

Due Diligence Report

December 2020

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

Battambang Solid Waste Management Subproject

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

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Project No. 50102-002

Loan 3684-CAM

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Tonle Sap Basin Project

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Prepared by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport with the assistance of project
management consultants.

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AH	–	affected household
AHH	–	Affected household head
AP	–	affected person/people
DED	–	detailed engineering design
DMS	–	detailed measurement survey
DRP	–	Detailed Resettlement Plan
GDR	–	General Department of Resettlement
IRC	–	Inter- Ministerial Resettlement Committee
IRP	–	Income Restoration Program
MEF	–	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MPWT	–	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
PGRC	–	Provincial Grievance Redress Committee
PMC	–	Project Management Consultant
PRSC	–	Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee
RGC	–	Royal Government of Cambodia
RCS	–	Resettlement Cost Study
RF	–	Resettlement Framework
ROW	–	right of way
RP	–	Resettlement Plan
SES	–	Socio-Economic Survey
SWM	–	Solid Waste Management
TL	–	Team Leader
WG	–	working group
WWTP	–	waste water treatment plant

NOTES

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

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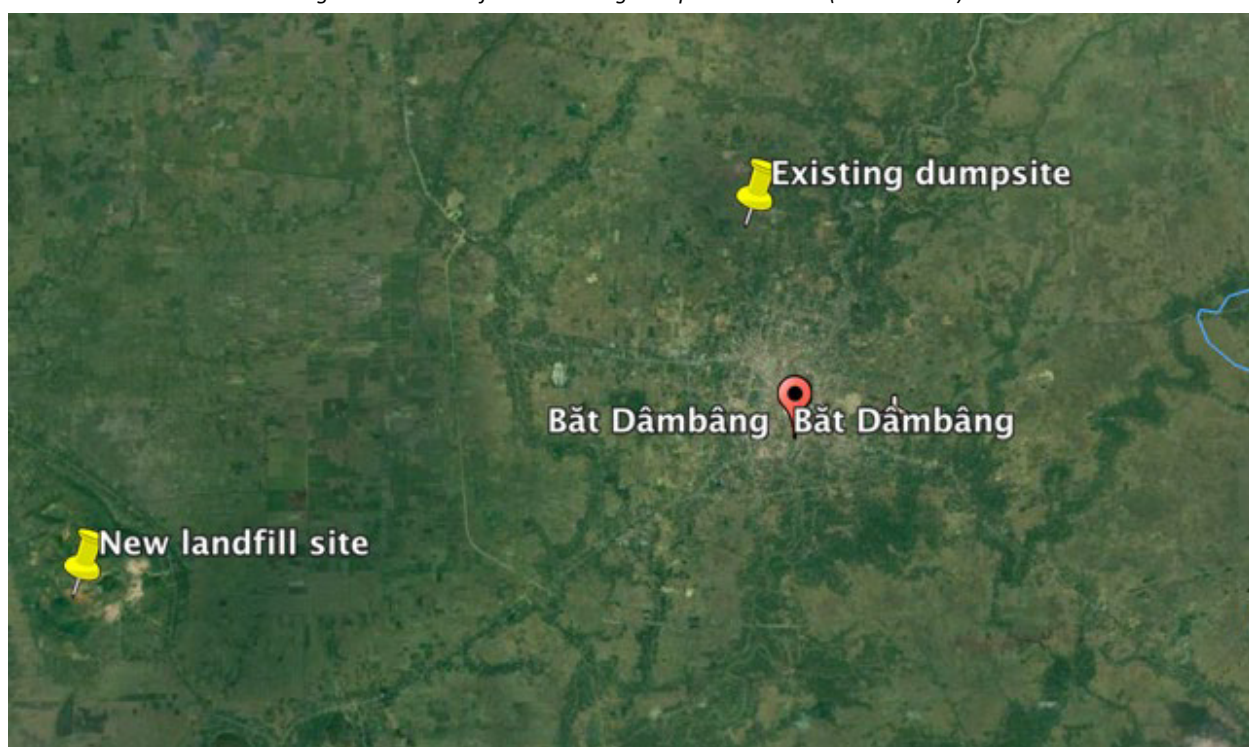
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I. Project and Subproject Description

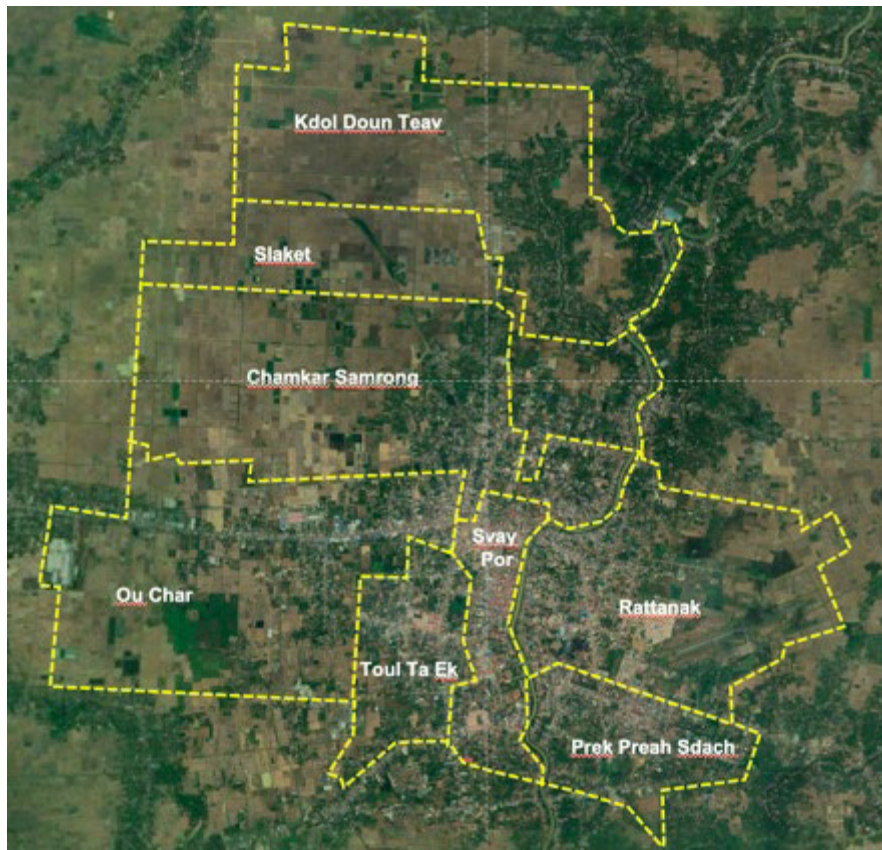
1. The Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin (TS-2, or the Project) funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) will improve the urban environmental services in Battambang, Serei Saophoan and Stung Saen, three of Cambodia's provincial cities located around the Tonle Sap lake. The Project will also improve institutional effectiveness to provide sustainable services and support an improved policy and planning environment for wastewater and solid waste management.
2. Battambang Solid Waste Management (SWM) subproject includes 347,224 m³ controlled landfill and associated landfill operations structures and equipment at the new site. The new landfill site is located 20 km from the town center on a total area of 20.8 ha (*Figure 1*) in Poy Svay Village, Ta Khream Commune, Banon District, Battambang City. In order to construct the landfill site, a 0.4 km access road must be upgraded.

Figure 1 New Landfill and Existing Dumpsite Locations (source: PMC)



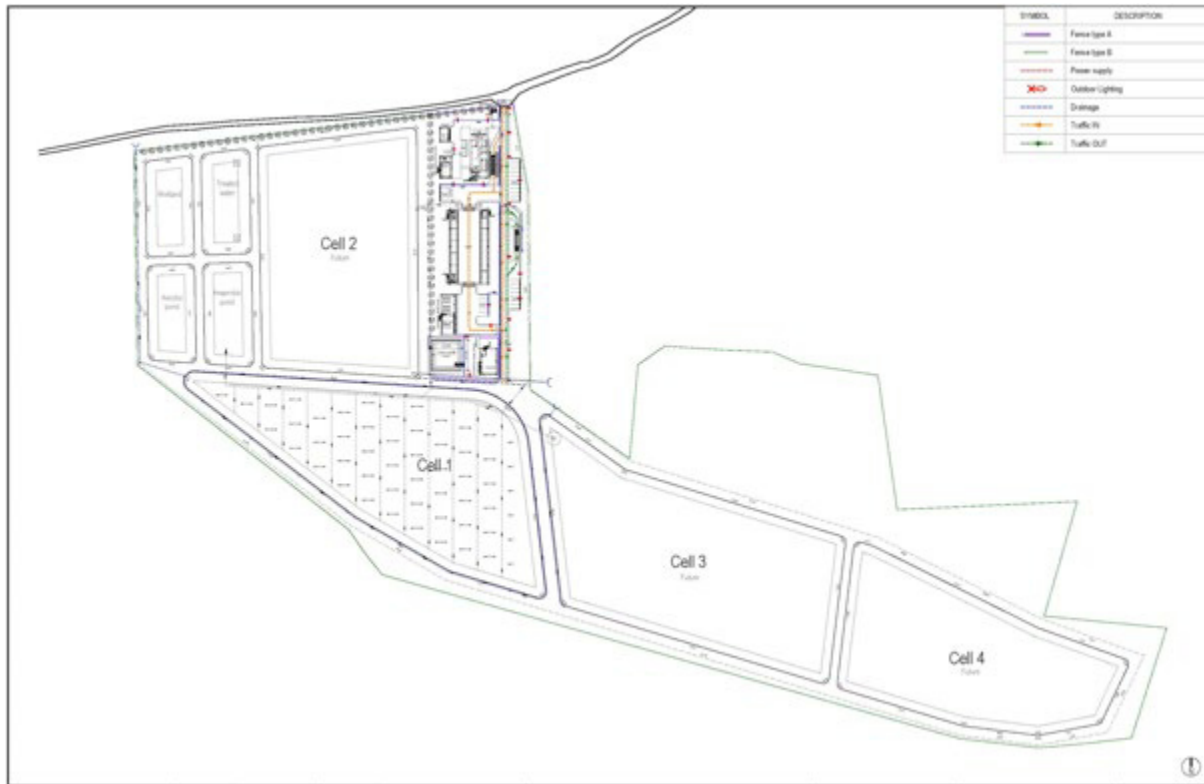
3. Based on the 2019 census, the city of Battambang has 131,944 persons. The total population covered by solid waste collection services is 117,230. Currently, waste collection frequency is twice a week. As per the estimate of the city, solid waste collection is estimated at 200 tons per day. There is no weigh bridge facility in the city to verify the amount of waste collected per day. A monthly charge of US \$1.00-1.5/HH is levied for waste collection. The service area is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2 Proposed Service Area (source: PMC)



4. The site is designed for a minimum initial period of 7 to 10 years. A staging plan for the site will be defined by the detailed design team to show what is required in future stages. Following project implementation, the municipalities will have the technical designs and skills necessary to build and operate subsequent stages. The landfill design will incorporate the following features (Figure 3):
- A gravel or laterite access road for 400m from the main access road servicing the quarry;
 - Full perimeter fence;
 - Buildings for the gatehouse, generator where required and office buildings and ablution facilities;
 - An artificially lined cell with sufficient life for five years' operation;
 - A leachate collection system;
 - Internal access roads;
 - Appurtenant works such as lighting, weighbridge, sump pumps; and
 - Equipment including a 20-ton bulldozer, a 20-ton tracked excavator and a 6 x 4 tipping truck.

Figure 3 New landfill site outline design (source: PMC)



5. The city has one existing dumpsite of 8 ha with a depth of 6m. The site has been in operation for the last ten years. Currently the existing dumpsite is operated by CINTRI (Cambodia) Ltd. on a long-term contract with the Provincial Government for waste collection from the urban areas. Crude dumping method is followed for disposal of waste. Burning of waste was observed at the existing dumpsite (Picture 1).
6. Within the existing dumpsite there is a compost plant operated by a non-governmental organization named COMPED (Picture 2). Four tons of solid waste from the main market are turned into compost daily at the facility. 40 waste pickers work at the existing dumpsite, out of which 16 HHs actually live on the existing dumpsite¹.

Picture 1 Dumping Method of Solid Waste at Existing Dumpsite (source: PMC)



¹ Based on consultation with COMPED on 31.3.2020

Picture 2 Composting Plant at Existing Dumpsite (source: PMC)



7. The existing dumpsite also has a material recovery facility (MRF). The MRF has been operational since early 2020 and is operated by a private company Leap Leum under contract from the Provincial Authorities. The MRF has been developed by the Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project (SECTDP), funded by ADB². The MRF is adjacent to the COMPED composting facility and existing dumpsite operated by CINTRI. The MRF is designed to only accommodate dry, source-segregated municipal waste, such as plastic bottles, tin cans, glass, metal containers, cartoon, and white paper. The primary inputs correspond to dry, source-segregated non-biodegradable waste from casinos, households and factories of the special economic zone and truck sorted recyclable materials. The secondary inputs correspond to segregated recyclables to be purchased directly from households and other establishments. Therefore, very minimal sorting, if any, is expected once the materials are unloaded into the facility. The facility is not designed to accept mixed and hazardous wastes.
8. The Battambang SWM subproject does not include the closure of existing dumpsite in Battambang (Annex D). The existing dumpsite is partially on State land (2 ha) and partially on private land (6 ha). The MRF is located on public land (Annex E). After the construction of the new landfill site, both the MRF facility and COMPED compost plant will continue operations at the current site as their source of waste is source-segregated, and hence different from the waste going to be taken to the new landfill. It is also anticipated that CINTRI will continue waste collection from part of Battambang and dumping on the existing dumpsite as per their existing long-term contract. Therefore, the income and livelihoods of the waste pickers working on the existing dumpsite are not directly impacted.

II. Objective of Due Diligence

9. The main objective of this report is to confirm in detail the results of the IR impact and screening assessment, determine the IR impact classification and conclude the resettlement safeguard due diligence for the Battambang SWM subproject only.

² ADB, 2019. Resettlement Due Diligence Report. CAM: Greater Mekong Subregion Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project. Materials Recovery Facility Construction Subproject Battambang.

III. Due Diligence Review

10. The finalization of the design of the SWM subproject is being completed in Q4/2020 in parallel with Stung Saen and Serei Saophoan SWM designs (one contract package with three lots for Stung Saen, Battambang and Serei Saophon SWM subprojects). This is much later than the completion of Battambang wastewater treatment (WWTP) and drainage subproject, which detailed resettlement plan (DRP) has been completed and approved already in August 2020. The Battambang SWM subproject is categorized as C for IR, and hence does not require a DRP.
11. The due diligence and site screening were conducted through desk review, landfill site visits and discussions, and consultations with the local authorities, households near the new landfill site (Annex F), and COMPED. Field visits were conducted in December 2019 and March-April 2020 prior to the WWTP subproject detailed measurement survey (DMS) and preparation of Battambang WWTP DRP. A short pre-screening report was prepared, comments to the report addressed and final version submitted to GDR in June 2020 for notification of Involuntary Resettlement (IR) category C classification of the landfill subproject. IR screening checklist is attached as Annex A.
12. During the project preparation in 2018 a total of three sites for the new landfill site were identified³, but final selection was not made at this stage. Hence, it was decided to address the landfill due diligence at preparation of the detailed engineering design (DED) stage.
13. None out of the three original three sites initially selected at feasibility study stage were available once project implementation started. This is due to the sites not being acceptable to the Ministry of Environment (MoE) as a landfill site, or the cost of site purchase being too high. Hence, further options for the site were identified by the PIU, out of which the unsuitable ones were dismissed in close cooperation between PMU, PIU, MOE, GDR and PMC. The other site option was not technically or environmentally feasible. The new selected landfill site was found to be ideal in terms of land ownership (1 owner), location (within 20km of Battambang), environment (surrounded by hills with only few houses near-by) and access (wide heavy duty road existing for quarry trucks). Ministry of Environment (MOE) has approved the site as detailed in MOE site approval letter (10 February 2020).
14. The new landfill site is located on an unused quarry which is owned by one land owner. The site is more than 20 meters deep from the road level. The site is surrounded by hills on all sides except northwest, which is ideal in reducing wind speed around the landfill site and hence mitigate smell and flies. Quarry operations continue on the east and southwest sides of the landfill, and therefore the landfill traffic will be insignificant increase within the total traffic volume to the area. The overall surrounding area is hills, quarries and mango farms (Annex C).
15. The site has been purchased via willing buyer - willing seller (WBWS) agreement by GDR in April 2020. Due to the acquisition done under WBWS, the consultations were conducted by the General Department of Resettlement (GDR) and PMU during sale negotiations. WBWS process associated documents for the land purchase are available for ADB review at GDR office.

³ ADB, May 2018. Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project. Initial Environmental Examination.



Figure 4 New Landfill Site (source: PMC)

16. The privately-owned site has been purchased from one owner by GDR. The land acquisition does not cause physical or economic displacement of affected households (AHs) and the access road upgrade does not require widening, only improvement of the surfacing. The site is currently an unused quarry. The quarry operations have already moved into a near-by, unconnected, site. The trees, crops between points 13 and 14 (see map above), shed and storage structures still located on the site were included in the willing buyer willing seller agreement (see Picture 3, Picture 4 and Picture 5). The secondary structure materials can be salvaged by the owner prior to construction if the owner wishes to do so. Landfill site borrow and land excavation works has now ceased. Operations closed in Q1/2020 and moved to a nearby site for continuing operations. As the quarry operations have moved the site does not have any workers anymore. All of the workers continue to work at the new quarry location.
17. For any temporary site installation or other area, the contractor will have to propose in a site installation and access plan and obtain approval from the PMU. Where possible, unoccupied, and unused public land will be used for temporary land use or storage. Also, the new landfill site can be used as storage. In case other than the new landfill is used, the contractor shall rent the private space with agreed rental fee. Both private and public space shall be returned in the same or improved condition compared with pre-project situation. Through a transparent and contractual approach, the PMU will provide the contractor with the Project's land acquisition and compensation principles to ensure that (i) official compensation rates are applied, (ii) re-instatement of affected assets contractually defined, (iii) consultation takes place, (iv) the grievance mechanism is followed, (v) the EMP is applied, and (vi) other items specified are complied with, in compliance with the ADB SPS and RGC's SOP.

Picture 3 Overview of the quarry towards Northwest (source: PMC)



Picture 4 Overview of the quarry towards Southwest (source: PMC)



Picture 5 Overview of the quarry towards South (source: PMC)



18. There are two existing wide multi-lane gravel roads to the site is road from Road 1570: (1) northern route (marked red in map), which is shorter coming from Wat Chan Ta Kream between two quarry sites, and (2) southern route (marked yellow in map), which pass via Wat Mok Chhneang (Figure 5). Both routes provide reasonable all-year-round access to the site.

Figure 5 Access road routes (source: PMC)



19. The final access road to the site need to be upgraded and surfaced for a total length of the 400 m (Picture 6). The corridor-of-impact (COI) is 10 m and the road existing right-of-way (ROW) is also 10 m (Figure 6). See details of the COI in Annex B. The COI includes carriage way and shoulders, whereas road side drainage is not to be constructed. COI has no encroachment and is clear for construction. The construction contractor will need to ensure access during construction for the continuing quarry and agricultural operations in the vicinity of the new landfill site in close coordination with the PIU and quarry and agricultural operators in the area. Long term agreements on access through the site will be decided by the PIU.

Figure 6 Overview of Landfill Access Road (source: PMC)



* Red line for COI, dark blue for centerline and light blue for COI where security fence need to be installed

Picture 6 On-site access road location for connection of site to access road (source: PMC)



20. The nearest 3 houses are located less than 50 m north of the site, and further 9 houses between 250 - 500m (Figure 7). The nearest settlement is over 2 km to the east of the site along road 1570. All of the houses closer than 350 m will be included in Environmental Management Plan (EMP) of the subproject for mitigation of environmental impacts, such as dust, smell and flies. The fact that the landfill is located in an old quarry surrounded by hills provides natural mitigation to smell as the waste will be well below the wind.

21. During data gathering, an initial consultation with some of the households (HHs) was conducted to briefly explain the upcoming project in 6 April 2020 (Annex F) with 12 HHs, out of which 3 HHs live very close to the new site, and 9 HHs in the vicinity. All of the HHs are private land owners (owning between 1 - 5 ha of land each). The HHs have lived at the location between 4 - 12 years, and are mainly mango farmers. The HHs consulted did not at this stage have any questions or comments regarding the project. Further official consultations will be conducted during the preparation of updated IEE/EMP for the new landfill with focus on mitigation measures to be applied under IEE/EMP on the environmental impacts and risks. These will be reported in the updated EMP/IEE reports.

Figure 7 Houses near-by the new landfill site (Source: PMC and GoogleEarth, 2020)



22. The houses along the access roads are located away from the immediate roadside. Subproject EMP cover for dust and other environmental impacts of the road improvement. Hence, there are no temporary impacts during construction of the subproject.
23. Based on the impact assessment, resettlement screening and categorization, the landfill subproject activities and investment do not have any involuntary resettlement (IR) impact at the new landfill site. Therefore, the new landfill subproject investment is categorized as C for IR impact.

IV. Mitigation Measures

24. Detailed mitigation measures for the households located in proximity of the landfill site are included in the updated IEE and EMP of the subproject. The nearby households will be provided with environmental impact mitigation for dust, smell and flies. The measures at the landfill site itself will include trees and fence to be placed to surrounding the landfill site to reduce wind speeds, and to minimize smell and waste flying off. EMP for the subproject will include mitigation budget for the households in proximity of the landfill site.

V. Monitoring and Reporting

25. This subproject is categorized as C for IR safeguards. Therefore, only internal integrated social safeguards monitoring will be required for the environmental mitigation for the households located nearby to the landfill site. The primary responsibility for monitoring during construction phase lies with the PIU, PMU and PMC construction supervision. The PMU, through periodical monitoring reports will summarize the progress, assisted by the PMC for social and environmental safeguards. This will include implementation of environmental mitigation measures for nearby houses, ensuring access for HHs, quarry operators and others conducting livelihoods in the area, and confirmation no unanticipated impacts on assets or livelihoods has taken place. These will be part of the in the semi-annual environmental safeguards monitoring report, which will be disclosed and submitted to ADB. The PMU will communicate these monitoring results periodically to ADB, which shall be posted on the ADB website.

VI. Grievance Redress Mechanism

26. Grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is in place and operational under the Battambang WWTP DRP for all issues related to IR. EMP includes GRM for environmental aspects.

VII. Conclusions

27. The landfill site is purchased through WBWS arrangement from a single owner. The agreed price included all secondary structures, trees and crops at the site. The site has no associated workers. The mitigation measures for houses located nearby are included under the updated EMP for the subproject. At the same time, the access road does not have any IR impact. Hence, based on the impact assessment, resettlement screening and categorization, the landfill subproject activities and investment do not have any involuntary resettlement (IR) impact at the new landfill site or its access road. The new landfill site is classified as IR category C.

Annex A: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening Checklist

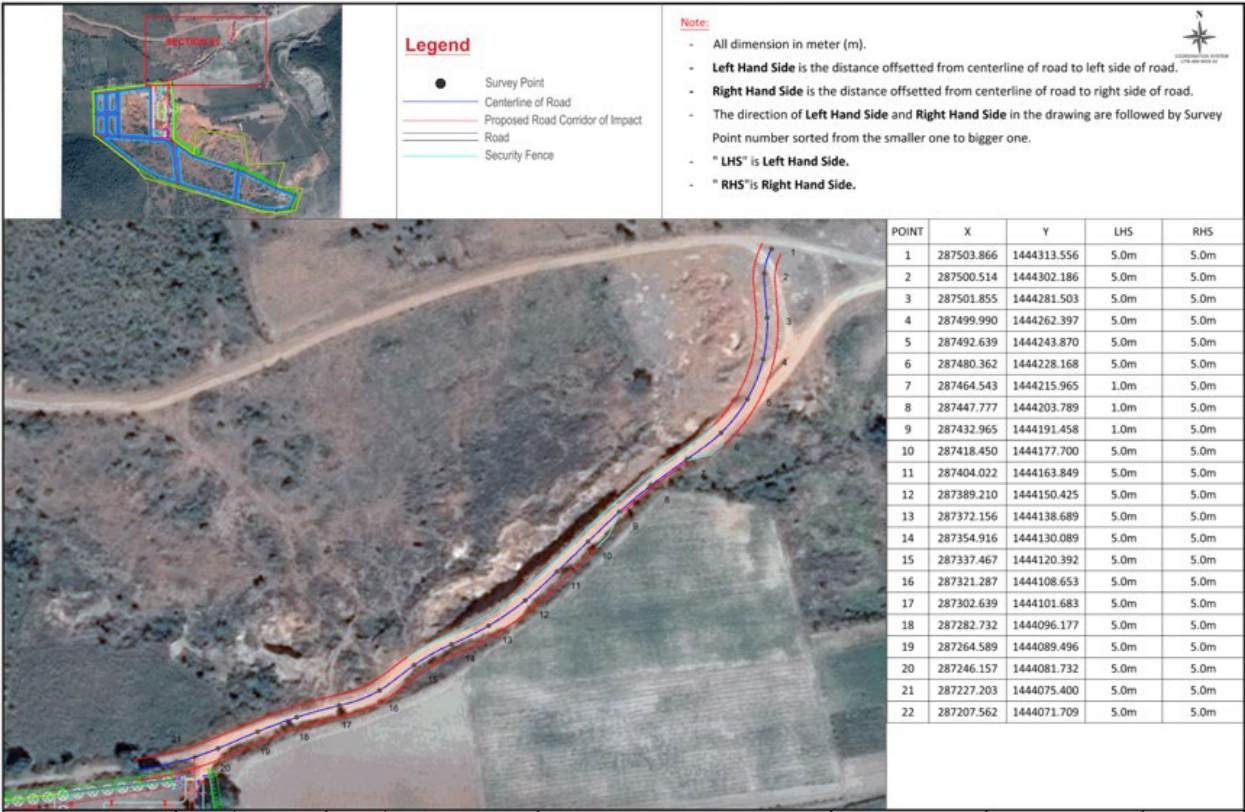
Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?	Y			Willing buyer willing seller with private owner for 25.3 ha. Purchase procedures are on-going.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?	Y			Yes (map attached as Annex A).
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?	Y			Private land, one owner, used as a quarry / borrow pit.
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?	Y			300 m of access road surface improvement is needed (PK 1+300). This is free of encumbrances. Remainder of the 4.3 km access road is existing wide road used by quarry trucks.
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land use due to land acquisition?		N		New landfill site has no residential land or shelters.
6. Will there be loss of agriculture and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		N		Site not used for agriculture.
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		N		No crops or economically valuable trees. Impacted structures are included in willing buyer willing seller agreement.
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		N		Quarrying business of the owner of land will be moving to a new area of the larger quarry site. Compensation for moving business included in willing buyer willing seller agreement.
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		N		Waste pickers (40 AHs) are working at the current landfill located on State land, out of which 16 AHs are living at the dumpsite. The site is not to be closed, hence no direct impact from the subproject. However, waste pickers are included in EMP for indirect impact on livelihoods. Workers who are working in the quarry will be moved to work on a new quarry site.
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		N		New landfill site is privately owned land, and no public natural resources and communal facilities, and services.
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		N		Soil excavation / quarry is short-term business activity which has reached its economic limits, but leaving big and deep hole in the ground will cause adverse environmental impact if not re-used.

12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		N		Privately owned land.
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Information on Displaced Persons:	
Any estimates of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? <i>If yes, approximately how many?</i>	[√] No [] Yes
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks?	[√] No [] Yes
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?	[√] No [] Yes

Involuntary Resettlement Category Based on Field Assessment			
[√] New [] Recategorization — Previous Category []			
Category A ☐	Category B ☐	Category C ☒	Category FI ☐

Annex B: Detailed Images of COI for Access Road



Annex C: Historical land use of the new site

Google Earth 2017





Annex D: Letter for Certification of Provincial Authority Intention to Continue Use of Existing Dumpsite

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ
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លេខ: ១៤២/២០... កបប

លិខិតបញ្ជាក់

យោង: កិច្ចប្រជុំកាលពីថ្ងៃច័ន្ទ ៣ រោច ខែ ជេស្ឋ ឆ្នាំជូត ទោស័ក ព.ស. ២៥៦៤ ត្រូវនឹងថ្ងៃទី ៨ ខែ មិថុនា ឆ្នាំ២០២០ នៅសាលាខេត្តបាត់ដំបង ក្រោមអធិបតីភាពឯកឧត្តម **អ៊ឹម សុផានី** អភិបាលរងខេត្តបាត់ដំបង ។

រដ្ឋបាលក្រុងបាត់ដំបង

សូមធ្វើការបញ្ជាក់ថា ចំពោះទីតាំងកែច្នៃសំរាមដែលមានទំហំ ១៩.៤៥១m² ស្ថិតក្នុងភូមិ ស្លាកែត សង្កាត់ស្លាកែត រដ្ឋបាលក្រុងបាត់ដំបង សូមរក្សាទីតាំងនេះជាកន្លែងកែច្នៃសំរាមដែល គឺពុំ មានការផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីតាំង ទោះបីមានការផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីលានចាក់សំរាមថ្មីក៏ដោយ ព្រោះថា ៖

- ១-ជាទីកន្លែងដែលមានរៀបចំរចនាសម្ព័ន្ធ អគារទីតាំងត្រឹមត្រូវ
- ២-ងាយស្រួលក្នុងការដឹកជញ្ជូនសំរាមយកមកកែច្នៃ និងកែច្នៃជីកំប៉ុស
- ៣-មិនចំណាយច្រើនក្នុងការដឹកជញ្ជូន
- ៤-ជួយសម្រួលជីវភាពអ្នករើសអែតចាយនៅទីនោះ
- ៥-ធ្វើអោយបរិស្ថានមានភាពល្អប្រសើរ
- ៦-ងាយស្រួលដល់ប្រតិភូជាតិ អន្តរជាតិមកទស្សនាសិក្សា

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បាត់ដំបង ថ្ងៃទី ០៧ ខែ មិថុនា ឆ្នាំ ២០២០


អភិបាលរង
អ៊ឹម សុផានី

(unofficial translation)

**Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King**

**Battambang Province
Battambang Administration
No: 142/20 KBB**

Certificate Letter

Topic: meeting on 8 June 2020 at the Battambang province under the Excellency Uy Sotheavy, sub-provincial governor of Battambang province.

Administration City of Battambang

Please be informed that the existing landfill with total area of 19.451m² located in Slakaed village, Sangkat Slakaed, City of Battambang will be kept for continuing operations of garbage recycling. The operations will not be relocated to the new landfill location because:

1. The location has already been prepared with appropriate structures and buildings
2. Easy logistics for transportation of garbage for separation and recycling compost
3. Low cost of transportation
4. Assist supporting livelihoods of the informal waste picker located at the site
5. Environmental improvements
6. Easy access for national and international delegations to visit

Battambang, date 09 June 2020

Annex E: Letter for Certification of Public Land ownership for MRF site at existing dumpsite

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ខេត្តបាត់ដំបង
រដ្ឋបាលក្រុងបាត់ដំបង
លេខ: ១៨៤/២០១៩ របប

លិខិតបញ្ជាក់

អំពីការបញ្ជាក់ស្ថានភាពដីសាងសង់ស្ថានីយ៍បំបាត់សំណល់

សូមបញ្ជាក់ថា ៖

- ក្បាលដីលេខ ៖ ០២០៣០៥០១ - ០២១៨
- ទំហំ ៖ ១៩.៤៥១ ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ
- ទីតាំងស្ថិតនៅ ៖ ភូមិស្លាកែត សង្កាត់ស្លាកែត ក្រុងបាត់ដំបង ខេត្តបាត់ដំបង

ពិតជាទ្រព្យរដ្ឋ ស្ថិតក្នុងបញ្ជីសារពើភ័ណ្ឌរបស់រដ្ឋបាលក្រុងបាត់ដំបង ប្រាកដមែន ។

រដ្ឋបាលក្រុងបាត់ដំបង ចេញលិខិតបញ្ជាក់នេះ ដើម្បីស្នើសុំធ្វើវិញ្ញាបនបត្រសំគាល់អចលនវត្ថុ ។

ថ្ងៃទី ១៤ ខែ កក្កដា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩
ក្រុងបាត់ដំបង ថ្ងៃទី ១៤ ខែ កក្កដា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩
អំពីការបញ្ជាក់

ដេង សិទ្ធិ

○ ○ HUAWEI P9 Plus
LEICA DUAL CAMERA

Unofficial Translation of the letter certifying Government ownership of the Battambang MRF land

Kingdom of Cambodia Nation Religion King

Battambang Province Municipal Administration of Battambang Ref: 184/19/Korborbor

To Whom It May Concern

Mayor of the Battambang Municipality

herewith certify that:

- Lot Number: 02030501-0218
- Size: 19,451sq.m
- Location: Sla Kaet Village, Sangkat Sla Kaet, Battambang Municipality, Battambang Province

is property of the Government as an asset of the Battambang Municipality. The Battambang Municipality issue this certificate as a response to the request to provide a land certificate.

Battambang Municipality, Date: 15 July 2019.

Mayor of the Municipality

(Signature & Stamp)

Pheng Sithy

Annex F: Minutes of preliminary meeting with households located near-by new landfill

Date of Meeting Saturday, 6 April 2020 Time: all day	Venue Individual houses Takream commune, Banan District, Battambang city, Battambang province	Prepared by Chan Narith National Resettlement Specialist
Participants: • PIU • Local Authority • PMC (National Resettlement Expert)		
Summary Attendant List • Total 12 Household are living around the new landfill: • 3 HHs living very close to new landfill • 9 HHs living in vicinity of the new landfill		
Background and Objective of the Public Consultation Meeting • Individual unofficial consultation meeting about new landfill location. • Gathering information		
Summary of Information Gathered • Land ownership of household 1. Minimum land ownership 1 ha 2. Maximum land ownership 5 ha • Land Status 1. All are private landowner • Years of living in current location 1. Minimum 4 years 2. Maximum 12 years • Average of household size 1. 4-person/household • Occupation of households: 1. 1st occupation is farmer (Mostly mango farms) 2. 2nd occupation is service provider, vendor, construction, government officer and etc. • The households have enough land if the project requires them to move houses back away from the new landfill (to mitigate smell, noise, flies etc) 1. Have 2 road both side of the directly affected (3 AHs), but another one of the roads is used less by the AHs • Not yet informed by the local authority about new landfill • Suitable access road to new landfill • Long distance, 22.9 km from the city town of BTB • Access road types from City to new landfill 1. Paved Road from the city 2. Gravel Road (access to new landfills near the mountain)		

Figure 1 : Face to face interview with household head are living near the new landfill proposed

