

Resettlement Plan

August 2020

CAM: Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project Part 1

Battambang Wastewater System Subproject

Prepared by the Project Management Consultant for the General Department of Resettlement of the Ministry of Economy and Finance and for the Asian Development Bank. This is an updated version of the draft originally posted in May 2018 available on <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/cam-50102-002-rp>.

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Detailed Resettlement Plan

Project No. 50102-002
Loan 3684-CAM/Grant 0591-CAM
August 2020

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

Battambang Wastewater System Subproject

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

NOTES

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

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

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

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

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

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

Depreciation of assets and structures should not be taken into account for replacement cost. Where there are no active market conditions, replacement cost is equivalent to delivered cost of all building materials, labor cost for construction, and any transaction or relocation cost.

Where land market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the APs and host populations will be consulted with to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of

land in the project area and region, and other related information.

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

¹ This includes squatters and those without land titles.

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Project and Subproject Description

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

2. The Project will finance two subprojects in Battambang town. They are (i) Battambang Wastewater System subproject which includes a new 8,500 m³/day capacity wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), 108.6 km of new sewers, and two main and four small pumping stations in Battambang town and improvement of an existing access road to WWTP site, and (ii) solid waste management (SWM) with a capacity of 347,224 m³. This detailed resettlement plan (DRP) is prepared for the Battambang Wastewater System subproject only.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

3. Due diligence has indicated that the Battambang Wastewater System subproject (the Subproject) has IR impacts identified for two of the three of its components: (i) WWTP site, (ii) access road to WWTP site, and (iii) sewerage collection network, as detailed below:

- The WWTP site area of 10 ha in Norea, Sangkat Sangke and two (2) main pump stations in Sangkat Sangke and Ratanak are on public land purchased by the General Department of Resettlement (GDR) in 2015. This was originally acquired for the ADB funded Greater Mekong Subregion Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project (SECTDP). The land has been officially identified as the site for the Battambang Wastewater System subproject. No further impacts are expected.
- The IR impacts associated with the improvement of the access road to the WWTP site will be limited as the works will be contained within the right-of-way (ROW). The access road runs along an irrigation canal belonging to Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology (PDOWRAM), with whom in-depth consultation was conducted on the road improvement. The road improvement will be done within the existing ROW, and irrigation canals are not impacted, but there is some loss of access to agricultural land along the ROW.
- The sewerage network in Sangkat Rotanak and Sangkat Preaek Preah Sdech will have limited IR impacts as the drainage lines will be constructed next to, or under existing road pavement, and sewerage lines in the center of the carriageway within ROW. However, some secondary structures and trees will be permanently impacted and compensated. Pavements, walkways and temporary structures will be rebuilt and the contractor will restore to pre-project conditions.

4. Based on the detailed measurement survey (DMS) conducted from April to July 2020, there are a total of 73 affected households (AHs)/ 302 affected persons (APs) who will be impacted by the Subproject. DMS data identified that 36 AHs/ 40 APs have impact on secondary structures, 42 AHs/168 APs will lose fruit and timber trees² and 15 AHs / 74 APs that have loss of land use (productive agricultural land). 1 AH/4 APs is severely impacted on the loss of land use. There are street vendors (around 107 stalls) who will be temporarily affected by the sewage

² Note: Each AH can have impact on more than one type of impact, and type of secondary structure.

network installation. These are small stalls or street vendors selling from baskets or temporary stalls along the streets in the immediate vicinity of 13 Makara and Sophya markets. Their stalls are made from light weight material which can be easily dismantled, transported, and reassembled to the temporary market site. There will be no permanent impact on the sellers since they will be temporarily relocated nearby locations as agreed by local authorities, where they can continue their sales without disruption on their livelihoods. Mobile vendors are not impacted either, as they can easily move to the other side of the street to continue with their businesses.

5. The Solid Waste Management part of the subproject will be covered by a separate report for ADB's due diligence as it does not have any IR impacts and is classified as Category C. The SWM subproject does not include closure of the existing dumpsite, and therefore the waste pickers with indirect impact on their livelihoods will be included in the environmental management plan (EMP).

C. Socio-Economic Information and Profile of Affected Households

6. Socio-economic survey (SES) was conducted simultaneously with DMS from April to July 2020 with a total of 73 AHs/302 APs, comprising 56 males and 17 female household heads, and representing 100% of the AHs. As for age, the majority of AH heads (AHHs) are between 46-64 years (54%), 31-45 years (22%) and over 65 years (22%). The age distribution of household members is as follows: between 26-46 years (37%), followed by 46-66 years (23%) and 17-26 years (18%). Average family size is 4.1 persons/AH. Of the total 73 AHHs, 54 AHHs or 74% have secondary level, technical or higher level of education. With respect to the sources of livelihood, a majority or 23 AHHs (32%) are in business and 14 AHHs (19%) are farmers. Out of 73 AHHs, 49 AHHs or 67% have a secondary occupation.

7. Only 1 AH/2 APs are classified as vulnerable who are living below the national poverty line.

D. Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

8. Consultations, public meetings and village discussions with the AHs and the local authorities were conducted (i) during project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) stage of draft resettlement plan (RP) preparation, and during (ii) DMS and (iii) preparation of this DRP. The first public consultation and focus group discussions at PPTA stage was conducted in February 2018. Both public consultation meeting and focus group discussions provided good opportunity to the AHs to express their concerns mainly about actual impacts on land and the viability of farming on marginal lands after acquisition, DMS, compensation payments and grievance redress mechanism (GRM). All issues were fully discussed and addressed, consistent with the Project's participatory approach.

9. During the Subproject design, the second public consultations with AHs was conducted on one-to-one due to restrictions and safety requirements caused by COVID-19 pandemic from April to July 2020. The consultations were conducted simultaneously with the DMS/SES led by IRC-WG and assisted by PRSC-WG with 73 AHs (56 males and 17 females). During the consultations, the AHs were explained on the subproject scope, entitlements, and compensation for lost assets, GRM, including contact persons, and processes of conducting DMS/SES. The public information brochure (PIB) that was updated and translated in Khmer was given and explained on one-to-one basis. Third consultation took place 2 and 25 April 2020 (two separate consultations) with PDOWRAM to agree on access road along the irrigation canal and WWTP

effluent discharge. Fourth consultation was done in 28-30 May 2020 covering market vendors (77 participants, including 4 males and 73 females), WWTP access road to AHs (9 participants, including 3 males and 6 females) and mobile vendors (10 participants, including 3 males and 7 females). The consultation explained to the attendees about the Project and Subproject and its benefits, the scope of works, resettlement impacts, the ADB and RGC policies on compensation, eligibility, entitlements, contractor responsibility for temporary impact and GRM processes. It also detailed temporary market relocation, and upcoming DMS/SES and RCS. Fifth consultation took place on 29 May 2020 with the single vulnerable AH on eligibility and entitled to participate in the income restoration plan (IRP). The consultation included details of GRM, IRP eligibility, vocational training options, current employment opportunities in Battambang and special support to vulnerable AHs. In all the above consultations the updated PIB translated in Khmer was distributed and explained in detailed to the attendees. This included a final consultation conducted with farmers impacted by a loss of land use along the access road to WWTP site and at WWTP site (11 participants, including 10 male and 1 female).

10. For information disclosure, summary of the DRP will be translated in the Khmer language and posted at town and sangkat offices for easy and free access to the AHs and the affected communities. For illiterate people, suitable other communication methods will be used based on the discussion and in consultation with the AHs. 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 73 AHs, market vendors, access road farmers and mobile vendors and was posted at the Commune or Town 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.

E. Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

12. GRM was initiated by establishing PGRC with reference letter 037/19 SSR and Provincial Resettlement Subcommittee (PRSC) with reference letter 036/19 SSR on 13 March 2019 (Annex L). The AHs have been made fully aware of their rights through verbal and written means during resettlement planning and updating. The updated PIB included detailed information on the GRM for the Subproject and was distributed to each participant (Annex D). In addition, the GDR on 29 August 2019 conducted a comprehensive training workshop for the members of PGRC and the other local authorities on the GRM to strengthen the capacity of the members of the PGRC for effective functioning of the GRM. The GRM has been operationalized and is functional.

F. Legal and Policy Framework

13. In Cambodia, the Expropriation Law (2010) is the main legal framework that governs land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. Under the Article 3 of the Expropriation Law (2010) that governs the provision for projects financed by development partners in Cambodia, the RGC

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

G. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

14. The AHs will be entitled to compensation based on the Entitlement Matrix (EM) in the approved May 2018 draft RP and updated as applicable based on DMS. For this Subproject the entitlements comprise (i) loss of secondary structures; (ii) loss of fruit and timber trees; (iii) loss of land use along WWTP access road and WWTP site, (iv) support to vulnerable AHs for IRP; (v) temporary loss of income; and (vi) unanticipated impacts. The compensation for lost assets is based on the principle of replacement cost as determined by an independent consultant. The replacement cost study (RCS) was conducted by an independent firm, Bluefield, between April and May 2020, which established the current market prevailing compensation and replacement rates for affected structures and trees. The RCS report was endorsed by IRC in June 2020. All the AHs will shift back within the ROW but outside of the Corridor of Impact (COI) and no one will need to physically relocate to another new site.

15. The original cut-off date for eligibility to the subproject entitlements was **16 February 2018**, which was updated to **27 April 2020** when the DMS started due to changes in the Subproject design. Following the detailed engineering design and re-assessment of IR impacts, the Subproject was classified as category "B" for IR impacts.

H. Income Restoration Program and Vulnerable AHs

16. The DMS/SES has identified 1 AH/2 APs classified as vulnerable and 1 AH/4 APs experience major impacts by loss of land use, who are both entitled to participate in the IRP and receive additional special assistance through cash grant of \$200 per AH. This special assistance is provided in addition to other entitlements accruing to the AH, namely compensation at full replacement cost with no depreciation to affected structures and compensation for loss of trees. The vulnerable AH will receive double the cash assistance offered under the IRP, the training under the IRP or cash assistance for the IRP, depending on the AH's preferred choice.

I. Resettlement Budget and DRP Implementation Schedule

17. The total resettlement and compensation cost for the Subproject is estimated at **\$48,120.84**. This includes compensation for secondary structures, trees, loss of land use, IRP, one-time cash assistance for temporary loss of business, rental lease for temporary market, other entitlements and allowances of the AHs, management costs for DRP implementation, and contingency. All the costs will be financed from the national budget and no financing will be required from the ADB loan and grant. The MEF will be responsible in ensuring the timely availability of funds.

J. Institutional Arrangements

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

K. Detailed Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule

19. All resettlement activities will be coordinated with the civil works schedule. The implementation of DRP will commence after the approval of the DRP by IRC and ADB, and the resettlement budget by MEF. The compensation payments will be carried out for all 73 AHs and 107 vendors which is expected to be completed in two (2) months. MPWT will not allow construction activities at affected sites until all resettlement activities have been satisfactorily completed, compensation has been paid, and the site is free of all encumbrances. However, construction that is confined to the ROW and where there are no AHs will proceed based on agreement between MPWT and ADB. Table 1 details the activities and their schedule in implementing the DRP for the construction of the Subproject.

Table 1: Implementation Schedule

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

Submission of Semi-annual Monitoring Reports to ADB	15 th January 2020 (overdue), 15 th July 2020, 15 th January 2021, 15 th July 2021, 15 th January 2022, 15 th July 2022, 15 th January 2023, 15 th July 2023, 15 th January 2024, 15 th July 2024
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L. Monitoring and Reporting

20. **Internal Monitoring.** The Department of Internal Monitoring and Data Management (DIMDM) of the GDR will undertake regular internal monitoring. The objective of internal monitoring is to (i) measure and report on the progress in the preparation and implementation of the DRP; (ii) identify problems and risks, if any and the measures to mitigate them; and (iii) assess if the compensation and rehabilitation assistance are in accordance with the provisions under the DRP. A semi-annual resettlement safeguards monitoring report will be prepared and submitted to the ADB and the MPWT. **External Monitoring.** Given that the Subproject is classified as low risk for IR impacts, no external monitoring will be required.

II. PROJECT AND SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Project Background

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

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

Figure 1: Location of Subprojects



Source: Feasibility Study PPTA

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

- (i) **Output 1: Urban infrastructure improved.** The Project will finance three wastewater subprojects: (i) a new 8,500 m³/day capacity wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) at Battambang and 108.6 km of new sewers, (ii) a new 2,500 m³/day capacity WWTP in Stung Saen and 39.2 km of new sewers, and (iii) a new 2,500 m³/day capacity WWTP in Serei Saophoan and 78.2 km of new sewers.³ It will further finance two drainage subprojects: (i) a 17.1 km drainage network in Stung Saen; and (ii) 8.5 km drainage network in Serei Saophoan and three solid waste management (SWM) subprojects: (i) 76,375 m³ capacity in Stung Saen; (ii) 152,260 m³ capacity in Serei Saophoan and (iii) 347,224 m³ capacity in Battambang⁴ and provide about 100 public toilets in markets and schools as well as provision of free latrines for about 760 poor households.
- (ii) **Output 2: Institutional effectiveness improved.** The Project will strengthen institutional effectiveness through improving staff capacity in critical areas (including improved urban service delivery, O&M of urban facilities, public private partnerships and other institutional arrangements), supporting the establishment of urban service units, and dedicated consultant support for project management. As a long-term contribution to the sector, the Project will promote gender inclusivity and finance scholarships in civil engineering for 15 women.
- (iii) **Output 3: Policy and planning environment improved.** The Project will develop urban development strategies and master plans for all three cities. It will develop a roadmap for financial sustainability for wastewater and solid waste (including a proposed roadmap and arrangement for tariffs, and mechanism for ensuring household connections). It will build community awareness on the benefits of proper sanitation and separate sewage systems and safe disposal of solid waste.

B. Subproject Description

(i) Battambang Wastewater System Subproject

24. The components for the Battambang Wastewater System subproject (the Subproject) includes a new 8,500 m³/day capacity wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), 108.6 km of new sewers, and two (2) main and four (4) small pumping stations in Battambang town and improvement of an existing access road to WWTP site. The Subproject will significantly contribute to improving the quality of life for Battambang residents. The service area for wastewater collection and treatment covers the built-up parts of the two Sangkats, Rotanak and Preaek Preah Sdech, on the east side of the Sangkae River. The extent of the service area is shown in Figure 2.

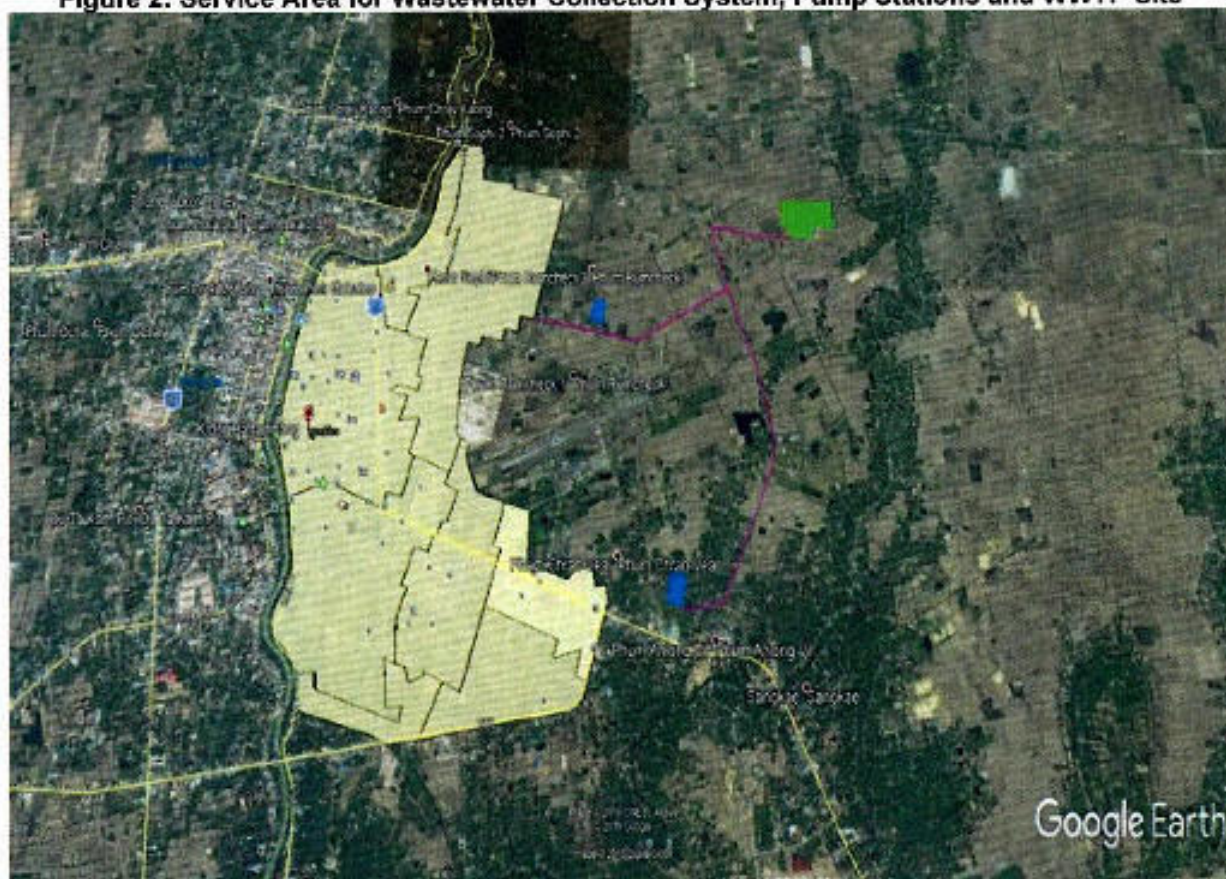
25. The sewerage system in Battambang City is designed to convey wastewater only. Another system has been built for storm water with the existing sewer pipes being retained for collection and disposal of rainwater separately. The separate drainage system has been installed recently in the

³ The Project will also finance free household connections to the sewer system (i.e. the line from the sewer to the boundary of the property). The Project also includes a financing allocation for on-site plumbing (i.e. the plumbing needed within the boundary of the property). This will be provided as a subsidy to ID poor households; however, the government may choose to recover all or part of this cost for non-ID poor households.

⁴ The capacity of the landfill sites has been updated by PMC in April 2020 based on updated population projections, anticipated service areas for waste collection, waste densities, and waste generation and collection rates.

eastern Battambang area as part of the ADB funded Greater Mekong Subregion Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project (SECTDP). Separate systems offer greater pollution control than combined systems. Separate systems convey all the sewage to the treatment plant, while in combined systems, during high rainfall periods, overflows allowing all pollutants to be discharged to the water bodies.

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



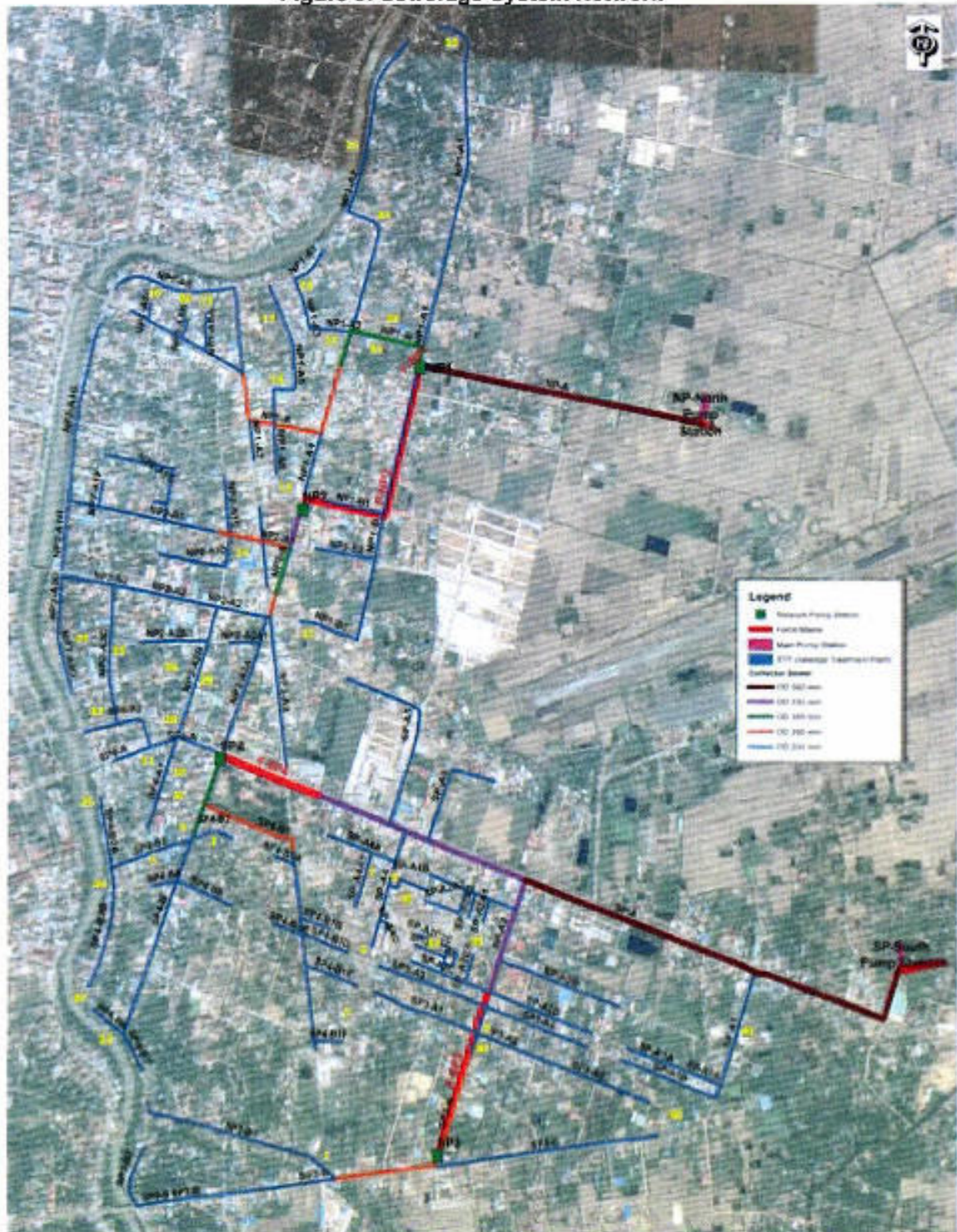
Source: PPTA Team, 2018.

26. The Subproject will include two (2) main sewage pumping stations (PS), four (4) small PSs and a WWTP. The Subproject will also include a total of 108.6 km of new sewers and mains. The location of the sewage network and main PS sites is shown in Figures 2 and 3. The two (2) main PS are built on state owned public land (Annex C) and free of encumbrances (Annex O). The four (4) small underground pumps (about 4.5m x 4.5m) are entirely within the road ROW and also free of encumbrances (Annex O). The 10-ha WWTP site, about 3.0 km east off the service area, is surrounded by paddy fields. The road to the WWTP site for a section of 3.7 km will need upgrading for enhanced access. It has no land acquisition as the works will be carried out within the ROW, but there will be a loss of land use for productive agricultural land being used within the ROW. The alignment of the access road has been changed since draft RP from street 601 to street 609, which connects the access road into street 601 just before the WWTP site. The re-alignment has been done to avoid and minimize impact on residential land and disturbances, and to follow the same alignment with the force main (see Figures 5 and 6).

27. The WWTP site will need to be protected by a dike about 3 m high. Waste Stabilization Ponds (WSPs) treatment technology was selected for the WWTP and there is good practical experience in

operating WSPs in Cambodia. The WSP technology was selected since it provides a high level of treatment with the lowest possible operating cost. Figure 3 shows the sewerage system plan and alignment of the main sewer lines from the city to the two terminal pump station sites. Figure 7 (below) shows the alignment of the force mains from the pump stations to the WWTP site.

Figure 3: Sewerage System Network



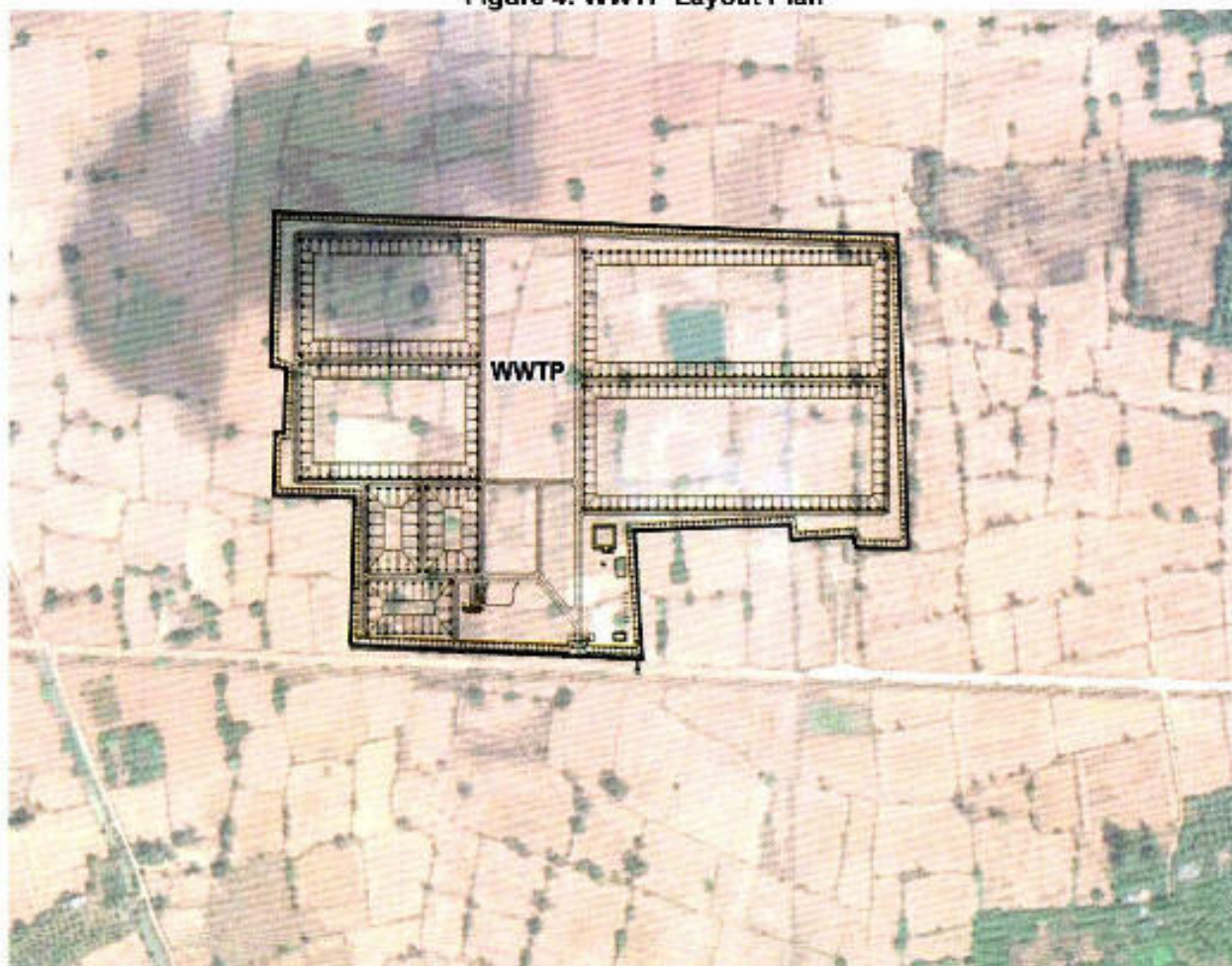
Source: PMC, 2020.

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

- Construction of a primary and secondary sewage collection network and tertiary sewer network consisting of UPVC pipe of 55.85 km, gravity collector HDPE OD pipe 200 mm-560 mm of 43.036 km and force main HDPE pipe of 7.50 km and force main steel pipe of 2,21 km. The pipeline works include service connections for households, commercial and institutional buildings;
- Construction of two (2) main sewer PS, four (4) small support PS and associated pumping mains (for location please refer to Figure 3 and layout plans Annex O);
- Construction of 8,500 m³/day WWTP above flood levels;
- Construction of administration, workshop, generator and security buildings at WWTP;
- Upgrade 3.7 km of access road to the WWTP site above flood levels; and
- Provision of Operations & Maintenance Equipment.

29. The WWTP access road ROW is 20 m (street 609) to 30 m (street 601). Figures 4 to 7 shows the WWTP layout plan, and the access road previous and current alignments, and current access road COI, and force mains to the WWTP site, respectively.

Figure 4: WWTP Layout Plan



Source: PMC, 2020 (Satellite image dated 14.4.2019 at GoogleEarth).

Figure 5: Re-aligned WWTP Access Road COI



Source: PMC, 2020 (Satellite image dated 14.4.2019 at GoogleEarth)

Figure 6: Original WWTP Access Road Alignment as per draft RP



Source: PPTA, 2018

Figure 7: Force Main to WWTP Site



Source: PMC, 2020.

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

(ii) Due Diligence of Social Impacts

31. This detailed resettlement plan (DRP) covers only the WWTP and sewerage network Subproject in Battambang. In line with draft RP (May 2018) para. 7 a due diligence on past, present and future social impacts, including any outstanding claims, has been conducted for the WWTP, WWTP access road, 2 main PS sites and 4 network PS sites

32. The Subproject does not include a drainage component, because the works has been carried out under SECTDP Battambang Storm Drain component of Wastewater Treatment Subproject. The drainage is being constructed on the same target area on the East side of the town, located at Rotanak and Preah Preah Sdach Communes. Total length of SECTDP Storm Drain is approximately 13.50 km. The SECTDP also constructed an open earth canal length approximately 3 km and pipe culvert and box culvert crossing to the properties. The storm drain was laid along unimproved walkways to minimize the impact and reduce the construction cost. Resettlement plan for SECTDP Battambang Storm Drain component of Wastewater Treatment Subproject was updated in October

2019⁵. All the impact was compensated for and other entitlements and assistance paid to affected persons under SECTDP.

33. No land acquisition is required for the Subproject since the land for the construction of WWTP with the area of 10 ha and the two main PS's (PS 1 in Phum Rumchek 1 and PS 2 in Phum Chrab Veal) are already acquired/purchased by the MEF under willing buyer/willing seller arrangement in 2015 (Annex C). The land for main PS's has been unused and vacant ever since (see GoogleEarth time series in Annex O). No land acquisition was required for the small "network" PS's (4) as these will all be constructed in the ROW of the roads. Land for all the small PS's is currently free of any encumbrance. A sample of this type of small PS, and their locations (plans and drone imagery) is included in Annex O.

34. The Subproject was originally proposed to be financed under the SECTDP. Official approval for land swap for the WWTP site from SECTDP to the Project was approved in March 2020 by MEF and ADB (Annex B) ⁶. Based on GoogleEarth imagery (Figure 11) from rainy season, the acquired land for the WWTP site has only partially been in active use for farming, which was confirmed during the DMS with 1 AH still farming the WWTP site.

35. WWTP access road upgrade and sewerage network pipelines will both be within the existing ROW, hence not requiring land acquisition. However, compensation will be paid for any impact on secondary structures, loss of land use and trees as per the Entitlement Matrix. The WWTP access road alignment was changed to follow the sewer force main. The access road realignment is detailed in additional technical drawing revision dated 24 September 2019. In the original designs, the impact of the road widening on land use was not fully covered. ⁷ However, the design of the access road has been revised since the original DED drawings to take into account flooding. Therefore, the access road will now be raised to above flood level, causing some widening of the existing roadway (carriage way, shoulders and slopes) impacting on the land in the ROW.

C. Measures Adopted to Minimize Resettlement

36. The GDR's DMS team worked closely with Project Management Consultant (PMC) resettlement specialists and engineering design team on the ground to avoid and mitigate IR impacts for the sewage network and WWTP access road. The impact mitigation and avoidance conducted during the update of draft RP allowed the anticipated impact during the PPTA on the residential land and businesses to be avoided completely, as well as to reduce the number of vulnerable AHs from 18 AHs in the draft RP to 1 AH in this DRP as confirmed by the DMS/SES conducted in April-July 2020. The avoidance and mitigation were done as follows:

- The sewerage network working widths depend on trench width and pipe diameter, soil conditions, installation depth and working method, but is maximum 1.5m top width as per detail engineering design (DED). They will be installed within road carriageway or edge of pavement, which are wide enough to accommodate the digging of trenches or will be moved closer to the road centerline to avoid impacts on structures. The collector sewer (rider) are designed to be aligned next to the existing drainage lines (if any), but not installed where any obstacles are on the way, but rather have riders change flow direction and link to the main sewer from the other side of the obstacle;

⁵ https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/43319/43319-033-rp-en_2.pdf

⁶ The Minutes of Consultation Meeting dated 16 May 2014 stipulates that the 10-ha land purchased was for the WWTP.

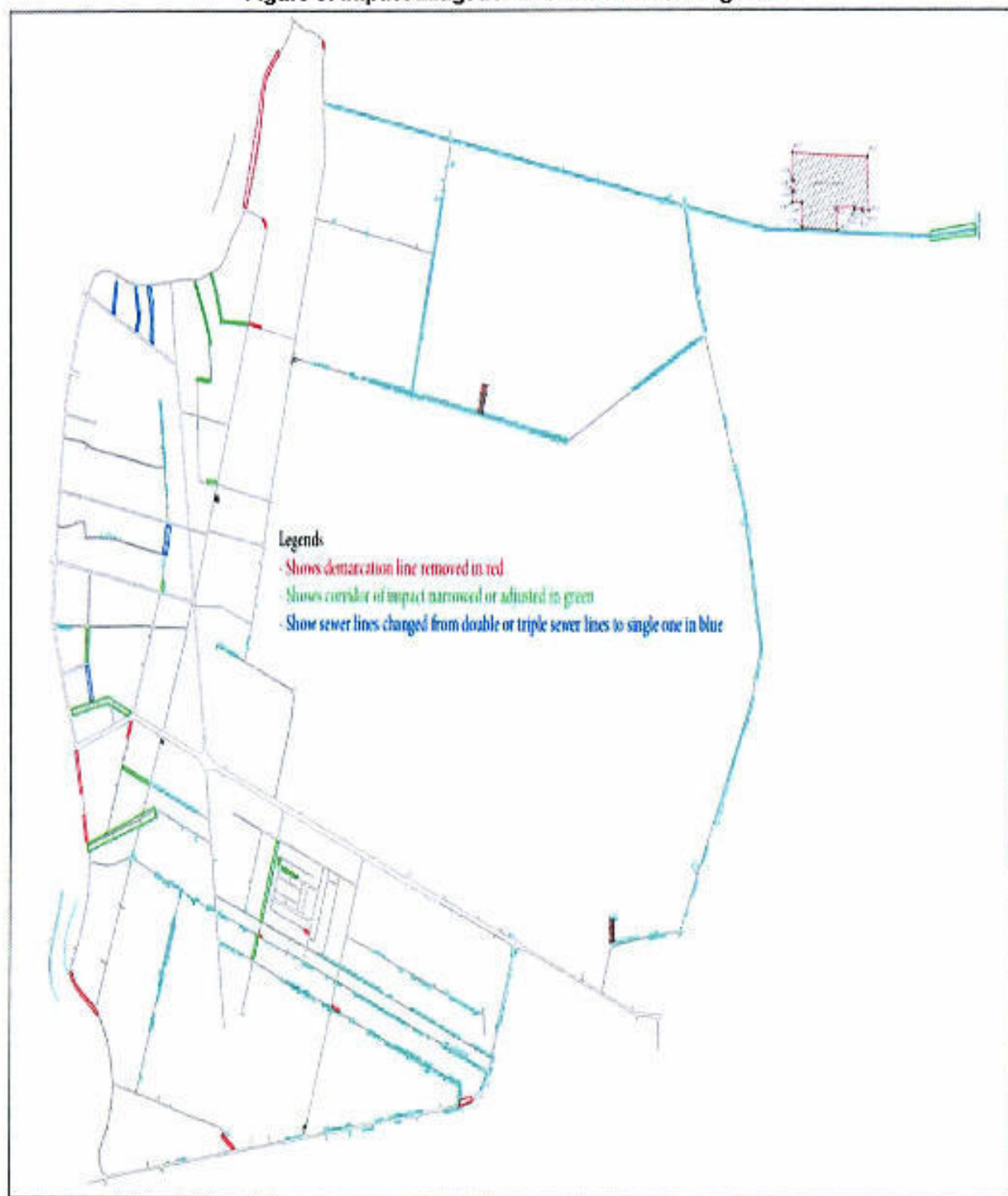
⁷ The Draft RP of May 2018 para. 18 stated that no crops, other than 45 small fruit trees, would be affected. In fact, the draft RP para. 17 incorrectly identified the ROW as private land.

- Avoidance for impact along sewer lines has been achieved through narrowing COI of the sewerage alignments at certain road sections (varying widths depending on existing ROW and carriageway width), or by resorting to use of a single collector in the middle of narrow alleyways rather than one sewer each side of the alleyway (Figure 8). Also, the roadway center line along the WWTP network was checked by Cadastral Department, after which the alignment and width of the COI was adjusted to minimize impact. This reduced the potential impact for businesses to no impact (Figure 8);
- In five (5) locations along the network on the river side, the sewer alignment has been completely removed due to potential impact on roads and river embankment. In these locations, the road condition and river embankment have nearly collapsed and any further disturbance at these locations may cause the river embankment to collapse during construction (Figure 8);
- Sewer alignment has been adjusted in two (2) sections where road improvement is being done under provincial and commune budgets to avoid impact. In one section the commune will delay the road improvement until the sewer has been installed;
- The existing access road to WWTP has been re-aligned to follow force main to avoid impact on residential land and structures (Figures 5 and 6). Furthermore, the DED was adjusted and finalized to avoid impact on irrigation canal along the access road to the WWTP site. The issue has been extensively consulted with the Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology (PDOWRAM) (Annex F);
- Any temporary impact on secondary structures within COI and construction area will be responsibility of the construction contractor, as detailed in bidding documents and updated EMP. The contractor is to conduct estimation on the extent of temporary impact, report to PMU, and restore and rebuild any temporary impacts; and
- There are many street vendors/small businesses near two Battambang market areas (13 Makara and Sophy market) along the roads where excavation will be carried out for laying the pipes (Figure 9 and 10). These businesses will have to temporarily move for short periods during the excavation and until the laying of the pipes are completed. The work will be carried out section by section so that there is minimum interruption to their businesses. The sellers will be temporarily relocated to a designated nearby carpark at eastside of the 13 Makara market and rented by PIU for the purpose of continuing business of vendors for selling the products to avoid impact on livelihoods and income. Sophy market will be temporarily located in front of the pagoda near to the old Sophy market about 50 m away (Annex H).

37. Figures 8 shows the involuntary resettlement impact mitigations by narrowing down the COI, removing some sewer sections and realigning the sewers/COI.

9

Figure 8: Impact Mitigation with Network Re-alignment



Source: PMC, 2020.

2

Figure 9: Market Stall Temporary Relocation Site (13 Makara)



Source: PMC, 2020.

Figure 10: Market Stall Temporary Relocation Site (Sophya)



Source: PMC, 2020.

2

Figure 11: WWTP most recent evidence of farming activities (December 2018)



Source: PMC, 2020 (GoogleEarth, 12.12.2018).

III. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

38. A draft resettlement plan (RP) for the Subproject was prepared in May 2018 and disclosed on ADB's website. The Subproject was classified as category "B" on IR impact as it included some resettlement impacts which were not deemed significant. This DRP is an update of the May 2018 draft RP for the Subproject following the completion of DED, DMS, SES and RCS.

39. The DRP is consistent with the ADB's SPS (2009) and relevant laws and regulations of the RGC. This DRP must be read in conjunction with the Resettlement Framework (RF) and the draft RP of May 2018 for the Project.⁸ The Subproject is classified as category "B" for IR impacts.

A. Methodology

40. The Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee Working Group (IRC-WG) conducted the DMS and SES on AHs/APs from April - July 2020 to determine the potential impacts on land and physical and economic assets of the AHs/APs. The scale of impact on land and other physical assets was done by the survey team via a walk-through of the entire stretch of the sewerage alignment to demarcate the COI. The COI was defined and all assets within COI, such as productive lands, primary and secondary structures, loss of land use, and other assets such as trees among others were measured. The IRC-WG, PRSC-WG and PIU measured the areas of affected structures, identified the types of materials of affected secondary structures. They identified the types of trees to be impacted and established their productive ages. The area of productive land in use along the ROW and the WWTP site, and total productive land of each AHs, was measured. The DMS data obtained information on the names of the AHs and all assets that are within the scope of the ROW. The DMS included 100% of the AHs. The SES was conducted in parallel with DMS by employing a survey questionnaire which contained questions on demographic and socio-economic profiles of AHs and APs. There are 73 AHs (302 APs) which represent 100% of the AHs.

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

B. Summary of LAR Impacts

42. Summary of LAR impacts are in Table 2 and the details of LAR impacts are in Annex A. The Subproject will cause impact on assets and/or economic displacement of 73 AHs (302 APs). The Subproject does not require involuntary land acquisition or cause physical relocation. The impacts on assets are on secondary structures, trees and loss of land use. Out of 73 AHs/302 APs, 1 AH/2 APs are vulnerable (income under poverty line) and 1 AH/4 APs is severely impacted on loss of land use.

Table 2: Summary of LAR Impact Type under the Subproject

Impact Type	Quantity (measurement units)
Affected Households/Affected Persons	73 AHs/302 APs

⁸ The Resettlement Framework and the draft Resettlement Plan are available here: <https://www.adb.org/projects/50102-002/main#project-documents>

Vulnerable AHs/APs	1 AH/2 APs
Severely Affected AHs/APs	1 AH/4 APs
Temporary impact on business	Estimated 107 market vendors
Loss of land use (within ROW)	9,799 m ² of 15 AHs/74 APs
Agricultural / residential land	None
Primary/Residential structure	None
Secondary/auxiliary structures:	38 structures of 37 AHs/141 APs*
Perennial trees	167 trees of 57 AHs/235 APs
Timber trees	35 trees of 27 AHs/128 APs

Source: DMS/SES, April - July 2020.

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

C. LAR Impacts by Type

(i) Impact on Land

43. All impacts on land are within the ROW of all the roads, including the small PS's (4), and there will be no additional land acquisition required. Both the state-owned and private land has been acquired in anticipation of the ADB financing for the WWTP site under SECTDP, which has been transferred for the construction of the Subproject (Annex A). The main PS's (2) have also been acquired in 2015 and are free of encumbrances. A land acquisition report for ADB's due diligence has been prepared to confirm transaction history of the acquired WWTP site already under SECTDP. The documents for land acquisition process has been reviewed by ADB at GDR office.

44. WWTP access road widening has an impact on loss of land use for AHs farming the COI within the existing ROW. Similarly, there is loss of land use for continuing to farm on the WWTP site, even though the Minutes of the Meeting dated 16 April 2014 on purchase of the land stipulates that the land purchased was for the WWTP subproject. Therefore, after compensation payment, which included the loss of use of land, the willing seller was to have vacated the purchased land for the WWTP subproject. The cut-off date was not demonstrated effectively at the time of purchase, and therefore the AHs still farming on the WWTP site will be compensated for their loss of land use. Loss of land use of 12,031.86m² will be compensated for 15 AHs/74 APs. One AHs (4 APs) have loss of land use of more than 10% of the productive land they farm, and hence experiences major impacts and is eligible to participate in the income restoration program.

(ii) Impact on Structures

45. There is no impact on primary structures, or houses. However, the sewerage network causes impact on secondary structures (38 units) as detailed in Table 3. Some of the AHs can have impact on more than one kind of secondary structure. Details of impact on assets is in Annex A.

Table 3: Summary of Impacts on Secondary Structures

Affected secondary structures	Units impacted	AHs / APs
Kitchen (secondary)	1	1 / 2
Stall covered with plastic	1	1 / 4
Extended eaves (and associated structures)	10	9 / 42
Wash basin	1	26 / 93
Door / gate (including poles)	2	
Fence (including poles)	10	
Column / pole	2	
Spirit house	9	

Stairs / staircase	2	
Total	38	37 / 141 *

Source: DMS/SES, April - July 2020.

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

(iii) Impact on Crops and Trees

46. There are no crops affected. A total of 84 AHs/363 APs will lose trees planted on ROW (202 trees) due to the sewer construction. Some households lose both fruit and timber trees, and are hence counted twice. 57 AHs/235 APs have impacts on 167 perennial (fruit) trees, and 27 AHs/128 APs have impact on 35 other (timber) trees. Age of the trees has been recorded during DMS which is the basis for the compensation rate with the species. Details of tree age is also listed in Annex A. Table 4 summarizes the affected trees by type.

Table 4: Summary of Affected Trees

Trees	Units impacted	AHs/APs *
Perennial (fruit) trees	167	57/235
Timber trees	35	27/128
Total	202	84/363

Source: DMS/SES, April - July 2020.

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

(iv) Impact on Businesses

47. The Subproject will also cover the market areas. There are estimated 107 market vendors selling goods along the streets around 13 Makara (70 vendors) and Sophy (37 vendors) markets (see pictures below), and they will be temporarily impacted during construction. The street vendors have tables/stalls made of light-weight material which can easily be transported. During construction, the street vendors will be relocated to carpark near 13 Makara market and 50m away outside pagoda for Sophy market, as identified and agreed by the local authorities (see request and maps in Annex H), where they can continue their sales without any disruption to their livelihoods. This temporary arrangement and location of temporary business place was agreed with vendors. To minimize inconvenience for these vendors, the vendors will be given advance notice of minimum 2 weeks before the start of civil works in the streets where they conduct their businesses. Temporary relocation for each vendor is expected to be between 4-8 weeks during construction. After construction completion, they will move back to their original locations and re-establish their businesses. Temporary loss of business income from disruption during construction will be covered under one-time cash assistance.



Pictures: Temporary market sites for market vendors (BTB-PIU, 2020).

48. There are some mobile vendors (see pictures below) along the west side of Lok Ta Dambang Kranhuong (estimated 15 vendors), who mostly use their cars as a base to install stall and umbrella for selling goods and street 212 with wooded mobile stall (approximately 4 stalls) selling breakfast (see pictures below). These stall/selling locations are established by the mobile vendors each day along the road, therefore setting up at a different location during construction is not an issue and hence they do not have any impact on their livelihoods.



Pictures: Mobile vendors not impacted by the Project (PMC, 2020).

(v) Major Impact

49. The draft RP defines major impact for those who would lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets and physical relocation. 1 AH/4 APs of the 73 AHs surveyed is experiencing major impact as they will lose access to more than 10% of their total productive land. This AH will be entitled to participate in the IRP.

(vi) Impact on Vulnerable Groups

50. The draft RP identified 18 vulnerable AHs impacted. Due to significant avoidance and mitigation activities (as per Chapter II, Section C) the number has been reduced to one vulnerable AH. The SES and DMS (April - July 2020) verified only 1 vulnerable AHs (2 APs) in total, who are therefore eligible for income restoration on this basis alone. This AH is a poor household (30 USD/month/AP income), and hence living below the poverty line established by the RGC. These APs will be provided with a special package which includes doubled lump sum amount for loss of income, transition allowance or subsistence allowance. They are also entitled to participate in the Income Restoration Program (IRP) depending on their preferred choice. Table 5 summarizes impacted vulnerable AHs.

51. No encroachers, squatters or any other non-title holders are affected. No Indigenous Peoples or Ethnic Minority groups are affected by acquisition of land, as all the affected persons are Khmer.



Table 5: Summary of Vulnerable AHs / APs

Poor household under poverty rate (<\$33/month)	Single female headed households with dependents living below the national poverty rate	Disabled headed households with no other means of support	Elderly headed households who are landless and with no other means of support	Landless poor living below the national poverty rate	Indigenous people or ethnic minorities	Severe impact on livelihoods
1AH/2AP	0	0	0	0	0	1AH/4AP

Source: DMS/SES, April - July 2020.

D. Temporary Impact

52. Temporary impacts concern mainly disruption of the use of roads, tracks, footpaths, and/or property road access points along the public ROW caused by sewerage network construction works, the movement and storage of construction equipment and materials, and any unanticipated impacts. These will be addressed during the subproject implementation based on actual impacts and in accordance with the national laws and ADB's safeguards policy statement (SPS, 2009). The civil works contract as well as EMP will require the contractor to reinstate the temporary structures within the COI and any impacted structures along the construction works area to their original condition after the installation of pipes is completed, including pavements/walkways, roadside kerbs, signposts and eaves.

53. Stalls and vendors, especially at market area, will be provided an alternative temporary location by the local authorities in near-by 13 Makara and Sophy markets for continuing business uninterrupted (Annex H). Construction around the market area will be done on short segments to mitigate the duration away from usual place of business, estimated at 4-8 weeks per segment. The contractor will need to assist dismantling, moving and reinstalling stalls when they need to be temporarily moved out of the way of construction. In addition, the dismantling and reassembling of the stalls and shops will be covered under one-time cash assistance to each AH.

54. As the sewerage works will be carried out within existing road ROW, public facilities such as existing roads of bituminous surface and walkways will be temporarily affected during construction. Design of the sewerage includes improvement of roads and sidewalks along the sewerage alignment. Thus, these temporarily affected public facilities will not just be restored but will be enhanced after construction as part of the Subproject design. The rehabilitation and improvement of sidewalks and pavements is the responsibility of the contractor.

55. For any temporary site installation or other area, the contractor will have to propose in a site installation and access plan and obtain approval from the PMU. Where possible, unoccupied, and unused public land will be used for temporary land use or storage. The contractor shall rent the private 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.

E. Unanticipated Impact

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

IV. SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

57. A socio-economic survey (SES) of the 73 AHs/302 APs, or 100% was conducted simultaneously with DMS by the IRC-WG. The SES respondents consisted of affected household heads (AHHs) and household (HH) representatives. The SES questionnaire contained demographic variables (age, marital status, employment, and gender of respondents), means of employment of APs, households' monthly income and expenditures. The SES provides baseline information on the socio-economic situation of the AHs/APs in gender disaggregated format.

A. Demographic Information of the AHHs

58. The Subproject sewerage network is for Battambang Town that covers three communes (namely Sangkat Rotanak and Sangkat Preaek Preah Sdech), whereas the WWTP is located in Sangkat Sangke.

59. **Gender and Age.** Out of the 73 AHHs of the Subproject, the majority or 56 AHHs are males (77%) and remaining 17 AHHs or 23% are females. As for age, the largest groups are 46-64 years (54%), 31-45 years (22%) and over 65 years (22%). Average AH size is 4.1 persons/household. Largest age group in household members is 26-46 years (37%), followed by 46-66 years (23%) and 17-26 years (18%). Tables 6, 7 and 8 summarizes gender of AHHs, age of AHHs and AHs members respectively.

60. The elderly household heads (over 65 years) are considered vulnerable in case they are landless and with no other means of support. Based on the SES one is poor (<\$33) and without any support, hence eligible for special vulnerability support. The remaining elderly people (total of 15 AHHs, including 7 female AHHs) still have employment income, or support from their children.

Table 6: Summary on Gender of AHHs

Subproject	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
WWTP	56	76.70	17	23.30	73	100.00
Total	56	76.70	17	23.30	73	100.00

Source. DMS/SES, April - July 2020.

Table 7: Summary on Age of AHHs

Subproject	Gender (HH)	Under 20 yrs	21 - 30 yrs	31 - 45 yrs	46 - 64 yrs	Over 65 yrs	Total	
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
WWTP	Male	1	1	11	34	9	56	77
	Female	0	0	5	5	7	17	23
	Total	1	1	16	39	16	73	100
	Percentage	1	1	22	54	22	100	

Source. DMS/SES, April - July 2020.

Table 8: Gender and Age of AH Members

Subproject	Gender	<5 yrs	6-16 yrs	17-26 yrs	26-46 yrs	46-66 yrs	>65 yrs	TOTAL
WWTP	Male	7	12	27	50	36	12	144
	Female	6	13	26	62	34	17	158
TOTAL		13	25	53	112	70	29	302
Percentage		4	8	18	37	23	10	100

Source. DMS/SES, April - July 2020.

61. **Civil Status.** Majority or 55 AHHs (75%) are married and 10 AHHs or 14% are widowed. Total of 5 AHHs are single. Table 9 summarizes the civil status of AHHs.

Table 9: Summary of Civil Status of AHHs

Subproject	Gender (AHH)	Divorce/separate	Married	Single	Widow/Widower	Total
WWTP	Male	2	49	4	1	56
	Female	1	6	1	9	17
	Total	3	55	5	10	73
	Percentage	4	75	7	14	100

Source. DMS/SES, April - July 2020.

62. **Education Attainment Levels.** Most or 29 AHHs or 40% has secondary education level, followed by primary education 26 AHHs or 36% and high school/university education 8 AHHs or 11%. 2 AHHs or 3% under the Subproject attained education in technical training and 5 AHHs or 7% had no education. 3 AHHs did not provide the information on their education level attainments. The male AHHs of the Subproject generally are better educated than females. Most or 125 APs (41%) has secondary education level, followed by primary education 106 APs (35%) and high school level 27 APs (9%). 8 APs have no education and education level was not shared by 19 APs. Table 10 summarizes the education levels of the AHHs by gender and Table 11 of the APs by gender.

63. During the DMS consultations, the GDR team explained the project and subproject scope from house to house and distributed the updated PIBs. For the illiterate people (as seen in Tables 10 and 11), the GDR team assisted the illiterate AHs by reading out all the information in the updated PIBs to them. Any questions the illiterate AHs had was also followed up by BTB PIU.

Table 10: Summary of Education Levels of AHHs by Gender

Subproject	Gender (AHH)	N/A (Missing)	None	Primary School	Secondary School	Technical Training	High school / University	Total
WWTP	Male	3	3	21	21	1	7	56
	Female	0	2	5	8	1	1	17
	Total	3	5	26	29	2	8	73
	Percentage	4	7	36	40	3	11	100

Source. DMS/SES, April - July 2020..

Table 11: Summary of Education Levels of AH Members by Gender

Subproject	Gender (HHH)	N/A (Missing)	None	Primary School	Secondary School	High school / University	Total
WWTP	Male	10	11	44	63	16	144
	Female	9	14	62	62	11	158
	Total	19	25	106	125	27	302
	Percentage	7	8	35	41	9	100

Source. DMS/SES, April - July 2020.

B. Occupation, Income and Expenditure

64. **Occupation.** For the Subproject, majority or 23 AHHs (32%) are in business, 14 AHHs are in agriculture and 9 AHHs are government officers. Out of 73 AHHs, 49 AHHs (67%) have secondary occupation. Majority, or 45 APs, work in selling goods (15%) and 20 APs are farmers (7%). 26 APs (9%) are not working, are at school or are retired. Tables 12-14 summarizes the primary and secondary occupation of the AHHs and AH members respectively.

Table 12: Summary of Primary Occupation of AHHs

Primary Occupation of AHHs	WWTP			
	Male	Female	Total	%
Government Officer	8	1	9	12
Private Staff	5	2	7	10
Service Provider	9	0	9	12
Business	16	7	23	32
Construction	1	0	1	1
Agriculture	13	1	14	19
Daily Labor	2	3	5	7
Other	2	3	5	7
Total	56	17	73	100

Source. DMS/SES, April - July 2020.

Table 13: Summary of Secondary Occupation of AHHs

Secondary Occupation of AHHs	WWTP			
	Male	Female	Total	%
Government Officer	4	0	4	12
Private Staff	1	0	1	3
Service Provider	1	0	1	3
Business	7	1	8	24
Construction	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	2	0	2	6
Daily Labor	1	0	1	3
Other	13	3	16	49
Total	29	4	33	100

Source. DMS/SES, April - July 2020.

Table 14: Summary of Secondary Occupation of AH Members

Occupation	WWTP			
	Male	Female	Total	%
None, still in school	14	12	26	9
Noneretire/old/sick/	7	10	17	6
Farming	13	7	20	7
Raising livestock	1	4	5	2
Selling goods	13	32	45	15
Restaurant	2	3	5	2
Farm Laborer	2	0	2	1
Factoryshop worker/	6	7	13	4
Government employee	10	4	14	5
Private employee	8	10	18	6
Driver	6	0	6	2
Remittances (abroad)	0	1	1	0
Service Provider	0	2	2	1
Construction Worker	1	1	2	1
No information given	61	65	126	42
Total	144	158	302	100

Source. DMS/SES, April - July 2020.

65. **Income.** Regarding income, majority of 45 AHs or 62% reported household monthly income of less than \$600, while 3 AHs or 4% reported income less than \$100/month/AH. Table 15 summarizes the monthly income of the AHs.

Table 15: Summary of Monthly Income of AHs

Income Rank (\$)	WWTP			
	Male	Female	Total	%
0 - 50	0	1	1	1
50 - 100	1	1	2	3
100 - 200	5	1	6	8
200 - 300	6	2	8	11
300 - 400	8	2	10	14
400 - 500	6	1	7	10
500 - 600	9	2	11	15
600 - 700	2	0	2	3
700 - 800	6	2	8	11
800 - 900	2	2	4	6
900 - 100	2	0	2	3
Over 1000	9	3	12	16
Total	56	17	73	100

Source: DMS/SES, April - July 2020.

66. **Expenditure.** Housing expenditure for most, or 55 AHs or 75% is under \$400/month/AH. Table 16 summarizes the monthly expenditure of the AHs.

Table 16: Summary of Monthly Expenditure of AHs

Income Rank (\$)	WWTP			
	Male	Female	Total	%
0 - 50	11	4	15	21
50 - 100	2	1	3	4
100 - 200	8	2	10	14
200 - 300	16	3	19	26
300 - 400	6	2	8	11
400 - 500	2	4	6	8
500 - 600	4	0	4	4
600 - 700	1	0	1	1
700 - 800	3	1	4	6
800 - 900	3	0	3	4
Total	56	17	73	100

Source: DMS/SES, April - July 2020.

C. Poverty

67. Cambodia uses an absolute poverty line definition. In 2013, the Ministry of Planning (MOP) introduced new poverty lines. The revisions to the poverty lines include (a) food poverty line based on 2,200 calories per person per day (up from 2,100); and (b) a non-food component that is estimated separately for Phnom Penh, other urban, and rural areas. Cambodia Socioeconomic Survey 2014 identified those who earned less than \$33 per person per month considered living under poverty line for other urban area.

68. As part of the social impact assessment conducted during the update of the RP, the poor and vulnerable AHs who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the subproject have

been identified based on the criteria established by the GDR. The Subproject has one (1) poor AHs (2 APs) living below the poverty line, and hence vulnerable. Targeted measures have been designed for the vulnerable household under the income restoration program (chapter X) to ensure the adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on them and they are not disadvantaged in relation to sharing the benefits and opportunities resulting from development. The impact in the case of the poor AH is partial impact on separate outside kitchen, which can be rebuilt on-site. There is no impact on livelihoods of the vulnerable AH. The Project will ensure that vulnerable groups are not disadvantaged and that they are equal beneficiaries of the Subproject's infrastructure. Table 17 summarizes AHs below and above the national poverty line.

Table 17: Summary of AHs below and above Poverty Line

Poverty line	AHs			
	Male	Female	Total	%
Poor below Poverty line (<\$33 /person/month)	0	1	1	1
Not Poor above poverty line (>\$33/person/month)	56	16	72	99
Total	56	17	73	100

Source. DMS/SES, April - July 2020.

D. Indigenous Peoples

69. There is no indigenous peoples, Cham or ethnic Vietnamese impacted by the Project. Hence, as per Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) para 34, Indigenous Peoples Safeguards policy is not triggered.

V. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

70. Public consultation and participation aim to develop and maintain avenues of communication between the Project, stakeholders, and AHs. To ensure that the views and concerns of the AHs are considered in Project/subproject preparation and implementation and to reduce or offset adverse impacts and enhance benefits from the Project, a strategy of meaningful participatory has been adopted by and implemented under the Project for information disclosure, consultation and participation. All consultations have been presented verbally in Khmer language for illiterate to fully understand and be able to participate, while using visual tools such as maps and drawings. During the DMS consultations, the GDR team explained the project and subproject scope from house to house, distributed and explained the updated PIBs. For the illiterate people, the GDR team assisted the illiterate AHs by reading out all the information in the updated PIBs to them. Any questions the illiterate AHs had was also followed up by the PDOMPWT PIU.

A. Consultation and Participation

71. The **first public consultation** in Battambang was conducted during the feasibility study under the project preparatory technical assistance by the consultants in February 2018. The **second public consultation** was conducted one-to-one with all AHs during to the commencement of the DMS/SES led by IRC-WG and assisted by PRSC-WG between April and July 2020. One-to-one consultations were required due to restrictions on public gatherings and need for social distancing caused by COVID-19 pandemic. A standard consultation structure presented to all AHs is presented in Annex E. During this second public consultation meeting the AHs were informed about the Project and subproject scope, entitlements, and compensation for lost assets, GRM, including contact persons, and DMS/SES. The PIB which included the entitlements, attachments on GRM steps and DMS Questionnaire, and key contact persons including the members of the PGRC were distributed and explained to the all attendees (Annex D). The attendees were informed that they will be provided the ID cards detailing their affected assets, income, and land after the completion of DMS. The PIB was shared with and explained to individual APs during the house to house DMS and measurement of land and property losses. During house to house DMS, the DMS Questionnaire was further explained to individual APs. This enabled the APs to confirm the loss of assets and the measurements and fully understand the basis on which the compensation will be paid for the loss of assets and other entitlements. All APs were required to confirm the loss of assets and the measurements.

72. The **third public consultative** meeting was conducted with PDOWRAM on the design and upgrade of the access road to the WWTP site, as well as effluent discharge from WWTP via the existing canal to the river.

73. The **fourth round of public consultations** was conducted with (i) market vendors (Annex G) with total of 77 participants (4 males and 73 females), (ii) farmers along the access road to WWTP with 20 participants (13 male, 7 female) (Annex Ia) and (iii) mobile vendors with 10 participants (3 male and 7 female) (Annex K). The APs were informed of the Subproject, entitlements, resettlement, and compensation policies and GRM. The consultation also detailed the upcoming DMS/SES and division of responsibilities between GDR, PIU and contractor. The market vendors were explained in detail of the temporary relocation to near-by location (Annex H).

74. The **fifth consultative meeting** on income restoration plan (IRP) and support to vulnerable households was conducted in on 29 May 2020 with 1 participant (1 female) covering vulnerable AH

Resettlement Plan

August 2020

CAM: Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project Part 2

Battambang Wastewater System Subproject

Prepared by the Project Management Consultant for the General Department of Resettlement of the Ministry of Economy and Finance and for the Asian Development Bank. This is an updated version of the draft originally posted in May 2018 available on <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/cam-50102-002-rp>.

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eligible for IRP. The consultation included details of GRM, IRP eligibility, vocational training options, current employment opportunities in Battambang and special support to vulnerable AHs (Annex J).

75. The **final consultative meeting** on compensation and entitlements were held with the farmers who cultivated the state-owned land alongside the access road to WWTP and at the WWTP site. The AHs were informed their entitlements and compensation for the loss of use of land. They were informed that if any farmer was identified to experience major impacts, all the family members of the farmer will be entitled to participate in the IRP to be provided by RGC at no cost to the AHs/APs. In addition, if any AH amongst those entitled to participate in the IRP is identified as poor and vulnerable, their cash assistance will be doubled, and they will be accorded priority for employment under the subproject (Annex Ib).

76. Table 18 summarizes the public consultations undertaken with the participants.

Table 18: Summary of Consultations

No.	Date	Location	Topic and Summary of Discussions	Participants
1	2 April and 25 April 2020	PDOWRAM Office	Explanation of the Project/Subproject scope and design for WWTP access road. Discussion about access road and WWTP effluent discharge. In conclusion, access road improvement is not a problem as long as it does not impact the irrigation canal. Also, if the water treatment outflow fulfills quality standards it can be directed through the existing canal to Ou Many river.	6 people (Female 2, Male 4)
2	27 April to 31 May 2020	One-to-one consultation with APs	Explanation of the Project/ subproject scope and standard procedure on resettlement policies. Consultation explained DMS Questionnaire, DMS process, contract agreement for compensation and compensation payments to affected households. Due to COVID-19 the consultations were conducted one-to-one with AHs. Majority of the APs were happy with the Project/subproject trying to reduce impact by narrowing down COI and have contractor responsible for restore/rebuild temporary impacts.	58 people (Female 15, Male 43)
3a	28 May 2020	(1) 13 Makara Market (2) Ratanak Commune Office (for Sophya Market)	Consultation with market vendors on the Project/subproject description and ADB policy (SPS 2009), Details about involuntary resettlement and Project RF, What/who are the affected assets, people, and vulnerable group in the subproject, Details of Corridor of Impact (COI), RF for compensation and Entitlement, Cut-off-date, GRM and PRSC, Details about DMS and RCS, temporary market relocation, narrowing down the impact of the subproject, responsibility of contractor during construction on affected assets, affected assets and compensation, and Inform about responsibility of the contractor and GDR during subproject implementation.	77 people (Female 73, Male 4)
3b	29 May 2020 30 June 2020	CPP Party Office Pagoda	Consultation with AHs along access road to WWTP site on Project description and ADB policy (SPS 2009), Details about involuntary resettlement and project RF, What/who are the affected assets, people, and vulnerable group in the project, Details of Corridor of Impact (COI), RF for compensation and Entitlement, Cut-off-date, GRM and PRSC, Details about DMS and RCS, narrowing down the impact of the subproject, responsibility of contractor during construction on affected assets, Details about affected assets and compensation, and Inform about responsibility of the contractor and GDR during subproject implementation.	20 people (7 Female, 13 Male)
3c	29 May 2020	Vulnerable AP house	The consultation included details of GRM, IRP eligibility, vocational training options, current employment opportunities in Battambang and special support to vulnerable AHs.	1 people (1 Female, 0 Male)

4	29-30 May 2020	Along the road of project	Consultation with mobile vendors included details of subproject construction, subproject policies, Details about involuntary resettlement and project RF, What/who are the affected assets.	10 people (7 Female, 3 Male)
5	30 June 2020	Pagoda	Consultation with farmers using the state-owned land along the access road to WWTP and at WWTP sites. The discussion focused on their entitlements and compensation on loss of use of land.	12 people (1 Female and 11 Male)

77. Table 19 summarizes the key discussion points on the questions from the AHs and responses provided at various consultative meetings.

Table 19: Summary of key Discussion Points

No.	Date	Question	Answer
1	2 April and 25 April PDOWRAM	None	PDOWRAM accepted the road upgrade as long as there is no impact on the irrigation canal and the WWTP effluent discharge as long as the effluent quality was good to avoid livelihood impacts on farmers.
2	27 April to 31 May 2020 One-to-one	(a) What is the subproject construction schedule? (b) How about the compensation prices to compensate for our affected assets? (c) After receiving compensation when the subproject needs me to remove the structure?	(a) Before the construction, the PIU in PDOMPWT will inform all of you and meet with local authority about the subproject implementation schedule. (b) This stage is for conducting only DMS/SES with the affected people/household to collect detailed information about affected assets and their size. The compensation price unit cost will be determined by another independent consultant. After finishing the DMS and RCS, the final price estimate for compensation will be detailed and informed to all of the affected household before contract agreement. (c) After receipt of compensation the affected household need to remove the structure within 1 month of receiving the compensation.
3a	28 May 2020 Market vendors	(a) When the subproject will start the construction? (b) Does the market management device a schedule for vendors or time slots when we can sell our products when the Project comes, and we move to the temporary site? (c) What kind of space we will have for selling? (d) How many days we will need to be relocated to the temporary place? After the subproject is complete can we move back to our current place?	(a) For the construction schedule is planned to start construction as soon as possible, estimated now at the end of this year or early next year. The project will inform you and affected households at least 2 weeks to prepare prior to construction starting. The information will be shared with local authorities and market management, who will prepare the new place on time for all vendors to continue selling without any impact on income. (b) We do not device time for your selling. We already have had discussion with market management and also inform the provincial governor that there will be no schedule for market vendors or limitations on time when you can sell. Hence, you can sell all the time. (c) The space location for selling at the new temporary location is large and with enough plots available. If you have problem with the available space for selling, please inform to local authority or market management, and they will prepare larger space for you. (d) About 30-60 days will be the duration for temporary location. Vendors must return to the current location. The local authority already registers the current place with a name list. The subproject does not affect with the current marketplace and after construction finish all can move back on the current place.

No.	Date	Question	Answer
			The construction schedule is only one month, and if possible, the subproject will try to push faster that schedule.
3b	29 May 2020 and 30 June 2020 Access road	(a) Based on the demarcation is there going to be impact inside my property, and especially, is the road upgrade going to affect my mom's grave, trees and fence? (b) How about the WWTP effluent discharge? Does it flow direct to the river? Can we use the water for our farming? (c) How about the impact with our land close to the road?	(a) Last week the mission from MEF/GDR, PMU, BTB-PIU and local authority made final decision to adjust the demarcation and to narrow down the impacts. The Subproject will avoid impact with the grave and structures. The construction will be done only on the existing road and does not expand beyond the road shoulders. (b) The effluent discharge based on the environmental documentation and subproject design will flow to canal in front of the WWTP and then to Ou Many River. You can use this water for your farming, because this water is already treated to the environmental quality standards. (c) Impact is based on the COI. The project requirement is to complete upgrade of the new access road to WWTP site. There will be impact on your own land near/close the road, which is within the road ROW. This impact we call loss of land use. Its mean that the project will compensate for your loss of land use, but not land itself, which is public land within the ROW.
3c	29 May 2020 Poor AH	Which of the 2 option do you prefer?	Nowadays I live with my grandson. I am of old age now and my grandson cannot joint this vocational training, or any other training, because he has insufficient memory (disability). Because of this, I think neither of us can join the vocational training. As my final decision, I prefer cash compensation as a better option for us.
4	29-30 May 2020	None	Comments from mobile vendors summarized that all understand their business being unofficial and are willing to self-relocate. They indicated that relocation, due to being mobile, is very easy for them.
5	30 June 2020	(a) Can the water from canal be used after the subproject is finished? (b) Can I pump wastewater from the sewerage pipeline and manhole on the farm because wastewater is so good for crops and farmland. (c) How about the impact with our land close to the road? (d) Can we continue farming near our farmland? (e) When the subproject will start construction?	(a) Yes. The existing canal along the access road will not be covered, and therefore water will be available to all the farmers for use. (b) The sewerage pipelines are not to be connected to any private pipes for any irrigation for farming. The manhole will be no water in the manhole and the manhole will be covered. (c) Impact is based on the COI in the ROW. The subproject requirement is to upgrade of the new access road to WWTP site. There will be impact on your own land close to the road, which is within the road ROW. This impact we call loss of land use. Its mean that the subproject will compensate for your loss of land use, but not land itself, which is public land within the ROW. (d) All of you can continue farming, especially with the current crop in the impacted land. The subproject only needs the land in COI and compensation is paid for loss of land use on COI. The remaining land or outside COI has no impact. But if during the construction, the contractor encroaches to your own land outside COI, the compensation for the use of the land will paid by the contractor. (e) With the current schedule the construction will start before next year. But we will inform the exact schedule to all the people again before start construction.

No.	Date	Question	Answer
		(f)How about the outflow of wastewater after treatment? Where does the outflow go?	The wastewater outflow after treatment in WWTP will go direct to the canal in front of the WWTP and then to the OUMANI river. After treatment the water will be clean enough to minimal quality standards. Hence outflow to the river via the canal

B. Consultation During DRP Implementation

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

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

C. Information Disclosure

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

81. Public information and disclosure about the Subproject will be continued during the DRP implementation in the Subproject areas. The updated PIB will be distributed after contract award to update the AHs especially regarding the works construction schedule and any potential temporary impacts. The PIB contains information about the Project and Subproject, entitlements or

compensation for the AHs, the local GRM, PGRC members, including agencies (i.e., ADB, MPWT/PMU, etc.) so that AHs are clear about whom they should contact with their concerns.

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

83. For this Subproject, the GDR will submit the following documents to the ADB for disclosure on ADB's website after their approval by IRC and the ADB are obtained:

- (i) This DRP approved by the IRC and concurred by ADB;
- (ii) DRP updates, if any; a new RP, an updated RP, and corrective action plan prepared during the Subproject implementation, if any; and
- (iii) Semi-annual monitoring reports of LAR or resettlement monitoring report.



VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

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

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

86. A Provincial Grievance Redress Committee (PGRC) has been established in Battambang Province for the Subproject or for any other subprojects to be financed and implemented under the Project in Battambang Province on 13 March 2019 (Annex L). The PGRC comprise representatives from the relevant provincial authorities and MEF and the composition of PGRC is in Table 20.

Table 20: Composition of PGRC

No.	Name	Position	Position assign
1	Excellency, Nguon Ratanak	Provincial Governor	Chair
2	Excellency, Uy Sotheavy	Provincial Sub-Governor	Vice Chair
3	Mr. Ou Dary	Director of Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction	Member
4	Potry Dern	Director of Provincial Department of Economic and Finance	Member
5	Chan Sambou	Director of Provincial Department of Public Work and Transport	Member
6	Mr. Kok Boran	Director of Provincial of Department of Environment	Member
7	Mr. Long Phalkun	Director of Provincial Department of Water Resource and Meteorology	Member
8	Mr. Chheum Vorchira	Director of Provincial Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Member
9	Mr. Ukvong Longvy	Sub-Director of Provincial Administration	Member
10	Mr. Peng Sithy	Governor of Battambang City	Member
11	Mr. Lum Sorn	Governor of Sangkae District	Member
12	Mr. Mel Sophal	Governor of Ek Phnom District	Member
13	Mr. Tep Horn	Governor of Muong Russey District	Member
14	Mr. Kim Vannak	Governor of Thmor Kuol District	Member
15	Ms. Ros Chhorvivorn	Director of Village Support Group, CSO	Member

Source: PGRC, Battambang

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

community elder or representative who will record the complaint) or in writing, and the process is detailed below:

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

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

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

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

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

90. The GDR has circulated and explained the Guidelines for GRM to the AHs during consultations during the DRP preparation. These guidelines outline each of the above Steps and

include the administrative procedures for receiving and redressing complaints during the consultative meetings as described in the Consultation, Participation and Disclosure section of this DRP.

VII. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

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

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

A. 2010 Expropriation Law

93. 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.

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

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

clear and specific information and to have all opinions from all concerned parties about the proposed public infrastructure project.

95. Under the Article 3 of the 2010 Expropriation Law that governs the provision for projects financed by development partners in Cambodia, the RGC issued in 2018 the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (LAR).⁹ The **SOP for Externally Financed Projects in Cambodia and LAR** (2018), reflects RGC's laws and regulations relating to the acquisition of land and the involuntary resettlement of AP and the safeguard policies and procedures of Development Partners (DPs) 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 under the Project are funded by ADB, the provisions of SOP will apply to the Subproject and therefore should be read together with this DRP.

B. ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 2009

1. ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

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

97. 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

98. ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy principles include:

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

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

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

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

2. Other Considerations

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

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

101. In general, the main principles of the RGC's policies on land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement assistance reflect those provided in ADB's SPS 2009. However, key gaps analysis between ADB resettlement policy and the RGC's SOP are summarized in Table 21.

Table 21: Gap Analysis and Reconciliation of ADB's SPS (2009) and RGC's SOP

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

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

No.	ADB's SPS Requirements on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and SR-2	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), 2018	Gap between ADB SPS and SOP	Clarifications
		is undertaken throughout the project cycle.	AH during the household to household consultation. Also, there is no mention of disclosure of monitoring reports. The SOP does not specifically mention about particular attention to women and vulnerable groups for their inclusion during consultation.	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. - ADB staff may participate in consultation meetings. - Efforts will be made to consult with potentially vulnerable affected people (as defined in para 53-55) and will be done throughout implementation.
2.	Grievance Redress Mechanism Establish a grievance redress mechanism that is understandable, readily accessible, transparent procedures, gender responsive and culturally appropriate. <i>To comply with ADB SPS IR Principle 2 (page 17), para 59, 60 (page 22), Appendix 2, para 29 (page 49)</i>	Chapter IX of the SOP deals with Grievance Redress Mechanism. The GRM is established as a locally based arrangement at the provincial level for receiving, recording, assessing and facilitating the resolution of complaints and grievances raised by the affected persons in relation to their compensation and entitlements for the expropriation of land and other immovable property under the Law on Expropriation.		- Status of complaints at the commune level will be included in the periodic monitoring report to ADB. - Appendix 8.2 is the Register of Complaint, however when reporting, the status of complaints will be included.

No.	ADB's SPS Requirements on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and SR-2	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), 2018	Gap between ADB SPS and SOP	Clarifications
3.	Compensation and assistance • Provide physically and economically APs with compensation and needed assistance <i>To comply with ADB SPS policy principle 3, 4, 5, 7 (pg 17) and Appendix 2, paras 7, 8, 9, 10 (page 45), 11 and 12 (page 46), 16 and 17 (page 47).</i>	• The SOP includes the compensation and transition/disturbance allowance to the APs in its entitlement. • SOP has provisions for relocation land (for APs with titles or recognized rights to land) and are subject to conditions i.e availability of government land. This does not apply to illegal squatters or occupiers. • SOP has provisions for loss of livelihoods for all DPs (limited to selection of 1 out of 3 pre-defined programs) • SOP has provisions for providing relocation site to eligible DPs which is selected factoring in location, the availability of the basic social services and infrastructure development, depending on availability of land at affordable prices and availability of State land near the project area.		• SOP 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 through negotiated settlement <i>To comply with ADB SPS IR safeguards policy principle 6 (page 17), para 73, (page 26), Appendix 2, para 25 (page 48-49)</i>	Chapter-X (Section-B) of the SOP mentions that in the case of acquisition of private land where the seller is willing to sell and the buyer is willing to buy, such land may be acquired under a commercial contract. The price will be negotiated as part of commercial norms.		1. For the willing buyer willing seller cases (where expropriation will not be used), ADB will have access to all the documentation for on-site verification at GDR. If agreement between the willing buyer and willing seller cannot be reached, alternate site will be selected. 2. Where negotiated settlement is applied in lieu of compulsory land acquisition based on SR 2 requirements para 25 will be followed, documented and described in the resettlement plan and information of the negotiations included in the monitoring reports.

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

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

VIII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Objectives

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

B. Eligibility

103. Only persons and organizations with fixed assets and sources of income in the Subproject COI at the time the cut-off date are eligible to receive the Subproject entitlements agreed between the RGC and ADB. The cut-off-date for eligibility was originally set on 16 February 2018 during the first public consultation during the feasibility study at PPTA stage, but was updated to **27 April 2020** due to changes in the Subproject design. Those who encroach into the Subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance, except if changes in the Subproject design or additional land take entail a modification of the Subproject area. The Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC), confirmed the final date of the cut-off-date following the first consultation and disclosed it on commune and Sangkat boards. The cut-off date was also included in the updated PIB.

C. Principles for Valuation

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

105. 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) Secondary structures valuation is based on actual current market prices, (as per agreed RCS), for materials, transportation and labor without depreciation or deduction for salvaged building materials;
- b) Trees compensation will be at full replacement cost, which shall be based on productive ages as per agreed formula in the entitlement matrix; and
- c) Loss of land use valuation is based on replacement value of productive land improvements and potential loss of income.

106. The RCS was conducted by an independent national firm engaged by GDR. The firm carried out the RCS between April and May and completed on 31 May 2020. The IRC endorsed the RCS report on June 2020 and the rates will be valid for one year from the date of the completion of the DMS. If the offer of the compensation and/or assistance is not made to the AP within this period, the

replacement cost will be updated to reflect the then prevailing market valuation by the RCS Consultant. The RCS Report is in Annex M of this DRP.

D. Entitlements

107. The Subproject entitlements have been defined in accordance with the various impacts identified based on the results of the DMS and SES. An Entitlement Matrix was developed for the Battambang WWTP considering all possible potential impacts and was included in the May 2018 draft RP. The eligibility on entitlements applies to all AHs impacted by the Subproject which is categorized in the Updated Entitlement Matrix. The Updated Entitlement Matrix is presented in the Table 22 indicating each type of loss and degree of impact with corresponding benefits applicable to the specific condition and impacts on AHs and standards set in the original entitlement matrix¹¹ are not downgraded.

¹¹ Refers to the Entitlement Matrix in the May 2018 draft Resettlement Plan

Table 22: Updated Entitlement Matrix

No.	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AH	Entitlements	Clarification / Implementation
1. Loss of Structures					
1a	Loss of, or damage to secondary structures and other assets	Structures	Owners of the structure whether or not land is owned; with or without building permit 36 AHs (estimated)	- Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected assets - AH can retain the materials from demolition of their structures at no cost. - If AH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups, see Item 3a, below. - The calculation of rates will be based on the actual affected area and not the useable area. - Transport allowance up to 5km	Compensation will be provided in the form of cash without deductions for depreciation or salvageable materials If the head of household is married, compensation will be paid at the presence of both husband and wife.
2. Loss of Trees					
2a	Loss of Fruit Trees and Timber Trees	Trees	All AHs regardless of land ownership/tenure status. 84 AHs (estimated)	- For fruit trees, replacement cost of loss based on the following formula: $\{(\text{Quantity Harvested per Year} \times (\text{Market Price}) \times \text{Number of years it will bear fruit})\} + \text{cost of seedlings.}$ - Timber trees that have a growth period of more than 5 years are classified as follows: - Sapling trees under 1 year: not compensated as it can be replanted. Cost of seedling provided; - Young tree (1 to 3 years): valued at one-third of its full price as it can be replanted plus cost of seedlings; - Young tree (more than 3 to 4 years): valued at two-thirds of its full price plus cost of seedlings; - Mature tree (more than 5 years): valued at full price plus cost of seedlings	RCS will determine the amounts. Advance notice to harvest at least three months before commencement of civil work, and APs will remove their trees from the Subproject areas within one month after receiving compensation.
3. Loss of Livelihood and Income Restoration					
3a	Loss of Land Use	Income Restoration	AHs losing productive agricultural land along ROW or public land	Compensation for improvements on the land and loss of income potential at \$0.14/m²	RCS will determine the amounts. Advance notice to harvest at least three months before commencement of civil work, and APs will remove their trees

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

No.	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AH	Entitlements	Clarification / Implementation
			Vulnerable AHs 2 AHs	• \$200 Cash Grant plus \$300 cash assistance IRP instead of training • For Poor and Vulnerable AHs¹². In addition to skills training, (i) above lump sum cash grant will be doubled; and (ii) priority in any employment opportunity under the Subproject.	
4. Temporarily affected properties during construction					
4a	Temporarily affected land and non-land assets during construction	Temporary impact on structures	Owner of temporarily affected land and non-land assets, regardless of land ownership status	• Contractor will pay rent for any land/structure required for construction workspace outside the ROW. • For assets within the Corridor of Impact (COI): no compensation for temporarily affected land/non-land assets. Construction contractor will be responsible to restore/rebuild all temporarily impacted assets.	As part of the civil works contract, all pavements/walkways/access roads/driveways to properties adjacent to the road will be repaired or replaced including culverts and other facilities, to a condition equal or better than the present. AHs will be notified at least 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land/non-land asset will be temporarily used or affected by the Subproject.
4b	Temporary impact to productive assets during construction (e.g. stalls, and fields and associated infrastructure including bund walls, drains, channels, etc.)	Temporary impact on livelihoods	Owners of productive assets, regardless of land ownership status 107 AHs	• One-time cash assistance of \$100/AH for dismantling, reassembling of stalls and temporary loss of income during construction • Stalls along construction area which need to be temporarily moved will be relocated near-by to continue their business uninterrupted. Construction contractor will be responsible to assist dismantling, moving and reinstalling stops and stalls.	Temporary impact agreement will be made between owner/HH, contractor and PIU. Contractor will be required by contract and EMP to cover these costs. Construction and maintenance will be carried out so as to minimize damage. The disruption period will be minimized as much as possible.
5. Unanticipated Impact					
5a	Unanticipated involuntary resettlement Impacts		Eligible displaced persons	• New displaced persons that will be identified (i.e., those who will be included among the adversely affected because of changes in the Subproject design or alignment prior to or even	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

¹² (i) households living below the national poverty rate established by the RGC, (ii) female headed households with dependents (iii) disabled headed households with no other means of support, (iv) elderly headed households with no other means of support, (v) landless or those without legal title to land, and (vi) indigenous people or ethnic minorities

No.	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AH	Entitlements	Clarification / Implementation
				during construction works) are entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other displaced persons.	impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in this DRP.

Source: Adopted from Resettlement Framework May 2018 and Draft Resettlement Plan May 2018 to cover all identified impacts

IX. RELOCATION

108. There is no relocation of any AH to another site, or impact on residential land or primary structures. All affected secondary/auxiliary structures of AHs will be shifted back within the ROW but outside the COI.

X. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. General Provisions

109. As outlined in May 2018 RF and draft RP, the members of AHs who will permanently lose their source of livelihood or are vulnerable will be entitled to participate in the income restoration program (IRP). Based on the results of the DMS, there are one (1) poor AH (2 APs) eligible due to being identified as vulnerable and are entitled to participate in the IRP on that basis. The IRP has been designed during the preparation of this DRP and will be implemented in parallel with the implementation of the DRP with the active involvement of the participating AHs.

110. Members of the AHs that are within the working age (15 to 60 years old) will be provided skills training, as needed, and referred to establishments in need of workers. This component of the strategy is also intended to bring in cash for the other basic needs of the AHs. The contractor will be requested to implement preferential hiring of severely affected and vulnerable AHs for non-skilled labor during civil works. Compliance will be monitored by the PMU and ADB during implementation.

111. An amount of **\$500/AH** has been allocated in the resettlement budget to finance the various components of the IRP. The amount is based on recent ADB-funded projects implemented in the same area. The 2 AH/6 APs will be assisted with (i) One-time cash assistance allowance of **\$200 per household**; (ii) Option to participate in the IRP on skills training of worth \$300/AH or given cash assistance of **\$300/AH for IRP**, and (iii) priority for employment in the Subproject construction works.

B. Income Restoration Program

112. The 2 APs depending on their preferred choice are entitled to participate in any of the three IRP as reflected in the RF and this DRP.

113. **Land-based Livelihood Restoration Program.** (a) Access to other land-based source of income, if affordable productive land is available, like vegetable gardening, fruit tree, livestock and other similar land-based income generating source. The Subproject will not provide the land except in the case of land for land swap. APs will need to acquire the land at their own costs. Specifically, designed skills training in farming and livestock will be provided to the APs. (b) Financial support in the form of a lump sum cash grant of \$200/AH to assist in re-establishing the livelihood¹³.

114. The Regional Polytechnic Institute TECHO SEN in Battambang can arrange skills training in land-based livelihoods (agriculture) as required by APs.

¹³ In case no alternative agricultural land is available, these APs will be offered the option to participate either in the employment or business-based livelihood restoration program.

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

116. The Institute of Technology, National Vocational Institute and Regional Polytechnic Institute TECHO SEN in Battambang has on-going vocational training courses supported by government fund, which are free-of-charge for the participant. Suitable courses include electrician, A/C repair, car/motorbike mechanics, wood carving, agricultural machinery, construction worker, sewing, electrician and food processing.

117. A survey of the employment opportunities in the proximity of Battambang was carried out as part of the preparation of this DRP in cooperation with the National Employment Agency (NEA) for Battambang. It was determined that the high demand employment opportunities in Battambang within the skills set of the APs were service sector (waitress, cook and hotel staff), construction or factory workers. NEA will also be able to provide services in facilitation of information on job openings, current demand for workers, support in job seeking and applying, and support in documentation for job applications.

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

119. Training options for business-based capacity building is more limited. CARITAS Cambodia (NGO) was identified as offering courses in administration and basics of accounting.

C. Vulnerable Group Special Assistance

120. 2 AHs (6 APs) impacted by the Subproject have been identified as either vulnerable (poor), or they are severely affected. They will receive special assistance for vulnerable AHs.

121. Special Package for Poor and Vulnerable Groups. The vulnerable AHs are eligible for special vulnerability allowance. The AHs who are classified as poor and vulnerable as per the category stipulated in the definition of Vulnerable Group will be entitled to participate in the livelihood restoration program because of vulnerability. In addition, this category of AHs will be entitled to the following:

- a) **Double** the financial support rate offered in the three different livelihood programs; and
- b) Priority access to employment opportunities under the Subproject.

D. Consultations

122. On 29 May 2020 a consultation was conducted with the single vulnerable AH who is entitled to participate in the IRP under the Subproject, and on 29 July 2020 with severely impacted household via telephone. The consultation was conducted by the Local Authority assisted by the Project Management Consultants. The AHs were informed that the main purpose of the meeting was to have a meaningful consultation with them as they were entitled for IRP as outlined in the May 2018 RF. They were informed that the entitlement to participate in the IRP. The focus of the

IRP is to assist the affected persons to re-establish their sources of livelihoods to improve their economic situation. For this purpose, the IRP is being designed during the preparation of this DRP and it will be implemented in parallel with the implementation of the approved DRP by IRC and ADB with the active involvement of the participating AHs.

123. The AHs were further explained that their members who are within the working age (15-60 years old) will be entitled to participate in skills trainings. The TL elaborated that there are number of training courses in three (3) livelihood restoration programs organized by Battambang Institute of Technology, National Vocation Institute of Battambang and Regional Polytechnic Institute TECHO SEN Battambang, as well as CARITAS Cambodia (NGO).

124. The meeting was opened for discussions and the local authority sought responses from the AH regarding their preferred choice of IRP options. The decision of the poor AH preferred choice was cash option only, as the household head is elderly, and the household member will be unable to participate in the training as the grandchild is slightly disabled, and she have to take care of her grandson. The decision of the AH experiencing major impacts was cash only, as he felt he had enough training already for farming. The local authorities informed the AHs that their choices would be recorded in the DRP for approval by IRC and ADB. The Minutes of the Meeting is in Annex J.

XI. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

125. The calculation for compensation and assistance for the Subproject presented in this DRP are based on the results of the DMS and the RCS at full replacement cost. The cost for all compensation, resettlement assistances under the Subproject will be financed from the national budget and no financing will be required from the ADB loan and grant. The resettlement budget is estimated \$48,120.48. This includes: (i) \$26,120.84 as direct cost of compensation for affected secondary structures, trees, loss of land use, one-time cash assistance market vendors for transportation allowance, dismantling and reassembling of stall and temporary loss of income from business), and cash assistance to vulnerable group, IRP skills training or cash assistance to AHs entitled to participate in IRP. Lease rental of car park for temporary market; (ii) \$2,000.00 for replacement cost study (iii) administrative cost of \$15,000.00 (iv) contingency cost of \$ 5,000.00. Table 23 summarizes the estimated resettlement costs.

Table 23: Estimated Resettlement Cost

No.	Components	Unit	Quantity	Estimated Unit Cost (\$)	Total (\$)
A	Loss of Structures				
	Kitchen (secondary)	1	259.22m ²		6,096.88
	Stall covered with plastic	1			
	Extended eaves (and associated structures)	10			
	Wash basin	1			
	Door / gate (including poles)	2			
	Fence (including poles)	9			
	Column / pole	4			
	Spirit house	8 Nos.			
	Stairs / staircase	2			
	Total A				6,096.88
B	Loss of Trees				
	Fruit trees	162			2,739.50
	Timber trees	23			200
	Total B				2,939.50
C	Impacts on Vulnerable AHs				
	Vulnerable households	AH	2	200	400.00
	IRP	AH	2	500	1,000.00
	Total C				1,400.00
D	Loss of Income				
	Loss of land use	AH/m ²	15/12,031.86	0.14/m ²	1,684.46
	One-time cash assistance for market vendors	AH	107	100	10,700.00
	Total D				12,384.46
E	Car Park Lease for Temporary Market	Months	2	2000	4,000.00
	Total E				4,000.00
	Total Direct Cost (A+B+C+D+E)				26,120.84
	Replacement Cost Study		lumpsum		2,000.00
	Administration Cost				15,000.00
	Contingency				5,000.00
	Total Resettlement Cost				48,120.84

Source: RCS Report

XII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

4.

- and the approval;
- Initiate the establishment PGRC; and
- Provide overall guidance on implementing rules and regulations for LAR and propose updates as necessary.

129. General Department of Resettlement (GDR). The GDR is the permanent technical Secretariat of the IRC and the lead agency for the preparation, implementation, and monitoring and reporting of LAR. The GDR will carry out activities under the Battambang WWTP and sewerage network improvement subproject through its Resettlement Department 3 (RD3). For this, detailed tasks of RD3 of GDR includes:

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

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

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

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

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

133. **Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee Working Group (IRC-WG).** The IRC-WG will carry out the day-to-day LAR activities under the project which is led by the Deputy Director/Chief of the Department of Resettlement of the GDR and comprise technical PMU staff of the MPWT/PMU, staff of the Resettlement Department and staff of the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction. The IRC-WG will be responsible for all the field work under the supervision of the Director of the Resettlement Department and overall guidance and direction of the Director General of the GDR. The composition of the IRC-WG is in Table 24.

Table 24: Composition of IRC-WG

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

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

134. **Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC).** The PRSC is established by the Battambang Provincial Governor at the request of the IRC for the Subproject. The composition of the PRSC is in Table 25.

Table 25: Composition of the Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee

No.	Name	Position	Position assigned
1	Excellency, Uy Sotheavy	Provincial Deputy Governor	Chair
2	Mr. Chan Sambo	Director of provincial Department of Public Works and Transport	Vice Chair
3	Mr. Potry Dern	Director of Provincial Department of Economic and Finance	Vice Chair
4	Mr. Ou Dary	Director of Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction	Member
5	Mr. Chheum Vorchira	Director of Provincial Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Member
6	Mr. Kok Boran	Director of Provincial of Department of Environment	Member
7	Mr. Sek Chanbunna	Director of Provincial of Department of Post and Telecommunication	Member
8	Mr. Long Phalkun	Director of Provincial Department of Water Resource and Meteorology	Member
9	Mr. Ukvong Longvy	Sub-Director of Provincial Administration	Member
10	Mr. Peng Sithy	Governor of Battambang City	Member
11	Mr. Mel Sophal	Governor of Ek Phnom District	Member
12	Mr. Lum Sorn	Governor of Sangkae District	Member

13	Mr. Tep Hom	Governor of Muong Russey District	Member
14	Mr. Kim Vannak	Governor of Thmor Kuol District	Member
15	Mr. Uk Khleung	Director of Battambang Water Supply Authority	Member
16	Mr. Sok Huot	Director of Battambang Electricity	Member
17	Relevant of Chief of Commune and Village in Battambang city		Member

Source: Provincial Governor Letter dated 13 March 2019

135. The role of the PRSC is as follows:

- (i) Provide the coordination and supporting role to the GDR, IRC and IRC-WG for LAR activities 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;
- (iv) Oversee and monitor the work of PRSC-WG;
- (v) Responsible and accountable for the disbursements of the compensation payments at the provincial level; and
- (vi) Assist the IRC-WG in developing measures to assist vulnerable households by the subprojects.

136. Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee Working Group (PRSC-WG). The PRSC-WG is established by the Battambang Provincial Governor and is mainly responsible for technical functions of the PRSC and works with the IRC-WG in carrying out the LAR activities at the provincial level. The composition of the PRSC-WG is in Table 26.

Table 26: Composition of the Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee Working Group

No.	Name	Position	Position assigned
1	Mr. Teng Kim Sean	Acting Director, Provincial Office of Inter Sectors	Chair
2	Ms. Keum Sokuntheary	Vice Director of Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport	Vice-Chair
3	Mr. En Sovann Mony	Vice Director of Provincial Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Member
4	Mr. Nhom Sokhara	Office Director of Provincial Develop Management and Construction	Member
5	Mr. San Serei Sithy	Office Director of Public Work of Department of Public Work and Transport	Member
6	Mr. Pork Ad	Office Director of Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction and cadastral	Member
7	Mr. Sung Semg	Office Director of Public Works and Transport of Battambang City	Member
8	Mr. Kuch Kusal	Branch Manager of Battambang Telecommunication	Member
9	Mr. Teung Sivutha	Office Director of Battambang City Development	Member
10	Sae Saran	Office Sub-Director, State Property of Provincial Department of Economic and Finance	Member
11	Heng Sovann Rath	Company Director of Camintel, Battambang Branch	Member
12	Mr. Kuy Van Chatha Kech	Provincial Officer of Economic Work and Social Work	Member
13	Mr. Som Sophal	Provincial Officer of Develop Management and Construction	Member
14	Relevant of Chief of Commune and Village in Battambang city		Member

Source: Provincial Governor Letter dated 13 March 2019

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

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

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



XIII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

139. All resettlement activities will be coordinated with the civil works schedule of the Subproject. The DRP will be implemented after the approval of the DRP by IRC and ADB and the budget by MEF. Civil works cannot commence until compensation is paid in full for all the losses, including loss of income, if any, where these impacts are identified, according to the provisions of this DRP. It is expected that the compensation payments will be completed within a period of two months and the ROW for of the Subproject would be without encumbrances. Thereafter, MPWT will issue a notice of possession of the specific sites to the contractor for construction. However, construction can proceed on sections free from encumbrances, based on agreement between MPWT and ADB. The tentative implementation schedule for resettlement actions is summarized in Table 27.

Table 27: Tentative Resettlement Implementation Schedule

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

Source: RD3 of GDR

XIV. MONITORING AND REPORTING

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

A. Internal Monitoring

141. 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 and the monitoring indicators in Annex N. DIMDM of the GDR will perform routine internal monitoring. The objective of internal monitoring is to (i) measure and report on the progress in the preparation and implementation of the DRP; (ii) identify problems and risks, if any and the measures to mitigate them; and (iii) assess if the compensation and rehabilitation assistance are in accordance with the provisions under the DRP. Internal monitoring with results will be reported to IRC and MPWT/PMU on a quarterly basis. The IRC-WG and the PRSC-WG will gather data and information on the progress of the LAR from the field and prepare and will submit monthly reports to RD3. The RD3 will compile the field reports and prepare a consolidated report on the implementation of DRP on monthly basis. The report will be submitted to the DIMDM which will (i) review the monthly progress reports, including fielding its own missions to verify the progress and the validity of the data and information, if deemed necessary; and (ii) compile quarterly monitoring report for submission to the Director General of GDR. The GDR will provide MPWT a quarterly progress report and submit semiannual progress report to the ADB.

142. For the DRP implementation quarterly monitoring report, the DIMDM may engage a national consultant to carryout DRP quarterly reviews of DRP implementation and prepare quarterly monitoring reports for GDR. The semi-annual monitoring reports will be reviewed and endorsed by GDR before submitting to ADB.

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

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

144. The DIMDM will also validate that the (i) entitlements and the corresponding compensation are paid in accordance with the entitlement matrix in the approved DRP; and (ii) GRM is functioning as per the guidelines. During subsequent monitoring periods, the DIMDM will look into

whether or not corrective actions agreed to address land acquisition and resettlement issues in the past monitoring period (i.e., outstanding resettlement issues) have been resolved.

B. External Monitoring

145. External monitoring will not be required as the Subproject is classified as Category B for involuntary resettlement as it includes involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant.



ANNEXES

Annex A: Details of Impact on Assets

Please Note: Some household are affected with several impact types.

Table 1: Summary of Affected Tree Age

Tree Types	Age of Tree				N/A	Total
	1 - 3 yrs	4 - 6 yrs	6 - 10 yrs	> 10 yrs		
Perennial Tree	102	39	24		2	167
Timber Tree	6	13	2	2	12	35
TOTAL	108	52	26	2	14	202

Source: DMS/SES, April to July 2020

Table 2: Detailed List of Affected Trees by Age

Tree Type	Name of Tree	Unit of Tree	Total Number	AHs	APs
Fruit Tree	Areca Palm	tree	2	1	1
	Avocado	tree	1	1	5
	Banana	Khum	5	2	10
	Custard-apple	tree	25	10	44
	Dragon fruit	tree	2	2	12
	Guava	tree	8	4	12
	Hylocereus undatus	tree	1	1	6
	Jackfruit	tree	6	4	17
	Jambolan Plum	tree	2	2	6
	Jujube	tree	2	2	8
	Lemon	tree	10	4	14
	Longan	tree	7	4	13
	Mango	tree	9	5	26
	Otaheite-apple	tree	1	1	7
	Pailin Longan	tree	2	2	7
	Palm Tree	tree	10	4	18
	Phyllanthus	tree	1	1	2
	Pomegranate	tree	4	3	11
	Rose Apple	tree	4	3	12
	Tamarind	tree	65	1	4
Total			167	57	235
Timber Tree	Corckwood tree	tree	4	2	7
	Cow tamarind	tree	1	1	5

Dongkor	tree	2	2	13
Eucalyptus	tree	1	1	2
Golden Shower Tree	tree	9	7	29
Manila tamarind	tree	2	2	10
Moringa oleifera	tree	2	2	9
Nhor	tree	3	3	16
Pongro	tree	1	1	5
Sangkae	tree	5	3	18
Thngan	tree	1	1	4
Weeping Fig	tree	4	2	10
Total		35	27	128
GRAND TOTAL		202	84	363

Source. DMS/SES, April to July 2020

Table 3: Summary of Affected Structures per AHs/APs

Structure	Total Area	Affected area	AHs	APs
Secondary Structure	89.3	20.6	2	6
Other Structure	218.52	238.62	25	104
Total	307.82	259.22	27	110

Source. DMS/SES, April to July 2020

Table 4: Detailed List of Affected Structures per AHs/APs

No	Secondary Structure	Structure (AHs)	Structure (APs)	Total Areas	Affected Areas
1	Zinc + Zinc + Wood + Wood	1	2	42	14
2	Plastic + No + Ground + Wood	1	4	47.3	6.6
Sub-total 1		2	6	89.3	20.6
1	Zinc (roof)	1	5	16.68	16.68
2	Zinc + Net/barbed wire + Mortar + Wood	1	6	4.95	15.98
3	Zinc + No + Mortar + Steel	3	14	10.51	21.13
4	Zinc + No + Mortar + Wood	1	6	16	8
5	Zinc + Steel + Mortar + Steel	1	5	8	4
6	Zinc + Zinc + Concret + Wood	1	4	4	6
7	Zinc + Zinc + Tile + Steel	1	2	4	4.95
8	Concret Spirit House (Medium)	1	4		1
9	Brick fence 10 no cover	1	1	20.9	20.9
10	Brick fence 10 no cover	1	1	6	6
11	Column of fence gate (0.3*0.3)	1	3	0.28	1
12	Steel fence door	1	3	3.2	3.2
13	Zinc fence with wood or steel pole	1	4	12.4	12.4
14	Fence door with net/barbed wire	1	4	5	5
15	Concret Spirit House (Small)	1	5	0.29	1
16	Basine brick 10 (100mm)	1	5	0.77	1
17	Concret Spirit House (Small)	1	5	0.29	1
18	Concrete Fence or Steel Pole with net/barbed wire	1	5		11.2
19	Normal brick fence 10 no cover	1	4	39.1	39.1
20	Concret Spirit House (Small)	1	3		1
21	Concret Spirit House (Small)	1	3		1
22	Staircase	1	2	3.7	1
23	Staircase	1	2	0.5	1
24	Spirit House for God (Small)	1	2		1
25	Concret Spirit House (Big)	1	5	1.32	1

26	Concrete Fence or Steel Pole with net/barbed wire	1	5	40.32	25.38
27	Brick fence 10 with net/barbed wire	1	5	14	17.5
28	Concret Spirit House (Small)	1	5	1	1
29	Concret Spirit House (Small)	1	5		1
30	Normal brick fence 20 no cover	1	3	1	1
31	Normal brick fence 10 no cover	1	3	1.2	1.2
32	Gate Column Fence (0.4*0.4*0.7)	1	3	0.11	3
33	Electric Steel Pole	1	3	3	3
Sub-total 2		35	135	218.52	238.62
Grand Total		37	141	307.82	259.22

Source: DMS/SES, April to July 2020

Table 5: Details of Affected Structures per Unit

No.	Secondary Structure	m	m ²	m ³	Units
1	Kitchen (Zinc + Zinc + Wood + Wood)		14		
2	Stall with plastic (Plastic + No + Ground + Wood)		6.6		
Sub-Total 1			20.6		
No.	Other Structure	m	m ²	m ³	Units
1	Zinc (roof)		16.68		
2	Zinc + Net/barbed wire + Mortar + Wood		15.98		
3	Zinc + No + Mortar + Steel		21.13		
4	Zinc + No + Mortar + Wood		8		
5	Zinc + Steel + Mortar + Steel		4		
6	Zinc + Zinc + Concret + Wood		6		
7	Zinc + Zinc + Tile + Steel		4.95		
8	Concret Spirit House (Medium)				1
9	Brick fence 10 no cover		20.9		
10	Brick fence 10 no cover		6		
11	Column of fence gate (0.3*0.3)	1			
12	Steel fence door		3.2		
13	Zinc fence with wood or steel pole	12.4			
14	Fence door with net/barbed wire		5		
15	Concret Spirit House (Small)				1
16	Basins brick 10 (100mm)			1	
17	Concret Spirit House (Small)				1
18	Concret Fence Or Steel Pole with net/barbed wire	11.2			
19	Normal brick fence 10 no cover		39.1		
20	Concret Spirit House (Small)				1
21	Concret Spirit House (Small)				1
22	Staircase				1
23	Spirit House for God (Small)				1
24	Concret Spirit House (Big)				1
25	Concret Fence Or Steel Pole with net/barbed wire	25.38			
26	Brick fence 10 with net/barbed wire	17.5			
27	Staircase				1
28	Concret Spirit House (Small)				1
29	Concret Spirit House (Small)				1
30	Normal brick fence 20 no cover		1		
31	Normal brick fence 10 no cover		1.2		
32	Gate Column Fence (0.4*0.4*0.7)			3	
33	Electric Steel Pole				3
Sub-Total 2		67.48	153.14	4	14
Grand Total		67.48	173.74	4	14

Source: DMS/SES, April to July 2020

Table 6: Details of Affected Productive Land

Sub-Project	Gender	Farmland	AHs	APs	Loss Over 10%
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		Total Areas	Affected Areas			Over 10%	Less than 10%
WWTP	Male	419700	8971	13	67	1	12
	Female	35600	828	2	7	0	2
Total		455300	9799	15	74	1	14
Grand Total		455300	9799	15	74	1	14

Source. DMS/SES, April to July 2020

Annex B: Approval of Land Swap for WWTP

Please be informed,

His Excellency, Minister of Ministry of Public Works and Transport

Subject: In Case of Request for inspection and decision related to regulation of the estimated land location size 10 Hectares after procurement process of Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project in Battambang province to the usage for Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project.

Ref.: Letter No. 3971, dated on 17 September 2019, Ministry of Public Works and Transport

Letter dated on 11 March 2020 Asian Development Bank.

As stated in the above statement, I would like to inform His Excellency Under Secretary of State that, related to the request to the Ministry of Public Works and Transport for inspection and decision related to regulation of the estimated land location size 10 Hectares after procurement process of Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project in Battambang province in order for usage in Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project, Ministry of Economy and Finance has requested Asian Development Bank for approval related to removal request of the 6 Subprojects of Greater Mekong Subregion Southern Economic Corridor Towns Development Project including GMS Subproject: Battambang Wastewater Treatment to ensure that the proposed land location for regulation is no longer approve for usage of the aforementioned projects.

In this case, through letter dated on 11 March 2020, Asian Development Bank has officially approved the removal request of subprojects mentioned above. This means to ensure that the proposed land location for regulation is utilize to effectiveness and reduce the national budget expense for new proposed land location for regulation. Therefore, the Ministry of Economy and Finance will be pleased to approve the request to the Ministry of Public Works and Transport related to regulation of the estimated land location size 10 Hectares after procurement process of Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project in Battambang province in order for usage in Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project.

As mentioned above, His Excellency, Minister of Ministry of Public Works and Transport would implement and manage it accordingly.

Please, His Excellency, Minister of Ministry of Public Works and Transport Governor accept my sincere respect,

**Deputy Prime Minister of the
Royal Government of Cambodia,**

Minister of Economy and Finance

Aun Pormmoniroth



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ဖူးလှေလှေကိစ္စ ခိုင် ဗိုလ်ချုပ်

மேலே உள்ளது போல, $\frac{1}{2}$ லைப் நேரம்

ថ្ងៃសុក្រ ១០ ខែ វស្សា ឆ្នាំកុរ ឧកាស្ត ព.ស. ២៥៦៣
រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ៣០ ខែ ៥/៥ ឆ្នាំ ២០២០

ឥឡូវបង្កើត

ឯកទ្វីបអាស៊ី។ រដ្ឋមន្ត្រី រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន

កម្មវត្ថុ ៖ ការណែនាំរបស់ពិនិត្យ និងសម្រេចអំពីការធ្វើឱ្យបាត់បង់នៃប្រាក់ ១០ ប៊ីតា ដែលបានធ្វើបន្តបន្ទាប់នៅក្នុងចេត្តាជាដំបូង នៃគម្រោងសវិវត្តន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ចក្រុងរៀងរាល់ឆ្នាំ ដោយប្រើប្រាស់នៅក្នុងគម្រោងកែលម្អប្រព័ន្ធបរិស្ថានក្នុងវិធានប្រព័ន្ធសេដ្ឋកិច្ចវិទ្យា។

យោង ៖ លិខិតលេខ ៣៩១ សក/អក ចុះថ្ងៃទី ១៧ ខែ កក្កដា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ របស់ក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន។

-លើទឹកចុះថ្ងៃទី ១១ ខែ មីនា ឆ្នាំ ២០២០ របស់អង្គការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី

សេចក្តីជូនមានតែឯកភាពម្នាក់គត់ និងរោងកាច់លើ ខ្ញុំសូមជម្រាប **ឯកភាពរបស់សេដ្ឋកិច្ច** ជ្រាបថា៖ ធម្មតាមសំណើ របស់ក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន ក្នុងការស្នើសុំធ្វើដីធនកម្មទីតាំងដីទំហំប្រមាណ ១០ ហិកតា ដែលបានធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មរួច នៅក្នុងខេត្តបាត់ដំបងពីសម្រាប់អភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ចក្រុងរៀងខាងត្បូងនៅប្រើប្រាស់នៅក្នុងសម្រាប់គែលម្ស្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន ក្រុងប៉ុក្ខប៊ងខេត្តសាបដំបងក្នុងឆ្នាំ ២០២២ ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ បានស្នើសុំការឯកភាពពីឧត្តាធិការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ីប៉េស៊ីកលើ សំណើសុំលុបអនុគម្ភាមាត់ទាំង ០២ នៃកម្រងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ចក្រុងរៀងខាងត្បូង ដែលក្នុងនោះរួមមានផងដែរអនុគម្រាង សាងសង់ស្ថានីយប្រព្រឹត្តកម្មទឹកកកក្នុងក្រុងបាត់ដំបង ដើម្បីធានាឱ្យបានច្បាស់ថាទីតាំងដីដែលស្នើសុំធ្វើដីធនកម្មនោះពិតជា លែងមានតម្រូវការប្រើប្រាស់នៅក្នុងក្របខ័ណ្ឌសម្រាប់ខាងលើទៀតហើយ។ ហេតុនេះតាមរយៈលិខិតចុះថ្ងៃទី ១១ ខែ មីនា ឆ្នាំ ២០២២ ឧត្តាធិការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ីបានឯកភាពជាផ្លូវការដល់សំណើសុំលុបអនុគម្រាងទាំង ០២ នោះ។ ក្នុងន័យ នេះដើម្បីធានាការប្រើប្រាស់ដីប្រមាណ ១០ ហិកតា ដែលបានធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មរួចឱ្យមានប្រសិទ្ធភាព និងដើម្បីកាត់បន្ថយការចំណាយ ថវិកាជាតិខ្ពស់នាមជ្រាបធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដីនៅទីតាំងថ្មី, ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ សូមឯកភាពតាមសំណើរបស់ក្រសួង សាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន ក្នុងការធ្វើដីធនកម្មទីតាំងដីទំហំប្រមាណ ១០ ហិកតា ដែលបានធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មរួចនាពេលកន្លងមកនៃ កម្រងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សេដ្ឋកិច្ចក្រុងរៀងខាងត្បូងសម្រាប់យកទៅប្រើប្រាស់នៅក្នុងសម្រាប់គែលម្ស្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថានក្រុងប៉ុក្ខប៊ង ខេត្តសាបដំបងក្នុង ឆ្នាំ ២០២២ ។

[illegible]

សូម ឯករាជ្យអោយសេរី ទទួលបានការគោរពឯករាជ្យ ពីខ្ញុំ 



As mentioned above, His Excellency would implement and manage it accordingly. Please His Excellency accept my sincere respect

Deputy Secretariat of Ministry of Economics and Finance

Director of Inter-Ministerial Committee for Impact Resettlement for Project Development

Nhean Leng



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ
លេខ ៤៧៧ ប្រ.ជ.សហវ. ២០១២

ថ្ងៃពុធនេះ ថ្ងៃទី ២២ ខែ ឧសភា ឆ្នាំ ២០១២
រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ២២ ខែ ឧសភា ឆ្នាំ ២០១២

សូមអនុញ្ញាត

ឯកទ្វីបសេដ្ឋកិច្ច រដ្ឋប្រឹក្សាសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ

កម្មវត្ថុ៖ ការប្រគល់ទីតាំងដីដែលគណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួងបានធ្វើលទ្ធកម្ម សម្រាប់សម្រាងអគាររៀនប្រៀប
ខាងក្នុងដែលបានទទួលហិរញ្ញប្បទានសហប្រតិបត្តិការពីធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី (ADB) ។

យោង៖ លិខិតលេខ ១៨៧៩ ស.រ.អ.ក ចុះថ្ងៃទី ២៨ ខែ ឧសភា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៥ របស់ក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន
- លិខិតលេខ ២០៤២ ស.ក ចុះថ្ងៃទី ១០ ខែ មិថុនា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៣ របស់ក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន។

សេចក្តីផ្តើមមានតែក្នុងកម្មវត្ថុ និងយោងខាងលើ ខ្ញុំសូមគោរពជម្រាបជូនឧត្តមនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី មេត្តាជ្រាបពី
ខ្លឹមសារដូចខាងក្រោម៖ តាមសំណើរបស់ក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន គណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួងដោះស្រាយជម្លោះប៉ះពាល់
សហការជាមួយក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន និងអនុគណៈកម្មការខេត្តស្វាយរៀង, ខេត្តបាត់ដំបង និងខេត្ត
បន្ទាយមានជ័យ បានចុះពិនិត្យ ពិចារណា លើដីដែលបានប្រគល់សម្រាប់សាងសង់អាងប្រព្រឹត្តិកម្ម និងស្ថានីយបូមទឹក
សម្រាប់ទឹកកកខ្នង ឆ្នេរស្រែងខាងលិចរំលងហើយ។

ហេតុដូច្នេះ គណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួងដោះស្រាយជម្លោះប៉ះពាល់ សូមប្រគល់ទីតាំងដីដែលបានធ្វើលទ្ធកម្ម
ជូនក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន ដើម្បីផ្តល់លទ្ធភាពឱ្យក្រុមហ៊ុនសាងសង់ដំណើរការការងារវិស្វកម្មតាមផែនការ
និងបន្តគ្រប់គ្រងនិងប្រើប្រាស់ទីតាំងដីទាំងនេះស្របតាមច្បាប់ និងលិខិតបទដ្ឋានពិបាកជាធរមាន ចាប់ពីថ្ងៃប្រគល់
ទទួលបានសេចក្តីអនុញ្ញាត។

ទីតាំងដីដែលបានធ្វើលទ្ធកម្ម រួមមានដូចខាងក្រោម៖

ល.រ	ខេត្ត / ក្រុង	បរិយាយ	ទំហំដី	ទីតាំងភូមិសាស្ត្រ	លិខិតផ្ទេរសិទ្ធិកាន់កាប់ប្រើប្រាស់ ដី និងប័ណ្ណសម្គាល់សិទ្ធិកាន់ កាប់អចលនវត្ថុ
១	ខេត្តឧត្តរមានជ័យ	អាងប្រព្រឹត្តិកម្ម	១០១ ៥៦៩ ម ^២	- ឃុំនា ស្រុកសង្កែ - ឃុំនា ស្រុកសង្កែ - ឃុំនា ស្រុកសង្កែ - ឃុំនា ស្រុកសង្កែ	- ក្បាលដីលេខ +Bx 0074 - ក្បាលដីលេខ +Bx 0075 - ក្បាលដីលេខ +Bx 0108 - ក្បាលដីលេខ +Bx 0110 ចុះថ្ងៃទី ១២-ឧសភា-២០១៥

ទំព័រទី១/២

២			១ ៧៤០ ម ^២	-ភូមិបេង, ឃុំអន្តរវិល, ស្រុកសង្កែ	-ក្បាលដីលេខ÷០០៦ យអវ ចុះថ្ងៃទី ០៤-មករា-២០១៧
៣	ទេសាភិបាល	ស្ថានីយបូមបោះទឹកកខ្វក់	២ ៤៦៦ ម ^២	-ភូមិចេក២, សង្កាត់ រតនៈ, ក្រុងបាត់ដំបង	-ក្បាលដីលេខ÷ 541 ចុះថ្ងៃទី ២៦-កុម្ភៈ-២០១៦
៤		អាងប្រព្រឹត្តិកម្ម	១០០ ០៦០ ម ^២	-ភូមិក្នុងដីរ៉ែ, សង្កាត់គិរីបុរី, ក្រុងប៉ោយប៉ែត	-ក្បាលដីលេខ÷៩៣២ កបប ចុះថ្ងៃទី ១១-មីនា-២០១៤
៥	ក្រុមហ៊ុនប៊ីស	ស្ថានីយបូមបោះទឹកកខ្វក់	១ ៣៩៤ ម ^២	-សង្កាត់ផ្សារកណ្តាល, ក្រុងប៉ោយប៉ែត	-ក្បាលដីលេខ÷ I 0682 ចុះថ្ងៃទី ២៧-កក្កដា-២០១៧
៦	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	ស្ថានីយបូមបោះទឹកកខ្វក់	១ ៤៩៦ ម ^២	-ភូមិត្រពាំងរាវ, សង្កាត់បាវិត	-ក្បាលដីលេខ÷០៨៨/១៧ ចុះថ្ងៃទី ១៧-កុម្ភៈ-២០១៧

អាស្រ័យដ្ឋានបានគោរពជម្រាបជូនខាងលើ សូមឯកឧត្តមទេសរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី មេត្តាជ្រាប និងចាត់តាំង តាមការស្នើ
សូមឯកឧត្តមទេសរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី មេត្តាទទួលនូវការគោរពដ៏ខ្ពង់ខ្ពស់ ពីខ្ញុំ

អនុរដ្ឋលេខាធិការរងរដ្ឋស្តីបាល និងបរិក្ខេប
និងជាប្រធានអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានរដ្ឋបាលស្ថាប័ន
នាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ឈ្មោះ ហ៊ុន សែន

ចម្លងជូន៖

- អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិរដ្ឋ និង
វិស័យមិនមែនសាធារណៈ ភាគរាជ
- ឯកសារ-កាលប្បវត្តិ

h-v

Annex D: Updated Public Information Brochure (PIB)

The purpose of this PIB is to provide **Second Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project** related information to persons and households in the sites of the project, 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 or involuntary resettlement under the project.

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND, OBJECTIVE AND LOCATIONS

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is supporting the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to improve the urban services for enhancing regional economic connectivity in participating towns of Stueng Saen, Serei Saophoan and Battambang. The Project Output 1 is Urban infrastructure improved, Output 2 is Institutional effectiveness improved and Output 3 is Policy and planning environment improved. The Project loan effectiveness is from 14 December 2018 to 30 June 2024.

2. PROJECT COMPONENTS

For each of the towns the Project will develop lagoon-based wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), sewerage network and a controlled landfill with all associated infrastructure and equipment. The Project will also develop for Stueng Saen and Serei Saophoan separated drainage network from the sewerage network.

3. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) has established a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in the all participating Provinces to support the implementation the Project.

The General Department of Resettlement (GDR) is the lead agency solely responsible for the implementation of detailed resettlement plan (DRP). The Resettlement Department 3 (RD3) of GDR, through the IRC-Working Group and assisted by the PRSC-WG, will undertake day-to-day implementation of DRP.

4. SCOPE OF SUBPROJECT LAND ACQUISITION AND IMPACTS

Base on the detail design drawing (DED), WWTP required land acquisition around 10 ha and separate system service area coverage 720 ha and connections 5,290 with pipeline 98.5 km and 6 pump stations. The capacity of WWTP is 8,500 m³ per day (2040) with lagoon-based system. The project needs to upgrade the access road to the WWTP length 3.60km with average of top width 5m and average of bottom width around 16.5m. A controlled landfill (25.3 ha) with a volume capacity of 350,000 cubic meter (m³) and landfill equipment will also be developed in Paoy Svay village, Ta Kream Commune, Banan District in the Battambang City.

During detailed design, every effort has been made to minimize and avoid impacts. This has included realignment and narrowing of corridor-of-impact (COI), relocating sewer on other side of existing drainage line where space is limited, removal of collector sewer at obstruction locations (but still enabling household connection), and providing temporary site for market vendors to continue business during construction

There will be land acquisition impacts linked with the Subproject. The Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC) will place demarcation markers on the ground before a detailed measurement survey (DMS) starts. Its purpose is to define the area reserved for the Project civil works COI, and to establish who is affected by the Project. Everyone who is

occupying or using land in the COI must permanently move outside of the COI after payment of compensation.

5. COMPENSATION POLICY AND ENTITLEMENTS

Acquired privately owned land will be compensated at replacement cost which is market value plus transaction costs, or through land swap if replacement land is available. Land within the existing right of way (ROW) of roads or on State Land will not be compensated. However, those losing use of productive farming land within the road ROW will be entitled to assistance for loss of land use.

The cut-off date for entitlement to compensation and assistance has been established and corresponds to the date of completion of verification of inventory of losses (**16 February 2018**). Those persons who have occupied and used the land prior to this cut-off date are entitled to compensation if the project construction affects their land and/or structures. Anyone who encroaches into and occupies the land after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation or assistance.

5a. STRUCTURES

Houses and structures that will be affected by the Project shall be compensated at replacement cost without deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials. Partially affected houses will be compensated for the lost affected portion as well as repair costs. Other structures (e.g. fences, eaves, concrete yards) will also be compensated at replacement cost. Temporary impacts on pavements/walkways, and temporary stalls/shops will be rebuild/re-established by the construction contractor.

5b. CROPS AND TREES

For annual crops, affected persons will be given advance notice that the land on which their crops are planted will be used by the Project

Resettlement Plan

August 2020

CAM: Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project Part 3

Battambang Wastewater System Subproject

Prepared by the Project Management Consultant for the General Department of Resettlement of the Ministry of Economy and Finance and for the Asian Development Bank. This is an updated version of the draft originally posted in May 2018 available on <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/cam-50102-002-rp>.

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. Your attention is directed to the "terms of use" section of this website.

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and that they must harvest their crops in time. Affected persons will be compensated for the loss of affected crops, and fruit and timber trees at replacement value.

5c. PUBLIC ASSETS

Affected public buildings and structures will be restored to original or better condition.

5d. RELOCATION

Affected persons will have the option of moving back within the plot outside the ROW or relocating the houses or businesses.

Affected persons will receive compensation at replacement cost for affected structures plus cash assistance and allowances to assist in the process of relocating. Assistance and allowance will consist of: (i) Transportation allowance; (ii) income loss for disrupted businesses; (iii) income restoration program for permanent loss of income; and (iv) additional assistance for vulnerable households.

The specific amounts for compensation rates as well as allowances and assistance will be advised at the time the detailed resettlement plan is updated.

6. DETAILED MEASUREMENT SURVEY AND REPLACEMENT COST SURVEY (RCS)

The DMS is a detailed survey of 100% of affected persons to document all affected assets including land, houses, shops, other structures, crops and trees. It establishes the official list of affected persons who are eligible for compensation and other assistance. It will be conducted after detailed engineering for project infrastructure components is completed, and the COI has been demarcated on the ground. This activity will only be carried out in the presence of the affected persons. The affected persons and the local authorities will be informed prior to the activity.

During the RCS, an independent appraiser/firm will determine compensation rates reflecting (replacement cost) current market prices for all affected assets. RCS will be conducted immediately after DMS and is valid for 1 year.

7. INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM

The census, socio-economic survey (SES) and DMS will take note of the livelihoods and income level of affected persons and any impacts the Project may have on them. The Project will provide various forms of assistance to enable affected people to restore their livelihoods and income level to at least pre-project levels.

In addition, the Project will seek to maximize direct construction work opportunities to adults in the affected local communities (both men and women) during the Project implementation phase, particularly the severely affected and vulnerable affected households. Such opportunities will be announced in the local areas.

8. CONSULTATIONS DURING DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

Public consultation will be conducted throughout the Project cycle. Regular information will be provided through the PIUs, Sangkat/commune offices, village chiefs and local community-based organizations. Public consultation meetings with affected persons will take place (i) prior to the conduct of the DMS (to advise survey schedules and procedures), (ii) following the DMS (to advise of DMS results and proposed mitigation measures), (iii) during preparation of the detailed resettlement plan (to identify appropriate livelihood restoration measures, advise of compensation rates and details of allowances and assistance measures as well as details of resettlement arrangements); and (iv) on-going through implementation of the

DRP before and during construction period.

The DRP will also be disclosed in commune/Sangkat office for public access and uploaded on ADB's website.

9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

If the affected person (AP) is not clear about, or not satisfied, with the compensation offered for losses or, if for any reason, the compensation has not been paid according to the agreed schedule, the affected person has the right to lodge a complaint (see form attached).

The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) consists of a three-stage process managed by the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee (PGRC) as follows:

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

Second stage: The GDR through its DIMDM will carry out a holistic review of the complaint and submit a report on its findings with the relevant recommendations, if any, to the Director General,

GDR for a decision. It may also conduct a field visit to meet the aggrieved AP and the IRC-WG to gather the relevant details. The final report must be completed within 30 working days from the date of receipt of the complaint and submitted to the Director General, GDR for a final decision within 5 working days of receipt of the final report. In the event that the subject matter requires a policy level intervention, it will be referred to the IRC for a decision in which case 10 more working days will be added to the deadline for final decision.

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

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

If the AP is still not satisfied with the resolution of

the complaints at the project and central level, the AP may also raise their concern or complaint with the ADB Cambodia Resident Mission (CARM), or directly contact the ADB Office of the Special Project Facilitator.

Complaints can be made both in writing or verbally. Verbal complaints will be recorded by grievance redress officer at each stage. Copies of the complaints and decisions will be provided to the concerned persons. Monitoring and decisions will be recorded (see attachments).

The contact details of each level of GRM are:

(a) Commune Chief

Name: Mr. Yuos Yern
Position: Chief of Ratanak Commune
Tel: 092 330181

Name: Mr. Tao Horn
Position: Chief of Preah Prah Sdach Commune
Tel: 012 365279

(b) District Grievance Redress Committee

Name: Peng Sithy
Position: Governor of Battambang city

Name: Lum Sorm
Position: Governor of Sangkai District

Name: Mel Sopha
Position: Governor of Ek Phnom District

Name: Tep Horn
Position: Governor of Kim Vannak City

(c) General Department of Resettlement,
Ministry of Economy and Finance (Phnom Penh)
Tel/Fax: 023 42 66 82

(d) Provincial Grievance Redress Committee

10. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

All of the Project activities will be internally monitored by the Project Management Unit of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

A resettlement impact evaluation will also be undertaken after resettlement implementation to assess whether Project impacts have been mitigated adequately and pre-project living standards of affected persons have been restored. ADB will also monitor these activities in its regular supervision missions during project implementation.

11. PROJECT CONTACT DETAILS

(i) (Project Implementation Unit
Name: Keum Sokuntheary
Tel: 092 818 017

(ii) Asian Development Bank, Cambodia
Resident Mission - Phnom Penh.
Tel: (023) 215805, 215806, 216417

ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Cat.	Type of Loss	Application	Category of DH	Entitlements	Clarification / Implementation
Loss of Land					
1a	Loss of Land	Agricultural, residential and commercial land	Legal owners and holders of real right of land, including those covered by customary rights	- Cash compensation for land at full replacement cost or land swap of equal productive value. - Provision of stamp duties, land registration fees and other similar taxes, if applicable, for acquiring legal rights in case of replacement land (land for land swap) - Includes option of compensation at same replacement cost for affected land that remains after partial acquisition if remaining land becomes unviable or unusable. - The remaining land if/when required for improvement, will be estimated by RCS at no cost to DPs (e.g., land filling and leveling). - For customary ownership, replacement land to sustain livelihood and way of life. Land registration, stamp duty and other fees to register land ownership or right to use will be reimbursed at cost.	If land for land is offered, replacement land equal in area, quality and category and with registered title or secure tenure title will go to both husband and wife. Applies to only partial loss of land and where the DH agrees. DHs will vacate the land after one month after compensation has been offered
Loss of Use of Land					
2a	Loss of Crops, Fruit and Timber Trees)	Agricultural land	All DHs who are engaged in farming regardless of ownership/tenure status	Matured trees (more than 5 years) will be valued at full price.	Market price is based on bole diameter at breast height as defined during the RCS.
Loss of Structures					
3a	Loss of Structures	Residential commercial structures and other assets (barbed wire net)	Owners of houses, buildings and structures	- Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of lost portion of the house / building / structure (wire fence). - DH can retain the materials from demolition of their houses or buildings or structures at no cost.	RCS will determine the replacement cost.
Loss of Livelihood and Income Restoration					
4a	Permanent Loss of Livelihood Source due to physical relocation	Income Restoration	DHs who lose their source of livelihood permanently	- Entitled to participate in any one of the following 3 Livelihood Restoration/Support Programs: Land Based Livelihood Restoration for AHs engaged in land-based livelihood. (i) facilitate access to other land-based	The program will be based on the choice of the DP. Land Based for DHs who lose

Cat.	Type of Loss	Application	Category of DH	Entitlements	Clarification / Implementation
				sources of income, if affordable productive land is available, like vegetable gardening, fruit tree, livestock and other similar land-based income generating sources; (ii) provision of training in farming or livestock; and (iii) lump sum cash grant of US\$ 200 to re-start land based livelihood. • In case of unavailability of suitable land, the DHs can opt for either employment or business-based livelihood program. • Employment Based Livelihood Restoration for AHs who lose employment permanently. (i) provision of employment skills training; and (ii) lump sum cash grant equivalent to 3 months of income based on official poverty rate to supplement income support during the training period. • Business Based Livelihood Restoration for AHs who lose businesses permanently or AHs who opt for this as an alternative livelihood source. (i) provision of business skills; and (ii) a lump sum cash grant of US\$ 200 to assist in starting micro or home-based business.	land-based livelihood Employment Based for DHs who lose employment - based livelihood 3 months of income based on poverty rate= (Monthly Poverty Rate X Number of Members In DH X 3). Business Based for DHs who lose business-based livelihood. This can also be available to DHs who do not want to continue with land or employment-based livelihood at their own choice.

Individual Complaint Form

Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project

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

Name:
(Head of Household)

Sign/Thumb Print:

Date:

Register of Complaint

Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project

Municipality-District-Kahn: _____

Capital-Province: _____

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

Royal Government of Cambodia

Nation Religion King

Letter from Head of District-Khan

Municipality-District-Kahn: _____

Capital-Province: _____

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

Name:

Position:

Sign/Thump Print:

Date:

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តារាងសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង

លរ.	ប្រភេទនៃការបាត់បង់	អនុវត្តចំពោះ	ប្រភេទនៃប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់	សិទ្ធិដែលទទួលបាន	ការបញ្ជាក់ / ការអនុវត្ត
១. ការបាត់បង់រចនាសម្ព័ន្ធសំណង					
១.ក	ការបាត់បង់ឬខូចខាតបំណុលសំណង់បង្គាប់បន្ទុកនៃគ្រួសារសម្បទានផ្សេងៗទៀត	សំណង់	រូបសំណង់ គោរពជាតិ គោរពជាតិ ឬមិនមែនជាតិ ឬសិទ្ធិ និងគោរពជាតិ ឬបានលើសពីអនុញ្ញាតសាងសង់ក៏ដោយ	• សំណង់ជាតិកម្រិតក្រោមការសិក្សាផ្ទៃក្នុងនៃសម្រាប់គ្រួសារសម្បទានដែលបានប៉ះពាល់ • ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់អាចរក្សាទុកនូវវត្ថុជាតិដើរដែលសំណង់សំណង់របស់ក្រុមគ្រួសារអាចគិតថ្លៃ • ប្រសិនបើប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ស្ថិតនៅក្នុងត្រួតពិនិត្យរដ្ឋបាល ឬការអនុវត្តផ្សេងៗ ឬការអនុវត្តផ្សេងៗ • ការសម្រេចបាននៃសំណង់ពីផ្នែកលើទីតាំងជាក់ស្តែង និងទីតាំងដែលមិនអាចប្រើប្រាស់បាន	សំណង់ និងត្រូវបានផ្តល់ជូនជាសាច់ប្រាក់ដោយគ្មានការកាត់សម្រាប់បំណុល ឬ សំណង់ជាវត្ថុដែលអាចទទួលបាន ប្រសិនបើប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ស្ថិតនៅក្នុងត្រួតពិនិត្យរដ្ឋបាល ឬការអនុវត្តផ្សេងៗ ឬការអនុវត្តផ្សេងៗ
២. ការបាត់បង់ដើមឈើ					
២.ក	ការបាត់បង់ដើមឈើរូបវន្ត និងដើមឈើសម្រាប់កាប់ប្រើប្រាស់	ដើមឈើ	ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ទាំងអស់ដែលជាម្ចាស់ដើមឈើ គោរពជាតិ និងមិនមែនជាតិ / សិទ្ធិកាន់កាប់	• សម្រាប់ដើមឈើរូបវន្ត ការសិក្សាផ្ទៃក្នុងនៃសិទ្ធិកាន់កាប់ដើមឈើរូបវន្តចុះតាមក្រោម ((បរិមាណប្រមូលផលក្នុងមួយឆ្នាំ X (តម្លៃទីផ្សារ X ចំនួនឆ្នាំដែលកំណត់ផល) + ការចំណាយលើគ្រប់គ្រង • ដើមឈើសម្រាប់កាប់ប្រើប្រាស់ដែលមានអាយុលើសពី៨ឆ្នាំ និងត្រូវបានផ្ទុកជូនតាមក្រោម	ការសិក្សាផ្ទៃក្នុងនៃសិទ្ធិកាន់កាប់បរិមាណ សេចក្តីផ្តើមដើមឈើពីការប្រមូលផល និងផ្តល់ជូនប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់យ៉ាងតិចជាងបុព្វលាភការការពារសាងសង់ចាប់តាំងពីការប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់និងដំបូង ឬកាប់ដើមឈើក្នុងក្រុងក្នុងរយៈពេល១ខែបន្ទាប់ពីទទួលបានសំណង។

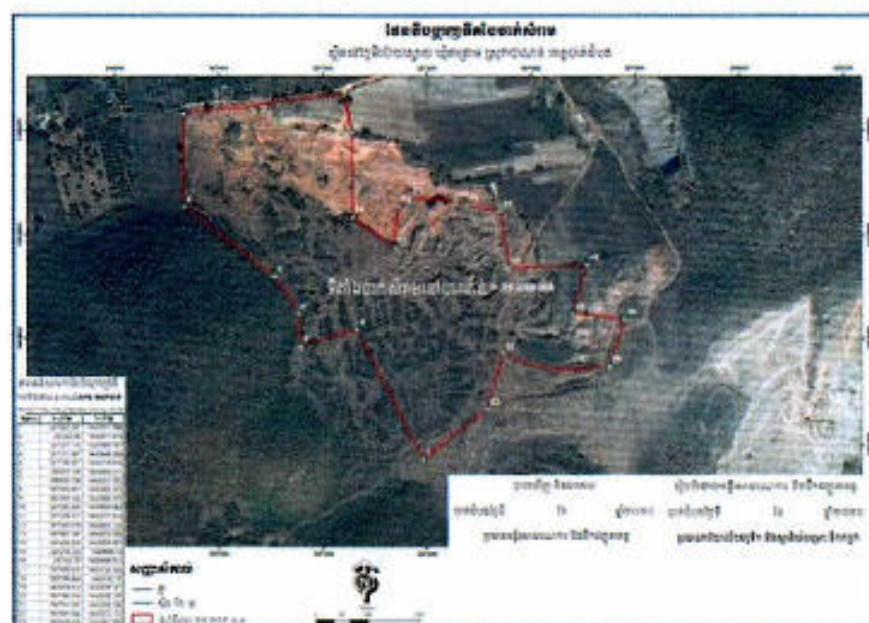
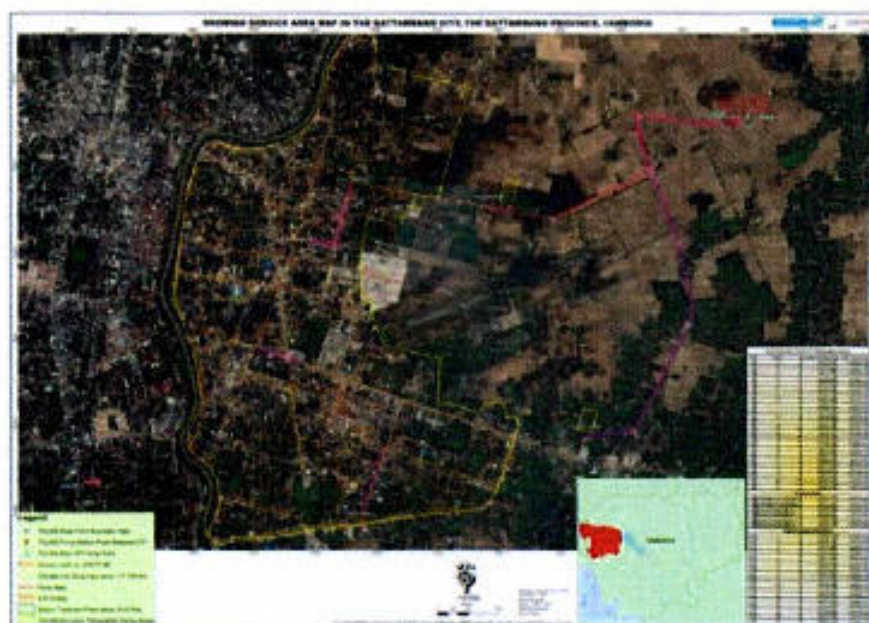
ល.រ.	ប្រភេទនៃការ បាត់បង់	អនុវត្ត ចំពោះ	ប្រភេទនៃប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរង ផលប៉ះពាល់	សិទ្ធិដែលទទួលបាន	ការបញ្ជាក់ / ការអនុវត្ត
				- ដើមឈើអាម្បុក្រោម ១ឆ្នាំ៖ មិនផ្តល់សំណង ព្រោះវាអាច ជាឡើងវិញបាន។ តម្លៃគ្រាប់ ប្លង់នឹងត្រូវផ្តល់សំណង។ - ដើមឈើអាម្បុក ១ ឆ្នាំ ៣ឆ្នាំ៖ ផ្តល់សំណងតម្លៃ ១ភាគ៣នៃ តម្លៃពេញ និងសំណងនៅលើ គ្រាប់ប្លង់ ព្រោះវាអាចជា ឡើងវិញបាន។ - ដើមឈើអាម្បុក ៣ ឆ្នាំ ៤ឆ្នាំ៖ ផ្តល់សំណងតម្លៃ ២ភាគ៣ នៃតម្លៃពេញ និងសំណងនៅ លើគ្រាប់ប្លង់។ - ដើមឈើអាម្បុកលើស ៥ឆ្នាំ៖ ផ្តល់សំណងតម្លៃពេញ និង សំណងនៅលើគ្រាប់ប្លង់។	
៣. ការបាត់បង់ចំណូល និងប្រភពទីក្នុងជីវិត					
៣.១	ការបាត់បង់ ប្រភពទីក្នុង ជីវិតអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍	ការស្តារ ប្រាក់ ចំណូល	គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ ដែលបាត់បង់ប្រភព ទីក្នុងជីវិតអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍ ដោយមិនមែនពីកម្មសិទ្ធិ រដ្ឋ	• បន្ថែមជាសាច់ប្រាក់តែមួយ រយចំនួន \$100 ក្នុងមួយ គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់។ • គន្ធារបានសិទ្ធិចូលរួមក្នុងកម្ម វិធីស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូល និងកម្ម វិធីដាំគ្រុះ ការស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលផ្អែកលើ ឧទាហរណ៍៖ សម្រាប់គ្រួសាររង ផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលបាត់បង់ជា អចិន្ត្រៃយ៍នូវប្រភពទីក្នុងជីវិត ផ្នែកលើឧទាហរណ៍៖ (១) លក្ខណៈគន្ធារបាននូវ ប្រភពចំណូលផ្នែកលើឧទាហរណ៍ ចម្លែងទៀត ដូចជា ការរើស្បែក	កម្មវិធីនេះនឹងត្រូវផ្អែកលើ ឧប្បត្តិសហស្សនៃកម្មវិធីផ្សេងៗ ការស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលផ្អែកលើ ឧទាហរណ៍ គឺសម្រាប់គ្រួសាររង ផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលបាត់បង់ ប្រភពទីក្នុងជីវិតផ្នែកលើ ឧទាហរណ៍។

ល.រ.	ប្រភេទនៃការ បាត់បង់	អនុវត្ត ចំពោះ	ប្រភេទនៃប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរង ផលប៉ះពាល់	សិទ្ធិដែលទទួលបាន	ការបញ្ចាក់ / ការអនុវត្ត
				បន្ថែម ដំណើរការប្រើប្រាស់ផ្ទៃ និង ចិញ្ចឹមសត្វ (២) ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលអំពីការ ដាំដុះ ឬការចិញ្ចឹមសត្វ និង (៣) ការទទួលបានប្រាក់សរុប ចំនួន \$ ៦០០ ដើម្បីបង្កើតឡើង វិញ្ញាបនបត្រចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតដែល បានបាត់បង់។ • ប្រសិនបើក្នុងករណីសម- ស្របនោះសម្រាប់ប្រើ ប្រាស់នេះ ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរង ផលប៉ះពាល់ អាចជ្រើសរើស ចាកស្រាយទីតាំង ឬស្ថានភាព ចិញ្ចឹមសត្វប្រើប្រាស់ ការងារ ឬមុខរបរអាជីវកម្ម។ ការស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលផ្នែកលើ មុខរបរការងារ = សម្រាប់គ្រួសារ រាជការប៉ះពាល់ដែលបាត់បង់ មុខរបរការងារជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍ ÷ (i) ផ្តល់ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលលើ វិស័យការងារ និង (២) ការទទួលបានប្រាក់សរុប ស្មើនឹងប្រាក់ចំណូល ៣ ខែ ផ្នែកតាមអត្រាភាពក្រីក្រប្រចាំ ខែផ្លូវការ ដើម្បីដាំការប្រាក់ ចំណូលចិញ្ចឹមជីវិត ក្នុងអំឡុង ពេលចូលរួមកម្មវិធីបណ្តុះ បណ្តាលវិស័យការងារ។ ឬ ការស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលផ្នែកលើ មុខរបរអាជីវកម្ម = សម្រាប់ គ្រួសាររាជការប៉ះពាល់ ដែល បាត់បង់ជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍នូវមុខរបរ	ការស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលផ្នែកលើ មុខរបរការងារ គឺសម្រាប់ គ្រួសាររាជការប៉ះពាល់ដែល បាត់បង់ប្រភេទចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតផ្នែក លើរបរការងារ។ ប្រាក់ចំណូល ៣ ខែ ផ្នែកតាម អត្រាភាពក្រីក្រប្រចាំខែ = (ប្រាក់ចំណូលផ្នែកតាមអត្រា ភាពក្រីក្រប្រចាំខែ X ចំនួន សមាសភាពក្នុងគ្រួសារ X ៣) ការស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលផ្នែកលើ មុខរបរអាជីវកម្ម សម្រាប់ គ្រួសាររាជការប៉ះពាល់ ដែល បាត់បង់ជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍នូវមុខរបរ

ល.រ.	ប្រភេទនៃការបាត់បង់	អនុវត្តចំពោះ	ប្រភេទនៃប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់	សិទ្ធិដែលទទួលបាន	ការបញ្ជាក់ / ការអនុវត្ត
				អាជីវកម្ម ឬ គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលជ្រើសរើសឧបត្ថម្ភនេះវិញ + (I) ផ្តល់ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលលើជំនាញអាជីវកម្ម និង (II) ការឧបត្ថម្ភប្រាក់សរុប \$២០០ ដើម្បីចាប់ផ្តើមអាជីវកម្ម គ្មានឆ្លង ឬអាជីវកម្មតាមផ្ទះ។ ឬ • ជំនួយជាសាច់ប្រាក់ ចំនួន \$៤០០ ក្នុងមួយគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ សម្រាប់កម្មវិធីស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូល។	អាជីវកម្ម។ ជម្រើសនេះក៏អាចផ្តល់ជូនចំពោះប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលមិនចង់បន្តសម្រាប់ការស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូល ផ្នែកលើមធ្យោបាយ និងការស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលផ្នែកលើមធ្យោបាយការងារ។
				• ចំពោះគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលត្រូវបានចាត់ចូលក្នុងក្រុមប្រជាពលរដ្ឋក្រីក្រ និងងាយរងគ្រោះ៖ បន្ថែមពីការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលជំនាញ គឺ (i) ការឧបត្ថម្ភប្រាក់សរុប ចំនួន រហូតដល់សាច់ប្រាក់ សម្រាប់បង្កើនឡើងវិញនូវប្រភពទឹកផ្ទះក្នុងផ្ទះ និង (ii) ការផ្តល់អាទិភាពទៅលើការងារធ្វើក្នុងគម្រោង។	
៤. ផលប៉ះពាល់ទៅលើទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិជាបណ្តោះអាសន្ន ក្នុងពេលកំពុងសាងសង់					
៤ក	ប៉ះពាល់ដីធ្លី និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិផ្សេងៗ បណ្តោះអាសន្នក្នុងពេលសាងសង់	ផលប៉ះពាល់បណ្តោះអាសន្នលើសំណង់	គ្រួសារកម្មសិទ្ធិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ជាបណ្តោះអាសន្នទាំងពីរ និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិផ្សេងៗ ដោយមិនពិតពីកម្មសិទ្ធិដីធ្លី	• ក្រុមហ៊ុនសាងសង់នឹងបង់ថ្លៃពន្ធលើដី/ សំណង់ ដែលជាធម្មតាសម្រាប់សាងសង់ក្រៅពីដីកំណើន • ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលក្នុងរបៀបនៃផលប៉ះពាល់ គឺមិនអាចសំរេចសម្រាប់ផលប៉ះពាល់	ផ្អែកលើកិច្ចសន្យាជាមួយក្រុមហ៊ុនសាងសង់បានបញ្ជាក់ថា ផលប៉ះពាល់ទៅលើផ្លូវថ្មីរឹង ផ្លូវថ្នល់ និងផ្លូវថ្នល់នឹងត្រូវផ្តល់ឲ្យសាងសង់ឡើងវិញដោយសាងសង់ឡើងវិញ និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិផ្សេងៗ ឱ្យមាន

ល.រ.	ប្រភេទនៃការ ផ្តល់បង់	អនុវត្ត ទីពោះ	ប្រភេទនៃប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរង ផលប៉ះពាល់	សិទ្ធិដែលទទួលបាន	ការបញ្ជាក់ / ការអនុវត្ត
				ពាណិជ្ជកម្មអាសន្ននិព្វេន ដី ធ្នី និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិផ្សេងៗ នោះទេ។ ក្រុមហ៊ុនសាងសង់ នឹងទទួលខុសត្រូវចំពោះការ ស្តារ និងការសាងសង់ឡើង វិញចំពោះទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែល បានប៉ះពាល់ជាបណ្តោះ អាសន្ន។	សភាពង្វេនដើម្បីមានភាព ប្រសើរជាងមុន។ ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ នឹងត្រូវបានផ្តល់ដំណឹងយ៉ាង ពិសេសសំខាន់ៗ មុនពេលច្នៃ សាងសង់ជាក់ស្តែងសម្រាប់ ផលប៉ះពាល់បណ្តោះអាសន្ន លើដីធ្នី និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ ផ្សេងៗ។ កិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងស្តីពីផលប៉ះ ពាណិជ្ជកម្មអាសន្ននឹងត្រូវធ្វើ ឡើងរវាងប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផល ប៉ះពាល់ / ក្រុមហ៊ុនសាងសង់ និងអង្គភាពអនុវត្តច្បាប់។ ក្រុមហ៊ុនសាងសង់ នឹងត្រូវឱ្យ ត្រូវបានច្បាប់ខ្លះៗនៃការ គោរពរដ្ឋបាល និងការ គ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន។ ការសាងសង់ និងការបែងចែក ត្រូវធ្វើឡើងដើម្បីកាត់បន្ថយការ ខូចខាតឱ្យនៅតិចតួចបំផុត។ ការប៉ះពាល់នេះនឹងធ្វើឱ្យបាន ជាប់រហ័សតាមដែលអាចធ្វើទៅ បាន។
៥. ផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលមិនបានរៀបចំទុក					
៥ក	ផលប៉ះពាល់ពី ការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដី ដោយមិនបាន រៀបចំទុក		ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះ ពាល់ដែលមានលក្ខណៈ សម្បត្តិក្របខ័ណ្ឌ	• ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលរងផលប៉ះ ពាល់ថ្មី (ពីគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ ប្រែក្លាយជាបណ្តោះអាសន្ន ឬដីក្នុង តំបន់ក្នុងពេលកំពុងសាងសង់)	អនុវត្តការស្រាវជ្រាវ ផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារ សម្រាប់អភិវឌ្ឍន៍ ត្រូវបានឱ្យ បាននូវការវាយតម្លៃសង្ខេប និង

ល.រ.	ប្រភេទនៃការ បាត់បង់	អនុវត្ត ចំពោះ	ប្រភេទនៃប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរង ផលប៉ះពាល់	សិទ្ធិដែលទទួលបាន	ការបញ្ជាក់ / ការអនុវត្ត
				សង) ត្រូវបានផ្តល់សិទ្ធិឬឥតឆ្នាំ នៅទីប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផល ប៉ះពាល់ផ្សេងៗទៀត។	ធ្វើបន្តបន្ទាប់ ឬបង្កើត សៀវភៅផែនការដោះស្រាយ ផលប៉ះពាល់ (RP) សៀវភៅ ផែនការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះ ពាល់លម្អិត (DRP) ឬប្រយោជន៍ អាស្រ័យលើសីលធម៌នៃការ ផ្លាស់ប្តូរនិងប៉ះពាល់ ផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលមិនបាន ត្រូវបានដឹង គឺត្រូវបានរៀបចំ ជាឯកសារ និងកាត់បន្ថយ ផ្នែក លើការការពារដែលមានតែង ក្នុងសៀវភៅផែនការដោះ ស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់លម្អិត (DRP) នេះ។



ពាក្យបណ្តឹងបុគ្គល

គម្រោងកែលម្អ និងគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថានក្នុងវិស័យបឹងទន្លេសាបទំហំ ៦

កាលបរិច្ឆេទបណ្តឹង		លេខ DMS
ឈ្មោះអ្នកដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹង		
លេខអត្តសញ្ញាណប័ណ្ណ សៀវភៅគ្រួសារ		
ទេសភូមិភាគទីបំផុត		
អាសយដ្ឋាន		
សេចក្តីសម្តែងនៃពាក្យបណ្តឹង		
បញ្ជីឯកសារគាំទ្រ ភស្តុតាង /		

ឈ្មោះ (អត្តសញ្ញាណ)

ហត្ថលេខា/ស្នាមមេដៃ

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ

ការចុះពាក្យបណ្តឹង

គម្រោងកែលម្អ និងគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថានក្នុងថ្នាក់ក្រោមទីបី ឆ្នាំ ២០២២

ក្រុង ស្រុក ខណ្ឌ: _____

រាជធានី ខេត្ត: _____

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ នៃការទទួល ពាក្យបណ្តឹង	ករណី លេខ	ព្រោះនិងអត្តសញ្ញាណប័ណ្ណអ្នកដាក់ ពាក្យបណ្តឹង		តំណាងនៃការចុះបណ្តឹង
		ឈ្មោះ	អត្តសញ្ញាណប័ណ្ណ/ លេខប័ណ្ណស្រុក	

**ក្រុមហ៊ុនសេវាបណ្តុះបណ្តាល
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**

លិខិតពិនិត្យបញ្ជីបណ្តុះបណ្តាល

ក្រុង-ស្រុក-ខណ្ឌ: _____

អាជីពាជី-ខេត្ត: _____

បណ្តឹងបុគ្គល		
ឈ្មោះប្រពន្ធ៖		
ឈ្មោះអ្នកដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹង		
កាលបរិច្ឆេទបណ្តឹង		
សេចក្តីសង្ខេបនៃពាក្យបណ្តឹង (ដូចគ្នានឹងពាក្យសុំចុះឈ្មោះបណ្តឹងឆ្នាំហ្នឹង)		
កិច្ចប្រជុំគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងឆ្នាំ		
កាលបរិច្ឆេទ៖	ម៉ោង៖	ទីតាំង៖
អ្នកចូលរួម		
សេចក្តីសង្ខេបនៃការពិភាក្សា		
កាលបរិច្ឆេទនៃការចុះពិនិត្យទីតាំង (ប្រសិនបើមាន)		
លទ្ធផលនៃការប្រជុំ/សេចក្តីសម្រេច		
☐ បដិសេធ - គ្មានប្រសិទ្ធភាពយោងតាមការវាយតម្លៃស្តីពីបុគ្គលណាម្នាក់ ☐ សម្រេចអនុញ្ញាត - បណ្តឹងបញ្ជូនទៅអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារតម្រូវការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងការងារ		

ឈ្មោះ:

តួនាទី:

ឋានៈ/លេខ/ឋានៈ:

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ:

Annex E: Concept for AHs Consultation During DMS/SES and Consolidated Feedback of Consultation on During DMS/SES (on-to-one)

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

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

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

- (1) Begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle;
- (2) Provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people;
- (3) Is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion;
- (4) Is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and
- (5) Enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

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

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

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

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

II. Problem of COVID

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

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

Under the Project guideline, TS2 project needed to start conducting the DMS from 27 April, including public consultations as per ADB SPS with the local people who will be affected by the Project. The consultations were needed to share information about the Project description, resettlement framework, and also inform about ADB policy. Based on the COVID-19 restrictions, the public consultations were not allowed. So, the original public consultation scheduled planned was canceled. However, GDR suggested using face to face consultation, instead of the public consultations which were cancelled, for directly meeting with all of the households who are impacted by the Project during conducting the DMS.

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

III. One to One Consultation Standard Format

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

1. Consultation Agenda

a. Project Description

- Project description and its purpose
- Project design, funding and institutional arrangement
- Detail about project location, benefits and impact

b. Resettlement Activities

- Details about RGC and ADB resettlement policy (SPS 2009)
- Details about the Project involuntary resettlement framework
 - What are the affected people and vulnerable groups?
 - Corridor of impact (COI) vs Right-of-Way (ROW)
 - Framework for compensation and entitlement

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

IV. Summary of the consultation outcome

The summary of the comments, questions and suggestion of the affected household during the DMS are grouped together according to the one to one consultation conducted with the affected household as below.

a. AHs Comments During Consultation

1. We understand about this project and know about the project benefits, especially that we can receive compensation from the sub-project for affected structures.
2. We are happy to attend the consultation with the working group who visited us directly at home and explained the details about the project and its policies to us, especially, regarding the compensation when the project affects our private assets.
3. It is great that BTB has this opportunity to have separate system for storm water and sewerage. The compensation is not a problem for us because it just affects secondary structures, but hopefully the project will come soon because this area always flood badly every year during wet season.
4. This is very good news and we have waited for long time for this development to happen in our commune. It is good that the project can support us with compensation for affected assets and also take time to directly consult us at home.
5. This project is different from the last one as it directly consults and inform us about the compensation. In our view the best way to compensate is for the people affected for their private assets.
6. The project should compensate all affected assets before the construction start and should inform us about the construction schedule also.
7. It is a good policy for the project to compensate affected private assets or restore the structures to the same condition by the contractor.

b. AHs Question, Suggestion and Recommendation

8. What is the project name?
 - **Response:** This project is Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project. This project has 2 sub-projects, the first one is sewerage system with the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and the second one is new landfill that is located in the Takream commune.
9. What is the construction schedule, which should be shared to local authority who can support sharing the information to all the people in the community.
 - **Response:** Before the construction, the project will inform all of you and meet with local authority about the project schedule.
10. When the project construction start?
 - **Response:** Based on the discussion with PMC, the project construction is waiting until the end this year or maybe early next year. This project is under the ABD loan, so, the construction can start after the compensate processes are completed.
11. How about the compensation prices to compensate for our affected assets?
 - **Response:** This stage is for conducting only DMS/SES with the affected people/household to collect detailed information about affected assets and their size. The compensation price unit cost will be determined by another independent consultant. After finishing the DMS and RCS, the final price estimate for compensation will be detailed and informed to all of the affected household before contract agreement.
12. This project might affect with my store, if possible, is it possible to avoid impact with it?
 - **Response:** Based on the COI set up by the DED the store will be affected similarly with other locations. After discussion with PMC, more impact was avoided and mitigated. Based on updated demarcation your store does not have any impact.

13. How about the compensation base?
- **Response:** The compensation rates are based on the RCS final results. The RCS team is an independent working group who will study about the current market prices of materials, equipment and land. Everything related to the price of compensation will be based on the current market price.
14. When the compensation payments start?
- **Response:** The compensate can be processed after all steps in the process are completed as:
 - Conduct DMS
 - Send data to GDR
 - Clean and analyze the findings of the total impact and impact types
 - Prepare contract agreement with AHs
 - After complete RCS report and tabulation of DMS data
 - Tabulate and finale price for compensate
 - Inform to AHs about the result of their affected size and price for compensation
 - Make contract agreement for AHs to receive the compensate price after tabulation
 - Compensation processing between GDR and affected household
15. After received the compensation, when the project needs me to remove the structure?
- **Response:** After receipt of compensation the affected household need to remove the structure within 1 month of receiving the compensation.
16. The vulnerable affected household was suggested to receive support from the project during conducting of the DMS. During conducting of DMS GDR monitored the AHs to identify vulnerable AHs and explained ADB policy and SOP of the RGC, which is that if the project identify vulnerable AHs, they can get additional allowance from the project if affected on their structures, assets or livelihoods by the project.

Images of consultation and conducting DMS







Annex F: Minutes of Meeting on Irrigation Canal and WWTP Effluent Discharge

Date of Meeting (1) 2 April 2020, Time: 2:00 pm (2) 24 April 2020, Time: 3:00 pm	Venue PDOWRAM Office	Prepared by Chan Narith National Resettlement Specialist
Participants: - Deputy Director of PDOWRAM - PIU - PMC (National Resettlement Specialist and Sanitation Engineer) - GDR (24 April 2020 only)		
Background and Objective of the Meeting Discussion about impact on the irrigation canal along the road to WWTP		
Minute of the meeting recorded		
Name: Narith Chan Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Discussion: The Project want to confirm the department who is the owner of the irrigation canal along the existing road, which need to be upgraded for access to WWTP. The access road to WWTP is proposed to be upgraded and will therefore, might have an impact on the irrigation canal. The project will prepare the letter and attach the DED for submit to the BTB-PDOWRAM checking. Discussion to be continued later.	Name: Mr. Da Gender: Male Position: Deputy Director Response: The irrigation canal along the road site to the WWTP plan is under the PDOWRAM management and ownership. Please note that, all canals, streams, and river etc. in Cambodia is under PDOWRAM management. This issue needs to be discussed and find the best way for avoiding the impact on the irrigation, because all irrigation canals are very important for the farmer livelihoods. PDOWRAM, suggest to project 2 options: (1) The Project should prepare detailed drawing of the access road and attach with a letter to be submitted to PDOWRAM of BTB for review and checking to support the project and avoid any impact on irrigation canal if possible. (2) The Project should avoid all impacts with canal and change any widening of the road to another side where space is available rather than or impact on the irrigation canal, because: - These irrigation canals are important and necessary to support all the farmland around the commune, and also support to river environment. - The people or farmer will complain more when they are affected by lack of water from the irrigation canal, especially during farming. Please prepare DED drawings and letter to submit to PDOWRAM as soon as possible. For the WWTP, it is important to know where is effluent discharged after the treatment? Please detail by attach in DED and letter for submit to BTB-PDOWRAM. The BTB-PDOWRAM welcome the Project and will be waiting for the letter and DED submitted to the Director for checking and review. PDOWRAM will inform the Project about discussion schedule after receiving the DED and letter.	
Name: Mr. Yim Chamnan	Name: Mr. Da	

Gender: Male Position: Environment Expert The Project want to inform to the PDOWRAM of BTB that all environment issues related to the Project is already reviewed into account in design and approved by the MoE. Hence, the quality of the outflow of treated water from WWTP is adequate to be directed to the existing canal and to Ou Many river. This is also documented in the minute of meeting from joint departmental staff meeting in Phnom Penh.	Gender: Male Position: Deputy-Director of PDOWRAM Thank you for the reference document and minute of meeting about environmental aspects of the Project. There is no problem with the design aspects as long as there is no impact on irrigation water quality. If the WWTP outflow water quality is high it can be directed to the canal and to Ou Many river. This is to make sure there is no complaints from the villager and local authority. The information will be relayed to the director of the PDOWRAM for confirmation.
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English Translation of the Attendance List for Meeting at PDOWRAM office

No	Name	Gender	Institute	Position	Phone Number
1	Kai Soda	Male	PDOWRAM	Deputy Director	012 828 351
2	Kem Sokun Theary	Female	BTB-DPWT	Deputy Director	092 818 017
3	Va Vandith	Male	TANCONs	Sanitation Engineer	012 355 313
4	Chan Narith	Male	RAMBOLL	National Resettlement	089 566 998
5	Chhern Sokum	Male	BTB-PDOWRAM	Office Director	012 818 769
6	Meas Chakriya	Female	BTB-PDOWRAM	Administration Officer	093 591 6890

Pictures of GDR and PIU meeting and conducted training DMS (24 April 2020)

Review location and discussion about DMS working and training



Meeting with Deputy-Director of PDOWRAM-BTB about outflow of water after treatment



Annex G: Minutes of Meeting with Market Vendors

(a) 13 Makara Market Vendors Public Consultation Meeting

Date of Meeting Monday, 28 May 2020 Time: 10:00 am	Venue 13 Makara Market	Prepared by Chan Narith National Resettlement Specialist
Participants: • City Governor of BTB • Deputy City Governor of BTB • PIU • Local Authority • Market Manager • PMC (National Resettlement Expert and Environment Expert)		
Summary Attendant List • Local authority/key person Total = 10 _ Female = 1 _ Male 9 • Participants Total = 48 _ Female: 47 _ Male: 1		
Background and Objective of the Public Consultation Meeting • Public Consultation Meeting about new temporary place for market vendor. • Question and answer		
Summary Activities 1. Open the public consultation meeting by the BTB City Governor a. Welcome remarks and opening the meeting b. Introduce the team and subproject description c. Introduce of objective of the meeting 2. Mr. Chan Narith, National Resettlement Specialist a. Project description, RGC and ADB resettlement policy (SPS 2009) b. Detail about subproject Involuntary Resettlement Framework i. What are the affected assets, people, and Vulnerable group in the subproject? ii. Corridor of Impact (COI) vs. Right-of-Way (ROW) iii. Framework for compensation and Entitlement iv. Cut-off-date v. Grievance Redress Mechanism and PRSC c. Details about DMS/SES and RCS d. Details about location temporary and avoiding to lose the income of the market vendor e. Encouragement for all the participants raise up all their concern, suggestion, comment, and question during the discussion part of the consultation. 3. Question and Answer, all the participants 4. BTB City governor, Conclusion and closing remarks.		
Minute of the meeting recorded		
Question		Answer
Name: Peng Sithy Gender: Male Position: BTB Deputy Governor Welcome and Discussion: • Warm welcome for all of the participants in this meeting.		

- The objective of today meeting is to share information about the Project and also to inform that some market vendors might be affected by the Project sewerage line construction. This might lead to temporary relocation for short time during construction. - Please be informed that the process is under responsibility of the city hall and management of the market. Together they will prepare a temporary place for affected market vendors to continue daily selling normally and to avoid any impact on your income. The Project would like to inform that when the Project start construction we need to move affected vendors for maximum 2 months from the locations under construction. The temporary relocation site will be the free space currently used as a car park, which will be prepared by the City Hall and Market Manager to be suitable. - PIU and market management will collect a list of names and prepare the location for the vendors to continue selling normally.	
Name: Ratana Gender: Female Position: Market Vendor Question: When the Project start the construction?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Response: For the construction schedule is planned to start construction as soon as possible, estimated now at the end of this year or early next year. The project will inform you and affected households at least 2 weeks to prepare prior to construction starting. The information will be shared with local authorities and market management, who will prepare the new place on time for all vendors to continue selling without any impact on income.
Name: Touch Gender: Female Position: Market Vendor Question: Does the market management device a schedule for vendors or time slots when we can sell our products when the Project come and we move to the temporary site?	Name: Peng Sithy Gender: Male Position: BTB Deputy Governor Response: We do not device time for your selling. We already have had discussion with market management and also inform the provincial governor that there will be no schedule for market vendors or limitations on time when you can sell. Hence, you can sell all the time.
Name: Oern Gender: Female Position: Market Vendor Question: What kind of space we will have for selling?	Name: Peng Sithy Gender: Male Position: BTB Deputy Governor Response: The space location for selling at the new temporary location is large and with enough plots available. If you have problem with the available space for selling, please inform to local authority or market management, and they will prepare larger space for you.

Attendance List

No	Name	Gender	Position	Institution	Telephone
1	Van Chanthy	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	081 454878
2	Chea Chea	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	095 299213
3	Seng Kim	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	081 840519
4	Pich Chhuom	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	-
5	Saren Savath Tei	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	069 626905
6	So Maly	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	089 756763
7	San Om	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	-
8	Sun Tuoch	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	096 2232396
9	Yeay Vith	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	097 4620530
10	Ly Rathana	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	096 2075410
11	Lornh Phorn	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	012 636646

12	Sek Rany	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	097 264285
13	Chheang Sopheap	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	085 105787
14	Vin Asa	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	096 6586978
15	Chan Vy	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	012 381214
16	Pou Sobin	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	015 614 157
17	Vy Na	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	097 9565899
18	Kim Hong	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	077 779397
19	Prak Koneath	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	012 389816
20	Vong Chintra	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	096 9681636
21	San Sreyno	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	015 732 885
22	Khim Chenda	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	012 362911
23	Vern Phanuth	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	093 337750
24	Kim Sern	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	096 7929524
25	Chav Dana	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	068 8902556
26	Na Teav Thol	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	015 360784
27	Khai Sambo	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	096 8412361
28	Chanthou	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	-
29	Eng Kimreang	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	096 525 6366
30	Deth Mum	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	088 3047024
31	Seth Vy	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	089 436157
32	Srey Neang	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	089 288512
33	Bun Thy	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	088 9633920
34	Premg Khert	Male	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	098 323290
35	Rith Youlean	Male	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	085 335596
36	Nai Thern	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	097 549 5255
37	Lem Sokun	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	017 807103
38	Phay Pheap	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	093 722525
39	Hem Sotean	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	097 819 2198
40	Vern Nary	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	097 9321683
41	Chhey Marady	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	092 806045
42	Duo Ngern	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	-
43	Vath Savinh	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	088 3121010
44	Che Vorn	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	012 416 318
45	Aear Vern	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	031 4000598
46	Phally	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	017 841570
47	Hing Sern	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	088 5493726
48	Chay Ny	Male	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	096 919 8027
49	Ming Tun	Female	Market Vendor	13 Makara Market	-
50	Peng Sithy	Male	City Hall Governor	Battambang	012 873536
51	Ang Vasna	Male	Deputy City Hall Governor	Battambang	089 927 777
52	Sung Serng	Male	Office Director	City Hall	012 975 250
53	Tor Hun	Male	Chief of Commune	Preah Prash Sdach	012 365279
54	Nuo Chorvyann	Male	Office Director	DPWT	017 260 560
55	Um Vanna	Male	Vice-Office Director	DPWT	092 530237
56	Chhun Sopheap	Male	Market committee	13 Makara Market	012 956624
57	Yem Chamnan	Male	Environment Specialist	Ramboll-MPWT-ADB	012 945 546
58	Chan Narith	Male	Resettlement Specialist	Ramboll-MPWT-ADB	089 566 998
59	Kem Sokuntheary	Female	Deputy Director	DPWT/PIU Chairman	092 818017

Images of the public consultation meetings at 13 Makara Market



(b) Sophy Market Vendors Public Consultation Meeting

Date of Meeting Monday, 28 May 2020 Time: 2:00pm	Venue Ratanak Commune Office	Prepared by Chan Narith National Resettlement Specialist
Participants: - Deputy City Governor of BTB - PIU - Local Authority - Market Manager - PMC (National Resettlement Expert)		
Summary Attendant List - Local authority/key person Total = 8 _ Female = 1 _ Male = 7 - Participants Total = 29 _ Female= 26 _ Male= 3		
Background and Objective of the Public Consultation Meeting - Public Consultation Meeting about new temporary place for market vendor. - Question and answer		
Summary Activities - Open the public consultation meeting by the Deputy City Governor of BTB - Welcome remarks and opening the meeting - Introduce the team and subproject description - Introduce of objective of the meeting - Mr. Chan Narith, National Resettlement Specialist - Project description, RGC and ADB resettlement policy (SPS 2009) - Detail about subproject Involuntary Resettlement Framework - What are the affected assets, people, and Vulnerable group in the subproject? - Corridor of Impact (COI) vs. Right-of-Way (ROW) - Framework for compensation and Entitlement - Cut-off-date - Grievance Redress Mechanism and PRSC - Details about DMS/SES and RCS - Details about location temporary and avoiding losing the income of the market vendor - Encouragement for all the participants raise up all their concern, suggestion, comment, and question during the discussion part of the consultation. - Question and Answer, all the participants - Deputy City governor of BTB, Conclusion and closing remarks.		
Minute of the meeting recorded		
Question		Answer
Name: Leang Vanak Gender: Male Position: Deputy City Governor of BTB Welcome and Discussion: - Warm welcome for all of the participants in this meeting. - The objective of today meeting is to share information about the Project and also to inform that some market vendors might be affected by the Project sewerage line construction. This might lead to temporary relocation for short time during construction.		

- Please be informed that the process is under responsibility of the city hall and city hall will prepare a temporary place for affected vendors to continue daily selling normally and to avoid any impact on your income. The temporary relocation site will be from the corner of the market to in front of the pagoda, which is a distance of 50 meter from the current place. The temporary location will be prepared by the City Hall to be suitable. - PIU and market management will collect a list of names and prepare the location for the vendors to continue selling normally.	
Name: Srey Pich Gender: Female Position: Market Vendor Question: How many days we will need to be relocated to the temporary place? After the Project is complete can we move back to our current place?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Response: Vendors must return to the current location. The local authority already registers the current place with a name list. The Project does not affect with the current market place and after construction finish all can move back on the current place. The construction schedule is only one month, and if possible, the Project will try to push faster that schedule. The Project will try to manage and avoid the any impact on vendors during construction to make sure the businesses are not closed by the Project and that vendors can continue selling normally.
Name: Lyna Gender: Female Position: Market Vendor Ideas: We support the Project in preparing new place for us to continue selling and have no impact. We are happy to know that our area after construction will not have a problem with wastewater and also that we will get a new landfill. We hope to see the Project construction as soon as possible.	Name: Gender: Male Position: Deputy City Governor of BTB Response: Thank you for your understanding about the Project and sharing your views.

Conclusion

During the public consultation meeting with market vendor, the detail explanation about the project such as project location, resettlement framework and compensation follow the ADB guideline already inform to the participants and they are clear with the project.

Especially, they are understanding about the objective of the meeting and shared information. The Deputy of the BTB city and local authority explained to all of the participants repeatedly that there is no impact on their income during construction because of continuing business at the new temporary location during construction.

So, all the participants in the public consultation meeting understood and welcomed the Project because they can continue their selling without impact.

Attendance List

No	Name	Gender	Position	Institution	Telephone
1	Mao Dany	Female	Market Vendor	Sophy Market	070 565 450
2	Po Hong	Male	Market Vendor	Sophy Market	089 623 580
3	Chhan Kunna	Female	Market Vendor	Sophy Market	081 908 099
4	Seth Sreypich	Female	Market Vendor	Sophy Market	070 838359
5	Kuy Phearum	Female	Market Vendor	Sophy Market	012 216779
6	Voun Marath	Female	Market Vendor	Sophy Market	-
7	Keb Nea	Female	Market Vendor	Sophy Market	-
8	Sarum Uksaphea	Female	Market Vendor	Sophy Market	081 714401
9	Chorn Ny	Female	Market Vendor	Sophy Market	-
10	Chuob Chenda	Female	Market Vendor	Sophy Market	092 689292
11	Muon Chantha	Female	Market Vendor	Sophy Market	016 339732
12	Phan Sokhorn	Female	Market Vendor	Sophy Market	010 650353
13	Pheach Khum	Female	Market Vendor	Sophy Market	092 591851
14	Tem Sreymum	Female	Market Vendor	Sophy Market	096 2087627
15	Khem Pok	Female	Market Vendor	Sophy Market	-
16	El Mas	Female	Market Vendor	Sophy Market	-
17	Kong Savern	Female	Market Vendor	Sophy Market	-
18	Chham Sokhem	Female	Market Vendor	Sophy Market	089 877818
19	Chuon Rith	Female	Market Vendor	Sophy Market	088 958 8775
20	Kuoy Kich	Female	Market Vendor	Sophy Market	015 262672
21	Sad Manan	Female	Market Vendor	Sophy Market	092 942847
22	Buth Mum	Female	Market Vendor	Sophy Market	010 322261
23	Liv Chheang	Female	Market Vendor	Sophy Market	-
24	Chea Lyna	Female	Market Vendor	Sophy Market	096 9830592
25	Hai Lap	Male	Market Vendor	Sophy Market	071 3596884
26	Kas	Female	Market Vendor	Sophy Market	-
27	Chherm Chheath	Female	Sub-Chief of village	Sophy	086 818546
28	Prum Theany	Female	Market Vendor	Sophy Market	-
29	Leng Vanna	Male	Vice-Office Director	DPWT	092 530237
30	Kem Sokuntheary	Female	Deputy Director	DPWT/PIU Chairman	092 818017
31	Chan Narith	Male	Resettlement Specialist	Ramboli-MPWT-ADB	089 566 998
32	Chhean Kemchhuon	Male	Council of Sangkat Ratanak	Sangkat Ratanak	092 766 707
33	Um Vanna	Male	Vice-Office Director	DPWT	092 530237
34	Nuo Chorvyvann	Male	Office Director	DPWT	017 260 560
35	Yus Yem	Male	Chief of Sangkat Ratanak	Sangkat Ratanak	092 330 181
36	Sung Serng	Male	Office Director	City Hall	012 975 250

Resettlement Plan

August 2020

CAM: Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project Part 4

Battambang Wastewater System Subproject

Prepared by the Project Management Consultant for the General Department of Resettlement of the Ministry of Economy and Finance and for the Asian Development Bank. This is an updated version of the draft originally posted in May 2018 available <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/cam-50102-002-rp>.

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Images of the public consultation meeting with Sophy market vendors



Annex H: Request for Temporary Market Location**Kingdom of Cambodia****National Religion King**

Battambang Province
Battambang Administration
No: 141/20 KBB

Credentials

For the sewerage system project located in the Sangkat Ratanak and Sangkat Preah Preash Sdach to processing without any problem, the Battambang administration would like to confirm that 2 markets will be temporarily removed:

(1) Sophy market located in the Sangkat Ratanak, Battambang city has around 72 market vendors (1st round register 66 and plus 6 peoples for 2nd round register) that need to be temporarily removed to temporary market location in front of the Sophy pagoda during the construction. After the completion of the sewerage system project all of the market vendors around 72 will be returned to the original market location. For the temporary location in front of the Sophy market, the project will be using the concrete pavement to assists all of the market vendors easily selling their wares without disruption to their livelihoods.

(2) 13 Makara market located in Sangkat Preah Preash Sdach. With agreement between the market manager around 81 market vendors (early morning market vendors approximately 40) will be relocated to continue selling in the car park area temporarily. When the sewerage system project is complete all of the 81-market vendors will be returned to the original place of selling.

Friday 15 Kerd, Month Ches, Year Chuod, PS 2564
Battambang, 05 June 2020

City Governor

Peng Sithy

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

២០១២

រដ្ឋបាលក្រុងបាត់ដំបង

រដ្ឋបាលក្រុងបាត់ដំបង

លេខ: ១២១/២០១២ កបប

សិខិតបញ្ជាក់

រដ្ឋបាលក្រុងបាត់ដំបង សូមធ្វើការបញ្ជាក់ថា ដើម្បីអោយគម្រោងស្ថាបនាប្រព័ន្ធលូរំដោះទឹកកង្វែងស្ថិតក្នុងសង្កាត់រតនៈ និងសង្កាត់ព្រែកព្រះស្តេច ដំណើរការទៅដោយល្អ នៃរដ្ឋបាលក្រុងបាត់ដំបង សូមធ្វើការប្តូរទីតាំងផ្សារចំនួន០២ជាបណ្តោះអាសន្នសិនគឺ៖

១-ផ្សារស្លឹក១ ស្ថិតក្នុងសង្កាត់រតនៈ ក្រុងបាត់ដំបង មានអ្នកលក់ដូរចំនួន៧៦នាក់ត្រូវប្តូរទីតាំងទៅលក់នៅមុខវិថីស្តុក្តីជាបណ្តោះអាសន្នសិន ។ នៅពេលគម្រោងស្ថាបនាប្រព័ន្ធលូរំដោះទឹកកង្វែងរាល់ជាស្ថាពរ អ្នកលក់ដូរទាំង៧៦នាក់នឹងវិលមកលក់ដូរនៅកន្លែងដើមវិញ ។ ចំពោះទីតាំងមុខវិថីស្តុក្តី គម្រោងនឹងចាក់សាបជូន ដើម្បីងាយស្រួលដល់អ្នកលក់ដូរទៅលក់ទីនោះ។

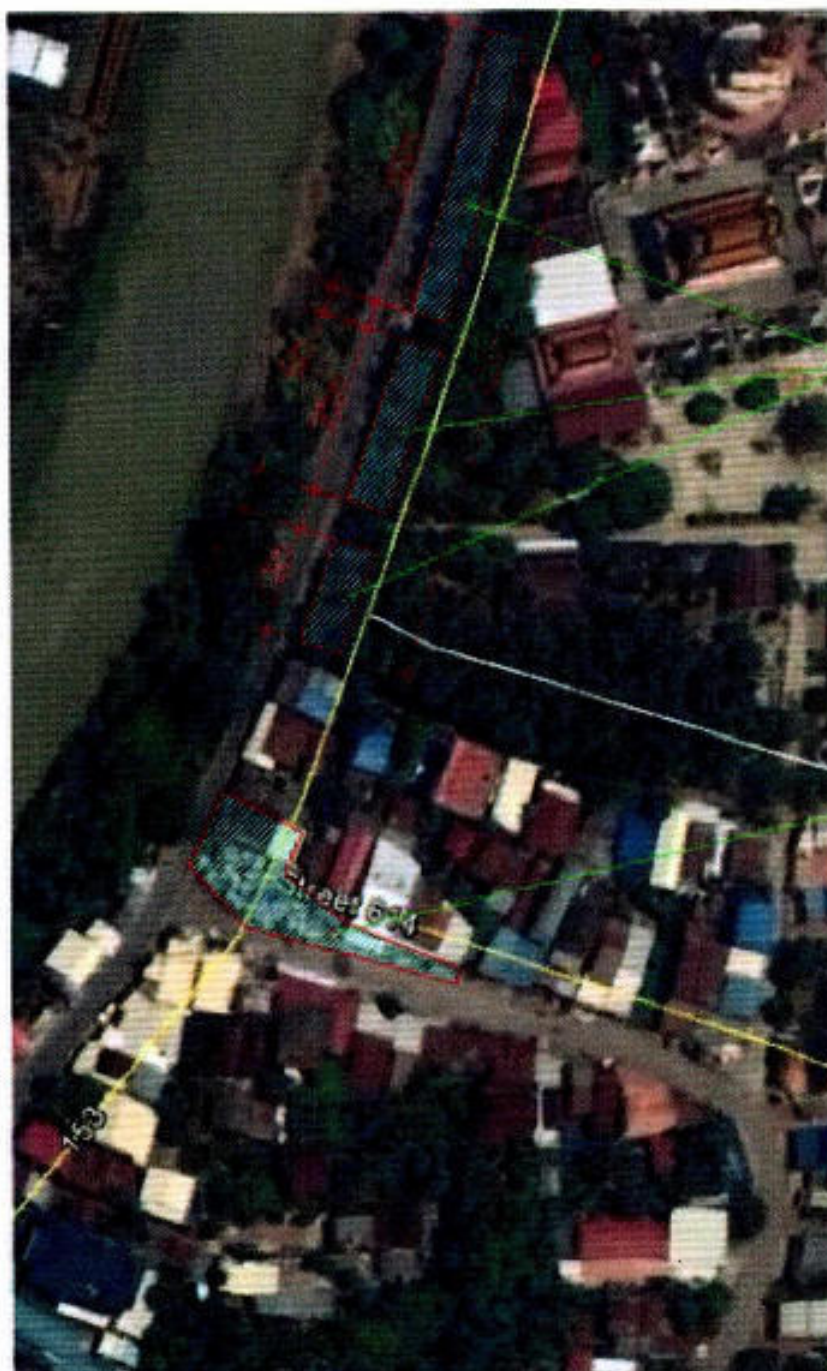
២-ផ្សារ១៣មករា ស្ថិតក្នុងសង្កាត់ព្រែកព្រះស្តេច ដោយមានការឯកភាពពីអ្នកគ្រប់គ្រងផ្សារ មានអ្នកលក់ដូរចំនួន៨១នាក់(អ្នកលក់នៅពេលព្រឹកព្រលឹមចំនួន៤០នាក់) ត្រូវប្តូរទៅលក់នៅក្នុងចំណោមផ្សារ១៣មករាជាបណ្តោះអាសន្នសិន ។ នៅពេលដែលគម្រោងស្ថាបនាប្រព័ន្ធលូរំដោះទឹកកង្វែងរាល់ជាស្ថាពរ អ្នកលក់ដូរទាំង៨១នាក់នឹងវិលមកលក់ដូរនៅកន្លែងដើមវិញ ។

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ថ្ងៃទី...ខែ...ឆ្នាំ... ទៅស័ក ព.ស.២៥៦៤
បាត់ដំបង, ថ្ងៃទី...ខែ...ឆ្នាំ ២០២០



លេខ-សិខិត

ប្រភាពបង្ហាញទីតាំងបណ្តោះអាសន្នផ្សារចេញស្ករ

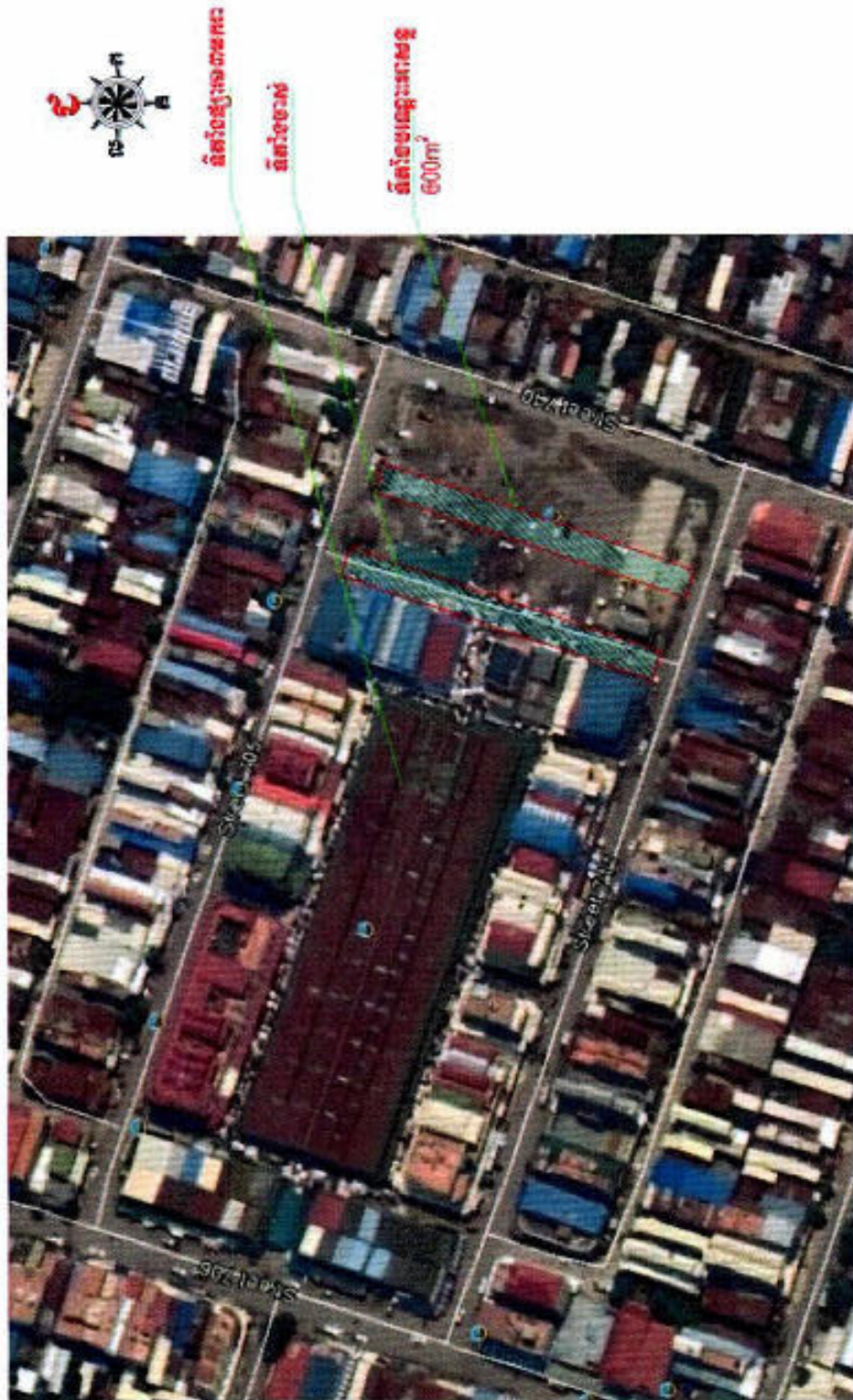


ទីតាំងបណ្តោះអាសន្ន
(120m-12m) x 5m = 540m²

ទីតាំងបង្ហាញ

13 Makara Market

រូបភាពមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលផ្សារមេឃ្លា៖អាសន្នផ្សារមេឃ្លា



Annex I: Minutes with Farmers and Land Owners to WWTP (access road)**a) Initial meeting**

Date of Meeting Monday, 29 May 2020 Time: 8:00 am	Venue CPP Party Office	Prepared by Chan Narith National Resettlement Specialist
Participants: • Deputy District Governor • PIU • District Land Management Officer • Local Authority • Farmer and Owner land • PMC (National Resettlement Expert)		
Summary Attendant List • Local authority/key person Total = 9 _ Female = 1 _ Male = 8 • Affected Persons Total = 9 _ Female Total = 6 _ Male Total = 3		
Background and Objective of the Meeting • Public Consultation Meeting about upgrade the access road to WWTP • Question and answer		
Summary Activities 1. Open the public consultation meeting by the Chief of Commune a. Welcome remarks and opening the meeting b. Introduce the team and subproject description c. Introduce of objective of the meeting 2. Mr. Chan Narith, National Resettlement Specialist a. Project description, RGC and ADB resettlement policy (SPS 2009) b. Detail about subproject Involuntary Resettlement Framework i. What are the affected assets, people, and Vulnerable group in the subproject? ii. Corridor of Impact (COI) vs. Right-of-Way (ROW) iii. Framework for compensation and Entitlement iv. Cut-off-date v. Grievance Redress Mechanism and PRSC c. Details about DMS/SES and RCS d. Encouragement for all the participants raise up all their concern, suggestion, comment, and question during the discussion part of the consultation. 3. Question and Answer, all the participants 4. Chief of Commune, Conclusion and closing remarks.		
Minute of the meeting recorded		
Question	Answer	
Name: Tol Gender: Male Position: Land owner Question:	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Response:	

1. We want to know what kind of upgrade the Project will do? 2. Is the main sewer line open type or underground pipe?	1. The upgrade of the road to WWTP will be done along 3.6 km, and is proposed to be DBTS surfacing for the exiting road. 2. The main sewer line is going to be underground.
Name: Yung Hong Gender: Male Position: Land owner Question: Based on the demarcation is there going to be impact inside my property, and especially, is the road upgrade going to affect my mom's grave, trees and fence? For me and my family, I suggest that, please avoid impact with my mom's grave because we cannot move it. I hope the Project can help to facilitate this matter for us.	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Response: Last week the mission from MEF/GDR, PMU, BTB-PIU and local authority made final decision to adjust the demarcation and to narrow the impact already. The Project will avoid impact with the grave and structures. The construction will be done only on the existing road and does not expand on the road shoulders.
Name: Hing Gender: Female Position: Farmer Question: How about the WWTP effluent discharge? Does it flow direct to the river? Can we use the water for our farming?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Response: The effluent discharge based on the environmental documentation and Project design will flow to canal in front of the WWTP and then to Ou Many River. You can use this water for your farming, because this water is already treated to follow the environmental quality standards.
Name: Rem Gender: Female Position: Farmer Question: I would like to share some ideas regarding wastewater. Wastewater make more problems for our farming and we are also living along the river. Especially this is with the wastewater from the city which has bad smell.	Name: Kim Sokuntheary Gender: Female Position: Chairman of the BTB-PIU Response: This problem is recognized by the government and that is why the MPWT proposed to install the sewerage system and treatment for all of the wastewater as detailed by the national resettlement expert before. This project is a priority one and we have waited a long time for this to come. Now we have success to get this project under ADB loan, which will improve the environment and sanitation situation. The eastside of the project has no problem with wastewater and we can use the wastewater after treatment for farming. The Project on the eastside of the river and under the TS2 is separated system, where one is for sewerage and one for drainage system. After the construction finish only the rain water will go directly to the river from the drainage whereas sewerage will be treated to be good quality following environment quality standards.

Conclusion

Based on the detail project description by the National Resettlement Specialist, all of the participant understood clearly about the Project and location, as well as about ADB policy and compensation and entitlements for affected people.

Attendance List

No	Name	Gender	Position	Institution	Telephone
1	Ev Ra	Female	-Farmer	-	
2	Rern Tul	Male	Landowner	-	066 838085
3	Un Hing	Female	Landowner	-	078 507711
4	Dem Rem	Female	Landowner	-	-
5	Phorn Rerm	Female	Landowner	-	017 6000678
6	Dem Rak	Male	Landowner	-	098883411
7	Suy Saphors	Female	Landowner	-	012 453313
8	Heng Yung Hong	Male	Landowner	-	011 815 577
9	Ang Sokhum	Male	Landowner	-	092 299953
10	Sung Serng	Male	Office Director	City Hall	012 975 250
11	Leng Vanna	Male	Vice-Office Director	DPWT	092 530237
12	Nuo Chorvyvann	Male	Office Director	DPWT	017 260 560
13	Kem Sokuntheary	Female	Deputy Director	DPWT/PIU Chairman	092 818017
14	Chum Kimseng	Male	Chief of Commune	Norea	012 478966
15	Sok Phally	Male	Office Director	Sangkea District	012 990386
16	Tep Kosal	Male	Office Director SRSK	Sangkea District	012679568
17	Pich Pises	Male	Deputy Director SRSK	Sangkea District	012 679568 096 5848516
18	Mak Nern	Male	Landowner	Norea	017 881481

បញ្ជីបញ្ជីបញ្ជី

២១. ០៥. ២០២០

ក្រុមហ៊ុន ប្រតិបត្តិការ ផ្ទៃក្នុង ទំនាក់ទំនង ក្នុងក្រុមហ៊ុន

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១៨	បញ្ជី ១៨	១៨			០១២ ៩៥៥៥៧	០៣៦

Images of the public consultation meeting with farmers and land owners



b) Final meeting

Date of Meeting Tuesday 30 June 2020 Time: 9:00 am	Venue Pagoda	Prepared by; Chan Narith National Resettlement Specialist
Participants: ○ Deputy-District Governor ○ Director of the District CADASTRAL Office ○ Local Authority (Sangkae commune, council, village and member) ○ IRC-WG and GDR-DMS work group ○ Deputy Director of BTB-DPWT/PIU-Chairman, PIU member		
Summary Attendance List Total Participants = 23 persons • Villager/affected people = 11 Female = 1 • Local authority and key person = 12 Female = 2		
Background and Objective of the Meeting • Public Consultation Meeting • Site checking and demarcation work		
Summary of Topics ○ Detailed description about project, location and objective of the project ○ RGC involuntary resettlement policy and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement 2009 ○ Details about Involuntary Resettlement Framework (i) Impact types; land, structures, tree, crop, people and vulnerable group in project etc. (ii) Corridor of Impact (COI) vs Right of Way (ROW), and how impact screening under project is done (iii) Framework for compensation and Entitlement (iv) Details of allowance and entitlement (v) Cut-off-date (vi) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and PRSC ○ Encourage all participating people to raise any and all concerns, comments, suggestions, and questions during the discussion as part of the consultation. ○ Request all affected households to joint in person with GDR-DMS work group during conduction of DMS, and to prepare all necessary documents to register in DMS.		
Minute of the meeting recorded		
Name: Chum Kimseng Gender: Male Position: Commune Chief Welcome and Discussion: This is the second time we have arranged for public consultation meeting to discuss the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) subproject the access road to the WWTP subproject in eastern river of TS2 Project. Today, I would like to inform all the participants that we will have the construction of the to start soon.. This is best of time/opportunity for our community to be receiving the subproject under the ADB's loan. As we already know, considerable focus is on the social safeguards for the people living in the subproject areas and impacted by the development of the subproject. Today, we will conduct consultation with all the farmers currently farming along the new access road to WWTP and/or on the WWTP site itself.		

Name: Yuk Bunheng
Gender: Male
Position: GDR-DMS Team Leader
Welcome and Discussion:

I would like to express my great thanks to the commune chief for warmly welcoming us and detailing the subproject scope and subproject locations, as well as the objective of this public consultation meeting.

Today, we have another consultation meeting because I would like to clarify and explain about RGC and ADB's SPS 2009 policy under our BTB WWTP subproject. After we finish the consultations, we will conduct site checking together and identify the names of the farmers cultivating the land at WWTP site and along the access road in the right-of-way (ROW). The reason for this is that the farmers who are cultivating the land on the ROW and the WWTP site will be entitled for compensation of the loss of use of land. If any of those farmers are identified to experience major impacts, all the member of their family will be entitled to participate in the income restoration program (IRP) to be provided by RGC at no cost to the AHs/APs. In addition, if any AH amongst those entitled to participate in the IRP is identified as poor and vulnerable, their cash assistance will be doubled, and they will be accorded priority for employment under the subproject.

Tomorrow, I plan for register all the AHs names who are farming in the ROW of access road and on WWTP site and then conduct detailed measurement survey (DMS) in the afternoon. We will start the DMS with the APs located along the roadside for access road to WWTP and then the WWPT site.

I would like to summarize the IRC process that you all need to know as follows:

- First step: conduct public consultation with AHs and beneficiary villagers in the community to disseminate details about the proposed project, project progress, project location, technical issues and project policy etc.
- Second step: conduct DMS with all the AHs in the project areas.
- At the same time, an independent consultant will conduct the replacement cost study of the affected assets.
- After the field work is finished, we will prepare the detailed resettlement plan (DRP) and get the approval of IRC and ADB. After the approval of DRP, we will prepare resettlement budget and request the Ministry of Economy and Finance for approval. Then we will come back to disclose the information to AHs and to inform about the results of resettlement impacts and entitlements before compensation contract agreement. The prices and compensation amounts will be made known during contract offer included in the draft contract agreement and explained to each AH.
- The compensation payment will happen after contract agreement.

This subproject is under ADB funding, and therefore, it will follow ADB policies and procedures that has been agreed with RGC. As part of this, if any AH is not satisfied with the subproject, DMS, compensation rates, they can file their complaint through a 4-step grievance redress mechanism process as follows:

1. The AHs/AP can submit the complaint in writing or verbally either directly to the project or village / commune chief.
2. If the AHs/APs is not satisfied with the first decision, they can submit their complaint to next stage which is the General Department of Resettlement (GDR).
3. If the AHs/APs is not satisfied with the second decision, the AHs/APs can submit their complaint to next stage. This stage is the provincial stage (PGRC).
4. If still not satisfied with the decision, the AHs/APs can bring their complaint in writing to the provincial court.

The details on GRM steps will be provided by the Social Safeguards and Resettlement Specialist. However, If you have any questions, concerns/issues, or ideas, please share with us in this meeting. It will help us to understand them for addressing

Name: Chan Narith **Gender:** Male
Position: Social Safeguards and Resettlement Specialist
Presentation and Discussion.

Project Introduction

- In BTB, there is two subprojects: (i) sewerage system and (ii) new landfill located at Takream commune, Bannun district.
- The subprojects will compensate for any impact in the COI, but separated under 2 mechanisms where the responsibility is different:
 - 1st Option for permanent impact the responsibility is under MEF/GDR
 - 2nd Option for temporary impact is responsibility of construction contractor to rebuild or restore
- The sewerage system subproject will upgrade the access road to WWPT site for a distance 3.7 km (Gravel road to DBST).

With respect to GRM processes, it is important that you understand them to how register complaints and how they will be resolved. There are 4 key steps as follows:

- 1st step: The aggrieved AHs/APs can lodge a written or verbal complaint to the village chief or commune. AHs/APs can seek support from elders in the community if they cannot read or write, or do not understand the process. Elders can be representative to AHs or to mediate in the matter during meeting with village chief or commune. The first step processing has to be completed in 15 days, and if AHs/AP is not satisfied, they can bring the complaint to the next level.
- 2nd step is under responsibility of the General Department of Resettlement (GDR) to review and discuss with AHs/AP. This step needs to be completed within 30 days after receipt of the complaint and submitted to Director General. GDR will make the decision within 5 days of receipt final report. But if the AHs/AP is still not satisfied, they can bring their complaint to the next step.
- 3rd Step is the Provincial authority (PGRC), where AHs/AP can submit a written complaint through the Provincial Governor's office. The PGRC will consider any compelling and special circumstance of the AHs/AP when reaching a decision. The decision of the PGRC must be reached on a consensus basis and will be final and binding except when the matter relates to any policy of the Government. The PGRC will have 40 working days from the date of receipt of the complaint to reach a final decision. The decision of the PGRC will be sent to the IRC through the GDR for endorsement before taking any remedial action. But if the AHs/APs still not satisfy with the PRSC make decision, they can bring their complaint to final step in the process in court.
- 4th step: the project GRM process with the AHs/APs will end administratively at 3rd stage, and the AHs/APs need to take the issue forward to court. There are no fees or charges levied on the AP for lodging and processing of the complaints under the First, Second and Third Steps. The aggrieved AP can file a suit at the Provincial/Municipal Courts, as applicable, to seek a resolution. Such actions will be at the cost of the AH/AP. At this stage, there is no involvement of the GDR, PRSC or IRC-WG unless there is a judicial order from the competent court.

If the AP is still not satisfied with the resolution of the complaints, the AP may raise their concern or complaint with the ADB Cambodia Resident Mission (CARM), or directly contact the ADB Office of the Special Project Facilitator.

I hope that all of the participant are now clear about the GRM process and please share this information with other people in the community. Now I invite you to share your concerns about the subproject or any issues on resettlement or compensation that you would like to clarify.

Question	Answer
Name: Unknown Gender: Male Position: Farmer/Landowner Question: 1. Can I still use the water from canal after the project is finished? 2. Can I use pump wastewater with pipe from the sewerage manhole? Because wastewater is so good for crops and farmland.	Name: Kim Sokuntheary Gender: Female Position: PIU Chairman Response: 1. Yes, of course, for the canal along the existing road also after upgrade is not altered, and therefore all the farmers can still use it for supporting their farmland without disturbance. 2. Maybe it is not possible, because new pipeline and manhole are closed and line next to fields is force main where wastewater is directly pumped to the WWTP. The project cannot allow this request.
Name: Unknown Gender: Male Position: Farmer/Landowner Question: 1. How about the impact with our land close to the road?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: Social Safeguards and Resettlement Specialist Response: 1. Impact is based on the COI. The project requirement is to complete upgrade of the new access road to WWTP site. There will be impact on your own land near/close the road, which is within the road ROW. This impact we call loss of land use. Its mean that the project will compensate for your loss of land use, but not land itself, which is public land within the ROW.
Name: Gender: Male Position: Farmer/Landowner Question: 1. Can we continue farming near our farmland?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: Social Safeguards and Resettlement Specialist Response: 1. All of you and another owner farmland can continue farming normally, especially the current crop in the impact land can harvest. I would like to inform that, the project need only the land in COI and compensation is paid for loss of land use on COI. The remaining land or outside COI has no impact. But if during the construction, the contractor encroaches to your own land outside COI, the compensation for it is responsibility of the contractor.
Name: Unknown Gender: Male Position: Farmer/Landowner Question: 1. When the project will start construction?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: Social Safeguards and Resettlement Specialist Response: 1. With the current schedule the construction will start before next year. But we will inform the exact schedule to all the people again before start construction. Please wait and joint the next consultation with us again.
Name: Unknown Gender: Male Position: Farmer/Landowner Question: 1. How about the outflow of wastewater after treatment? Where does the outflow go?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: Social Safeguards and Resettlement Specialist Response: 1. The wastewater outflow after treatment in WWTP will go direct to the canal in front of the WWTP and then to the OUMANI river. 2. Based on discussions with PDOWRAM about quality of the water after treatment and outflow to the river via the canal the requirement is for the water to be pure and reach

	minimum water quality standards. This is because some of the villagers are still using the river water.
Name: Yuk Bunheng Gender: Male Position: GDR-DMS Team Leader	
Great thank you to local authorities who have provided kind collaboration and keep in touch with our subproject and always respond to our requests to arrange public consultation. After this meeting we will conduct site checking to review the impact and find the owner land.	
We will make appointment with the head of each farmland owner to collect information. After that, we will start conduct the DMS from tomorrow and I hope that the affected farmers will join together without anyone absent during interview and register.	

Attendant list of participants in the Public Consultation Meeting

No	Name	Gender	Position	Telephone
1	Yuk Bunheng	Male	Deputy Teamleader/GDR	012 833687
2	Chum Keumseng	Male	Chief of Commune	012 478966
3	Kem Sokuntheary	Female	Deputy Director of DPWT	092 818017
4	Sung Serng	Male	Deputy TL PIU	012 975250
5	Sok Phally	Male	Director of the Economic Office	012 990386
6	Um Vanna	Male	Deputy Director Office	092 530267
7	Tep Kusal	Male	District Director Office	012 679568
8	Chhai Vila	Male	IRC	093 619143
9	Chan Narith	Male	Resettlement Specialist	089 566 998
10	Dem Rath	Male	Villager	098 883411
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12	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	...
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20	...	...	...	...

No	Name	Gender	Position	Telephone
1	Yuk Bunheng	Male	Deputy Teamleader/GDR	012 833687
2	Chum Keumseng	Male	Chief of Commune	012 478966
3	Kem Sokuntheary	Female	Deputy Director of DPWT	092 818017
4	Sung Serng	Male	Deputy TL PIU	012 975250
5	Sok Phally	Male	Director of the Economic Office	012 990386
6	Um Vanna	Male	Deputy Director Office	092 530267
7	Tep Kusal	Male	District Director Office	012 679568
8	Chhai Vila	Male	IRC	093 619143
9	Chan Narith	Male	Resettlement Specialist	089 566 998
10	Dem Rath	Male	Villager	098 883411

11	Lun Chantha	Male	Villager	089778489
12	Chhay Suy	Male	Villager	012 453383
13	Mao Samran	Male	Villager	017 7676234
14	Sok Realra	Male	Villager	092 843481
15	Fan Dy	Male	Villager	017 999957
16	Chum Horn	Male	Villager	012 409770
17	Ban Chhean	Male	Villager	012 778398
18	Seang Her	Male	Villager	085 607181
19	Moun Chanheang	Female	Chief of Village Balat	089 271571
20	Brak Morn	Male	Sub-Chief Village	012 548921
21	Mak Satesh	Male	Villager	010 244498
22	An Sokbor	Male	Villager	096 5848516
23	Keo Kryya	Female	Villager	077 390923

XV.ANNEX IMAGES

Images of the activities during conduct public consultation meeting



Annex J: Minutes of Meeting on IRP consultation

Date of Meeting Monday, 29 May 2020 Time: 10:30 am	Venue Poor Affected House	Prepared by Chan Narith National Resettlement Specialist
Participants: - PIU - Poor Affected household - PMC (National Resettlement Expert)		
Summary Attendant List - Local authority/key person Total = 3 - Female = 1 - Male = 2 - Participants Total = 1 - Female = 1		
Background and Objective of the Meeting - Public Consultation Meeting with Poor Household - Question and answer		
Summary Activities - Open the consult meeting by the Chairman of PIU - Welcome remarks and opening the consult meeting - Introduce the team and subproject description - Introduce of objective of the meeting - Mr. Chan Narith, National Resettlement Specialist - Project description, RGC and ADB resettlement policy (SPS 2009) - Detail about subproject Involuntary Resettlement Framework - What are the affected assets, people, and Vulnerable group in the subproject? - Corridor of Impact (COI) vs. Right-of-Way (ROW) - Framework for compensation and Entitlement - Cut-off-date - Grievance Redress Mechanism and PRSC - Details about DMS/SES and RCS - Detail about IRP and 2 Option for selection - Detail about the vocation training Course and benefited - Try to motivate to AHs and their household member joint the vocational training, including description of available employment options in Battambang - Encouragement for all the participants raise up all their concern, suggestion, comment, and question during the discussion part of the consultation. - Question and Answer, all the participants - Chief of Commune, Conclusion and closing remarks.		
Minute of the Consult meeting recorded		
Question		Answer
Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Description: Based on the detail description above about the Project and also detailed information about RF and ADB's policy in the project, this project has two options for you and your household member to		

select from: (i) cash compensation, and (ii) vocational training and cash allowance during conducting of the training.

If you or your household member can join or select the second option for vocational training course from the list of available options in BTB its more likely to be better for you and your household future income. Vocational training will improve chances for your household member to get the new job follow completion of the vocation training course.

Please let me know later after you discuss with household member regarding your decision.

Name: Chan Narith

Gender: Male

Position: National Resettlement Specialist

Question: Which of the 2 options do you prefer?

Name: Sokha

Gender: Female

Position: Poor Household

Respond: Nowadays I live with my grandson. I am of old age now and my grandson cannot joint this vocational training, or any other training, because he has insufficient memory. Before a French Organization supported his studies and provided him a job, but he could not cope. Because of this, I think neither of us can join the vocational training. As my final decision, I prefer cash compensation as a better option for us.

Name: Chan Narith

Gender: Male

Position: National Resettlement Specialist

Question: I would like to inform you that you have time for make decision, or change your decision, after discussing with your household member. You can inform directly to me or can contact to PIU Ms. Sokunthery. In any case, we will contact you again and confirm about your final decision.

Name: Sokha

Gender: Female

Position: Poor Household

Respond: I will discuss with him about this suggestion and vocational training options from the project. But I am thinking, maybe I and my grandson, will selected the first option for compensation.

Images of the consultation meeting with Poor Affected Household



Annex K: Minutes of Meeting consultation with mobile vendors

Date of Meeting Monday, 29 and 30 May 2020 Time: 1 st Round: 3:00 to 6:00 am 2 nd Round: 7:00 to 9:00 am	Venue Along the road of project	Prepared by Chan Narith National Resettlement Specialist
Participants: - PMC (National Resettlement Expert) - Mobile Seller Along the Roadside		
Summary Attendant List - Participants _ Female: 7 _ Male: 3		
Background and Objective of the Meeting - Public Consultation about project will happen on the future construction - Question and answer		
Summary Activities - Description about the project and location - Detail about RGC and ADB Resettlement Policy (SPS 2029) - Detail about subproject Involuntary Resettlement Framework - Encouragement for all the participants raise up all their concern, suggestion, comment, and question during the discussion part of the consultation. - Detail about impact on the business when project come		
Minute of the consult recorded		
Question		Answer
Name: Khun Sophea Gender: Male Position: Mobile Seller on the roads Length year of selling in this location: 4 years Response: We understand about this location belonging to the provincial management and also, we are unofficial seller selling temporary and seasonally only. Our stall is easy to move and can change location to another side of road to continue selling. I think there is no problem with us for this project or construction.		
Name: Ny Sokha Gender: Female Position: Mobile Seller on the roads Length year of selling in this location: 2 years Response: Our stall easy to move and moving does not affected with our business and income. If you need this location for installation or construction, we can relocate to other side and continue selling normally.		
Name: Be Sopheap Gender: Female Position: Mobile Seller on the roads Length year of selling in this location: Over 20 years Response: We are over here unofficially and temporary only. When the province need to install or construction anything we can move to another side and continue selling normally. We are already informed by the city hall long time about selling on the sidewalk and on the street being temporary.		
Name: Heng		

Gender: Female

Position: Mobile Seller on the roads

Length year of selling in this location: 3 years

Response: No problem for me, because I will stop selling here after the school construction finish maybe on December this year. After finish construction, I will move to my old place near the market. We are selling on the sidewalk, and your project is construction on the road and you also inform that there is no impact for us.

Name: Um Nem

Gender: Male

Position: Mobile Seller on the roads

Length year of selling hear: Over 20 years

Response: I am already informed about this project three times, because when the survey team come here they have explained me and my family about project (BTB-PIU and GDR). They have informed us the second time that based on the drawing there is no impact with us. So we can sell normally here.

Name: Kun theary

Gender: Female

Position: Mobile Seller on the roads

Length year of selling in this location: 5 years

Response: There is no problem if the project does not need remove or impact with our stall. But if there is need during construction we can move to other sidewalk and can continue selling.

Name: Phannny

Gender: Female

Position: Mobile Seller on the roads

Length year of selling in this location: 6 years

Response: Good if the Project has no impact with us and our stall. For my stall is easy to move and change to the other sidewalk to continue selling normally. It is no problem with us especially if we are informed by city hall about temporary location.

Name: Navy

Gender: Female

Position: Mobile Seller on the roads

Length year of selling in this location: Over 7 years

Response: Thank you for informing us now. If the project is adjusting design to avoid all the impact on us then there is no problem and we are so happy and welcome the project. For me and my family there is no problem.

Name: Dara

Gender: Male

Position: Mobile Seller on the roads

Length year of selling in this location: Over 20 years

Response: There is no problem for our stall, because we are always informed by the city hall about ROW and sidewalk which we use for temporary selling. Our stall easy to move back to another sidewalk which is not yet constructed and continue selling normally.

Name: Nich

Gender: Female

Position: Mobile Seller on the roads

Length year of selling in this location: Over 10 years

Response: My stall easy to relocate and we can sell on another sidewalk. We are always informed by the city hall about rules of temporary stalls selling on the sidewalk and on the street.

Images for consultation meeting with mobile vendor along the project roads



Annex L: Establishment of PGRC and PRSC



Kingdom of Cambodia National Religion King

The Administration of BTB
N° 037/19 SSR

DECISION

About the establishment of Provincial Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for Addressing of Grievance Process of Affected People by Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project phase 2 (TS2) at Battambang Province

Governor of Battambang Province

- _ Saw the constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- _ Saw the Royal Decree N° NS/RKT 0918/925 dated 06 September 2018 on the appointment of the Royal Government of Cambodia
- _ Saw the Royal Count N° NS/RKM/0618/012 dated 28th June 2018 which promulgating the law on the organization and functioning of the Council of Minister
- _ Saw the Royal Court N° NS/RKM 0508/017 dated 24th of May 2008 which promulgating the Law on the administration management of municipality, province, city, district
- _ Saw the Royal Count N° NS/RKM 1017/713 dated 06th October 2008 on the appointment of the Battambang Board of Governors.
- _ Saw the sub-decree N° 216 RNK BK date 14 of December 2019 of the Royal of Cambodia on the roles of duties and working relationship of the Board of Provincial Governor, Board of city governors and board of district governors.
- _ Base on the letter 592 SHV.RDP dated on Wednesday 10 Ruoch Month Bush Year Chor Samrithisak P.S. 2562 same dated 30 January 2019 of Ministry of Economic and Finance on requested establishment provincial resettlement sub-committee and working group for cooperating with IRC to implementing project impact mitigation in the integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project phase 2 (TS2) at Battambang province.
- _ Base on letter No° 594 SHV.RDC dated Wednesday 10 Ruoch Month Bush Year Chor Samrithisak P.S 2562 same dated 30 January 2019 of Ministry of Economic and Finance About requested to establish Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for addressing the grievance process of affected people by integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project phase 2 (TS2) at Battambang province.
- _ Base on the necessary of Provincial Administration of Battambang.

Article 1

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

a. Composition

No.	Name	Position	Position assign
1	Excellency, Nguon Ratanak	Provincial Governor	Chair
2	Excellency, Uy Sotheavy	Provincial Sub-Governor	Vice Chair
3	Mr. Ou Dary	Director of Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction	Member
4	Potry Dem	Director of Provincial Department of Economic and Finance	Member
5	Chan Sambou	Director of Provincial Department of Public Work and Transport	Member
6	Mr. Kok Boran	Director of Provincial of Department of Environment	Member
7	Mr. Long Phalkun	Director of Provincial Department of Water Resource and Meteorology	Member
8	Mr. Chheum Vorchira	Director of Provincial Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Member
9	Mr. Ukvong Longvy	Sub-Director of Provincial Administration	Member
10	Mr. Peng Sithy	Governor of Battambang City	Member
11	Mr. Lum Som	Governor of Sangkae District	Member
12	Mr. Mel Sophal	Governor of Ek Phnom District	Member
13	Mr. Tep Horn	Governor of Muong Russey District	Member
14	Mr. Kim Vannak	Governor of Thmor Kuol District	Member
15	Ms. Ros Chhorvivorn	Director of Village Support Group, CSO	Member

b. Duties

_ Receiving any complaints of affected people Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project phase 2 (TS2) at Battambang Province.

_ Cooperation with Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) go to the project site for facilitate or checking and address the grievance to the people that complaint relate the Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project phase 2 (TS2) at Battambang Province.

_ Checking with the complaint form/paper and addressing the complaint process follow the fourth step below;

a. **First Step:** the affected people can request directly with the Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) working group or Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC) or complaint to the chief of the village or chief of the commune. Within 15 days, if don't have any solution, the affected people can continue to next step

b. **Second Step:** Affect people can processing their complaints to commune authority and district authority. Within 15 days, if don't have any solution, the people can be processing to the next step

- c. **Third Step:** Provincial of Grievance Redress Committee checking and addressing with all other relevant in the project within 30 days after receiving the complaint. Within 30 days, if don't have any solution, the people can be processing to the next step
- d. **Fourth Step (Final Step):** Affect people can process their complaints to the Provincial Court.

_ In addressing case each of all four steps above, will be no disturb or pause of project implementation.

Article 2

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

Article 3

Provincial Administrator, Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction and Cadastral, Provincial Department of Economic and Finance. Provincial Department of Public Work and Transport, Provincial Department of Environment, Provincial Department of Water Resource and Meteorology, Provincial Department of Agriculture of Forestry and Fisheries, Commissioner of Provincial Police, Provincial Military Police Commander and governor of the city and relevant of district in province also excellency and all of person in list name in Article 1 must to respond to implement this decision with efficiency after date of signature.

On Wednesday, 8 Kerd, Month Phalkun Year Chor, Samrithisak P.S 2562

Mad at Battambang Date 13 March 2019

ឯកឧត្តម ឧបនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី ហ៊ុន សែន
 ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
 រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ
 អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន
 ប្រតិបត្តិការ
 ហ៊ុន សែន

Receive Place

- _ Ministry of Interior
- _ Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
- _ Ministry of Economic and Finance
- _ Ministry of Public Work and Transport
- _ Ministry of Environment
- _ Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology
- _ Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
- _ Provincial Battambang Council

"as to be known"

- _ Same Article 3

"For the Implement"

- _ Chronological document

ក-សមាសភាព

១- ឯកឧត្តម	ទូន ពេន៖	អភិបាល នៃគណៈអភិបាលខេត្ត	ជាប្រធាន
២- ឯកឧត្តម	វ៉ិយ សុធាវី	អភិបាលរង នៃគណៈអភិបាលខេត្ត	ជាអនុប្រធាន
៣- លោក	វ៉ុ ជារី	ប្រធានមន្ទីររៀបចំដែនដីនគរូបនីយកម្មសំណង់ និងសុរិយោដីខេត្ត	ជាអនុប្រធាន
៤- លោក	ប៉ោ ធីតា ឡើង	ប្រធានមន្ទីរអស្ស័កិក្ខុ និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុខេត្ត	ជាសមាជិក
៥- លោក	ចាន់ សំបូរ	ប្រធានមន្ទីរសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូនខេត្ត	ជាសមាជិក
៦- លោក	កត បូរីន	ប្រធានមន្ទីរសុខាភិបាលខេត្ត	ជាសមាជិក
៧- លោក	ឌុន ផលកុណ	ប្រធានមន្ទីរធនធានទឹក និងឧតុនិយមខេត្ត	ជាសមាជិក
៨- លោក	ឈឹម ច័ន្ទ	ប្រធានមន្ទីរកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទខេត្ត	ជាសមាជិក
៩- លោក	អ៊ុក ចន្ទ ឌុន	នាយករងរដ្ឋបាលសាលាខេត្ត	ជាសមាជិក
១០- លោក	ថេន សិទ្ធិ	អភិបាលនៃគណៈអភិបាលក្រុងបាត់ដំបង	ជាសមាជិក
១១- លោក	ឡុំ សោម	អភិបាលនៃគណៈអភិបាលស្រុកសង្កែ	ជាសមាជិក
១២- លោក	ម៉ិស សុផល	អភិបាលនៃគណៈអភិបាលស្រុកឯកភ័ព្វ	ជាសមាជិក
១៣- លោក	នេត ហេត	អភិបាល នៃគណៈអភិបាលស្រុកមោងឫស្សី	ជាសមាជិក
១៤- លោក	ភឹម ចន្ទ្រៈ	អភិបាល នៃគណៈអភិបាលស្រុកថ្មគោល	ជាសមាជិក
១៥- លោកស្រី	សៀម ធន់ ឡុង	នាយកអង្គការក្រុមប្រឆាំងគ្រឿង	ជាសមាជិក

ខ-ការពិពណ៌នា

- ទទួលបានការបញ្ជាក់ពីការពិពណ៌នា របស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងកែលម្អក្របខ័ណ្ឌបរិស្ថានក្នុងដំណាក់កាលទី១ និងទី២ ក្នុងខេត្តបាត់ដំបង។
- សហការជាមួយក្រុមការងារគណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួងទូទៅដល់ទីកន្លែងសម្រាប់ធ្វើការសម្របសម្រួលប្រព័ន្ធបង្ហូរ និងដោះស្រាយបញ្ហាបង្ហូរទឹកប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលបានរៀបចំកំណត់ពីទីកន្លែងគម្រោងកែលម្អក្របខ័ណ្ឌបរិស្ថានក្នុងដំណាក់កាលទី១ និងទី២ ក្នុងខេត្តបាត់ដំបង។
- ពិនិត្យការបញ្ជាក់ពីការពិពណ៌នាដោះស្រាយការបញ្ហាបង្ហូរស្របតាមនីតិវិធី០៤ដំណាក់កាល ដូចខាងក្រោម ៖

ក-ដំណាក់កាលទី១ ៖ ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលផលប៉ះពាល់រាងស្នាមស្មៅស្ទឹងចាត់មួយក្រុមការងារគណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួងដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ ឬអនុគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ខេត្ត ដាក់ពាក្យប្តឹងតវ៉ាទៅអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន ឬអង្គភាព ។ ក្នុងរយៈពេល១៥ថ្ងៃ ប្រសិនបើមិនមានដំណោះស្រាយប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលផលប៉ះពាល់រាងស្នាមស្មៅ ទៅ ៖

ខ-ដំណាក់កាលទី២ ៖ ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលផលប៉ះពាល់រាងស្នាមស្មៅដាក់ពាក្យប្តឹងតវ៉ាទៅអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន និងអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានស្រុក ។ ក្នុងរយៈពេល ១៥ថ្ងៃ ប្រសិនបើមិនមានដំណោះស្រាយ ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលផលប៉ះពាល់រាងស្នាមស្មៅទៅ ៖

គ-ដំណាក់កាលទី៣ ៖ គណៈកម្មការបញ្ជាក់ពីការពិពណ៌នា ពិនិត្យ និងដោះស្រាយជាមួយភាគីដែលមានការពាក់ព័ន្ធក្នុងរយៈពេល៣០ថ្ងៃ បន្ទាប់ពីបានទទួលការបញ្ជាក់ពីការពិពណ៌នា ។ ក្នុងរយៈពេល៣០ថ្ងៃ ប្រសិនបើមិនមានដំណោះស្រាយ ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលផលប៉ះពាល់រាងស្នាមស្មៅទៅ ៖

ឃ-ដំណាក់កាលទី៤ (ដំណាក់កាលចុងក្រោយ) ៖ ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលផលប៉ះពាល់ដាក់ពាក្យប្តឹងតវ៉ាទៅសាលាដំបូងខេត្ត។

- ក្នុងដំណើរការដោះស្រាយតាមនីតិវិធី០៤ខាងលើនេះ ដំណាក់កាលទី២ ឬ ៣ អាចបញ្ចប់ដោយការអនុវត្តគម្រោងនេះបានឡើយ ។

ប្រការ២.

បទប្បញ្ញត្តិទាំងឡាយណាស់រដ្ឋបាលខេត្តដែលមានខ្លឹមសារផ្ទុយនឹងសេចក្តីសម្រេចនេះ ត្រូវចាត់ទុកជាអវិបាកណា។

ប្រការ៣.

រដ្ឋបាលខេត្ត មន្ទីររៀបចំដែនដី នគរូបនីយកម្ម សំណង់ និងសុរិយោដីខេត្ត មន្ទីរសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុខេត្ត មន្ទីរសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូនខេត្ត មន្ទីរធនធានទឹក មន្ទីរធនធានធម្មជាតិ និងឧតុនិយមខេត្ត មន្ទីរកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទខេត្ត ស្នងការដ្ឋាននគរបាលខេត្ត បញ្ជាការដ្ឋានកងរាជអាវុធខេត្ត អភិបាលនៃគណៈអភិបាលក្រុង-ស្រុកពាក់ព័ន្ធ ក្នុងខេត្ត ក្រុមទាំងឯកឧត្តម អស់លោក ដូចមានឈ្មោះ ក្នុងប្រការ១ ត្រូវអនុវត្តសេចក្តីសម្រេចនេះឲ្យមានប្រសិទ្ធភាពចាប់ពីថ្ងៃចុះហត្ថលេខាតទៅ ។

ថ្ងៃ ក្រុងភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ ព.ស ២៥៦២
ចាត់ដាក់ ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ ព.ស ២៥៦២

អភិបាលខេត្ត

ជូន គោរព

ចម្លងជូន

- ក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ
- ក្រសួងរៀបចំដែនដី នគរូបនីយកម្ម និងសំណង់
- ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ
- ក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន
- ក្រសួងធនធានទឹក
- ក្រសួងធនធានធម្មជាតិ និងឧតុនិយម
- ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ
- ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាខេត្តពាក់ព័ន្ធ
- រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីគោរពជូនថ្វាយ
- ដូចប្រការ២
- រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីកម្ពុជា
- ឯកសារ-កាលប្បវត្តិ

Kingdom of Cambodia National Religion King

The Administration of BTB

Nº 036/1E SSR

DECISION

About provincial committee establishment and Provincial team for checking during detail measurement survey and evaluation on affect with structure land tree and other assets of affected people by Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project phase 2 (TS2)

Governor of Battambang Province

- _ Saw the constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- _ Saw the Royal Decree Nº NS/RKT 0918/925 dated 06 September 2018 on the appointment of the Royal Government of Cambodia
- _ Saw the Royal Count Nº NS/RKM/0618/012 dated 28th June 2018 which promulgating the law on the organization and functioning of the Council of Minister
- _ Saw the Royal Court Nº NS/RKM 0508/017 dated 24th of May 2008 which promulgating the Law on the administration management of municipality, province, city, district
- _ Saw the Royal Count Nº NS/RKM 1017/713 dated 06th October 2008 on the appointment of the Battambang Board of Governors.
- _ Saw the sub-decree Nº 216 RNK BK date 14 of December 2019 of the Royal of Cambodia
on the roles of duties and working relationship of the Board of Provincial Governor, Board of city governors and board of district governors.
- _ Base on the letter 592 SHV.RDP dated on Wednesday 10 Ruoch Month Bush Year Chor Samrithisak P.S. 2562 same dated 30 January 2019 of Ministry of Economic and Finance on requested establishment provincial resettlement sub-committee and working group for cooperating with IRC to implementing project impact mitigation in the integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project phase 2 (TS2)
- _ Base on necessary of provincial administration of Battambang

Article 1

To establishment provincial and working group sub-committee for cooperate with inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) for checking during the detail of measurement survey and evaluation on the social impact, structure, house, land, tree and other assets of the affected people in the integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project phase 2 (TS2) under ADB loan at the Battambang province which comprises the following components and duties ;

a. Composition

No.	Name	Position	Position assigned
1	Excellency, Uy Sotheavy	Provincial Deputy Governor	Chair
2	Mr. Chan Sambo	Director of provincial Department of Public Work and Transport	Vice Chair
3	Mr. Potry Dem	Director of Provincial Department of Economic and Finance	Vice Chair
4	Mr. Ou Dary	Director of Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction	Member
5	Mr. Chheum Vorchira	Director of Provincial Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Member
6	Mr. Kok Boran	Director of Provincial of Department of Environment	Member
7	Mr. Sek Chanbunna	Director of Provincial of Department of Post and Telecommunication	Member
8	Mr. Long Phalkun	Director of Provincial Department of Water Resource and Meteorology	Member
9	Mr. Ukvong Longvy	Sub-Director of Provincial Administration	Member
10	Mr. Peng Sithy	Governor of Battambang City	Member
11	Mr. Mel Sophal	Governor of Ek Phnom District	Member
12	Mr. Lum Sorn	Governor of Sangkae District	Member
13	Mr. Tep Horn	Governor of Muong Russey District	Member
14	Mr. Kim Vannak	Governor of Thmor Kuol District	Member
15	Mr. Uk Khleung	Director of Battambang Water Supply Authority	Member
16	Mr. Sok Huot	Director of Battambang Electricity	Member
17	Relevant of Chief of Commune and Village in Battambang city		Member

b. Duties

- Lead, urge and supervise provincial level to conduct the detail measurement survey and evaluation on effect with structure, house, land, and other assets of the affected people by the integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project phase 2 (TS2) at the Battambang province.
- Cooperate and facilitation with inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) to solve all the problem and impact will happen and any challenge with compensating follow with the principle agreement which determined by the Ministry of Economic and Finance
- Compute the report to the Government of provincial as the information and requesting leading and advice. Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee

Article 2

Establishment working group of provincial sub-committee that has composition and duties such as below:

a. Composition

No.	Name	Position	Position assigned
1	Mr. Teng Kim Sean	Acting Director, Provincial Office of Inter Sectors	Chair
2	Ms. Keum Sokuntheary	Vice Director of Provincial Department of Public Work and Transport	Vice-Chair
3	Mr. En Sovann Mony	Vice Director of Provincial Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Member
4	Mr. Nhorn Sokhara	Office Director of Provincial Develop Management and Construction	Member
5	Mr. San Serei Sithy	Office Director of Public Work of Department of Public Work and Transport	Member
6	Mr. Pork Ad	Office Director of Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction and cadastral	Member
7	Mr. Sung Semg	Office Director of Public Work and Transport of Battambang City	Member
8	Mr. Kuch Kusal	Branch Manager of Battambang Telecommunication	Member
9	Mr. Teung Sivutha	Office Director of Battambang City Development	Member
10	Sae Saran	Office Sub-Director, State Property of Provincial Department of Economic and Finance	Member
11	Heng Sovann Rath	Company Director of Camintel, Battambang Branch	Member
12	Mr.>>>>>>>>	Company Director of Metfone, Battambang Branch	Member
13	Mr.>>>>>>>>	Company Director of CFOX, Battambang Branch	Member
14	Mr. Kuy Van Chatha Kech	Provincial Officer of Economic Work and Social Work	Member
15	Mr. Som Sophal	Provincial Officer of Develop Management and Construction	Member
16	Relevant of Chief of Commune and Village in Battambang city		Member

c. Duties

- Survey impact with house, land and other assets of affected people will affect by integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project phase 2 (TS2) in Battambang province by cooperate with inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC).
- Joint consultation meeting and conduct practice work follow invite by the working group of Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) to address the exactly impact of each case happen by transparency and integrity
- Compute all reports of working to provincial sub-committee regularly and inform all any challenge for requesting principle leading and advice from chairman of provincial sub-committee.
- Cooperation with technical working group of the Provincial Department of Public Work and Transport to provide all the information and joint to address any issues with company or institution manager for underground infrastructure and in the Right of Way (ROW), electric line, water supply, banner, cable line, public electric pole, etc.
- Join consultation meeting and conduct working follow information sharing and invite by working group.
- Facilitate and address any issue practical

- Compute the working result and report about any challenge for requesting to address from the provincial governor.
- Conduct other working by chairman of provincial sub-committee and provincial governor providing

Article 3

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

Article 4

Provincial Administration, Department of Public Work and Transport, Department of Economics and Finance, Department of Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction, and Cadastral, Department of Forestry and Fisheries, Department of Environment, Department of Post and Telecommunication, Department of Water Resource and Meteorology, Commissioner of Provincial Police, Provincial of the Royal Gendarmerie, Administration City-District relevant, Excellency and all of the key person in list name of article 1 and article 2 must to implement with this make decision with efficiency from date of signature.

On Wednesday, 8 Kerd, Month Phalkun Year Chor, Samrithisak P.S 2562
Battambang Date 13 March 2019

ថ្ងៃពុធទី០៨ ខែផល្គុន ឆ្នាំច សំរឹទ្ធិស័ក ព.ស ២៥៦២
ពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹង ថ្ងៃចុះហត្ថលេខា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩
អគ្គនាយក

ទួល ពេល:

Filling to;

- _ Ministry of Interior
- _ Ministry of Public Work and Transport
- _ Ministry of Economic and Finance
- _ Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
- _ Ministry and Institution Relevant
- _ Battambang Provincial Council

"As for to known"

_ Same Article 4

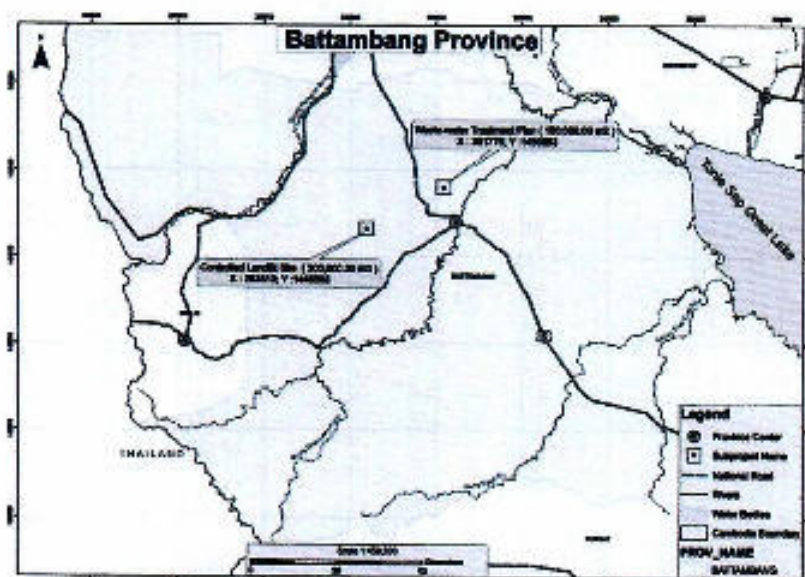
"For Implement"

_ Chronological document

Annex M: Replacement Cost Study Report

REPLACEMENT COST STUDY REPORT

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



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

BY: BLUEFIELD



JUNE 2020



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List of Abbreviations

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



I. PROJECT BACKGROUND

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

II. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

4. It is defined that "Replacement Cost" is an amount needed for obtaining or replacing acquired land or property with similar land or property with equivalent capacity at current market price/value without deduction of any salvage or depreciation and taking no account of the influence by development project on the value of the acquired land or property.



5. The Replacement Cost Study (RCS) is designed to accurately estimate the replacement cost for the losses of land and properties by the project. The objective of the RCS is to determine the rate of (1) land price bases on the actual transaction records at the affected areas, (2) affected main and secondary¹ structures, and (3) fruit trees, trees and crops. Based on the result of RCS, the Affected Households (AHs) will receive compensation at replacement cost (reflecting market price) from the Government for their losses of land and properties due to the Project.

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

III. TEAM ORGANIZATION

7. The team member is composed of :

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

IV. GENERAL APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 GENERAL APPROACH

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

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



4.2 METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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



V. RESULT OF THE STUDY

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

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

5.1 HOUSE/STRUCTURE

5.1.1 House/Structure category and price

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

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

ដំបូល Roof	ជញ្ជាំង Wall	ក្រអាល Floor	សស Column	ជំនួនជាន់ Story	ប្រភេទ Type	តម្លៃសំណង់ USD/m ²
ផ្ទះ (House)						
ស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ Zn	ស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ Zn	ក្ដារ Wood	ឈើ Timber	មួយជាន់ Single	2A	65.00
រោងជាង (Veranda)						
ស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ Zn	រោងជាង Veranda				VD1	32.00

Table 5.2: Separated Shelter prices in year 2020

ដំបូល Roof	ជញ្ជាំង Wall	ក្រអាល Floor	សស Column	ជំនួនជាន់ Story	ប្រភេទ Type	តម្លៃសំណង់ USD/m ² Structure Cost
រោង (Separated Shelter)						
ស្លឹកស្លា/ក្រដាស Thatch/Plastic	គ្មាន None	គ្មាន/ដី None/soil	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/iron	មួយជាន់ Single	SH1	8.50
	គ្មាន None	កាវូឡា/សាប Karola/Mortar	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/iron	មួយជាន់ Single	SH2	16.50
ស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍/ហ្វីប្រ Zn/Fibro	គ្មាន None	គ្មាន/ដី None/soil	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/iron	មួយជាន់ Single	SH3	17.00
	គ្មាន None	កាវូឡា/សាប Karola/Mortar	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/iron	មួយជាន់ Single	SH4	25.00



Resettlement Plan

August 2020

CAM: Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project Part 5

Battambang Wastewater System Subproject

Prepared by the Project Management Consultant for the General Department of Resettlement of the Ministry of Economy and Finance and for the Asian Development Bank. This is an updated version of the draft originally posted in May 2018 available on <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/cam-50102-002-rp>.

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

ជំហរ Roof	ជញ្ជាំង Wall	កម្រាល Floor	គ្រោង Frame	ជំនួសជាន់ Story	ប្រភេទ Type	តម្លៃសរុប USD/M ² Structure Cost
សំយោប (Awning/Extended eaves)						
ស្លឹក/ស្លាវ Thatch/Plastic	គ្មាន None	គ្មាន/ដី None/soil	ឈើ Timber	មួយជាន់ Single	AW1	6.50
		ចាក់សាប Mortar	ឈើ Timber	មួយជាន់ Single	AW2	14.50
ស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍/ប៊្រិក Zn/Fibro	គ្មាន None	គ្មាន/ដី None/soil	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/iron	មួយជាន់ Single	AW3	15.00
		ចាក់សាប Mortar	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/iron	មួយជាន់ Single	AW4	23.00
	លួសសំណាញ់ Net wire	ចាក់សាប Mortar	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/iron	មួយជាន់ Single	AW5	29.00

5.1.2 Other structures

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

Table 5.4: Other structure prices in year 2020

No.	TYPE OF ASSETS	UNIT	Unit Cost, USD
1	សាបស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍/ថ្ម/ថ្មបាយ/Hi/Cement mortar	m ²	8.00
2	ក្រដាស/ក្រដាស/ក្រដាស/Karola/Brick floor	m ²	12.00
3	ក្រដាស/ក្រដាស/ក្រដាស/Tile floor	m ²	14.00
4	សាបបេតុង គ្រោងប្លាស្ទិក/Bamboo concrete mortar	m ²	15.00
5	សាបបេតុង គ្រោងសរសៃដែក/Reinforced concrete mortar	m ²	18.00
	SEPARATED LATRINE/បង្គន់ចាត់ដាច់ពីផ្ទះ		
6	បង្គន់ចាត់ដាច់ពីផ្ទះជញ្ជាំងក្រដាស/Separated toilet with brick wall (S<4m ²)	Set	250.00
7	បង្គន់ចាត់ដាច់ពីផ្ទះឈើ/Separated toilet with wooden wall (S<4m ²)	Set	160.00
8	បង្គន់ចាត់ដាច់ពីផ្ទះស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍/Separated toilet with zinc wall (S<4m ²)	Set	120.00



No.	TYPE OF ASSETS	UNIT	Unit Cost, USD
	លូ និងស្ពាន /CULVERT AND BRIDGE		
9	លូស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ (៥ 0.50m x 1m)/Cement culvert (៥ 0.50m x 1m)	m	13.00
10	លូស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ (៥ 0.60m x 1m)/Cement culvert (៥ 0.60m x 1m)	m	16.00
11	លូបេតុង (៥ 0.8m x 1m)/Concrete culvert (៥ 0.8m x 1m)	m	35.00
12	លូបេតុង (៥ 1.0m x 1m)/Concrete culvert (៥ 1.0m x 1m)	m	45.00
13	លូបេតុង (៥ 1.2m x 1m)/Concrete culvert (៥ 1.2m x 1m)	m	60.00
14	រឿងលូ/Main hole	set	30.00
15	ស្ពានឈើ/Wooden bridge	m ²	35.00
16	ស្ពានបេតុង /Concrete bridge	m ²	60.00
	FENCE AND BEAM/បង់ និងប្រឡាក់		
17	បង់បង្គោលឈើ រាយលូសបន្លា ឬលូសសំណាញ់ Pole post with net/barbed wire	lm	6.00
18	បង់បង្គោលបេតុង ឬបង្គោលដែក រាយលូសបន្លា ឬលូសសំណាញ់ Concrete/Iron post with net/barbed wire	lm	9.00
19	បង់បង្គោលឈើ ជាមួយប្រឡាក់ឈើ/Pole post with wooden strip	lm	11.00
20	បង់បង្គោលឈើ ជាមួយប្រឡាក់ប្រស្រ្តី/Pole post with bamboo strip	lm	7.00
21	បង់ស៊ីងស៊ី ជាមួយបង្គោលឈើ ឬដែក/Zinc fence with pole or iron post	lm	18.00
22	បង់ប្រឡាក់ដែករាយលូសសំណាញ់ /Iron frame with net wire	m ²	13.00
23	បង់ច្រវិះដែក /Steel barrier fence	m ²	16.00
24	បង់ឥដ្ឋ១០ឆម្ពតា អត់ប្រក Normal brick fence (100mm), no cover	m ²	21.00
25	បង់ឥដ្ឋ១០ឆម្ពតា ប្រកសង្វាង ឬឥដ្ឋស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ចាក់ Normal brick fence (100mm) with cover on both sides	m ²	30.00
26	បង់ឥដ្ឋ២០ឆម្ពតា អត់ប្រក Normal brick fence (200mm), no cover	m ²	27.00
27	បង់ឥដ្ឋ២០ឆម្ពតា ប្រកសង្វាង Normal brick fence (200mm) with cover on both sides	m ²	36.00



No.	TYPE OF ASSETS	UNIT	Unit Cost, USD
28	របងឥដ្ឋ១០(h:០.៨m) មានល្អិត/សំណាញ់ Normal brick fence (h:0.8m) with steel barrier/net	m ²	20.00
29	របងឥដ្ឋ២០(h:០.៨m) មានល្អិត/សំណាញ់ Normal brick fence (h:0.8m) with steel barrier/net	m ²	28.00
30	របងឥដ្ឋ១០(h:០.៨m) មានច្រវិះដែក Normal brick fence (h:0.8m) with steel barrier	m ²	23.00
31	របងឥដ្ឋ២០(h:០.៨m) មានច្រវិះដែក Normal brick fence (h:0.8m) with steel barrier	m ²	29.00
32	សសរ ឬថ្នើមបេតុង/Concrete column or beam (0.2m x 0.2m)	m	14.00
33	សសរបងទ្វារ/Column of fence gate (0.3m x 0.3m)	m	20.00
34	សសរបងទ្វារ/Column of fence gate (0.4m x 0.4m)	m	26.00
ទ្វារ និងទ្វារទ្វារ របង/FENCE DOOR AND GATE			
35	ទ្វារបង់ឈើ/ឫស្សី/Wooden/bamboo fence door	m ²	10.00
36	ទ្វារបង់ល្អិត/សំណាញ់/Wire fence door	m ²	12.00
37	ទ្វារបង់ស៊ីង/ដែក/Zinc or wire fence door	m ²	13.00
38	ទ្វារបង់ច្រវិះដែក/Steel barrier door	m ²	15.00
39	ទ្វារបង់ដែក/Steel fence door	m ²	25.00
ព្រះភូមិ/បេតុងគោ (SPIRIT HOUSE/ELECTRICITY POLE)			
40	ព្រះភូមិបេតុង ខ្នាតតូច/Concrete spirit house (0.43mx0.61mx1.1m)	set	35.00
41	ព្រះភូមិបេតុង ខ្នាតកណ្តាល/Concrete spirit house (0.48mx0.68mx1.3m)	set	55.00
42	ព្រះភូមិបេតុង ខ្នាតធំ/Concrete spirit house (0.88mx0.88mx1.5m)	set	100.00
43	ព្រះភូមិឈើ ប្រក់ក្បឿងស្រកាលើឈើ/Wooden spirit house	set	15.00
44	ព្រះភូមិដែក ខ្នាតតូច/Iron spirit house (0.43mx0.61mx1.1m)	set	25.00
45	អាងទឹកឥដ្ឋ១០/Brick basin (100mm)	m ³	45.00
46	ជើងជណ្តើរ/Stair leg	set	50.00
47	បង្គោលភ្លើងដែក/Iron Light Pole	set	70.00



5.2 TREE

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

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

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

Table 5.5: Tree prices in Year 2020

Item	Description	Unit	Qty.	Annual Yield USD	No. Year to compensate	Unit Cost USD	Seedling Cost USD/Unit	Full Price (USD)	2/3 Price (USD)	1/3 Price (USD)
1	ស្វាយ(បានផល) Mango/get income	Tree	1	10.0	5	50.0	1.0	51.0	34.0	17.0
2	ស្វាយ(មិនបានផល) Mango/no income	Tree	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ (Market price)				15.0	10.0	5.0
3	ដូង(បានផល) Coconut/get income	Tree	1	9.0	5	45.0	0.5	45.5	30.4	15.2
4	ដូង(មិនបានផល) Coconut/no income	Tree	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ (Market price)				10.0	6.7	3.3
5	ត្នោត(បានផល) Palm tree/get income	Tree	1	10.0	8	80.0	0.5	80.5	53.7	26.8
6	ត្នោត(មិនបានផល) Palm tree/no income	Tree	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ				12.5	8.3	4.2
7	ខ្នុរ/ Jackfruit	Tree	1	16.0	3	48.0	0.5	48.5	32.3	16.2
8	គ្រឿង/កាដេន Longan	Tree	1	20.0	4	80.0	1.0	81.0	54.0	27.0
9	ទៀបខ្លែ/ Custard-apple	Tree	1	4.5	2	9.0	0.5	9.5	6.4	3.2
10	ទៀបបាវា/ Soursoy	Tree	1	5.0	3	15.0	0.5	15.5	10.4	5.2
11	បេក Banana	Cluster គ្រាប់	1	5.0	1	5.0	0.5	5.5	-	-
12	ប្រស្នីស្រុកចិន Chinese Bamboo	Cluster គ្រាប់	1	13.0	3	39.0	1.0	40.0	26.7	13.3
	ប្រស្នីផ្សេងៗ Other Bamboo	Cluster គ្រាប់	1	5.0	3	15.0	0.5	15.5	10.3	5.2
13	ល្ងង់/ Papaya	Tree	1	6.0	1	6.0	0.5	6.5	4.3	2.2



Item	Description	Unit	Qty.	Annual Yield USD	No. Year to compensate	Unit Cost USD	Seedling Cost USD/Unit	Full Price (USD)	2/3 Price (USD)	1/3 Price (USD)
14	ប្រេងខ្ចាស់/អាកាស្យា Acacias/Eucalyptus	Tree	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ (Market price)				9.0	6.0	3.0
15	ពុទ្ធា/Jujube	Tree	1	3.0	3	9.0	0.5	9.5	6.3	3.2
16	ត្របែក/Guava	Tree	1	4.5	2	9.0	0.5	9.5	6.3	3.2
17	ជ័រ/Rose apple	Tree	1	7.5	3	22.5	0.5	23.0	15.4	7.7
18	ជ័រ/Rose apple	Tree	1	7.5	3	22.5	0.5	23.0	15.3	7.7
19	អំពិលធូលី/Tamarind	Tree	1	6.0	5	30.0	0.5	30.5	20.3	10.2
20	អំពិលទឹក/Ampil Teuk	Tree	1	5.0	3	15.0	0.5	15.5	10.3	5.2
21	ម្នាក់/Hog plum	Tree	1	9.0	5	45.0	0.5	45.5	30.3	15.2
22	ទម្ងន់/Pomegranate	Tree	1	5.0	2	10.0	0.5	10.5	7.0	3.5
23	ក្រូចផ្លែ/Pomelo	Tree	1	12.0	3	36.0	1.0	37.0	24.7	12.3
24	ក្រូចណាង/Orange	Tree	1	8.0	4	32.0	1.0	33.0	22.0	11.0
25	ក្រូចឆ្មារ/Lemon	Tree	1	5.0	2	10.0	0.5	10.5	7.0	3.5
26	កន្ទួត/Phyllanthus	Tree	1	2.5	3	7.5	0.5	8.0	5.3	2.7
27	ដើមប៉ាវ/Avocado	Tree	1	15.0	4	60.0	1.0	61.0	40.7	20.3
28	កំពែងរាជ/Santol	Tree	1	7.5	4	30.0	0.5	30.5	20.3	10.2
29	ម្រូ/Mrom	Tree	1	8.0	3	24.0	0.5	24.5	16.3	8.2
30	ត្រីង/Jambolan plum	Tree	1	8.0	5	40.0	0.5	40.5	27.0	13.5
31	ស្លា/Areca palm	Tree	1	9.0	3	27.0	1.0	28.0	18.7	9.3
32	សេដា/Canistel	Tree	1	5.0	3	15.0	0.5	15.5	10.3	5.2
33	ដើមញី/Noni	Tree	1	19.5	1	19.5	0.5	20.0	13.3	6.7
34	ដើមត្បាញ/ Ceylon Oak	Tree	1	តម្លៃប៉ាន់ស្មាន (Estimate Cost)				45.0	30.0	15.0
35	ស្រកានខាង/ Dragon fruit	Tree	1	12.5	1	12.5	0.5	13.0	8.7	4.3
36	ឆ្កែក្រប/ Chrai Kraum	Tree	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ (Market price)				30.0	20.0	10.0
37	អង្ការដើ/ Angkear Del	Tree	1	តម្លៃប៉ាន់ស្មាន (Estimate Cost)				6.0	4.0	2.0
38	ចំប៉ី/Plumeria flowers	Tree	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ (Market price)				50.0	33.3	16.7
39	ដើមលុយ/Money tree	Tree	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ (Market price)				45.0	30.0	15.0
40	ស្រល់/Pine tree	Tree	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ (Market price)				12.0	8.0	4.0
41	ប៊ីដូសា/ដើមពោធិ៍ Albizia saman/Budhi	Tree	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ				45.0	30.0	15.0

Item	Description	Unit	Qty.	Annual Yield USD	No. Year to compensate	Unit Cost USD	Seedling Cost USD/Unit	Full Price (USD)	2/3 Price (USD)	1/3 Price (USD)
	ក្រាប ល្បឿនរាង . ១ល។ Other tree 1 st quality	Tree	1			តម្លៃប៉ាន់ស្មាន (Estimate Cost)		6.0	4.0	2.0
42	គគី លឿនរាង កកោះ ១ល។ Other tree 2 nd quality	Tree	1			តម្លៃប៉ាន់ស្មាន (Estimate Cost)		30.0	20.0	10.0



Annex 1: QUESTIONNAIRES

**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING**

**REPLACEMENT COST STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE
(CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL SHOP OWNER)**

Province: District: Commune:
 Date of Interview:/...../..... Starting time:
 Interviewer's name: Ending time:
 Name of Respondent: Status: Construction Material Shop Owner.

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



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



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



**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING**

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

Province: District: Commune:

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

Interviewer's name: Ending time:

Name of Respondent: Status:

Status code: 1= Affected People 2= Not affected people, but in affected village
3= Seedling suppliers 4= Market vender

I. Trees

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

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



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

II. Crops

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

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



**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING**

**REPLACEMENT COST STUDY QUESTIONNAIR
(LAND)**

Province: District: Commune:

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

Interviewer's name: Ending time:

Name of Respondent: Status:

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

I. LAND SELLING AND BUYING INFORMATION

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

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

II. LAND BENEFIT

2.1 For agricultural land, what are they cultivating?

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



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

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

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

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

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

- 2.13 Other matters:



**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING**

**REPLACEMENT COST STUDY QUESTIONNAIR
(STRUCTURES)**

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

1. Interviews with owner of structures:

1.1 Main materials they used for their structures:

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



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

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

2 Detailed Measurements by Studying Team:

- 2.1 Roofing Area: m² Unit cost:\$/m²

Material	Quantify	Unit Cost, USD	Total Price, USD

- 2.2 Wall Area:m² Unit cost:\$/m²

Material	Quantify	Unit Cost, USD	Total Price, USD



--	--	--	--

2.3 Floor Area:m² Unit cost:\$/m²

Material	Quantify	Unit Cost, USD	Total Price, USD

2.4 Other expense: Unit cost:\$/m²

Material	Quantify	Unit Cost, USD	Total Price, USD

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

Detailed question for labor cost:

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

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

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

3. Fixed Assets:

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



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

Annex N: Internal Monitoring Indicators

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

Annex O – Pumping Station Locations and Layout

North Pumping Station (main PS) – Image from 31 March 2020



South Pumping Station (Main PS) – Image from 31 March 2020

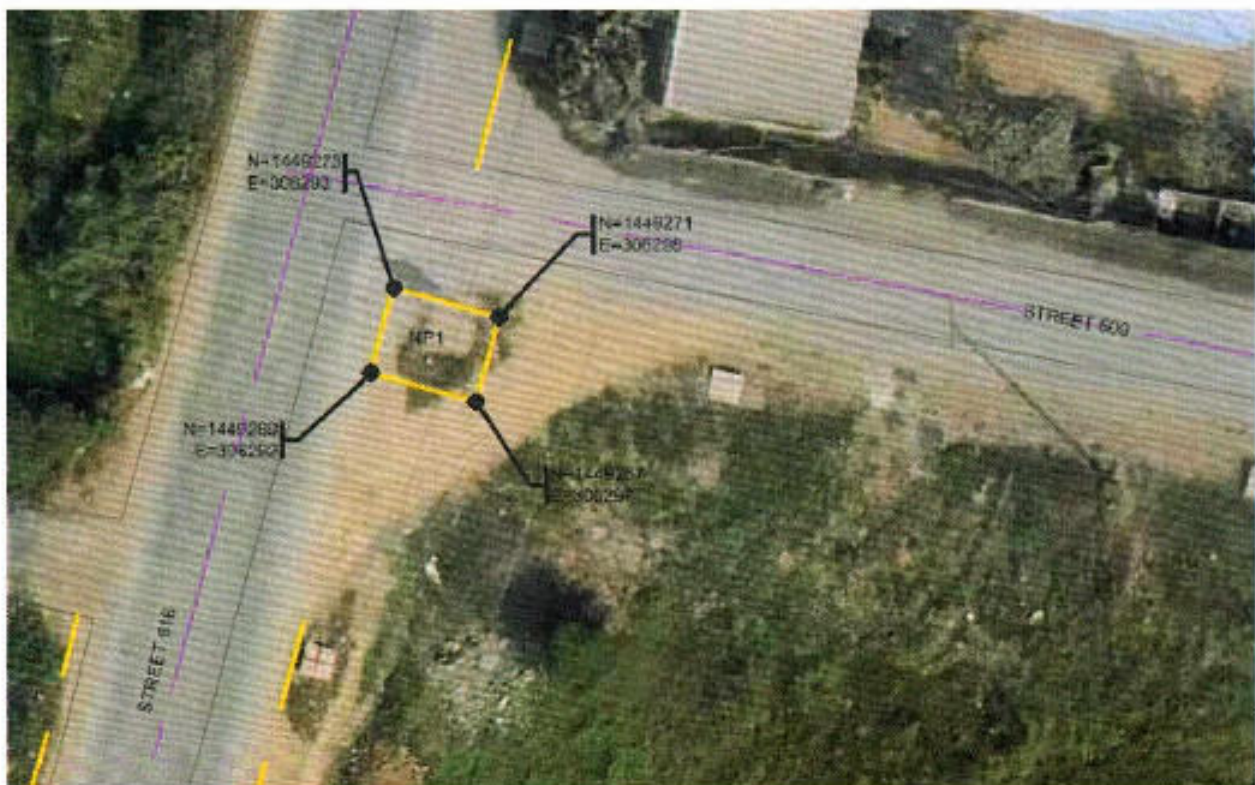
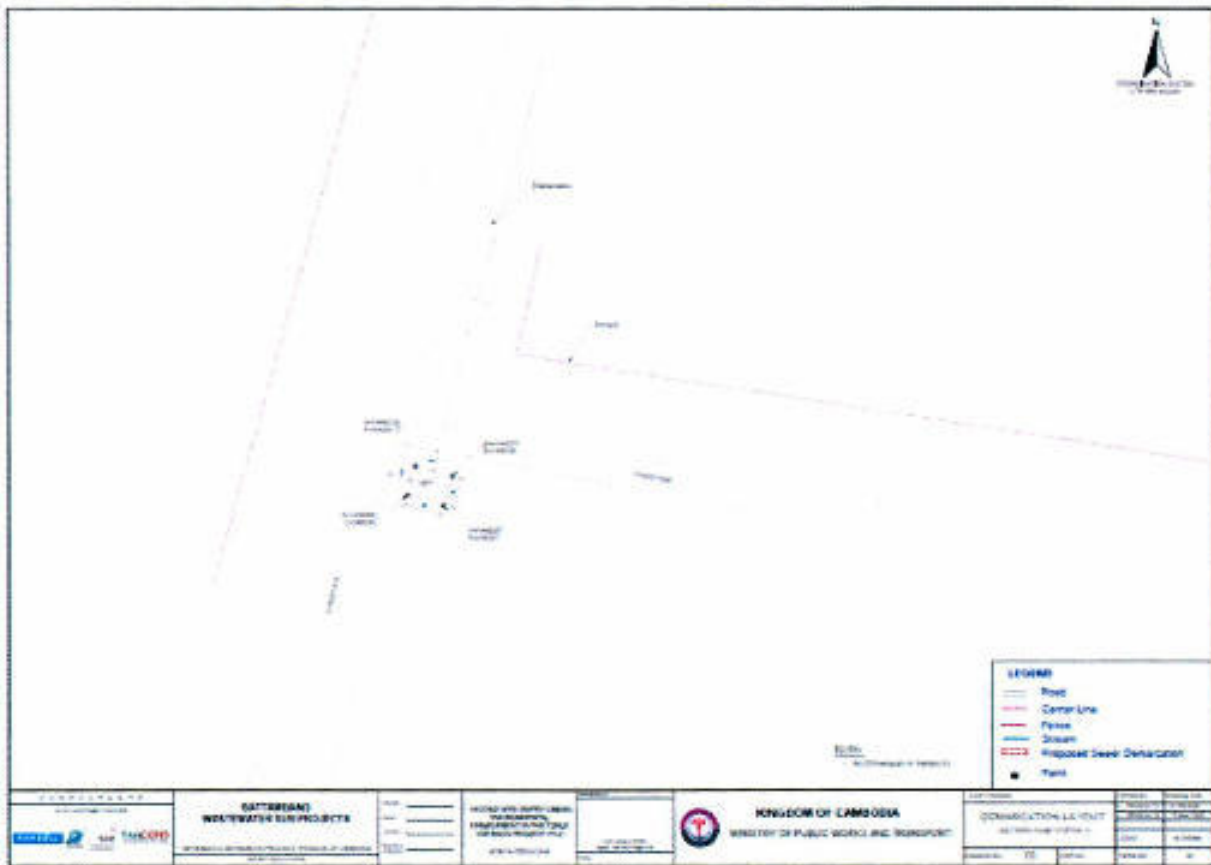


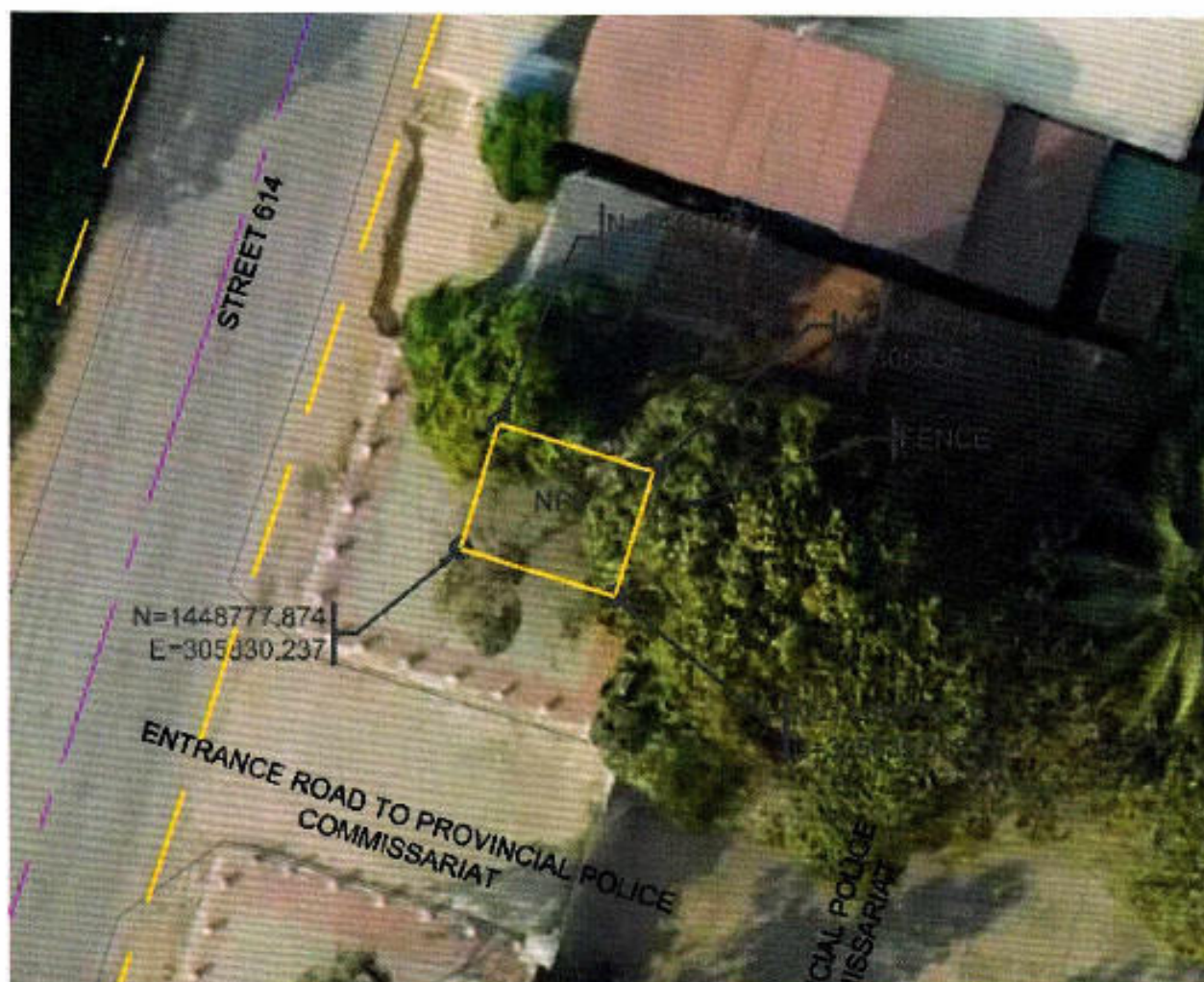
Networking Pumping Stations

Typical small PS layout



NP1





SP3



SP4



History of land use at main Pumping Stations

South PS

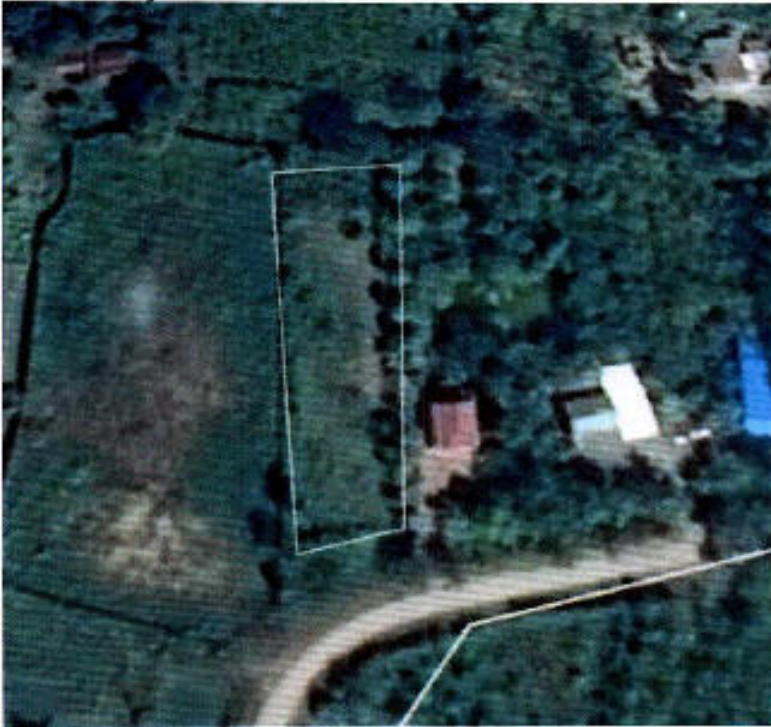
2 March 2016



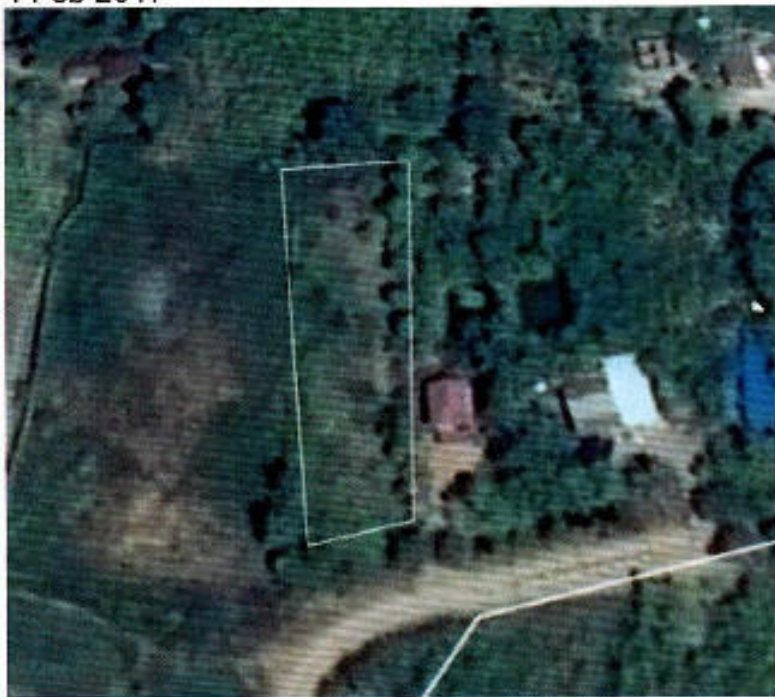
13 Oct 2016



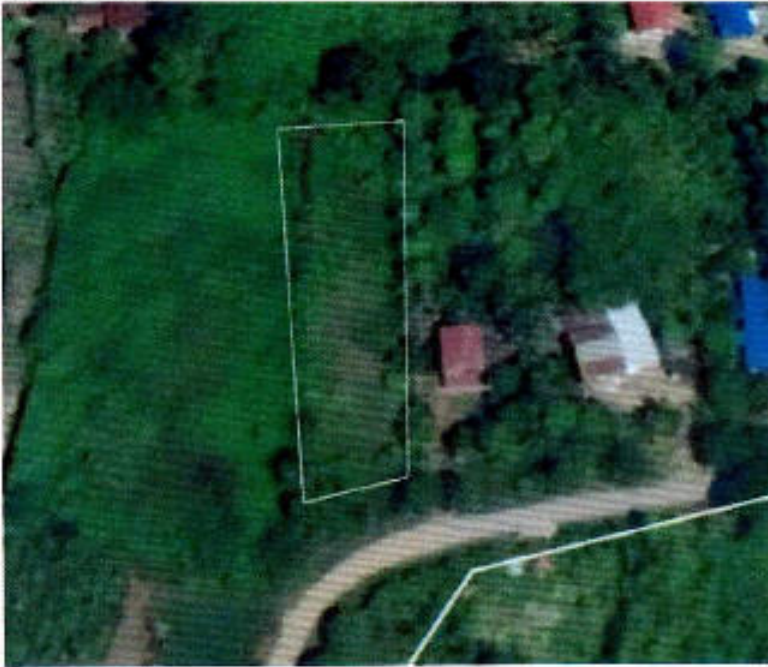
20 January 2017



4 Feb 2017



3 Nov 2017



17 Nov 2018



14 April 2019



31 March 2020



North PS



2 March 2016



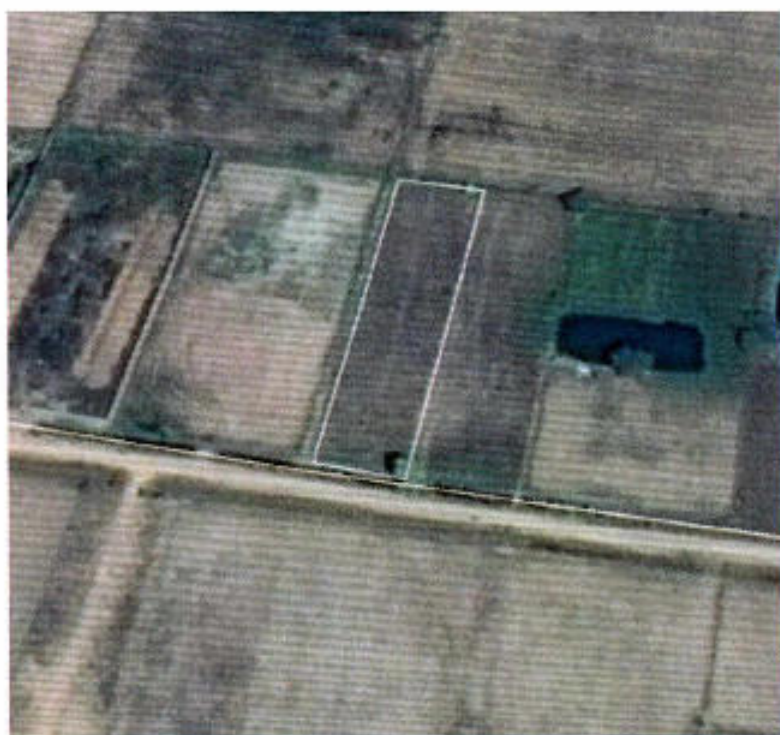
13 Oct 2016



20 January 2017



4 Feb 2017



3 Nov 2017



17 Nov 2018



15 Jan 2019



31 March 2020

