR/MEF	012231402	
4	លី ហ៊ុន	ប	ប្រ.ប្រតិបត្តិការ	GDR/MEF	012777552	
5	ស៊ី ភី	ប	លេខ ២	ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម	069995876	
6	ស៊ី ភី	ប	លេខ ២	ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម	088-777590	
7	ស៊ី ភី	ប	ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម	IRC	01619298	
8	ស៊ី ភី	ប	ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម	IRC	078611761	
9	ស៊ី ភី	ប	ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម	IRC	016553720	
10	ស៊ី ភី	ប	ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម	ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម	097757771	
11	ស៊ី ភី	ប	ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម	ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម	096377888	
12	ស៊ី ភី	ប	លេខ ២	ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម	0888592233	
13	ស៊ី ភី	ប	ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម	DISCD/GMS4	012961242	
14	ស៊ី ភី	ប	លេខ ២	MPWT/PMU	089 618738	
15	ស៊ី ភី	ប	លេខ ២	ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម	09297508	
16	ស៊ី ភី	ប	លេខ ២	ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម	088929042	

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

បញ្ជីឥតមាន

កម្មវត្ថុ:

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: ថ្ងៃទី..... ខែ..... ឆ្នាំ..... ទីកន្លែង:.....

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ និងគោត្តនាម	ភេទ	គូសារី	អង្គភាព	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
17	លន់ វិថុ	ប្រុស	យុវជនកម្ពុជា	កាកាណូ	0888855588	
18	ចាន់ វ៉ាន់	ប្រុស	មន្ត្រីសំណើ	TEC	01539544	
19	គន. ឌីណា ប	ប្រុស	ប្រធានការិយាល័យគន. ឌីណា	គន. ឌីណា	016372425	
20	វ៉ាន់ ឌីណា ប	ប្រុស	ប្រធានការិយាល័យ	កាកាណូ	0978006040	
21	វ៉ាន់ ឌីណា ប	ប្រុស	ប្រធានការិយាល័យ	AJB	012528242	
22	លន. ស	ប្រុស	ប្រធានការិយាល័យ	GDR/MEF	012551375	
23	លន. ស	ប្រុស	ប្រធានការិយាល័យ	កាកាណូ	0888702000	

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

បញ្ជីបញ្ជីបញ្ជី						
កម្មវត្ថុ: ប្រតិភូនៃគណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត (CNRS).....						
កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: ថ្ងៃទី ០៤ ខែ ០២ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩ ទីកន្លែង: រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ (ក្រុង) (ក្រុង)						
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ និង តំណកម្ម	ភេទ	កូដជាតិ	អត្តសាសនា	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1	វ៉ាន់ ណាតី	ស្រី	001	កូដ ០៦	015 1450858	
2	សុខ សុខា	"	"	កូដ ០៦		
3	ឡាន ណាតី	ប្រុស	"	"		
4	ណាតី (ឈ)	"	"	"		
5	វ៉ាន់ ណាតី	ស្រី	"	"	015 619481	
6	វ៉ាន់ ណាតី	ប្រុស	"	"	015 69275148	
7	វ៉ាន់ ណាតី	ប្រុស	"	កូដ ០១	015 872508	
8	វ៉ាន់ ណាតី	ស្រី	"	កូដ ០៦	015 3426668	
9	វ៉ាន់ ណាតី	ស្រី	"	កូដ ០៦	015 633307	
10	វ៉ាន់ ណាតី	ស្រី	"	កូដ ០៦	015 779866	

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

កម្មវត្ថុ: ផ្លូវលេខ ៤៤ ក្រុងស្រីរាជ ខណ្ឌដូនពេញ រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ជាមួយផ្លូវលេខ ៤៤១ (DK)

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: ថ្ងៃទី ០៦ ខែ ធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩ ទីកន្លែង: ភ្នំពេញ កម្ពុជា

[illegible]

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

បញ្ជីបត្រមាន

កម្មវត្ថុ: វត្ថុបញ្ជីបត្រមានដែលបានបញ្ជូនមកក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ
 ដើម្បីបញ្ជីបត្រមាន ៤៤ ដំណើរការដើម្បីដឹង

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: ថ្ងៃទី ០៦ ខែ ១២ ឆ្នាំ ២០១១ ទីកន្លែង: វត្តភ្នំភ្នំពេញ

ល.រ	នាម ជនគោត្តនាម	ភេទ	តួនាទី	អង្គភាព	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1	ឈ. កាត	ប	បេក្ខបេក្ខ	ផ្នែក ១ - វិស្វកម្ម	0887356600	
2	ឈ. កាត	ប	បេក្ខបេក្ខ	ផ្នែក ១ - វិស្វកម្ម	086555236	
3	កាត ឈ. កាត	ប	— ឈ —	— ឈ —	092126769	
4	កាត ឈ. កាត	ប	— ឈ —	— ឈ —	092928701	
5	កាត ឈ. កាត	ប	— ឈ —	— ឈ —	092377366	
6	កាត ឈ. កាត	ប	— ឈ —	— ឈ —	012839387	
7	កាត ឈ. កាត	ប	— ឈ —	— ឈ —	092625826	
8	កាត ឈ. កាត	ប	— ឈ —	— ឈ —	017593382	
9	កាត ឈ. កាត	ប	— ឈ —	— ឈ —	010951951	

Photos



Public consultation participants, Neak Loeung Pagoda, 06 Dec 2019 afternoon

No.	Name	Sex	Occupation	Institution	Phone	Sign
1	Sor Sothea	M		Preaek Ta Sa Village		
2	Nheb Kimly	F		Preaek Ta Sa	015 461 215	
3	Karb Thorn	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
4	Sor Many	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
5	Sao Sovannara	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
6	Kong Phally	F		Preaek Ta Sa		
7	Un Saruon	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
8	Pich Phal	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
9	Ros Chanto	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
10	Preng Varin	M		Preaek Ta Sa	087 781 518	
11	Nheb Phan	F		Preaek Ta Sa		
12	Keb Tha			Preaek Ta Sa	097 903 3998	
13	Ream Oeun	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
14	Sin ChhunOeang	M		Preaek Ta Sa	097 948 4441	
15	Chheun Vannak	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
16	Pot Saluot	M		Preaek Ta Sa	081 953 470	
17	Chek Phan	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
18	Trauk Thai	M		Preaek Ta Sa	011 811 917	
19	Lay Chab	M		Preaek Ta Sa	071 949 0126	
20	Mao Roun	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
21	Chea Soeun	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
22	Sor Say	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
23	Sor Sokhun	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
24	Chhoum Sorn	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
25	Oeun Samart	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
26	Phann No	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
27	Heun Horn	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
28	Keat Phally	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
29	Chan Chheun	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
30	Min Saran	F		Preaek Ta Sa		
31	Siv Huot	M		Preaek Ta Sa	012 652 226	
32	Khoum Mean	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
33	Nhoum Thann	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
34	Chu Savy	F		Preaek Ta Sa		
35	Painn Me	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
36	Khoum Chhorn	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
37	Uk Neang	F		Preaek Ta Sa		
38	Uk Mom	F		Preaek Ta Sa		
39	Uk Syna	F		Preaek Ta Sa		
40	Tuon Sophorn	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
41	Chreing Nov	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
42	Hang Ream	F		Preaek Ta Sa		
43	Kert Chanvy	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
44	Hun Vanneth	M		Preaek Ta Sa	012 410 987	
45	Men Sokhunthea	F		Preaek Ta Sa		
46	Men Sreyoun	F		Preaek Ta Sa		
47	Try Srunn	M		Preaek Ta Sa	016 757 318	
48	Ouon Pov	F		Preaek Ta Sa		
49	Ouon Rong	M		Preaek Ta Sa	096 993 9586	
50	Long Borey	M		Preaek Ta Sa		

No.	Name	Sex	Occupation	Institution	Phone	Sign
51	Sok Kong	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
52	Hao Khem	M		Preaek Ta Sa	070 501 122	
53	Chhun Lok	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
54	Hao Pheng	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
55	Srey Huong	F		Preaek Ta Sa		
56	Ou Kouk	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
57	Sok Samart	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
58	Meas Doeun	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
59	Hem Thorn	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
60	Por Sarith	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
61	Kim In	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
62	Oung Vineth	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
63	Pou Dany	F		Preaek Ta Sa		
64	Lei Hoeun	F		Preaek Ta Sa		
65	Sor Dara	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
66	Khann Chantry	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
67	Preng Bora	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
68	Ther Sovann	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
69	Kuk Heng	F		Preaek Ta Sa		
70	Yim Pheun	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
71	Mel Sokha	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
72	Ung Savorn	F		Preaek Ta Sa		
73	Seang Vanthy	F		Preaek Ta Sa		
74	Seang Thea	F		Preaek Ta Sa		
75	Nguon Hy	F		Preaek Ta Sa		
76	Vin Sophat	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
77	Khoeun Phally	M		Preaek Ta Sa		
78	Nguon Rom	M		Preaek Ta Sa	017 902 797	
79	Karb Na	F		Preaek Ta Sa		
80	Seng Hai	M	Team Leader	IRC/ GDR/ MEF		
81	Ouon Rong	M	1st Deputy	Neak Loeung	096 993 9586	
82	Oun Sandab	M	Office Manager of MPWT			
83	Nun Rith	M	Staff	Provincial	088 885 4588	
84	Sor Many	M	Vice-Village head, Preaek Ta Sa	Neak Loeung	012 811 194	
85	Kong Chamroeun	M	MPWT	IRC	011 619 298	
86	Chea Sodaneth	M	MPWT	IRC	078 611 761	
87	Chuob Chanreaksmey	M	MPWT	IRC	016 553 720	
88	Tem Sareivouth	M	Consultant	ADB	012 528 242	
89	Yem Pheara	M	Vice-Governor	Peamro	097 820 6040	
90	Cheab Sor	M	DD of the Office	GDR/ MEF	012 551 375	
91	Sem Kimchheun	M	Project Director	MPWT/ PMU	089 618 778	
92	Phork Thany	M	Staff	Deputy Police Inspector	088 870 2004	

No.	Name	Sex	Occupation	Institution	Phone	Sign
93	Ann Dysan	M	Deputy	IRC/ GDR/ MEF	012 779 552	
94	Lach Phyrath	M	Office Manager	Peamro	088 560 3666	
95	Chiep Piseth	M	Consultant	PISCD (GMS1)	012 961 242	

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ និង ភេទ	ក្រុម	ស្ថានភាព	អង្គភាព	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1	លោក ហ៊ុន សែន	ប		អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន		
2	លោក ហ៊ុន សែន	ប		"	015.46.12.15	
3	លោក ហ៊ុន សែន	ប		"		
4	លោក ហ៊ុន សែន	ប		"		
5	លោក ហ៊ុន សែន	ប		"		
6	លោក ហ៊ុន សែន	ប		"		
7	លោក ហ៊ុន សែន	ប		"		
8	លោក ហ៊ុន សែន	ប		"		
9	លោក ហ៊ុន សែន	ប		"		
10	លោក ហ៊ុន សែន	ប		"	087 381518	
11	លោក ហ៊ុន សែន	ប	NHCB	"		
12	លោក ហ៊ុន សែន	ប		"	097.9033998	
13	លោក ហ៊ុន សែន	ប	Deun	"		
14	លោក ហ៊ុន សែន	ប		"	0979484661	
15	លោក ហ៊ុន សែន	ប		"		
16	លោក ហ៊ុន សែន	ប		"	091953470	

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ និង ភេទ	ភេទ	កូដ	អត្តសញ្ញាណ	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	មាត្រដ្ឋាន
17	ស្រី ត្រី	ស				
18	ស្រី ត្រី	ស	Trank		011.911917	
19	ស្រី ត្រី	ស			071.9490126	
20	ស្រី ត្រី	ស	Roun			
21	ស្រី ត្រី	ស				
22	ស្រី ត្រី	ស				
23	ស្រី ត្រី	ស				
24	ស្រី ត្រី	ស				
25	ស្រី ត្រី	ស				
26	ស្រី ត្រី	ស				
27	ស្រី ត្រី	ស				
28	ស្រី ត្រី	ស				
29	ស្រី ត្រី	ស	eu			
30	ស្រី ត្រី	ស				
31	ស្រី ត្រី	ស			012652226	
32	ស្រី ត្រី	ស				
33	ស្រី ត្រី	ស				
34	ស្រី ត្រី	ស				
35	ស្រី ត្រី	ស				
36	ស្រី ត្រី	ស				
37	ស្រី ត្រី	ស				

ល.រ	នាម និងភោគ្គនាម	ភេទ	កូនច្រើន	អង្គភាព	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
38	អ៊ុន ផ្លែ	ប				
39	អ៊ុន អ៊ុន	ប				
40	អ៊ុន អ៊ុន	ប				
41	អ៊ុន អ៊ុន	ប				
42	អ៊ុន អ៊ុន	ប				
43	អ៊ុន អ៊ុន	ប				
44	អ៊ុន អ៊ុន	ប			01241582	
45	អ៊ុន អ៊ុន	ប				
46	អ៊ុន អ៊ុន	ប				
47	អ៊ុន អ៊ុន	ប			016757318	
48	អ៊ុន អ៊ុន	ប				
49	អ៊ុន អ៊ុន	ប			0969939586	
50	អ៊ុន អ៊ុន	ប				
51	អ៊ុន អ៊ុន	ប				
52	អ៊ុន អ៊ុន	ប			070501102	
53	អ៊ុន អ៊ុន	ប				
54	អ៊ុន អ៊ុន	ប				
55	អ៊ុន អ៊ុន	ប				
56	អ៊ុន អ៊ុន	ប				
57	អ៊ុន អ៊ុន	ប				
58	អ៊ុន អ៊ុន	ប				

ល.រ	នាម និងគោត្តនាម	ភេទ	កូនាតិ	អង្គភាព	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ចម្លង
59	ហ៊ុយ ឈី	ប				
60	ហ៊ុយ ឈី	ប				
61	ហ៊ុយ ឈី	ប				
62	ហ៊ុយ ឈី	ប				
63	ហ៊ុយ ឈី	ប				
64	ហ៊ុយ ឈី	ប				
65	ហ៊ុយ ឈី	ប				
66	ហ៊ុយ ឈី	ប				
67	ហ៊ុយ ឈី	ប	Preng			
68	ហ៊ុយ ឈី	ប				
69	ហ៊ុយ ឈី	ប				
70	ហ៊ុយ ឈី	ប				
71	ហ៊ុយ ឈី	ប				
72	ហ៊ុយ ឈី	ប				
73	ហ៊ុយ ឈី	ប				
74	ហ៊ុយ ឈី	ប				
75	ហ៊ុយ ឈី	ប	NGOLON	HX		
76	ហ៊ុយ ឈី	ប	៤			
77	ហ៊ុយ ឈី	ប	Khoeun			
78	ហ៊ុយ ឈី	ប	១		017-902797	
79	ហ៊ុយ ឈី	ប				

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

បញ្ជីបញ្ជីបង

កម្មវត្ថុ: បញ្ជីបញ្ជីបងប្រចាំឆ្នាំ ២០១២ របស់ អង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិ (UN) ក្នុង កម្ពុជា

កម្មវត្ថុ: បញ្ជីបញ្ជីបងប្រចាំឆ្នាំ ២០១២ របស់ អង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិ (UN) ក្នុង កម្ពុជា

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: ថ្ងៃទី ០៦ ខែ ១២ ឆ្នាំ ២០១២ ទីកន្លែង: ភ្នំពេញ (ខណ្ឌ ២)

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ និង តំណកម្ម	ភេទ	តួនាទី	អង្គភាព	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1	ស្រី វណ្ណ	ប	ប្រធានគណៈកម្មាធិការ	IRC		
1	ស្រី វណ្ណ	ប	ប្រធានគណៈកម្មាធិការ	IRC	096 993 9586	
2	ស្រី វណ្ណ	ប	ប្រធានគណៈកម្មាធិការ	IRC	016 372 425	
3	ស្រី វណ្ណ	ប	ប្រធានគណៈកម្មាធិការ	IRC	088 88 54588	
4	ស្រី វណ្ណ	ប	ប្រធានគណៈកម្មាធិការ	IRC	012 811 494	
5	ស្រី វណ្ណ	ប	ប្រធានគណៈកម្មាធិការ	IRC	011 619 295	
6	ស្រី វណ្ណ	ប	ប្រធានគណៈកម្មាធិការ	IRC	028 611 761	
7	ស្រី វណ្ណ	ប	ប្រធានគណៈកម្មាធិការ	IRC	016 553 770	
8	ស្រី វណ្ណ	ប	ប្រធានគណៈកម្មាធិការ	IRC	025 282 42	
9	ស្រី វណ្ណ	ប	ប្រធានគណៈកម្មាធិការ	IRC	090 810 600	
10	ស្រី វណ្ណ	ប	ប្រធានគណៈកម្មាធិការ	IRC	012 551 338	
11	ស្រី វណ្ណ	ប	ប្រធានគណៈកម្មាធិការ	IRC	012 231 402	
12	ស្រី វណ្ណ	ប	ប្រធានគណៈកម្មាធិការ	IRC	080 618 778	
13	ស្រី វណ្ណ	ប	ប្រធានគណៈកម្មាធិការ	IRC	016 749 411	
14	ស្រី វណ្ណ	ប	ប្រធានគណៈកម្មាធិការ	IRC	088 929 0412	
15	ស្រី វណ្ណ	ប	ប្រធានគណៈកម្មាធិការ	IRC	088 870 2004	

Photos



**Public consultation participants in Neak Loeung Pagoda
09 Dec 2019 morning**

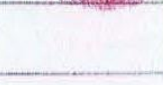
No.	Name	Sex	Occupation	Institution	Phone	Signature
1	Ann Dysan	M	Deputy	IRC/ GDR/ MEF	012 779 552	
2	Sem Kimchheun	M	Project Director	MPWT/ PMU	089 618 778	
3	Cheab Sor	M	DD of the Office	GDR/MEF	088 870 2004	
4	Chiep Piseth	M	Consultant	PISCD/ GMS1	012961 242	
5	Kong Chamroeun	M	MPWT	IRC	011 619 298	
6	Sor Many	M	Vice-Village Chief Preaek Ta Sa	Neak Loeung	012 811 194	
7	Chea Sodaneth	M	MPWT	IRC	078 611 761	
8	Nun Rith	M	Staff	Provincial	088 885 4588	
9	Phok Thany	M	Commune Chief	Neak Loeung	016 749 411	
10	Chreng Nov	M	Commune Council	Neak Loeung	088 344 3440	
11	Sin Sovannaruon	M	Staff	Provincial	088 929 0412	
12	Bean Sokna	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
13	Chhu Savorn	F	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
14	Mao Oun	F	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
15	Hao Em	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
16	Suon Sarak	F	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
17	Keb Yen	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
18	Va Syna	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
19	Ouon Rith	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
20	Ouon Makara	F	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
21	Seang Nan	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
22	Men Sokhunthy	F	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
23	Bha Aty	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
24	Kong Sovannara	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
25	Net Vath	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
26	Sok Thavy	F	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
27	Net Voum	F	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
28	Nhouk Saran	F	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
29	Nhor Sari	F	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
30	Kert Channa	F	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
31	Chab Phearum	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
32	Chhang Chhun	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
33	Duy Veng	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
34	Nhoum Nai	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
35	Khoum Sat	F	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
36	Khoum Samin	F	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
37	Hor Chanthy	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
38	Sum Soeun	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
39	Nhem Prong	F	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
40	Va Savoeun	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
41	Toum Tony	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
42	Hin Hor	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
43	Sor Pha	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
44	Sao Sakhoeun	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		

No.	Name	Sex	Occupation	Institution	Phone	Signature
45	Svay Sara	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
46	Svay Vai	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
47	Toch	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
48	Pharng Saroeung	F	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
49	Brarng Nov	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
50	Pha Chenda	F	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
51	Yung Kheang	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
52	Yung Kosal	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
53	Srey Ao	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
54	Pang Savorn	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
55	Hong Leakena	F	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
56	Ouk Chamroeun	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
57	Peak Vantha	F	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
58	Oung Vynarn	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
59	Sok Samoeun	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
60	Phoeun Sokha	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
61	Chhoeun Meas	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
62	Van Sophorn	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

បញ្ជីបុគ្គលិក						
កម្មវត្ថុ: ...បង្កើតបញ្ជីបុគ្គលិកសម្រាប់ការងារប្រចាំថ្ងៃ... (MIS)... ...សម្រាប់ការងារប្រចាំថ្ងៃ...						
កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: ថ្ងៃទី ០១ ខែ ១២ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩ ទីកន្លែង: ...ស្រុក... (ស្រុក)						
ល.រ	នាម និងគោត្តនាម	ភេទ	គុណតម្លៃ	អង្គភាព	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1	លោក ឌីណា	ប	លេខប្រតិបត្តិការ ITC	CDR / MEF	012977552	
2	លោក ឌីណា	ប	លេខប្រតិបត្តិការ	MPWT / PMU	089 618778	
3	លោក ស	ប	លេខប្រតិបត្តិការ	CDR / MEF	012551335	
4	លោក ឌីណា	ប	លេខប្រតិបត្តិការ	PISCOT / GMS4	012961242	C.P2
5	លោក ឌីណា	ប	លេខប្រតិបត្តិការ	ITC	011619298	
6	លោក ឌីណា	ប	លេខប្រតិបត្តិការ	MPWT / PMU	010 811194	CI
7	លោក ឌីណា	ប	លេខប្រតិបត្តិការ	ITC	078611261	
8	លោក ឌីណា	ប	លេខប្រតិបត្តិការ	MPWT / PMU	088 8854588	
9	លោក ឌីណា	ប	លេខប្រតិបត្តិការ	MPWT / PMU	01674940	
10	លោក ឌីណា	ប	លេខប្រតិបត្តិការ	MPWT / PMU	0883463460	
11	លោក ឌីណា	ប	លេខប្រតិបត្តិការ	MPWT / PMU	0889290412	Cu-1-

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

បញ្ជីបត្តមាន						
កម្មវត្ថុ: ប្រជុំគ្រប់គ្រងការងារស្តីពីការងារប្រតិបត្តិការ (DHS)..... កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: ថ្ងៃទី ០១ ខែ ០២ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩ ទីកន្លែង: ភ្នំពេញ (ស្រីសោយ).....						
ល.រ	នាម និងគោត្តនាម	ភេទ	តួនាទី	អង្គភាព	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1	ឃុំ សុខណា	ប		ដឹកនាំការងារ		
2	ឃុំ គាត់	ប		"		
3	ឃុំ គាត់	ប		"		
4	ឃុំ គាត់	ប		"		
5	ឃុំ គាត់	ប		"		
6	ឃុំ គាត់	ប		"		
7	ឃុំ គាត់	ប		"		
8	ឃុំ គាត់	ប		"		
9	ឃុំ គាត់	ប		"		
10	ឃុំ គាត់	ប		"		
11	ឃុំ គាត់	ប		"		
12	ឃុំ គាត់	ប		"		
13	ឃុំ គាត់	ប		"		
14	ឃុំ គាត់	ប		"		
15	ឃុំ គាត់	ប		"		
16	ឃុំ គាត់	ប		"		

ល.រ	នាម និងគោត្តនាម	ភេទ	គូនាម	អង្គភាព	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
14	ជ័យ គាត់	ស		វិទ្យាសាស្ត្រ		
18	ជ័យ គាត់	ស		"		
19	ជ័យ គាត់	ស		"		
20	ជ័យ គាត់	ស		"		
21	ជ័យ គាត់	ស		"		
22	ជ័យ គាត់	ស		"		
23	ជ័យ គាត់	ស		"		
24	ជ័យ គាត់	ស		"		
25	ជ័យ គាត់	ស		"		
26	ជ័យ គាត់	ស		"		
27	ជ័យ គាត់	ស		"		
28	ជ័យ គាត់	ស		"		
29	ជ័យ គាត់	ស		"		
30	ជ័យ គាត់	ស		"		
31	ជ័យ គាត់	ស		"		
32	ជ័យ គាត់	ស		"		
33	ជ័យ គាត់	ស		"		
34	ជ័យ គាត់	ស		"		
35	ជ័យ គាត់	ស		"		
36	ជ័យ គាត់	ស		"		
37	ជ័យ គាត់	ស		"		

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ និង គោត្តនាម	ភេទ	តួនាទី	អង្គភាព	លេខអត្តសញ្ញាណ	ហត្ថលេខា
38	ស្រីលី ឆា	ប		នៃ គ្រួសារ		
39	ស្រី ធីតា	ស		"		
40	ស្រី ឈៀង	ប		"		
41	ស្រី កុមារ	ប		"		
42	ស្រី ធីតា	ប		"		
43	ស្រី ធីតា	ប		"		
44	ស្រី ធីតា	ស		"		
45	ស្រី ធីតា	ប		"		
46	ស្រី ធីតា	ស		"		
47	ស្រី ធីតា	ប		"		
48	ស្រី ធីតា	ប		"		
49	ស្រី ធីតា	ប		"		
50	ស្រី ធីតា	ប		"		
51	ស្រី ធីតា	ប		"		

**Pictures of the public consultation meeting in Neak Loeung Pagoda
09 Dec 2019 (morning)**



**Public consultation participants in Neak Loeung Commune Office
09 Dec 2019 afternoon**

No.	Name	Sex	Occupation	Institution	Phone	Signature
1	Ann Dysan	M	Deputy	IRC/ GDR/ MEF	012 779 552	
2	Sem Kimchheun	M	Project Director	MPWT/ PMU	089 618 778	
3	Kong Chamroeun	M	MPWT	IRC	011 619 298	
4	Cheab Sor	M	DD of the Office	GDR/MEF	088 870 2004	
5	Leng Krey	M	Member of Village	Neak Loeung	096 612 5744	
6	Nun Rith	M	Staff	Provincial	088 885 4588	
7	Sin Sovannaruon	M	Staff	Provincial	088 929 0412	
8	Phok Thany	M	Commune Chief	Neak Loeung	016 749 411	
9	On Sandab	M	Office Manager	PIU	016 372 425	
10	Yem Pheara	M	Deputy Governor	Peam Ro District	097 8006 040	
11	Leng Krey	M	Member of Village	Neak Loeung	096 612 5744	
12	Ry Sochea	M	Villager	Neak Loeung	015 619 181	
13	Treav Eng	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
14	Chea San	M	Villager	Neak Loeung	088 316 2222	
15	Vann Van	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
16	Vath Vean	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
17	Vath Savon	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
18	Pol Chantha	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
19	Doum Sok	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
20	Sang Vandy	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
21	Keo Sorphy	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
22	Pen Somaly	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
23	Kann Chykea	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
24	In Sari	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
25	Mok Saroeun	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
26	Chroung Yoeun	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
27	Chea Sophal	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
28	Karn Veasna	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
29	Duong Sokra	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
30	Meng Sokang	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
31	Nget Hy	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
32	Chhang Ros	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
33	Kong Chamroeun	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
34	Bres Savath	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
35	Keo Navy	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
36	Ung Art	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
37	Leok Samann	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
38	Phorn Davy	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
39	Chhun Sophat	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
40	Nov Chhun	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
41	Cheav Chan	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
42	Oe Kimly	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		

No.	Name	Sex	Occupation	Institution	Phone	Signature
43	Ven Sreyra	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
44	Kok Seimorn	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
45	Nov Huon	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
46	Morch Muot	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
47	Chan Soeun	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
48	Voeun Sreymao	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
49	Van Kim	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
50	Kun Savin	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
51	Chhang Dea	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
52	Chan San	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
53	Sok Chrenh	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
54	Huy Horn	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
55	Nhouk Sarann	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
56	Khlok Yorng	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
57	Eang Dang	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
58	Kann Sreysuo	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
59	Chann Yern	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
60	Korng Phoum	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
61	Khem Rathana	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
62	Huy Reach	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
63	Ban Sokna	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
64	Rath Sophea	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
65	Chhang Ya	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
66	Sok Sophat	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
67	Sot Song	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
68	Him Ny	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
69	Khon Kong	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
70	Va Sopheap	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
71	Khon Sreyneang	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
72	Chhim Vanny	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
73	Sam Chantha	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
74	Hong Vutha	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
75	Buth Vanna	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
76	Bun Han	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
77	Mao Khorn	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
78	Sun Polin	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
79	Nov Ly	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
80	Nov Keov	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
81	Sun Samart	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
82	Ly Math	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
83	Tep Nann	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
84	Sok Phallym	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
85	Chhang Savoeun	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
86	Ann Kim	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
87	Em Vy	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
88	Mern Minea	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
89	Chhuy Vanna	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
90	Lak Chheng	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
91	Yuos Chenda	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
92	Ak Chanphyrom	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
93	Mao Ream	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
94	Soum Nuon	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
95	Uy Savoeun	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		

No.	Name	Sex	Occupation	Institution	Phone	Signature
96	Men Pha	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
97	Chhoeung Mann	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
98	Nov Savann	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
99	Bhat Vanny	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
100	Him Ya	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
101	Chhim Malai	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
102	Keo Bunchoeun	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
103	Kim Saroum	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

បញ្ជីបញ្ជីបញ្ជី						
កម្មវិធី: គម្រោងបង្កើនស្ថានភាពជីវភាពរស់នៅរបស់ប្រជាជនក្នុងតំបន់ភ្នំពេញ						
កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: ថ្ងៃទី ០១ ខែ ០១ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩ ទីតាំង: ភ្នំពេញ (ស្ថានីយ៍ ០១)						
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ និង តំណភ្ជាប់	ភេទ	តួនាទី	អង្គភាព	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1	លោក ឌីណា	ប	លេខាធិការប្រចាំខេត្ត	GDPR / HEP	012799552	[Signature]
2	លោក ឌីណា	ប	លេខាធិការប្រចាំខេត្ត	MPWT / PMU	089 618778	[Signature]
3	លោក ឌីណា	ប	លេខាធិការប្រចាំខេត្ត	GDPR / HEP	011619298	[Signature]
4	លោក ឌីណា	ប	លេខាធិការប្រចាំខេត្ត	GDPR / HEP	012551375	[Signature]
5	លោក ឌីណា	ប	លេខាធិការប្រចាំខេត្ត	GDPR / HEP	0966165744	[Signature]
6	លោក ឌីណា	ប	លេខាធិការប្រចាំខេត្ត	GDPR / HEP	0888854588	[Signature]
7	លោក ឌីណា	ប	លេខាធិការប្រចាំខេត្ត	GDPR / HEP	0889290412	[Signature]
8	លោក ឌីណា	ប	លេខាធិការប្រចាំខេត្ត	GDPR / HEP	016749411	[Signature]
9	លោក ឌីណា	ប	លេខាធិការប្រចាំខេត្ត	GDPR / HEP	016372425	[Signature]
10	លោក ឌីណា	ប	លេខាធិការប្រចាំខេត្ត	GDPR / HEP	097886040	[Signature]

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

අනුමතය: ටේ. කාන්තාරයේ සිටින සතුන්ගේ ජීවිතය
සුරැකි බව තහනම්. සතුන්ගේ ජීවිතය සුරැකි බව තහනම්.

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: ថ្ងៃទី ០១ ខែ ១២ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩ ទីកន្លែង: ភ្នំពេញ (២៥)

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ល.រ	នាម និងគោត្តនាម	ភេទ	គូនាង	អត្តសាសនា	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
17	ព្រីន វណ្ណា	ប	ស្រី លីន	ស្រី លីន		
18	ស្រី លីន	ប	"	"		
19	ស្រី លីន	ប	"	"		
20	ស្រី លីន	ប	"	"		
21	ស្រី លីន	ប	"	"		
22	ស្រី លីន	ប	"	"		
23	ស្រី លីន	ប	"	"		
24	ស្រី លីន	ប	"	"		
25	ស្រី លីន	ប	"	"		
26	ស្រី លីន	ប	"	"		
27	ស្រី លីន	ប	"	"		
28	ស្រី លីន	ប	"	"		
29	ស្រី លីន	ប	"	"		
30	ស្រី លីន	ប	"	"		
31	ស្រី លីន	ប	"	"		
32	ស្រី លីន	ប	"	"		
33	ស្រី លីន	ប	"	"		
34	ស្រី លីន	ប	"	"		
35	ស្រី លីន	ប	"	"		
36	ស្រី លីន	ប	"	"		
37	ស្រី លីន	ប	"	"		

ល.រ	នាម និងគោត្តនាម	ភេទ	គូនាង	អន្តរាគម	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
38	ស៊ីវីល វណ្ណ	ស	(ស/ស)	អន្តរាគម		
39	ស៊ីវីល វណ្ណ	ស	ស	ស		
40	ស៊ីវីល វណ្ណ	ស	ស	ស		
41	ស៊ីវីល វណ្ណ	ស	ស	ស		
41	ស៊ីវីល វណ្ណ	ស	ស	ស		
43	ស៊ីវីល វណ្ណ	ស	ស	ស		
44	ស៊ីវីល វណ្ណ	ស	ស	ស		
45	ស៊ីវីល វណ្ណ	ស	ស	ស		
46	ស៊ីវីល វណ្ណ	ស	ស	ស		
47	ស៊ីវីល វណ្ណ	ស	ស	ស		
48	ស៊ីវីល វណ្ណ	ស	ស	ស		
49	ស៊ីវីល វណ្ណ	ស	ស	ស		
50	ស៊ីវីល វណ្ណ	ស	ស	ស		
51	ស៊ីវីល វណ្ណ	ស	ស	ស		
52	ស៊ីវីល វណ្ណ	ស	ស	ស		
53	ស៊ីវីល វណ្ណ	ស	ស	ស		
54	ស៊ីវីល វណ្ណ	ស	ស	ស		
55	ស៊ីវីល វណ្ណ	ស	ស	ស		
56	ស៊ីវីល វណ្ណ	ស	ស	ស		
57	ស៊ីវីល វណ្ណ	ស	ស	ស		
58	ស៊ីវីល វណ្ណ	ស	ស	ស		

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

បញ្ជីបត្តមាន

កម្មវត្ថុ:

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: ថ្ងៃទី..... ខែ..... ឆ្នាំ..... ទីកន្លែង:

ល.រ	នាម និងគោត្តនាម	ភេទ	តួនាទី	អង្គភាព	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
59	ឧ.ន. វ.ន.	25	25/12	អ.ន.ក.ស		
60	វ. ក.ន.ន	17	1	1		
61	វ.ន. វ.ន.	1	1	1		
62	វ.ន. វ.ន.	1	1	1		
63	វ.ន. វ.ន.	21	2	1		
64	វ.ន. វ.ន.	1	1	1		
65	វ.ន. វ.ន.	1	1	1		
66	វ.ន. វ.ន.	22	1	1		
67	វ.ន. វ.ន.	1	1	1		
68	វ.ន. វ.ន.	1	1	1		
69	វ.ន. វ.ន.	11	1	1		
70	វ.ន. វ.ន.	11	1	1		
71	វ.ន. វ.ន.	11	1	1		
72	វ.ន. វ.ន.	11	1	1		
73	វ.ន. វ.ន.	11	1	1		
74	វ.ន. វ.ន.	11	1	1		

ល.រ	នាម និងគោត្តនាម	ភេទ	តួនាទី	អង្គភាព	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
75	ហ៊ាន កាត្យាវ	អ	ឧបនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន		
76	លាន ភីម	អ	"	"		
77	កឹម វី	អ	"	"		
78	កឹម ឈា	អ	"	"		
79	សុខ ហ៊ុន	ប	"	"		
80	ឧបនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី	អ	"	"		
81	យ៉ាង ឈា	ប	"	"		
82	ហ៊ាន កាត្យាវ	អ	"	"		
83	សេង ឈា	អ	"	"		
84	កឹម ឈា	ប	"	"		
85	ហ៊ាន កាត្យាវ	ប	"	"		
86	កឹម ឈា	អ	"	"		
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91	សេង ឈា	អ	"	"		
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93	កឹម ឈា	អ	"	"		

Pictures of the public consultation meeting in Neak Loeung commune office
09 Dec 2019 (afternoon)



**Public consultation participants in Neak Loeung Pagoda
11 Dec 2019**

No.	Name	Sex	Occupation	Institution	Phone	Signature
1	Seng Hay	M	Team Leader of IRC	GDR/MEF	012 231 402	
2	An Dysan	M	Deputy Team Leader of IRC	GDR/MEF	012 779 552	
3	Sem Kimchoeun	M	Project Manager	MPWT/ PMU	089 618 778	
4	Kong Chamroeun	M	IRC	MPWT	011 619 298	
5	Vong Daputhea	M	PMU	MPWT	092 465 060	
6	Nop Robert	M	PMU	MPWT	011 624 626	
7	Chiep Piseth	M	Consultant	PISCD/ GMS1	012 961 242	
8	Seang Bora	M	Consultant	MPWT	012 949 544	
9	Nun Rith	M	Officer	Provincial Hall	088 885 4588	
10	Try Vanntha	M	IRC	MEF	092 665 688	
11	Sin Sovannaruon	M	Officer	Provincial Hall	088 929 0412	
12	Leng Kry	M	Village member of Neak Loeung	Neak Loeung	096 612 5744	

List of the AP Participants

No.	Name	Sex	Occupation	Village	Phone	Signature
1	Soy Neun	M	Villager	Preaek Ta Sa		
2	Sok Saray	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
3	Chiev Chan	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
4	Sor Say	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
5	Nub Ban	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
6	Im Chea	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
7	Van Savan	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
8	Pen vanny	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
9	Sok Meun	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
10	Hak Sokmom	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
11	Hak Srey Touch	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
12	Vet Art	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
13	Nov Sok ken	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
14	Chan Yeun	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
15	Oam Meuk	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
16	Sout Sean	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
17	Em Rith	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
18	Khaeng Khorn	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
19	Art Krem	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
20	Aom Ngork	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
21	Nov Sarath	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
22	Chea Heng	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
23	Yuk Ann	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
24	Chhum Sophal	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
25	Srey Chhean	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
26	Sok Savy	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
27	Muth Chhert	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
28	Chea Trob	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
29	Hong Ry	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		

No.	Name	Sex	Occupation	Village	Phone	Signature
30	Em Chanteun	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
31	Sous Nath	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
32	Muth Meth	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
33	Chhum Reaksmev	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
34	Chhum Art	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
35	Lim Soklim	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
36	Lek Sophark	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
37	Chhum Pov	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
38	Sok Sarom	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
39	Nov Phon	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
40	Chhum Cheat	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
41	Phuth Aoun	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
42	Srey Sath	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
43	Chhum Oun	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
44	Lay Sun	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
45	Moth Viny	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
46	Pa Mun	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
47	Sok Penh	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
48	Nhaem Me	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
49	Em Dy	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
50	Prum Sarann	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
51	Ol Sophorn	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
52	Soun Sok	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
53	Pin Pumaren	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
54	Seng Leng	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
55	Mao Sohann	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		
56	Oun Sambo	M	Villager	Neak Loeung		
57	Mun Neang	F	Villager	Neak Loeung		

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

បញ្ជីបញ្ជីបង្គោល

កម្មវត្ថុ: បញ្ជីបង្គោលដែលបានដាក់ឈ្មោះដោយស្ថាប័នស្រុកស្រែចម្ការស្រីស្រី

..... ៧៧ ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១ ភូមិស្រែចម្ការស្រីស្រី ឃុំស្រែចម្ការស្រីស្រី

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: ថ្ងៃទី ១១ ខែ ១២ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩ ទីកន្លែង: ឃុំស្រែចម្ការស្រីស្រី

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ និងគោត្តនាម	ភេទ	គូនាង	អត្តសាសនា	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
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23	សុខ ឈឹម	ប				
24	សុខ ឈឹម	ក				
25	សុខ ឈឹម	ប				
26	សុខ ឈឹម	ក				
27	សុខ ឈឹម	ប				
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ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ ជំនាញ/ក្រុមហ៊ុន	ភេទ	កូដ	អត្តសញ្ញាណ	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ឈ្មោះលេខ
37	គី. ណាវ	ស				
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**Pictures of the public consultation meeting in Neak Loeung Pagoda
on 11 Dec 2019**



ANNEX E-3: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Minutes of Focus Group Discussions GMS1 - Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject

B. General

Province	Prey Veng			
District	Peam Ro			
Commune	Neak Loeung	Neak Loeung	Neak Loeung	Prek Khsay Khor
Date/Time	15-July-2020/ 08:00am-09:00am	15-July-2020/ 09:00am- 10:00am	15-July-2020/ 10:00am- 11:00am	15-July-2020/ 02:00pm-03:00pm
Participants	25 (M:13; F: 12)	18 (M:14, F:4)	29 (M:12, F:15) Absent: 6	7 (M:3, F:4)
Venue	Neak Loeung Commune Office	Neak Loeung Commune Office	Neak Loeung Commune Office	Prek Khsay Khor Commune Office
Working group	7-9 members (representatives of MPWT, MEF-GDR and external monitoring agency)			

C. Agenda

- Opening Remarks
- Purpose of Focus Group Discussions
- Explain the criteria stipulated and agreed by ADB and RGC in the August 2012 Resettlement Plan on the entitlements of AHs for the income restoration program.
- Explain special measures to support vulnerable groups.
- Discuss training courses for the income restoration program available at the training center in the subproject area
- Open discussions for questions, concerns, clarifications by AHs and responses by IRC-WG.
- Conclusion

1. Opening Remarks

In their opening remarks the Commune Chiefs welcomed the participants and delegations to the four meetings. In all the meetings they mentioned that a total of four meetings will be held today and they will be conducted as focus group discussions (FGDs) in smaller number of AHs. The Commune Chiefs addressed their gratefulness for the Neak Leoung Flood Control Subproject in their area which will benefit the regional households in improving their socioeconomic living standards. Subproject will protect a vast majority of land from flooding which will enable the farmers to cultivate their land for full twelve months every year. The Commune Chiefs mentioned that apart from the development under the subproject, the government carefully considered those affected household experiencing major impacts and who were identified vulnerable after the socioeconomic survey. The Commune Chiefs informed the participants that they should optimize the skills development training offered by under the income restoration program (IRP) training courses and were asked to carefully choose their preferred training courses from the Training Course Brochure (TCB) provided by Prey Veng Provincial Training Center (PVPTC) that was distributed prior to the meeting. They requested to all participants to listen carefully to the options available to them under the IRP training. They told them that at the end of consultations, opportunity will be given to all participants to seek clarifications and ask questions if they could not understand the contents of IRP training or were unclear on any matters relating to IRP.

Mr. Seng Hay, IRC-WG Team Leader (TL), welcomed to all participants and introduced his team. He informed the participants in every meeting that a Resettlement Plan (RP) prepared for Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject that was agreed between ADB and RGC and disclosed on ADB and MPWT websites in August 2012. The TL explained that the RP outlined specific criteria for assistance for income restoration and rehabilitation for those AHs who will lose 10% or more of their productive land and who were completely dependent on land for their livelihoods. In addition, if any of the AHs losing 10% or more of their productive land and who were completely dependent on land were found to be vulnerable, they will be entitled for special one-time cash assistance and will be provided priority for employment in the subproject construction. The TL emphasized that the IRP will be prepared with the active participation of all the AHs. He informed the participants that he will provide the details of the benefits that eligible AHs will receive after MPWT's consultant explained about subproject design and DMS data analysis.

2. Presentation of Mr. Seang Bora, Social Safeguard National Consultant representing MPWT

Mr. Seang Bora welcomed all participants and thanked for the clarification by the IRC-WG Team Leader for introduce IRP's AHs. He informed the AHs present in this FGDs were selected from total AHs affected by Neak Loeung Flood Control Dike Subproject. He added among the total AHs there were 72 AHs who lost 10% or more of their productive land and 9 AHs have income below the national poverty-line \$33/month. Among 81 AHs, 2 AHs are in both categories, so total is 79 AHs. The latter group of people will be entitled for special one-time assistance and provided priority for employment under the subproject.

3. Presentation of Mr. Seng Hay, IRC-WG Team Leader

The TL reiterated the specific criteria for those AHs who will be eligible for IRP and one-time cash assistance as stipulated in August 2012 RP. He told the participants that IRP was a training program and will be available for each member of the family at no cost to any member.

For IRP he informed that 72 AHs who are losing 10% or more of productive land and who are completely dependent on land for their main source of income will be entitled for IRP.

For poor and vulnerable AHs, he informed the participants of the vulnerability factors in the August 2012 RP. These were: (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) disable household heads with no mean of support, (iii) household falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) children and the elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, (v) landless households and (vi) indigenous people or ethnic minorities. He therefore informed the participants that 9 AHs out of the 79 AHs were identified to living below the national poverty rate of \$33/month/person and they will receive special one-time cash assistance and will be provided priority for employment in subproject construction

During the meeting TL requested all AHs to read the TCB that has been translated in Khmer language and was provided by PVPTC. He informed that the skills development training offered by the PVPTC consists of short term (4 months) and long term (12 months) courses. To ensure the all AHs understood the courses in the TCB, the TL read out the 4 months courses consisting of (i) beauty salon; (ii) motor repair; (iii) welding; (iv) electrical wiring; (v) phone repair; (vi) computer repair; and (vii) animal veterinarian. These are the skills development courses which currently offered in the subproject area and can be registered for this training courses at PVPTC. He then read out the list of 12 months courses as (i) civil construction; (ii) electrical wiring; (iii) welding; (iv)

computer programing; (v) civil works and architectural construction courses; (vi) vehicle repair; and (vii) air-conditioning repair.

In line with the August 2012 RP, the TL further explained that income restoration activities will adopt the approach that both will address the immediate and sustain the long-term needs of the affected AHs. The TL explained that for the short-term approach will be ways to enhance capacity of AHs to augment income will focus on (i) absorption of skilled family members of AHs into the subproject during construction of the dike. The subproject will ensure provision of employment support during construction and subproject operation. They were informed that the IRC will coordinate and arrange with the PMU to absorb some skilled workers from the AHs for employment during construction as workers, masons or during operations, as maintenance workers; employment scheme related to demolition and relocation, food for work during construction.

TL also focused on discussing the longer-term approach on enhancing food security program to ensure food sources and income aqua farming, livestock raising, seed capital for home-based income generation which AHs are currently engaged on:

(i) Agricultural Enhancement Program

Since the majority of AHs are engaged in farming, an agricultural enhancement program can be organized and arranged with external agencies and NGOs that provide support for extension programs that will enable affected farmers to increase productivity from smaller productive land areas. One such program would be development of vegetable production for backyard gardening. With over 350 hectares of land now protected from flooding, that there is potential for improved productivity and at least 2-3 cropping per year for rice and corn. Vegetable and rice cultivation will provide significant increase in farm profitability and ensure food security. The training could be provided through a national expert to ensure linkages and provision of appropriate technology to farmers, along with provision of farm inputs to increase productivity.

(ii) Agricultural Training Program

Given that most of the AHs are farmers, the TL informed them that on-farm training skills are not available at the PVPTC. However, if AHs are interested in on-farm skills training in (i) raising chicken; (ii) farming fish, prawns, crabs; (iii) raising crickets; (iv) mushroom farming; (v) vegetable farming; and (vi) tree planting, they can organize and arrange through local NGOs. The TL explained that skills training is not only provided to head of AHs, but also to all members in the family. However, only one member will be entitled for one course.

Several of the AHs raised their concerns about not participating in the skills training. These AHs comprised those who were elderly and their family members already had jobs, owners of small businesses, AHs who had children going to school, and AHs who were doing business as sellers in the market including those AHs who were busy on their farms. Besides the elderly AHs, the remaining AHs indicated time constraints to attend any of the training programs. Those AHs doing businesses and doing agricultural farming indicated that they would have to completely forego their main sources of livelihoods which will adversely affect their income to support their families and education of their children. After considering the issues raised by the AHs, the TL informed the participants that the August 2012 RP estimated \$500/AH for the training programs under the IRP. Therefore, in lieu of attending the training programs, the TL informed the participants that they were entitled for \$500/AH as cash assistance. Therefore, TL gave the AHs an opportunity discusses amongst themselves and choose their preferred choice and he also handed a registration sheet to the AHs for them to register their preferred choice. He also gave the AHs the opportunity to ask questions and/or seek clarification on any unclear matters.

D. Questions/Suggestion and Responses

Question/Suggestion	Response by TL
What is the \$500 cash? Is it a compensation?	The \$500 is not a compensation. It is the cash assistance instead of attending training offered under the IRP.
When opt for cash assistance instead of IRP, do I still need to join the training program at PVPTC? Because I have no time to join this training.	No, you don't. However, if you want to join the training program at PVPTC, you can as it is free. IRC-WG can coordinate with PVTTC.
When I selected cash instead of IRP, can I join the skill training at provincial as you showed?	Yes, you can. The skills training at PVPTC is free for everyone. IRC-WG can coordinate with PVPTC if you are interested in joining these skills training.

After the discussion amongst the AHs, they decided on their preferred option and filled up the registration sheet. The TL invited AHs one-by-one to tell the result of their preferred option. As a result, there was no AH who opt for any of the training courses offered under the IRP or those offered by the PVPTC. All the 79 AHs have selected cash instead of IRP training.

In conclusion the TL informed all the AHs that the IRC-WG and relevant working groups have outlined all the options for training available for IRP. As a result, all AHs have opted for cash assistance instead of IRP. If any of the AH members are interested in any of the training courses, IRC-WG will coordinate with relevant agencies and assist in the provision of such training. He mentioned that all AHs will benefit from the construction of the subproject. Based on the DMS, he confirmed compensation and assistance will be provided after the approval of the detailed resettlement plan by IRC and ADB and upon approval of the budget by MEF. He also informed that all AHs would receive their cash for IRP they should use the cash in the appropriate way to improve farm production and expand their businesses.

Attendance List

1. Focus Group Discussions

GMS1 - Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject

Place: Neak Loeung Commune office

Topic: Focus Group Discussion on IRP

Date: 15 July 2020 at 8:00 – 9:00 AM

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Tel	Signature
1	Seng Hay	M	Team Leader	IRC/GDR	012231402	
2	Seang Bora	M	Consultant	MPWT	012949544	
3	An Disan	M	Vice Team Leader	IRC/GDR	012862345	
4	Cheap Sar	M	Vice Team Leader	IRC/GDR	012551375	
5	Pov Socheata	F	Project Manager	IED/EMO	092396055	
6	Sor Many	M	Village Chief	Prekta Sor Village	012811199	
7	Sin Sovannaroun		Officer	Provincial Hall	0889290412	

Name List of AHs preferred choice of option for IRP
(Skill training or Cash assistance) Neak Loeung Villlage, Neak Loeung Commune,
Peam Ro District, Prey Veng Province

25 AHs (AHs experiencing major impacts and Vulnerable AHs)

No.	Name	Sex	Skills training	Cash Assistance instead of IRP	Remarks
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1	Hin Hou	M		Yes	In family had only two people and are elderly
2	Seang Dy	F		Yes	Elderly
3	Mao Roem	F		Yes	Elderly
4	Srey Ou	M		Yes	In family had only two people and are elderly
5	Khem Ratha	M		Yes	Need money to expand business
6	Hin Sinoun	F		Yes	Already had jobs
7	Hin Sinat	F		Yes	Need money to expand business
8	Sous Sophea	F		Yes	Need money to expand business
9	Kert Channa	F		Yes	She is alone and need money
10	Mao Leab	F		Yes	Family has only two people and need money
11	Sok Visal	M		Yes	Already had jobs
12	Sok Mithona	F		Yes	Already had jobs
13	Chan Sopheak	F		Yes	Need money to expand business
14	Hav Ly	M		Yes	Already had business
15	Hin Som Oun	F		Yes	Already had business
16	Kem Sareth	F		Yes	Already had business
17	Ngoun Hy	F		Yes	Elderly and need money
18	Vin Sophat	M		Yes	Already had business
19	Phan Nou	M		Yes	Need money to expand business
20	Phoeuk Sokha	M		Yes	Need money to expand business
21	Hornng Bunthoeun	M		Yes	Elderly and need money
22	Soy Noeun	M		Yes	Need money to expand business
23	Toem Tony	M		Yes	Need money to expand business
24	Chea Vannak	M		Yes	Need money to make business
25	Chan Sora	M		Yes	Need money to expand business

2. Focus Group Discussions

GMS1 - Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject

Place: Neak Loeung Commune office

Topic: Focus Group Discussion on IRP

Date: 15 July 2020 at 9:00 – 10:00 AM

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Tel	Signature
1	Seng Hay	M	Team Leader	IRC/GDR	012231402	
2	Seang Bora	M	Consultant	MPWT	012949544	
3	An Disan	M	Vice Team Leader	IRC/GDR	012862345	
4	Pouk Thany	M	Commune Chief	Neak Loeung Commune	016749411	
5	Sor Many	M	Village Chief	Prekta Sor Village	012811199	
6	Sin Sovannaroun	M	Officer	Provincial Hall	0889290412	
7	Pov Socheata	F	Project Manager	IED/EMO	092396055	
8	Hout Malen	F	Assistant	IED/EMO	089941479	
9	Cheap Sar	M	Vice Team Leader	IRC/GDR	012551375	

Name List of AHs preferred choice of option for IRP
(Skill training or Cash assistance) Prek Ta Sor Village, Neak Loeung Commune,
Peam Ro District, Prey Veng Province

18 AHs (AHs experiencing major impacts and Vulnerable AHs)

No.	Name	Sex	Skills training	Cash Assistance instead of IRP	Remarks
1	Bun That	M		Yes	Need money to make business
2	Hou Chanty	M		Yes	Need money to expand agriculture business
3	Soum Soeun	M		Yes	Need money to expand business
4	Ros Kea	M		Yes	Need money to make own business
5	Sok Bozana	M		Yes	Already had business

6	Nhem Prong	F		Yes	Elderly and need money
7	Troy Songtry	M		Yes	Need money to expand agriculture land
8	Hav Em	M		Yes	Already had jobs
9	Troy Songhong	M		Yes	Already had jobs
10	Soum Sokhom	M		Yes	Need money to make business
11	Ngoun Sophorn	M		Yes	Need money to expand business
12	Chea Sarath	M		Yes	Need money to expand agriculture business
13	Kep Dorn	F		Yes	Need money to expand business at home
14	Kep Virith	M		Yes	Need money to expand business
15	Keo Sophy	F		Yes	Already had jobs
16	Svay Ny	F		Yes	Need money to make own business
17	Svay Sara	M		Yes	Need money to make own business
18	Breng Nov	M		Yes	Elderly and need money

3. Focus Group Discussions

GMS1 - Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject

Place: Neak Loeung Commune office

Topic: Focus Group Discussion on IRP

Date: 15 July 2020 at 10:00 – 11:00 AM

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Tel	Signature
1	Seng Hay	M	Team Leader	IRC/GDR	012231402	
2	Seang Bora	M	Consultant	MPWT	012949544	
3	An Disan	M	Vice Team Leader	IRC/GDR	012862345	
4	Cheap Sar	M	Vice Team Leader	IRC/GDR	012551375	
5	Sin Sovannaroun	M	Officer	Provincial Hall	0889290412	
6	Pov Socheata	F	Project Manager	IED/EMO	092396055	
7	Leng Kry	M	Village Chief	Neak Loeung Village	0966125744	

Name List of AHs preferred choice of option for IRP
(Skill training or Cash assistance) Neak Loeung Village, Neak Loeung Commune,
Peam Ro District, Prey Veng Province

29 AHs (AHs experiencing major impact and Vulnerable AHs)

No.	Name	Sex	Skills training	Cash Assistance instead of IRP	Remarks
1	Popol Tin	F		Yes	Elderly
2	Pouk Soem	F			Absent
3	Sok Chreat	F		Yes	Elderly
4	Mok Saroeun	F		Yes	Expand agriculture
5	Khvan Chann	F		Yes	Expand business
6	Khot Phalla	F		Yes	Expand business
7	Chea Heng	M		Yes	Had own business
8	Chit Sam Oun	F		Yes	Expand agriculture
9	Nhen Ey	F		Yes	Absent
10	Chom Reaksmeay	M		Yes	Expand agriculture
11	Cheav Sakhorn	F		Yes	Elderly
12	Touch Sothea	M		Yes	Work at Korea now
13	Pen Sari	F		Yes	Elderly
14	Popol Chay	M		Yes	Expand agriculture
15	Van Thim	M		Yes	Had job as a teacher
16	Ven At	M			Absent
17	Sok Sari	F			Absent
18	Soeun Longdy				Absent
19	Hak Sokmom	F		Yes	Had own business

20	Kheng Khorn	M		Yes	Absent
21	Hin Sophorn	F		Yes	Had own business
22	Hoem Sarom	F		Yes	Elderly
23	Hou Yous	M		Yes	Expand business
24	Hav You Eng	M		Yes	Had own business
25	Lay Sin	M		Yes	Elderly
26	An Sophal				Absent
27	In Sari	F		Yes	Expand agriculture
28	Om Sokmony	M		Yes	Had job as a teacher
29	Nov Saravuth	M		Yes	Expand business

4. Focus Group Discussions

Place: Neak Loeung Commune office
Topic: Focus Group Discussion on IRP
Date: 15 July 2020 at 2:00 – 3:00 PM

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Tel	Signature
1	Seng Hay	M	Team Leader	IRC/GDR	012231402	
2	An Disan	M	Vice Team Leader	IRC/GDR	012862345	
3	Cheap Sar	M	Vice Team Leader	IRC/GDR	012551375	
4	Pov Socheata	F	Project Manager	IED/EMO	092396055	
5	Seang Bora	M	Consultant	MPWT	012949544	
6	Sin Sovannaroun	M	Officer	Provincial Hall	0889290412	
7	Som Chea	M	Commune Chief	Prek Khsay Khor	011862653	
8	Kim Sokun	M	Village Chief	Prek Khsay Khor Village	069995874	
9	Chann Chom	M	Commune Council	Prey Khsay Khor	069401288	

Name List of AHs preferred choice of option for IRP
(Skill training or Cash assistance) Pi Villlage, Khsay Khor Commune,
Peam Ro District, Prey Veng Province
07 AHs (AHs experiencing major impacts and Vulnerable AHs)

No.	Name	Sex	Skills training	Cash Assistance instead of IRP	Remarks
1	Kong Thy	F		Yes	Already had jobs
2	Chea Kear	M		Yes	A seller at market
3	Toeu Tola	M		Yes	Already had jobs
4	Run Lay Eang	F		Yes	Already had jobs and children are still small
5	San Soknary	F		Yes	Already had jobs and Children are studying
6	San Sokkhom	M		Yes	Already had jobs
7	San Sokunthea	F		Yes	Already had jobs

បញ្ជីវត្តមានប្រជុំ

ទីកន្លែងប្រជុំ: គណៈកម្មាធិការក្រសួង

ខ្ញុំសារប្រជុំ លោក វណ្ណ ឌីណា (លោក វណ្ណ ឌីណា).....

ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ..... ១៩ កក្កដា ២០២០ រវាង ៥:០០ - ៥:០០ វេលា

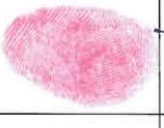
ល.រ	គោត្តនាម-នាម	ភេទ	ឋានៈ	អង្គភាព	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1	សាវ. ហ	ប្រុស	ប្រធានប្រតិភូ	TRC/GDR	9123/402	
2	សាវ. ធម្ម	ប្រុស	ប្រធានប្រតិភូ	MPWT	012949544	
3	សាវ. ធម្ម	ប្រុស	ប្រធានប្រតិភូ	TRC/GDR	912862345	
4	សាវ. ស	ប្រុស	ប្រធានប្រតិភូ	TRC/GDR	012551375	
5	សាវ. ធម្ម	ប្រុស	ប្រធានប្រតិភូ	IED	092 396055	P. Suchan
6	សាវ. ធម្ម	ប្រុស	ប្រធានប្រតិភូ	TRC/GDR	012 81100	
7	សាវ. ធម្ម	ប្រុស	ប្រធានប្រតិភូ	TRC/GDR	0889290412	Cu. 1

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិសាសនាព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នករងផលប៉ះពាល់ពេញចិត្តនូវជម្រើសនៃកម្មវិធីស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូល
(ជាមុខជំនាញ ឬកញ្ចប់ថវិកា) ភូមិព្រែកតាស ឃុំអ្នកលឿង ស្រុកពាមរក់ ខេត្តព្រៃវែង
សមាជិកដែលបានអញ្ជើញ ២៥ នាក់ (ម្ចាស់ ដោយរងគ្រោះ) ម៉ោង ៨:០០ ដល់ ម៉ោង ៩:០០ ព្រឹក

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	ភេទ	ជម្រើស មុខជំនាញ	ជម្រើស កញ្ចប់ថវិកា	ផ្សេងៗ
១	ឈ្មោះ ហង់	ប្រុស			- គ្រូបង្រៀនសាលាឈ្មោះ ហង់
២	ឈ្មោះ ធី	ប្រុស			- ចាត់ការ
៣	ឈ្មោះ ហង់	ប្រុស			- គ្រូបង្រៀនសាលាឈ្មោះ ហង់
៤	ឈ្មោះ ធី	ប្រុស			- គ្រូបង្រៀនសាលាឈ្មោះ ហង់
៥	ឈ្មោះ ហង់ (ឈ្មោះ ធី)	ប្រុស			- យកទុនមកចាត់ការ
៦	ឈ្មោះ ហង់ (ឈ្មោះ ហង់)	ប្រុស			- យកទុនមកចាត់ការ
៧	ឈ្មោះ ហង់ (ឈ្មោះ ហង់)	ប្រុស			- យកទុនមកចាត់ការ (ឈ្មោះ ហង់)
៨	ឈ្មោះ ហង់	ប្រុស			- យកទុនមកចាត់ការ

8	කේ.එස්.ක	මැර			- ක්වෙට්ස් (කේ.එස්.ක)
90	එම්. එස්	මැර			- කේ.එස්.එස්
99	ආර්. ඩී.එස් ආර්. ඩී.එස්	මැර			- ආර්.ආර්.එස්
92	ආර්. ඩී.එස් ආර්. ඩී.එස්	මැර			- ආර්.ආර්.එස්
93	ආර්. ඩී.එස්	මැර			- ආර්.ආර්.එස්
94	ආර්. ඩී.එස් ආර්. ඩී.එස්	මැර			- ආර්.ආර්.එස්
95	ආර්. ඩී.එස් ආර්. ඩී.එස්	මැර			- ආර්.ආර්.එස්
96	ආර්. ඩී.එස් ආර්. ඩී.එස්	මැර			- ආර්.ආර්.එස්
97	ආර්. ඩී.එස්	මැර			- ආර්.ආර්.එස්
98	ආර්. ඩී.එස්	මැර			- ආර්.ආර්.එස්

១៩	សាន់.សា	ប្រុស			- តម្រូវការ
២០	ស្រី. សា ស្រី. សា (ស្រី)	ប្រុស			- តម្រូវការ
២១	ស្រី. ស្រី ស្រី. ស្រី (ស្រី)	ប្រុស			- តាមខ្លួន
២២	ស្រី. ស្រី	ប្រុស			- តម្រូវការ
២៣	ស្រី. ស្រី	ប្រុស			- តម្រូវការ
២៤	ស្រី. ស្រី	ប្រុស			- តម្រូវការ ស្រី. ស្រី
២៥	ស្រី. ស្រី	ប្រុស			- តម្រូវការ

បញ្ចប់បញ្ជីត្រឹមចំនួន ២៥.....នាក់, អត្តមានចំនួន ០០.....នាក់

ផ្នែកពាក់ព័ន្ធដែលបានចូលរួម៖

- អគ្គនាយក (FMU-IED) Preheara
- អគ្គនាយក, Resettlement
- អគ្គនាយក, Ai
- អគ្គនាយក, (PRX)

ថ្ងៃទី ១៩ ខែ កក្កដា ឆ្នាំ ២០២០

ប្រធាន



សេង ហៃ

បញ្ជីវត្តមានប្រជុំ

ទីកន្លែងប្រជុំ: ក្រសួងយុត្តិធម៌

[illegible]

ថ្ងៃខែឆ្នាំ..... ១៩ កក្កដា ២០២០ ម៉ោង ៥:០០ - ១០:០០ ព្រឹក.....

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម-នាម	ភេទ	ឋានៈ	អង្គភាព	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1	ស៊ីម ស៊ីម	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	TRC/GDR	012231402	
2	ស៊ីម ស៊ីម	ស្រី	អគ្គនាយក	TRC/GDR	012949564	
3	ស៊ីម ស៊ីម	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	TRC/GDR	01286 2345	
4	ស៊ីម ស៊ីម	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	TRC/GDR	016749411	
5	ស៊ីម ស៊ីម	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	TRC/GDR	012811194	
6	ស៊ីម ស៊ីម	ស្រី	អគ្គនាយក	TRC/GDR	0889290412	
7	ស៊ីម ស៊ីម	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	TRC/GDR	092396055	Psychiatry
8	ស៊ីម ស៊ីម	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	TRC/GDR	089941479	
9	ស៊ីម ស៊ីម	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	TRC/GDR	012553333	

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិសាសនាព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នករងផលប៉ះពាល់ពេញចិត្តនូវជម្រើសនៃកម្មវិធីស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូល
(ជាមុខជំនាញ ឬកញ្ចប់សិកា) ភូមិព្រែកតាសា ឃុំអ្នកលឿង ស្រុកពាមរក់ ខេត្តព្រៃវែង
សមាជិកដែលបានអញ្ជើញ ១៨ នាក់ (ស្រី៦នាក់) ងាយរងគ្រោះ ម៉ោង ៩ : ០០ ដល់ ម៉ោង ១០ : ០០ ព្រឹក

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះអ្នករងផលប៉ះពាល់	ភេទ	ជម្រើស មុខជំនាញ	ជម្រើស កញ្ចប់សិកា	ផ្សេងៗ
១	ប៉ុន ផាត កេរ្តិ៍ សមត្ថកិច្ច (ប្រធាន)	ប្រុស			- ទ្រង់បុរសបងប្អូន
២	ហា ហ៊ុន	ប្រុស			- ទ្រង់បុរសបងប្អូន
៣	ស៊ី ស៊ីង	ប្រុស			- ទ្រង់បុរសបងប្អូន
៤	រស់ គា	ប្រុស			- ទ្រង់បុរសបងប្អូន
៥	សុខ ប្រសិទ្ធភាព គា គា (៩៩៤)	ប្រុស			- ទ្រង់បុរសបងប្អូន
៦	ស្រី ប្រាស ស្រី សាវណ្ណ (៩៩)	ស្រី			- ទ្រង់ស្រី
៧	គុយ កុន្ទី	ប្រុស			- ទ្រង់បុរសបងប្អូន
៨	ហា ហ៊ុន	ប្រុស			- ទ្រង់បុរសបងប្អូន

៩	គ្រុយ គុំហ្វិ លាវ ធីត (ឪពុក)	ប្រុស			- មានបុព្វបទ
១០	ភី គុំម	ប្រុស			- ពង្រីកបុព្វបទបន្ថែម.
១១	គ្រូ គុំហ្វិ ឆ័ត ថ្លៃត (ម្តាយ)	ប្រុស			- ពង្រីកបុព្វបទបន្ថែម
១២	អ៊ា សាវ៉ាត	ប្រុស			- ពង្រីកបទព័ន្ធបន្ថែម
១៣	ហែប ឆន	ស្រី			- ពង្រីកបុព្វបទព័ន្ធបន្ថែម
១៤	ហែប វីវ៉ូ	ប្រុស			- ពង្រីកបទបន្ថែម
១៥	ហែប គុំត ឆឹម ធីត (ម្តាយ)	ស្រី			- មានបុព្វបទ
១៦	ក្លាយ ថ័	ស្រី			- ប្រកបបុព្វបទឈ្មោះផ្ទាល់
១៧	ក្លាយ សាវ៉ា ឆឹម ធីត(ប្រពន្ធ)	ប្រុស.			- ប្រកបបុព្វបទឈ្មោះផ្ទាល់
១៨	ក្រែម ធីត	ប្រុស			- ចាស់ស្រី

បញ្ចប់បញ្ជីត្រឹមចំនួន.....18.....នាក់, អវត្តមានចំនួន.....០.....នាក់

ផ្នែកពាក់ព័ន្ធដែលបានចូលរួម៖

- លោក គ. ឈ (EMA-EED) Psychiatry

- លោក ឌុន បេសេតឡេរ៉ាន់ Resettlement

- លោក ឌុន បេសេតឡេរ៉ាន់

- លោក ឌុន បេសេតឡេរ៉ាន់ Am (PRSC)

ថ្ងៃទី ១៥ ខែ កក្កដា ឆ្នាំ ២០២០

ប្រធាន



សេង ហៃ

បញ្ជីវត្តមានប្រជុំ

ទីកន្លែងប្រជុំ... គោតមាសប្រាសាទ

ស្ថិតិសាស្ត្រប្រជុំ ដំណើរការការងារប្រចាំថ្ងៃ (IRP)

ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ: ១៩ កក្កដា ២០២០ លេខរៀង ១០-១១ ទស្សនាវដ្តី

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម-នាម	ភេទ	ឋានៈ	អង្គភាព	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1	សម. ហ	ប្រុស	ប្រធានក្រុមការងារ	IRC/GDR		
2	សៀង. ឫស្សី	ប្រុស	មន្ត្រីបច្ចេកទេស	MPWT	012949544	
3	នាង. ទ្រីសាន	ប្រុស	អនុ ប្រធានក្រុមការងារ	IRC/GDR	012862345	
4	នាង. ស	ប្រុស	—	IRC/GDR	012551375	
5	ស៊ីន សុវណ្ណាភិក្ខុ	ប្រុស	ស្នងការ	ការពារ	088929042	Cm 1-
6	សាវណ្ណា	ស្រី	ស្នងការ	IED	092396055	Psycheads
7	ស៊ីន សុវណ្ណាភិក្ខុ	ប្រុស	អនុ ប្រធានក្រុមការងារ	អនុប្រធាន	0966155747	

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិសាសនាព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នករងផលប៉ះពាល់ពេញចិត្តនូវជម្រើសនៃកម្មវិធីស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូល
(ជាមុខជំនាញ ឬកញ្ចប់ថវិកា) ភូមិអ្នកលឿង ឃុំអ្នកលឿង ស្រុកពាមរក់ ខេត្តព្រៃវែង
សមាជិកដែលបានអញ្ជើញ ២៩ នាក់ (ប្រាំបួន ងាយរងគ្រោះ) ម៉ោង ១០ : ០០ ដល់ ម៉ោង ១១ : ០០ ព្រឹក

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	ភេទ	ជម្រើស មុខជំនាញ	ជម្រើស កញ្ចប់ថវិកា	ផ្សេងៗ
១	ពាម ត័ន Popol Tin	ប្រុស			- ២៧ ឆ្នាំ
២	ពាម ឌីថា	ប្រុស			- ៣៩ ឆ្នាំ
៣	ឌីថា ឌីថា	ប្រុស			- ៣៧ ឆ្នាំ
៤	ពាម គ. ឈឿន	ប្រុស			- ៣៧ ឆ្នាំ បេសកកម្ម
៥	ពាម ឌីថា ឌីថា គ. (ប្រុស)	ប្រុស			- ៣៧ ឆ្នាំ បេសកកម្ម
៦	ឌីថា ឌីថា	ប្រុស			- ៣៧ ឆ្នាំ បេសកកម្ម
៧	លី. ពាម	ប្រុស			- ៣៧ ឆ្នាំ បេសកកម្ម
៨	ឌីថា ឌីថា	ប្រុស			- ៣៧ ឆ្នាំ បេសកកម្ម
៩	ឌីថា ឌីថា	ប្រុស			- ៣៧ ឆ្នាំ

១០	ឌី. ឌី	ប្រ			- ពង្រីកបង្កើតក្រុមប្រឹក្សា
១១	ស្រី. ហង	ប្រ			- ចាស់ ៧១
១២	ស្រី. សុដា (ស្រី. សុដា)	ប្រ			- ឡើងវិញប្រធានក្រុម
១៣	ស្រី. ហង (ស្រី. ហង)	ប្រ			- ចាស់ ៧១
១៤	ស្រី. ហង	ប្រ			- ពង្រីកការងារកសិកម្ម
១៥	ស្រី. ហង (ស្រី. ហង)	ប្រ			- មានមុខរបរ គ្រូបង្រៀន
១៦	ស្រី. ហង	ប្រ			- កសិករ
១៧	ស្រី. ហង	ប្រ			- ពង្រីកការងារបង្កើត
១៨	ស្រី. ហង				- កសិករ
១៩	ស្រី. ហង	ប្រ			- មានមុខរបរ គ្រូបង្រៀន
២០	ស្រី. ហង	ប្រ			- កសិករ

២០	ហ៊ុន សែន	ប្រ			មានមុខរបរស្រួច
២១	ហ៊ុន សែន ប្តី - ឈ្មោះ (ប្តី)	ប្រ			ចាស់ទី
២២	ហ៊ុន សែន	ប្រ			ពង្រីកមុខរបរស្រួច
២៣	ហ៊ុន សែន	ប្រ			មានមុខរបរស្រួច
២៤	ហ៊ុន សែន	ប្រ			ចាស់ទី
២៥	ហ៊ុន សែន				លក់ស្រា
២៦	ហ៊ុន សែន	ប្រ			ពង្រីកមុខរបរស្រួច
២៧	ហ៊ុន សែន	ប្រ			មុខរបរស្រួច
២៨	ហ៊ុន សែន ប្តី - ឈ្មោះ (ប្តី)	ប្រ			ពង្រីកមុខរបរស្រួច

បញ្ចប់បញ្ជីត្រឹមចំនួន...២៩...នាក់, អត្តមានចំនួន...២៩...នាក់

ផ្នែកពាក់ព័ន្ធដែលបានចូលរួម៖

- លោកស្រី (FED-EM) Psychologist

- លោកស្រី... Rottmann

- លោកស្រី... (ឈ្មោះ...)

- លោកស្រី... (PRSC)

ថ្ងៃទី ១៩ ខែ កក្កដា ឆ្នាំ ២០២០

ប្រធាន



លោកស្រី...

ပဏ္ဍိတ်ကုမ္ပဏီလီမိတက်

ទីកន្លែងប្រជុំ: គណៈកម្មាធិការ "១"

ខ្លឹមសារប្រជុំ... កង្កែប ខ្នាត ២០០០ ក្រាម ២០០០ ក្រាម ២០០០ ក្រាម (២០០)

ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ ១៩ កក្កដា ឆ្នាំ ២០២០ ឆ្នាំ - (២-៣-៣-៣៣) ៧

ល.រ	គោត្តនាម-នាម	ភេទ	ឋានៈ	អង្គភាព	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
1	កែវ ហង់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	IRE/GDR	012231402	
2	គង់ ផ្អែម	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	IRE/GDR	012861348	
3	ក្រី ល	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	IRE/GDR	012551378	
4	ចេន ឡាន	ស្រី	ប្រធានដំណើរ	IED/EMO	092396055	
5	ស្រី ឡាន	ស្រី	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	MPWT	012919544	
6	ស្រី ឡាន	ស្រី	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	0889290412	
7	ស្រី ឡាន	ស្រី	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	011-862653	
8	ស្រី ឡាន	ស្រី	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	069995874	
9	ស្រី ឡាន	ស្រី	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	069401288	

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិសាសនាព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអ្នករងផលប៉ះពាល់ពេញចិត្តនូវជម្រើសនៃកម្មវិធីស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូល
(ជាមុខជំនាញ ឬកញ្ចប់ថវិកា) ភូមិ២ ឃុំព្រែកខ្សាយខ ស្រុកពាមរក់ ខេត្តព្រៃវែង
សមាជិកដែលបានអញ្ជើញ ០៧ នាក់ (ក្រុមគ្រួសារប៉ះពាល់ធ្ងន់ធ្ងរ) ម៉ោង ២:០០ ដល់ ម៉ោង ៣ :០០ រសៀល

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	ភេទ	ជម្រើស មុខជំនាញ	ជម្រើស កញ្ចប់ថវិកា	ផ្សេងៗ
១	ឈ្មោះ ហ៊ុន ឈី	ប្រុស			- គាត់បានបង្កើត សហគមន៍
២	ឈ្មោះ ហ៊ុន ឈី (ឈ្មោះ) ឈ្មោះ ហ៊ុន ឈី (ឈ្មោះ)	ប្រុស			- បានបង្កើតសហគមន៍ ស្រូវស្រែ
៣	ឈ្មោះ ហ៊ុន ឈី ឈ្មោះ ហ៊ុន ឈី (ឈ្មោះ)	ប្រុស			- បានបង្កើតសហគមន៍
៤	ឈ្មោះ ហ៊ុន ឈី ឈ្មោះ ហ៊ុន ឈី (ឈ្មោះ)	ប្រុស			- បានបង្កើតសហគមន៍ ស្រូវស្រែ
៥	ឈ្មោះ ហ៊ុន ឈី ឈ្មោះ ហ៊ុន ឈី (ឈ្មោះ)	ប្រុស			- បានបង្កើតសហគមន៍ ស្រូវស្រែ
៦	ឈ្មោះ ហ៊ុន ឈី ឈ្មោះ ហ៊ុន ឈី (ឈ្មោះ)	ប្រុស			- បានបង្កើតសហគមន៍
៧	ឈ្មោះ ហ៊ុន ឈី ឈ្មោះ ហ៊ុន ឈី (ឈ្មោះ)	ប្រុស			- បានបង្កើតសហគមន៍

បញ្ចប់បញ្ជីត្រឹមចំនួន...១៥...នាក់, អវត្តមានចំនួន...០០...នាក់
ផ្នែកពាក់ព័ន្ធដែលបានចូលរួម៖

- គណៈកម្មាធិការ... EMO (IED) P. Socheata
- គណៈកម្មាធិការ... Resettlement
- គណៈកម្មាធិការ... ក្រុមការងារ
- គណៈកម្មាធិការ... (PRSC)

ថ្ងៃទី ១៩ ខែ កក្កដា ឆ្នាំ ២០២០

ប្រធាន



សេង ហៃ



មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលបណ្តុះបណ្តាលវិជ្ជាជីវៈខេត្តព្រៃវែង
PREY VENG PROVINCIAL TRAINING CENTER

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលបណ្តុះបណ្តាលវិជ្ជាជីវៈខេត្តព្រៃវែង ជាគ្រឹះស្ថានរបស់រដ្ឋក្នុងខេត្តព្រៃវែង



អាសយដ្ឋាន: ភូមិលេខ១ សង្កាត់កំពង់លាវ ក្រុងព្រៃវែង ខេត្តព្រៃវែង
ទូរស័ព្ទ: ០១២ ៧៧២ ០៣៧ ០១៥ ៤៤០១២០ ០៩២ ៥២៦ ៦៦៧ ០៩៣ ៤១៦ ៣៤៣

ចុះឈ្មោះមុនរៀនចាប់ពីថ្ងៃផ្សាយជំនឿនេះតទៅ
អាហារូបករណ៍ ១០០%

ថ្នាក់សញ្ញាបត្របច្ចេកទេស និងវិជ្ជាជីវៈ១ ឆ្នាំសិក្សា: ២០២០-២០២១		
ល.រ	មុខជំនាញ	ចំនួនជ្រើសរើស
១	ការងារកំរោង	២០
២	ការដំឡើងបណ្តាញអគ្គិសនីក្នុងអគារ	២៥
៣	ផ្សារអគ្គិសនី	២០
៤	ការថែទាំ និងជួសជុលម៉ូតូ	២០
៥	ការថែទាំ និងជួសជុលម៉ាស៊ីនក្រដាត	២០
៦	សេវាកម្មកុំព្យូទ័រ	២០
សរុប:		១២៥



លក្ខខណ្ឌជ្រើសរើស: ១. សិស្សជាប់ ឬធ្លាក់ថ្នាក់ទី៩
២. សិស្សដែលបានប្រឡងចាប់ថ្នាក់ស្ថានមធ្យម

📖 ព្រឹត្តិ និងជនពិការភ្នែកបានលើកទឹកចិត្តក្នុងការដាក់ពាក្យចូលរៀន

Prey Veng Provincial Training Center

Prey Veng Provincial Training Center is public state institute

Register from the date of this announcement (100% scholarship)

Technical Certified Certificate and 1-year skills (Year: 2020 – 2021)		
No.	Skills Training	Candidates
1	Civil works and Architectural construction	20
2	Electrical wiring in building	25
3	Welding	20
4	Vehicle repair	20
5	Air-conditioning repair	20
6	Computer programing	20
Total		125

Candidate apply: 1. Students who passed or failed grade 9

*Women and disable are encourage to apply.

Ministry of labor and Vocational Training
Prey Veng Provincial Training Center

Technical certified Certificate and 1-year skills			
No.	Skills	No. of Candidate	1-year course
1	Civils Work	20	
2	Electrical Wiring	20	
3	Welding	20	
4	IT	20	

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ANNEX F: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR AN EXTERNAL MONITORING ORGANIZATION

Terms of Reference for Independent Monitoring Consultancy Services

A. INTRODUCTION

1. The Royal Government of Cambodia has obtained a loan and grant from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) towards the cost of the Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project (SECTDP). The project will enhance the competitiveness of towns along the Southern Economic Corridor which link Cambodia with Vietnam and Thailand. The aim of the project is to develop the Cambodian corridor towns of Battambang, Bavet, Neak Loeung, and Poipet into economic hubs by improving urban-environmental infrastructure

2. One of the subprojects under the SECTDP is the Neak Loeung Flood Control Subproject (the Subproject), which aims to mitigate annual flooding that causes the disruption of socio-economic activities in Neak Loeung. The Subproject also aims to protect the proposed land development from inundation in the hopes of stimulating economic activities and improving trade and investments in the area.

3. The Subproject has the following five (5) components:

- 1) 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.
- 2) 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.
- 3) 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.
- 4) 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.
- 5) 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.

4. The Subproject will lead to land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts, and a Detailed Resettlement Plan (DRP) has been prepared. The Subproject is classified Category A according to ADB Safeguards because 72 households will lose 10% or more of their productive land and/or assets. Therefore, periodic external monitoring is required to be conducted by an independent monitoring agency or individual consultant.

B. OBJECTIVES

5. The objective of external monitoring is to verify results and findings of the project internal monitoring. The External Monitoring Organization (EMO) will monitor and verify compliance of the LAR implementation with the approved DRP. The verification includes an assessment of: (i) the achievement of resettlement objectives, (ii) changes in living standards and livelihoods, (iii) the restoration of the economic and social conditions of the AHs, (iv) the effectiveness, impact and sustainability of assistance measures, (v) the need for further mitigation measures, if any; and, (vi) to identify strategic lessons for future policy formulation and planning.

6. The external monitoring organization will also ensure that proper procedures and resolutions of grievances and complaints are followed. The EMO may recommend further measures to be taken to redress unresolved grievances.

7. If the EMO identifies any non-compliance issues with the approved DRP, relevant recommendations will be made to lead the development of a Corrective Action Plan by the PMU.

C. SCOPE OF WORK

8. The scope of services of the EMO is to conduct periodical monitoring missions to verify that the DRP has been implemented in an effective and timely manner and in compliance with approved plans, and guidelines and regulations related to LAR issued by the government and ADB.

9. The external monitoring agency will (i) verify the monitoring information and advice GDR on any safeguard compliance issues in the implementation of the LAR activities; (ii) determine if they comply with the provisions agreed in the DRP; (iii) identify any issues or potential issues that are or may negatively impact the satisfactory implementation of the DRP; and (iv) suggest and prepare corrective action plan and mitigation measures. The EMO will prepare the external monitoring report and submit to DIMDM for review and finalization for endorsement of GDR and submit to ADB.

10. External specialists shall prepare and submit semi-annual monitoring reports including recommendations for courses of actions and corrective measures to the PMU and ADB. The team composition and qualification requirement of each required position is described in details in

11. The external monitoring team shall work on an intermittent basis in the Subproject site in Neak Loeung.

12. Specific tasks of the EMO shall include but not limited to the followings:

I. Semi-annual Resettlement monitoring

- (i) verify the process of the detailed measurement survey and determine whether activities are carried out in a participatory and transparent manner;
- (ii) determine the level of participation of affected people in the implementation of DRP;
- (iii) determine whether payment of compensation and allowances are made in a timely manner to all affected people as approved in the DRP;
- (iv) determine whether public consultations have been conducted as approved in the DRP;
- (v) verify whether the implementation of resettlement activities is well coordinated with the implementation schedule of the project;
- (vi) verify the land acquisition and land transfer procedures;

- (vii) verify the level of satisfaction of affected people with the provisions of compensation and allowances and implementation of the DRP;
- (viii) assess the adequacy and implementation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (documentation, process, resolution and satisfactory);
- (ix) determine the effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of entitlements and the need for further improvement and mitigation measures;
- (x) assess the capacity of affected people to restore livelihoods and living standards with special attention to be given to severely affected people and vulnerable groups including female headed households;
- (xi) assess whether any resettlement impacts are incurred during construction activities and compensation for them;
- (xii) assess if corrective plans are prepared for non-compliance, and follow up the implementation of these plans;
- (xiii) prepare and submit detailed monitoring reports on a semi-annual basis. The reports will describe in detail the findings, including:
 - progress of DRP implementation, including any deviations from the provisions in the DRP;
 - identification of issues and recommended solutions for improvement and resolving issues;
 - identification of specific issues related to gender and vulnerable groups;
 - reporting on progress of resolving issues and problems identified in previous reports;
 - reporting on good practices.

II. Post- resettlement evaluation

Conduct a post-resettlement evaluation and prepare and submit a detailed resettlement monitoring completion report within 6 months of completion of all resettlement activities.

D. METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURE

13. The IEMO shall employ the following methods and tools for the monitoring:

(a) Desk review

The IMO shall collect and review all the related documentations set by DIMDM/GDR, PMU/MPWT, IRC-WG and the PRSC-WG, including the internal monitoring reports and compensation plans. The desk review needs to verify whether all entitlements of APs have been included in the compensation plans based on replacement cost.

(b) Sample survey

A sample survey with 100% of severely affected households and 20% of marginally affected households will be conducted for each monitoring mission to assess the implementation of compensation and resettlement of the subproject. Gender and vulnerable groups should be integrated in the sample. A questionnaire using for survey needs to be prepared by the IMO. The post-resettlement evaluation should be conducted with the same sample to assess whether living standard, income and livelihoods of APs have been restored or improved comparing to pre-project.

(c) Group discussion and in-depth interview

The EMO will organize group discussions with targeted groups such as poor and vulnerable, and conduct in depth interviews with key persons to have their opinion and assessment on resettlement implementation. Guidelines for Group discussion and in- depth interview should be prepared by the IEMO.

(d) Site observation

The consultant will conduct site visits to the Subproject site to identify if the LAR and mitigation measures are implemented according to the DRP

(e) Impact assessment:

The EMO will carry out a post-resettlement evaluation to find out if the objectives of the project LAR have been attained or not. The post-resettlement evaluation will assess:

- The effectiveness of delivering entitlements (compensations and rehabilitation measures) and their impact on APs livelihood. The assessment will look into potential differential impact or benefit male and female APs experienced from the LAR activities;
- APs' satisfaction on the valuation of assets and entitlements, timing of payments, grievance redress, fund availability and disbursements;
- The efficiency of the LAR implementation to draw lessons for future resettlement planning and implementation.

E. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

14. The assignment is implemented on an intermittent basis following the progress of LAR implementation and construction of the project. Duration of the assignment implementation is two (2) years, starting from the first quarter of 2021 until the fourth quarter of 2022. The IMO shall prepare semi-annual reports and a post-resettlement evaluation report to submit to the EA for review before submitted by the EA to ADB for review and uploading on the ADB website.

F. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

15. The IMO is expected to prepare and submit the following deliverables:

- 8 Semi-annual monitoring reports;
- Detailed resettlement monitoring completion report within 6 months of completion of all resettlement activities, including an evaluation of the resettlement impact.

16. The IMO shall submit the deliverables in English and Khmer languages in soft and hard copies along with a cover letter.

G. CONSULTANT QUALIFICATIONS AND TEAM COMPOSITION

17. The EMO shall have prior experience in conducting LAR external monitoring for at least 3 (three) development projects, of which at least 01 (one) project funded by ADB. The EMO should be familiar with ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009) and relevant laws, regulations, and guidelines of the RGC.

18. The EMO shall mobilize at least one professional Social Safeguard Specialist/Team Leader (intermittent, 12 person-months). S/he should have Bachelor's degree in social science, economics, or related fields with preferably 8 years of relevant experience. S/he shall be responsible for the whole assignment and completing all the tasks listed in para 12 in this TOR.

19. The Team Leader shall be responsible for coordinating, and ensuring the involvement of relevant experts in all the tasks, and punctual delivery of qualified reports as defined above in section F.

20. The estimated engagement period is 12 months from 2021 to 2022 on an intermittent basis.

H. EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE CONSULTANT

21. The Consultant will be responsible for vehicles (rental), vehicle operation, communication, stationery, support personnel, etc. with its own costs;

I. ASSISTANCE TO BE PROVIDED BY GDR AND MPWT

22. GDR and PMU/MPWT will provide all necessary and relevant project data, reports, etc. to facilitate implementation of the assignment.