

Resettlement Plan

May 2020

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

Stueng Saen Wastewater System, Drainage and Solid Waste Management Subprojects

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/sites/default/files/project-documents/50102/50102-002-rp-en_0.pdf.

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Detailed Resettlement Plan

Project No. 50102
Loan 3684-CAM
May 2020

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

**Stung Saen Wastewater System, Drainage, and Solid
Waste Management Subprojects**

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

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AH	–	affected household
AHH	–	Affected household head
AP	–	affected person/people
DP	–	displaced person
DH	–	Displaced households
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
MEF	–	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MPWT	–	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
PGRC	–	Provincial Grievance Redress Committee
PMC	–	Project Management Consultant
PRSC	–	Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee
RGC	–	Royal Government of Cambodia
RCS	–	Resettlement Cost Study
RF	–	Resettlement Framework
ROW	–	right of way
RP	–	Resettlement Action Plan
SES	–	Socio-Economic Survey
TL	–	Team Leader
WG	–	working group
WWTP	–	waste water treatment plant

NOTES

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

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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

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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.

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- 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

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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 (TS-2, or the Project) funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) will improve the urban environmental services in Battambang, Serei Saophoan and Stung Saen, three of Cambodia's provincial cities located around the Tonle Sap lake. The Project will also improve institutional effectiveness to provide sustainable services and support an improved policy and planning environment for wastewater and solid waste management.

2. The Stung Saen town subprojects include a new 2,500 m³/day capacity wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), 39.2 km of new sewers, two pump stations and 17.1 km drainage network in Stung Saen town, and a 76,375 m³ capacity landfill. This detailed RP (DRP) is prepared for the Stung Saen Wastewater (Sewerage collection system) and Drainage subprojects only, but including in the income restoration program (IRP) of this DRP the waste pickers from the existing dumpsite impacted by the closure of the dumpsite by the Stung Saen solid waste management subproject. The subprojects are designed to cover a service area of 160 ha for wastewater and 116 ha for storm water, with a projected beneficiary population of 16,900 (around 3,676 properties).

B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

3. Stung Saen wastewater system and drainage subproject has land acquisition needs, which can be divided into three components: (i) WWTP site, (ii) access road to WWTP site, and (iii) sewerage and drainage collection network. Out of these, only (ii) and (iii) causes involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts:

- The WWTP site in Sangkat Ou Kanthor (16 ha) is partially on public land (6 ha) and partially purchased by the General Department of Resettlement (GDR) through willing buyer - willing seller arrangement (10 ha), and as such, does not have any IR impact.
- The access road to the WWTP has limited IR impact on secondary structures and trees due to the need to raise the road level above the flood level to make it climate resilient and ensure all-year-round access. The climate resilient features involve widening of the road (carriageway, shoulders and slopes). All the road widening will be within the existing right-of-way (ROW).
- The sewerage and drainage networks in Sangkat Kampong Thom, Sangkat Damrei Choan Khla and Sangkat Kampong Roteh has limited IR impacts as the drainage lines will be constructed next to, or under road pavement, and sewerage lines in the center of the carriageway within ROW. However, some secondary structures, trees and shops will be impacted. Pavements, walkways and temporary structures will be rebuilt and re-established by the construction contractor.

4. Based on the detailed measurement survey (DMS) conducted from August 2019 to February 2020, there are a total of 110 affected households (AHs)/457 affected persons (APs) who will be impacted by the WWTP subproject. DMS data identified that 3 AHs / 13 APs have impact on secondary buildings, 83 AHs / 350 APs have impact on other secondary structures and 62 AHs / 245 APs will lose fruit and timber trees². There are many street vendors (around 200 stalls). Majority are small stalls or street vendors selling from baskets or temporary stalls along the streets in the immediate vicinity of Kampong Thom main market. Their stalls are made from

² Note: Each AH can have more than one type of impact.

light weight material which can be easily transported to the temporary market site. There will be no impact on the sellers since they will be temporarily relocated to Grandpa and Grandma Park, where they can continue their sales without disruption on their livelihoods.

5. The Project includes closure of the existing dumpsite, which is located on public land. A total of 13 AHs / 56 APs of waste pickers will be included in the income restoration program (IRP) of this detailed resettlement plan (DRP). Otherwise, the landfill subproject will be covered by a separate report for ADB's due diligence.

C. Socio-Economic Information and Profile of Affected Households

6. Socio-economic survey (SES) was conducted simultaneously with DMS from August 2019 to February 2020 with a total of 123 AHs/ 513 APs, comprising 253 males and 260 females, and representing 100% of the AHs. Average family size is 4.2 persons/AH. Out of the 123 AHs, 49 AHs are female household heads. Of the total 123 AH heads (AHHs), 72 AHHs or 60% have secondary level, technical or higher level of education. With respect to the sources of livelihood for WWTP subproject, majority work as Government Officers (33%), Business (25%), waste picking (11%) or are retired (10%). Only 7% are involved in agriculture. For landfill subproject, all 13 AHHs does waste picking as their primary source of income, whereas one AHH has secondary income from agriculture and three AHHs has secondary income from construction.

7. A total of 7 AHs/32 APs are vulnerable who are living below the national poverty line, which includes 5 AHs who are waste pickers.

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, (ii) prior to DMS and (iii) during preparation of this DRP. The first public consultation and focus group discussions at PPTA was conducted on 12 February 2018. Both public consultation meeting and FGDs 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, grievance redress costs. All issues were fully discussed and addressed. Consultations will continue during implementation of the DRP, consistent with the Project's participatory approach.

9. During the Project design, the second public consultation was conducted prior to the commencement of the DMS/SES led by IRC-WG and assisted by PRSC-WG on 25 April 2019 with 101 participants (50 males and 51 females) and the affected communities at the commune or village level on about the Project and subproject scope, entitlements and compensation for lost assets, GRM, including contact persons, and DMS/SES. Third consultation took place 26-30 December 2019 (four separate consultations) with 333 participants (222 males and 111 females) to conduct re-consultation meeting with AHs along the network to consult people of the reduced impact through narrowing of the corridor-of-impact (COI), and to retract all of the DMS yellow papers back for revision. Yellow papers were re-issued to the AHs having remaining impact. GDR, PIU and PMC explained carefully about the reasons to reduce impact and number of AHs, and the role and responsibility of the construction contractor to cover temporary impacts during the construction. Fourth consultation was done in 12-13 February 2020 covering waste pickers in existing dumpsite, WWTP access road to AHs and market vendors to 255 participants, including 67 males and 188 females. The consultation explained to the attendees about the Project and its

benefits, the scope of works, resettlement impacts, the ADB and RGC policies on compensation, eligibility, entitlements, contractor responsibility for temporary impact, cut-off date of 12 February 2018 and GRM. It also detailed temporary market relocation, and upcoming DMS/SES and RCS. Fifth consultation took place on 10 March 2020 with 22 participants (11 males and 11 females), including waste pickers eligible 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 Stung Saen and special support to vulnerable AHs.

10. For information disclosure, summaries of the DRP will be translated in the Khmer language and posted at town and sangkat offices for easy and free access to the 123 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 public information booklet (PIB) was distributed explained in detail to the 123 AHs as well as posted at the Commune or Town Offices. The DRP approved by the IRC and concurred by ADB and updates, if any, a new RP, an updated RP, and corrective action plan prepared during subproject implementation, if any; 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 Three Step Structure 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 resolution. The authority is vested with the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee (PGRC) to make the final administrative decision in the event that 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, he/she is free to file a lawsuit in the competent Courts (Municipal or Provincial Court, as applicable).

12. GRM was initiated by establishing PGRC with reference letter 1051/19 SSR and Provincial Resettlement Subcommittee (PRSC) with reference letter 070/19 SSR on 28 February 2019 (Annex K). The AHs have been made fully aware of their rights through verbal and written means during resettlement planning and updating. Updated copies of the PIB, which included detailed information on the GRM for the subproject, was distributed to each participant (Annex C). In addition, the GDR conducted a comprehensive training workshop for the 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 in September 2019. 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 Standard Operating Procedures (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 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 Structures; (ii) Loss Fruit and Timber Trees; (iii) Permanent Loss of Livelihood Source; (iv) support to vulnerable AHs; (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 Co. Ltd between February and March 2020, which established the current market prevailing compensation and replacement rates for affected structures and trees. All the AHs will shift back within the ROW but outside of the Corridor of Impact (COI) and none need to physically relocate to another new site.

15. The cut-off date for eligibility to the subproject entitlements is 12 February 2018. The Stung Saen Wastewater System and Drainage subproject is classified as category "B" for IR impacts.

H. Income Restoration Plan and Vulnerable AHs

16. The DMS/SES has identified 13 AHs who will suffer from permanent loss of livelihood as they work as waste pickers at existing dumpsite to be closed by the Project. Separately, there are 7 AHs classified as vulnerable who are entitled to additional special assistance through cash grant of \$200 per AH.³ This special assistance is provided in addition to other entitlements accruing to the 7 AHs, namely compensation at full replacement cost with no depreciation to affected structures, compensation for loss of trees, and allowance to loss of income to who are engaged in waste picking.

I. Resettlement Budget and RP Implementation Schedule

17. The total resettlement and compensation cost for the WWTP subproject, and IRP of waste pickers of the landfill subproject, is estimated at **\$135,839.50**. This includes compensation for secondary structures, trees, IRP, other entitlements and allowances of the AHs, management costs for DRP implementation, and contingency. The cost does not include willing buyer willing seller land purchase arrangement for WWTP site. All the costs will be financed from the national budget and no financing will be required from the ADB loan. The MEF will be responsible in ensuring the timely availability of funds.

J. Institutional Arrangements

18. The subprojects will be implemented by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) as the executing agency (EA) through a Project Management Unit (PMU), which will support the EA to undertake overall oversight and management of the project. However, under the oversight of the Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC), the GDR of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), through its Resettlement Department 3 (RD3), will be 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

³ The 7 AHs consist of 5 AHs from waste picker group and 2 AHs under the WWTP subproject

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 Stung Saen town to work with the IRC-WG and PRSC-WG in guiding, supporting and endorsing the work.

K. 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 123 AHs which is expected to be completed in two (2) months. MPWT will not allow construction activities at affected sites until all resettlement activities have been satisfactorily completed, compensation has been paid, and the site is free of all encumbrances. However, construction that is confined to the ROW and where there are no AHs will proceed based on agreement between MPWT and ADB. Table 24 details the activities and their schedule in implementing the DRP for the construction of the subproject.

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 category B for involuntary impacts, no external monitoring will be required.

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II. PROJECT AND SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Overview of the project

21. 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.

22. 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. 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) and project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) design (2018), the Project outputs are:

- (i) **Output 1: Urban infrastructure improved.** The Project will finance three wastewater subprojects: (i) a new 4,800 m³/day capacity wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) at

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Battambang and 86.8 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.⁴ 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 controlled landfills: (i) 76,375 m³ landfill in Stung Saen; (ii) 152,m³ landfill in Serei Saophoan and (iii) 347,224 m³ landfill in Battambang⁵ 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

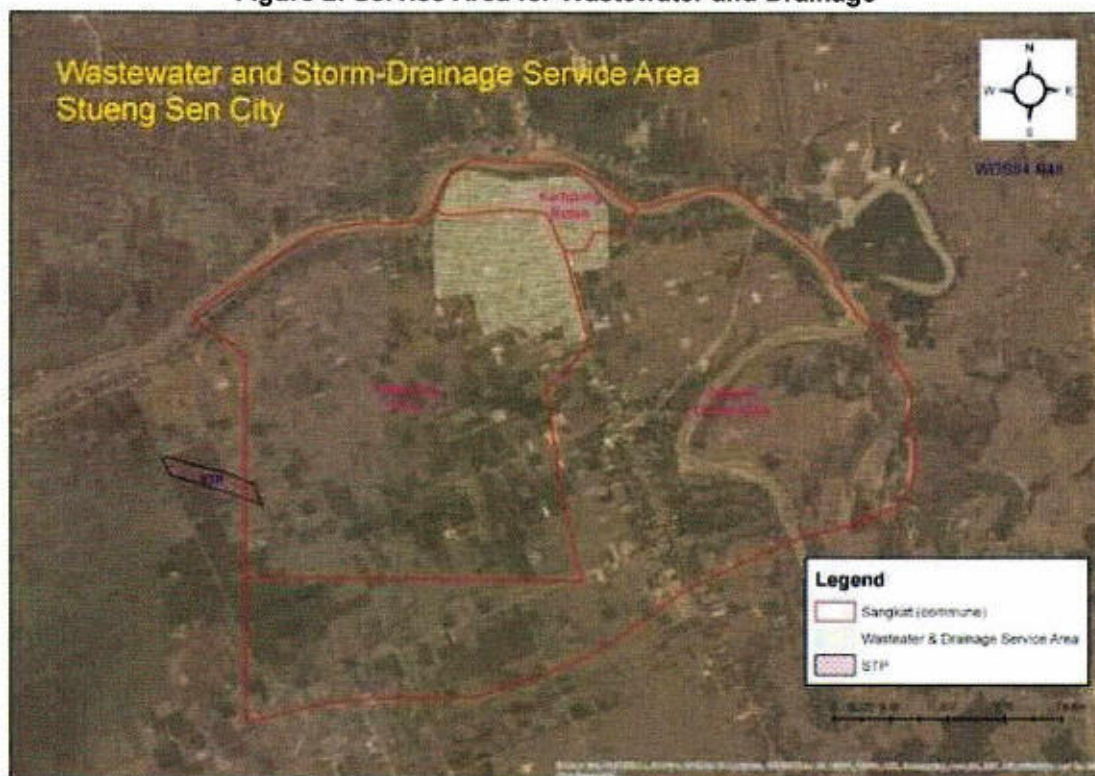
(i) Wastewater Treatment Plant and Drainage System

24. The components for the subprojects include a sewage collection system, a WWTP / sewage treatment plant (STP), household/building service connections, pump stations and associated pumping mains, and a rainwater drainage collection and disposal system for the town. The subproject implementation of sewage and drainage systems in Stung Saen will significantly contribute to improving the quality of life for Stung Saen residents. The sewage and drainage systems will be a separate drainage and separate sewage systems in the central town area. Separate systems offer greater pollution control than combined systems. Separate systems convey all the sewage to the treatment plant, while in combined systems, during high rainfall periods, overflows allow all pollutants to be discharged to the water bodies. The new service area for wastewater collection and treatment, and drainage is the main built-up urban area to the south of the Stung Saen River. This service area covers parts of Sangkats of Kampong Thom, Damrei Chloan Khla, and Kampong Roteh. The extent of the service area is shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

Figure 2: Service Area for Wastewater and Drainage



Source: Feasibility Study PPTA.

25. When the new wastewater and drainage infrastructure is completed, it will cover a service area with a projected population of 16,900 (around 3,676 properties). Apart from the street storm water drainage system, the subproject will also include free or subsidized on-site plumbing (household connections) for residential properties which are to be connected to the main sewerage system. This will ensure that rainwater drains are separated from the wastewater pipelines and therefore will help to reduce overflow of contaminated wastewater into the streets, which is a common sight at present. The household connections are not considered an IR impact of the subproject.

26. The location of the site of the proposed WWTP is about 3 km to the west of the city illustrated in Figure 3, located in Sangkat Ou Kanthor. Although the local government owns 6 ha of the site, the low-lying area is poorly draining and in fact rainwater ponds for much of the year. In addition, the boundaries of the public land are somewhat irregular which makes it complicated to develop the site for simple treatment technology. At the time of original design and draft resettlement plan preparation, a total requirement of approximately 10 ha was anticipated, of which 7.4Ha was estimated to be public land and 3.9 ha of private land, owned by 18 affected households. An additional 2 affected households were identified as farming some of the public land.

27. Subsequently, MPWT increased the land requirement for the WWTP to 16 ha to regularize the site shape and accommodate future growth. A more detailed survey determined that the public land measured 6 ha rather than the 7.4 ha originally estimated. Therefore, in addition to the 6 ha of state owned land, a total of 10 ha of adjacent privately owned land has been purchased by the State to regularize the site boundaries and enable improving the drainage of the site, as well as future expansion of the WWTP capacity. Therefore, the WWTP site is 16 ha in total. All of the additional

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private land of 10 ha is currently used for rice paddy and is now owned by one party. As such, a willing buyer willing seller arrangement has been adopted to acquire the 10 ha of private land adjacent to the 6 ha site already owned by the government. Willing buyer-willing seller process associated documents for the land purchase conducted by GDR are available for ADB review at GDR office. To ensure that the 20 AHs identified in the May 2018 draft RP have received compensation equal to or exceeding their entitlements, a social audit will be conducted by GDR and if any required corrective actions are identified, these will be implemented as part of the DRP. The full list of the original 20 AHs from the May 2018 Draft RP is included in Annex M.

Figure 3: Wastewater Treatment Plant Site Location



Source: Kampong Thom Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport, 2019.

28. Other infrastructure upgrading requires raising 1.5 km of existing access road to the WWTP to be raised by 0.5 m above the maximum flood levels. 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 4 shows the sewerage system plan with WWTP site and alignment of the main sewer line from the city to the WWTP site.

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Figure 4: Stung Saen Sewerage System Plan



Source: Kampong Thom Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport, 2019.

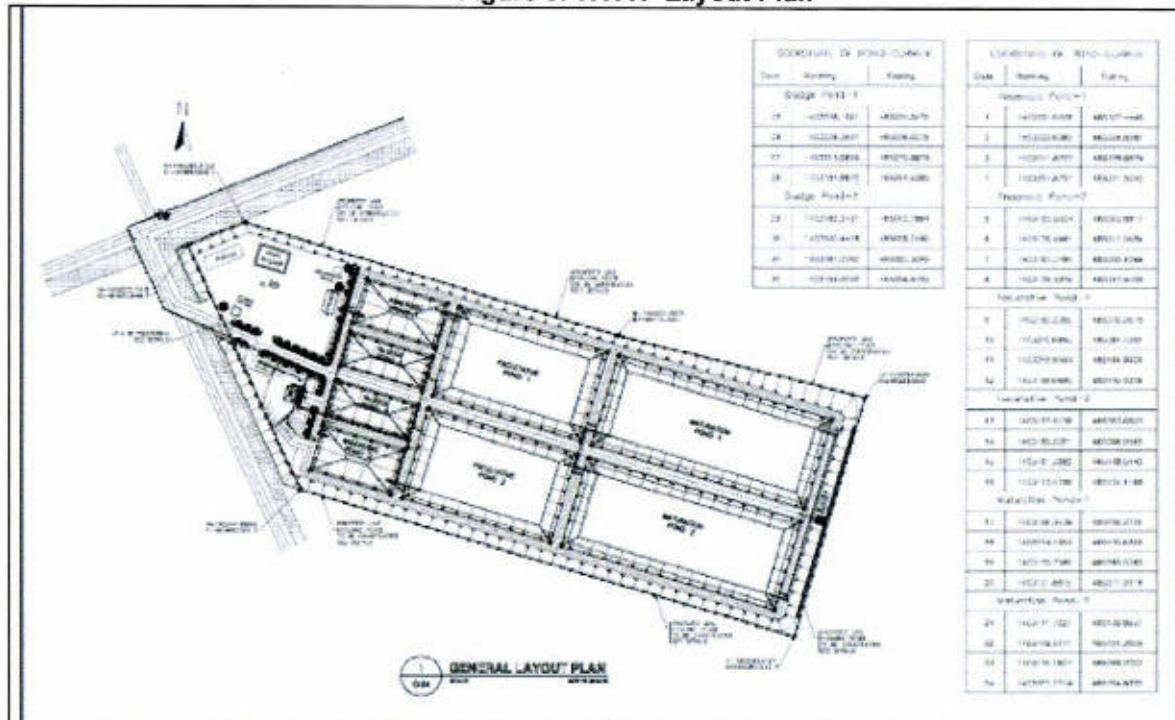
29. With a design period of 20 years, the project components/facilities are planned up to Year 2040. Investment works to be implemented under the Project comprises:

- Construction of a primary and secondary sewage collection network;
- Construction of tertiary sewer network, including service connections for households, commercial and institutional buildings;
- Construction of two (2) sewer pump stations (PS) and associated pumping mains;
- Construction of 2,500 m³/day WWTP above flood levels;
- Construction of administration, workshop, generator and security buildings at WWTP;
- Upgrade and raise 1.5 km of access road to the WWTP site above flood levels;
- Construction of an urban drainage collection network for storm-water management; and
- Provision of Operations & Maintenance (O&M) Equipment.

30. Figures 5 and 6 shows the WWTP layout plan and the access road to the WWTP site, respectively.

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Figure 5: WWTP Layout Plan



Source: Kampong Thom Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport, 2019.

Figure 6: Access Road to WWTP



Source: Project Management Consultants

(ii) Solid Waste Management

31. Solid waste management (SWM) subproject consists of 76,375 m³ capacity landfill. The landfill stage 1, to be constructed now, is designed for 7-years' lifespan. Currently, the total population covered by solid waste services is 31,814 out of 34,890 on twice-per-week collection frequency. As per the estimate of the town, per day solid waste collection ranges between 30-36 tons.

32. Stung Saen town has one landfill site having an area of 1 ha with a depth of 4 m. The site has been in operation for the last twenty-one years. Crude dumping method is followed for disposal of waste. Recycling is solely done by the informal sector, i.e. waste pickers collecting recyclable materials. Spontaneous burning of waste is used at the landfill site. The existing landfill site is to be closed by the Project.

33. The town has identified a new landfill site which is 12.5 km from the town center (Figure 7). The landfill has an area of 19.7 ha. To construct the landfill site, a 2.5 km access road must be constructed. The town is interested to bring solid waste from two other districts (i) Prasat Sambour and (ii) Kampong Svaey which are 30 km and 8.50 km from the proposed landfill site, respectively. The proposed landfill site location is highly suitable as it has no impact on economic or physical displacement of people. Outline design of the landfill layout is shown in Figure 8.

34. The new solid waste management site is being purchased using willing buyer willing seller approach from one landowner. The only impact is on waste pickers at the current landfill site that will be closed. The waster pickers are included in the income restoration program in this DRP. The new landfill site has been screened and classified category B for involuntary resettlement impact only due to the economic displacement of waste pickers. Therefore, GDR role is limited to land acquisition and compensation and the IRP training of the waste pickers. SWM subproject is covered under a separate report for ADB's due diligence for the actual landfill site, which has not IR impacts.

Figure 7: New SWM Site



Source: Project Management Consultants

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Figure 8: Layout Plan for Landfill



Source: Project Management Consultants

C. Measures Adopted to Minimize Resettlement

35. The GDR's DMS team worked closely with Project Management Consultant (PMC) resettlement specialists and engineering team on the ground to avoid and mitigate IR impacts for the sewage and drainage network, and WWTP access road as follows:

- All sewerage and drainage networks have minimal working widths and as per DED will be installed within carriageway on the edge of pavement or shoulders, 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 drainage lines, but not installed where any obstacles are on the way, but rather have riders change flow direction and link to main sewer from the other side of the obstacle;
- Initially DMS identified over 600 AHs due to potential impact on primary or secondary structures, or private walkways/driveways, especially along six narrow streets (Figure 9). These were largely avoided through narrowing COI of the drainage alignments. Also, the responsibilities of the contractor regarding temporary impact was clarified. This has reduced impact on primary and secondary structures, as well as trees, to 110 AHs for the WWTP subproject. Extensive public consultations with the AHs was conducted at the time of narrowing alignment and mitigating impact (Annex E and Annex F);

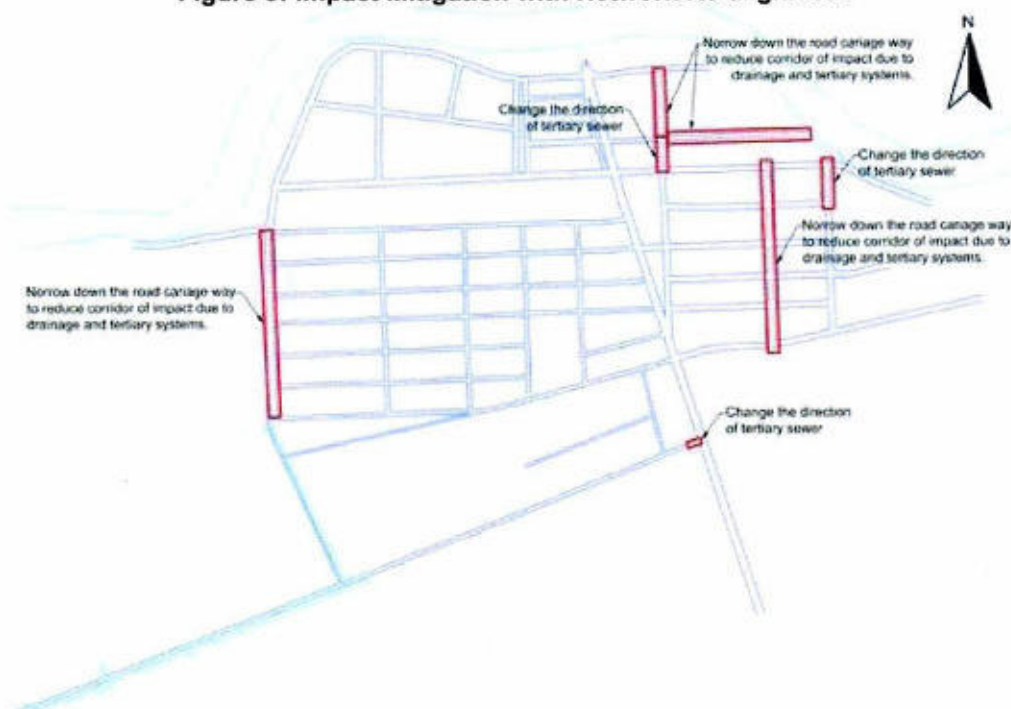
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- The roadway center line of the access road to the WWTP was checked by Cadastral Department, after which the alignment and width of the roadway was adjusted to minimize impact on residents along the road (Figure 10);
- Any temporary impact on secondary 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 restoring and rebuilding of any temporary impacts following a Temporary impact agreement that will be signed between affected household head (AHH), construction contractor and PIU, and supervised and monitored during the construction by PMU and PMC; and
- There are many street vendors/small businesses near Kampong Thom market along the roads where excavation will be carried out for laying the pipes and drains (Figure 11). 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 disturbance to their businesses (Temporary impact agreement will also be signed between shop/stall owner, construction contractor and PIU). The sellers will be temporarily relocated to a designated Grampa and Grandma Garden for selling the products to avoid impact on livelihoods and income (Annex I).
- The most suitable site was selected for SWM site from three potential sites. The selected site had a willing seller, and no economic or physical displacement. The access roadway does not require widening, only improvement of the surfacing within its current width.

36. Figures 7 and 8 shows the involuntary resettlement impact mitigations by narrowing down the road carriageway and realigning them and realigning the access road to the WWTP site.

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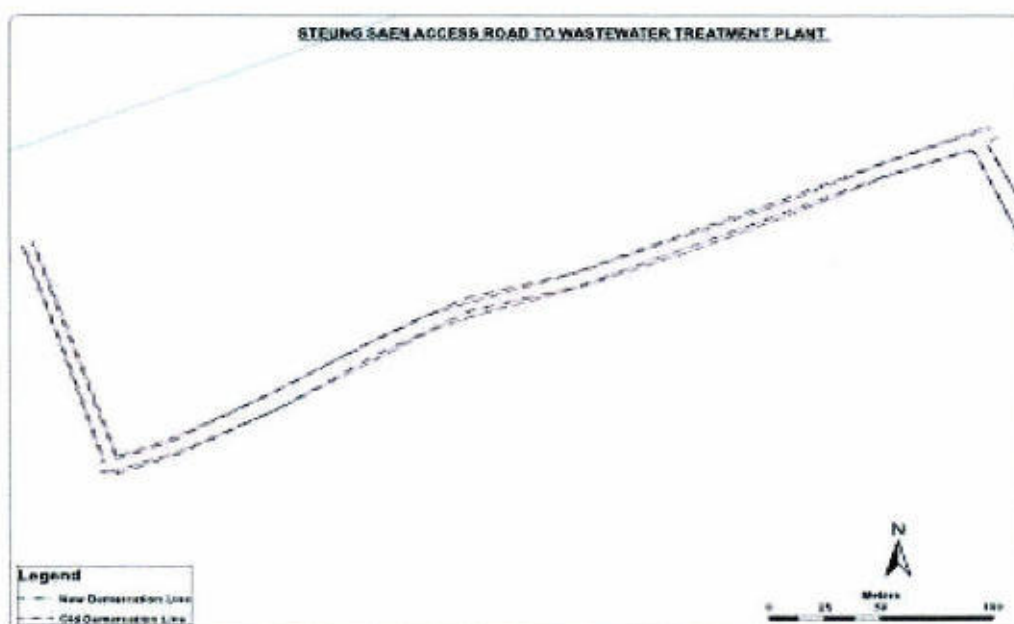
Figure 9: Impact Mitigation with Network Re-alignment



Source: Project Management Consultants

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Figure 10: Impact Mitigation with Access Road Re-alignment



Source: Project Management Consultants

Figure 11: Market Stall Areas for Temporary Relocation



Source: Project Management Consultants

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III. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

38. A draft resettlement plan (RP) for the Stung Saen WWTP 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 impacts, but which were not deemed significant. This DRP is an update of the May 2018 draft RP for WWTP and drainage investment subproject following the detailed engineering design (DED), DMS, SES and RCS.

39. SWM subproject landfill site has been selected and purchased in 2019-2020. The design of the SWM subproject is done in Q2-Q3 2020 in parallel with Battambang and Serei Saophoan SWM designs (one package combined with three subprojects for Stung Saen, Battambang and Serei Saophon solid waste management subprojects), which is much later than WWTP and drainage design completed in 2019. The site has no economic or physical displacement, except for waste pickers at the publicly owned existing dumpsite, and hence covered by a separate report for ADB's due diligence. Therefore, in order to facilitate and speed up the SWM design and procurement process, this DRP covers only the wastewater and drainage investments in Stung Saen and inclusion of waste pickers for the Stung Saen part of the SWM subproject, who are entitled to participate in the income restoration program (IRP).

40. The DRP is consistent with the ADB's SPS (2009) and relevant laws and regulations of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC). This DRP must be read in conjunction with the Resettlement Framework (RF) and the draft RP of May 2018 for the Project.⁶ The Stung Saen Wastewater System and Drainage subproject is classified as category "B" for IR impacts. The solid waste subproject is classified as IR Category B due to the economic displacement of waste pickers, which is treated as part of this DRP. The acquisition of the land for the solid waste management subproject has been acquired through willing-buyer willing-seller and documents on the process of acquisition are kept in GDR office and will be made available for ADB's due diligence.

A. Methodology

41. The Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee Working Group (IRC-WG) conducted the DMS and SES on AHs/APs from August 2019 - February 2020 to determine the potential impacts on land and physical and economic assets of the AHs/APs.⁷ The scale of impact on land and other physical assets was done by a survey team via a walk-through of the entire stretch of the sewerage and storm drainage alignments to measure the COI. The COI was defined and all assets within COI, such as productive lands, primary and secondary structures, and other assets such as trees among others were measured. The IRC-WG and PIU measured the areas of affected structures, identified the types of materials of affected main houses, stores and secondary structures. They identified the types of trees to be impacted and established their productive ages. The DMS data obtained information on names of 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 were 123 AHs (513 APs) which represented 100% of the AHs.

42. Prior to the survey activities, the IRC-WG and PRSC-WG supported by the PIU and PMU conducted the initial public consultation with APs, municipal and commune officials and AHs/APs

⁶ The Resettlement Framework and the draft Resettlement Plan are available here: <https://www.adb.org/projects/50102-002/main#project-documents>

⁷ The DMS/SES process was extended due to the need to clarify further the alignment of drainage and sewer lines, especially along narrow road sections, and the scope and mechanism for addressing temporary impacts.

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during April and August 2019, and in February 2020. Public consultations continued throughout the preparation of the DRP.

B. Summary of LAR Impacts

43. Summary of LAR impacts are given in Table 1 and the details of LAR impacts are in Annex A. The WWTP, Drainage and landfill subprojects will cause impact on assets and/or economic displacement of 123 AHs (513 APs). The subprojects do not require involuntary land acquisition or cause physical relocation. Majority of impacts on assets are on secondary structures and trees. The only private land affected is agricultural land, which is acquired by GDR via willing buyer willing seller arrangement for the new WWTP site. Out of 123 AHs/513 APs, 7AHs / 67 APs are vulnerable, out of which 2 AH s /11 APs of WWTP subproject are poor, 5 AHs / 21 APs are poor *and* economically displaced (waste pickers).

Table 1: Summary of LAR impact by type and component / subproject

Impact type	Quantity (measurement units)
Affected Households/Affected Persons	123 (AHs)/ 513 (APs)
Vulnerable AHs/APs	7 (AHs) / 67 (APs)
Severely Affected AHs/APs	None
Temporary impact on business	Estimated 200 vendors
Impact on livelihood/Waste pickers	13 (AHs) / 56 (APs)
Agricultural land	None
Primary/Residential structure	None
Secondary/auxiliary structures:	87 structures of 86 (AHs) / 363 (APs)
Other structures/construction product	None
Timber trees	264 trees of 24 (AHs) / 106 (APs)
Fruit trees	121 trees of 51 (AHs) / 197 (APs)

Source. DMS/SES, August 2019 - February 2020.

C. LAR Impacts by Type

(i) Impact on Land

44. All impacts on land are within the ROW of all the roads, and there will be no additional land acquisition besides the willing buyer-willing seller acquired land. Both the state-owned and private land has been acquired in anticipation of the ADB financing for the WWTP site. The screening report for ADB's due diligence has been prepared to confirm transaction history of the acquired state-owned land (Annex B). Corrective measures will be put in place in case any issues related to the transactions and acquisition process are identified that are not aligned with ADB SPS (2009). The documents for land acquisition under willing buyer-willing seller process conducted by GDR will be made available for ADB review at GDR office.

(ii) Impact on Structures

45. There is no impact on primary structures, or houses. However, there is impact on secondary structures for 86 AHs/ 363 APs. Table 2 summarizes the affected secondary structures and details of impact on assets is in Annex A.

Table 2: Summary of Impacts on Secondary Structures

Affected secondary structures	Units impacted	AHs / APs
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Buildings (secondary)	5	3 / 13
Door (including poles)	6	83 / 350
Fence (including poles)	31	
Column	19	
Eave (and associated structures)	20	
Spirit house	6	
Total	87	86 / 363

Source. DMS/SES, August 2019 - February 2020.

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

(iii) Impact on Trees

46. There is no impact or restrictions on land use. 62 AHs / 245 APs will lose trees planted on ROW (385 trees) due to the access road improvement and drainage and sewer construction. 51 AHs / 197 APs have impacts on 121 fruit trees, and 24 AHs / 106 APs have impact on 264 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 3 summarizes the affected trees by type.

Table 3: Summary of Affected Trees

Trees	Units impacted	AHs/APs
Fruit trees	121	51/197
Timber trees	264	24/106
Total	385	62/245

Source. DMS/SES, August 2019 - February 2020.

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

(iv) Impact on Businesses

47. The drainage network will also cover the market area. There are about 200 street vendors selling goods along the streets around Stung Saen market 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 Grandpa and Grandma Garden (Suon Yeayta) 100m away from the existing market, identified and agreed by the local authorities (see request and maps in Annex I), 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. In order to minimize inconvenience for these vendors, the vendors will be given advance notice of 3 months before the start of civil works in the streets where they conduct their businesses. Temporary relocation for each vendor is expected to be between 3-4 weeks during construction. After construction completion, they will move back to their original locations and re-establish their businesses. Loss of business income from disruption during construction will covered under one-time cash assistance. The livelihood activities of the waste pickers will also be adversely impacted (13 AH / 56 AP), see below for details.

(v) Impact on Vulnerable Groups

48. The SES and DMS identified 7 vulnerable AHs (32 APs) in total, who are therefore eligible for income restoration on this basis alone. 13 AHs (56 APs) are waste pickers in the existing dumpsite impacted by the landfill subproject who are all eligible for income restoration due to economic displacement. 5 AHs (21 APs) fall into both categories (vulnerable, and economically

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displaced waste pickers). The remaining two vulnerable 2 AHs (11 APs) are affected by the WWTP, and are living below the poverty line established by the RGC. Those AHs falling to both categories will benefit from additional compensation (special package for "double compensation"). Table 4 summarizes the *intersection* of the vulnerable AHs and the AHs eligible for income restoration due to economic displacement.

49. 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 and one AHH is Vietnamese.

Table 4: AHs Included in the Income Restoration Program (IRP)

AH ID No.	Gender of AHH	Age	Civil status	Under Poverty Rate (<\$33/month)	AP	Economic displacement (waste pickers)	Vulnerable Group	Double Compensation "Special Package"
023 N5	F	67	Married	7.50	10		✓	✓
I/006 N6	F	68	Widow	16.67	1		✓	✓
I/001	F	42	Married	44.24	6	✓		
I/002	M	34	Married	80.63	4	✓		
I/003	F	43	Widow	100.01	3	✓		
I/004	M	50	Married	65.00	5	✓		
I/005	F	54	Widow	22.50	1	✓	✓	✓
I/007	F	63	Widow	41.67	3	✓		
I/009	F	68	Widow	65.63	4	✓		
I/010	F	60	Widow	50.00	3	✓		
I/011	F	48	Married	9.17	5	✓	✓	✓
I/012	M	61	Married	12.50	3	✓	✓	✓
I/006	F	59	Married	18.75	8	✓	✓	✓
I/008	F	63	Single	9.38	4	✓	✓	✓
I/0013	M	55	Married	37.50	7	✓		

Source. DMS/SES, August 2019 - February 2020.

D. Temporary Impact

50. Temporary impacts concern mainly disruption of the use of roads, tracks, footpaths, and/or property road access points along the public ROW caused by sewerage and drainage network construction works, the movement and storage of construction equipment and materials, and any unanticipated impacts. These will be addressed during project 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 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, drains and man-holes is completed, including pavements/walkways, roadside kerbs, signposts and eaves.

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51. Stalls, vendors, and shops, especially at market area, will be provided an alternative temporary location by the local authorities in near-by Grandpa and Grandma Garden for continuing business uninterrupted (Annex J). Construction around the market area will be done on short segments to mitigate the duration away from usual place of business, estimated at 3-4 weeks per segment. The contractor will need to assist dismantling, moving and reinstalling shops and stalls when they need to be temporarily moved out of the way of construction. Temporary impact agreements with households and shops/stalls will be made prior to start of construction. In addition, the dismantling and reassembling of the stalls and shops will be covered under one-time cash assistance to each AH.

52. PIU, contractor and households with affected pavements or temporary structures will prepare a simple Temporary impact agreement prior to start of construction. This contract will include drawing of the extent of temporary impact including measurements as well as pictures of the pavement or temporary structures prior to start of construction. Effective construction supervision and monitoring at all stages of subproject implementation will ensure minimal temporary impact.

53. As the sewerage and drainage 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 and drainage includes improvement of roads and sidewalks along the drainage 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.

54. 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 Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is applied, and (vi) other items specified are complied with, in compliance with the ADB SPS and RGC's SOP.

E. Unanticipated Impact

55. In case there are changes in the subproject's scope and/or location during the project 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 in project 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

56. A socio-economic survey (SES) of the 123 AHs (representing 513 APs), or 100% was conducted simultaneously with DMS by the IRC working group. The SES respondents consisted of AHs and HH representatives. The SES questionnaire contained demographic variables (age,

marital status, employment, and gender of respondents), means of employment of affected persons (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

57. The WWTP subproject is for Stung Saen Town that covers three communes (namely Sangkat Kampong Thom, Sangkat Damrei Choan Khla and Sangkat Kampong Roteh). The WWTP is in Sangkat Ou Kanthor. A total of 110 AHHs or 89% are affected by the WWTP subproject and remaining 13 AHHs or 11% are waste pickers in the existing dumpsite who will be affected by the landfill subproject.

58. **Gender and Age.** Out of the 110 AHHs of the WWTP subproject, the majority or 70 AHHs are males (63.64%) and remaining 40 AHHs or 36.36% are females. On the contrary, majority or 9 AHHs of landfill are females (69.23%) demonstrating dominance of females as AHHs in waste picking compared to average AHH heads in Stung Saen Town. As for age, the largest groups are 46-64 years (55%), 31-45 years (29%) and over 65 years (13%). There is no significant difference between WWTP and landfill subprojects on age distribution of AHHs. Average AH size is 4.2 persons/household. Largest age group in household members is 26-46 years (30%), followed by 46-66 years (26%) and 6-16 years (19%). One AHH did not give their age. Tables 5,6 and 7 summarizes gender of AHHs, age of AHHs and AHHs members respectively.

Table 5: Summary on Gender of AHHs

Subproject	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
WWTP	70	63.64	40	36.36	110	89.40
Landfill	4	30.77	9	69.23	13	10.60
Total	74	60.20	49	39.80	123	100.00

Source. DMS/SES, August 2019 - February 2020.

Table 6: Summary on Age of AHHs

Subproject	Gender (HHH)	Under 20 yrs	21 - 30 yrs	31 - 45 yrs	46 - 64 yrs	Over 65 yrs	N/A (Missing)	Total	
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
WWTP	Male	0	0	20	38	11	1	70	56.90
	Female	0	2	13	21	4	0	40	32.50
	Total	0	2	33	59	15	1	110	89.40
Landfill	Male	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	3.30
	Female	0	0	2	6	1	0	9	7.30
	Total	0	0	3	9	1	0	13	10.60
Total	Male	0	0	21	41	11	1	74	60.20
	Female	0	2	15	27	5	0	49	39.80
	Total	0	2	36	68	16	1	123	100.00
	Percentage	0	1.63	29.27	55.28	13.01	0.81	100.00	

Source. DMS/SES, August 2019 - February 2020.

Table 7: 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	Female	14	38	30	70	68	13	233
	Male	14	43	26	69	55	17	224
Sub-Total		28	81	56	139	123	30	457

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Landfill	Female	.	8	1	6	9	3	27
	Male	3	6	6	8	5	1	29
Sub-Total		3	14	7	14	14	4	56
TOTAL		31	95	63	153	137	34	513
Percentage		6	19	12	30	26	7	100

Source. DMS/SES, August 2019 - February 2020.

59. **Civil Status.** Majority or 89 AHHs or 72% are married and 20 AHHs or 16% are widowed. One AHH did not give his/her civil status. Out of 9 AHHs female waste pickers, 5 AHHs or 56% female waste pickers are widowed and thus demonstrating their vulnerability and dependency on income generated by waste picking. Table 8 summarizes the civil status of AHHs.

Table 8: Summary of Civil Status of AHHs

Subproject	Gender (AHH)	N/A (Missing)	Divorce/separate	Married	Single	Widow or Widower	Total Number
WWTP	Male	1	3	60	4	2	70
	Female	0	3	22	2	13	40
	Total	1	6	82	6	15	110
Landfill	Male	0	0	4	0	0	4
	Female	0	0	3	1	5	9
	Total	0	0	7	1	5	13
Total	Male	1	3	64	4	2	74
	Female	0	3	25	3	18	49
	Total	1	6	89	7	20	123
	Percentage	0.81	4.88	72.60	5.69	16.26	100.00

Source. DMS/SES, August 2019 - February 2020.

60. **Education.** Most or 53 AHHs or 43% has secondary education level, followed by primary education 40 AHHs or 33% and university education 18 AHHs or 15%. 2 AHHs or 2% under WWTP subproject attained education in technical training and 7 AHHs or 5.60% had no education out of which 5 AHHs (1 male and 4 female) are from the waste picker group. A total of 3 AHHs did not provide the information on their education level attainments. The male AHHs of WWTP subproject generally are better educated than females, whereas for landfill subproject there is no difference. Table 9 summarizes the education levels of the AHHs by gender.

Table 9: Summary of Education Levels of AHHs by Gender

Subproject	Gender (HHH)	N/A (Missing)	None	Primary School	Secondary School	Technical Training	University	Total
WWTP	Male	1	1	22	33	2	11	70
	Female	1	1	11	20	0	7	40
	Total	2	2	33	53	2	18	110
Landfill	Male	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
	Female	1	4	4	0	0	0	9
	Total	1	5	7	0	0	0	13
Total	Male	1	2	25	33	2	11	74
	Female	2	5	15	20	0	7	49
	Total	3	7	40	53	2	18	123
	Percentage		5.60	32.52	43.09	1.63	14.63	100.00

Source. DMS/SES, August 2019 - February 2020.

B. Occupation, Income and Expenditure

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61. **Occupations.** For WWTP subproject, majority or 40 AHHs or 33% work as Government Officers, Business 31 AHHs or 25%, waste picking 13 AHHs or 11% and 12 AHHs or 10% have retired. Only 7% are involved in agriculture. For landfill subproject, all 13 AHHs do waste picking as primary source of income, whereas one AHH has secondary income from agriculture and 3 AHHs have secondary income from construction works. Out of 123 AHHs, 80 AHHs or 65% do not have secondary occupation but the remaining 43 AHHs or 31% have secondary occupation as another source of income. Tables 10 and 11 summarize the primary and secondary occupation of the AHHs respectively.

Table 10: Summary of Primary Occupation of AHHs

Primary Occupation of AHHs	Landfill			WWTP			Total			%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Agriculture	0	0	0	7	1	8	7	1	8	6.50
Business	0	0	0	17	14	31	17	14	31	25.20
Supported by children	0	0	0	2	4	6	2	4	6	4.90
Employee	0	0	0	5	3	8	5	3	8	6.50
Government Officer	0	0	0	26	14	40	26	14	40	32.50
Laborer	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0.80
Landlord	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	1.60
NGO	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0.80
Retired	0	0	0	9	3	12	9	3	12	9.80
Taxi Driver	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0.80
Waste Picker/Scavenger	4	9	13	0	0	0	4	9	13	10.60
Total	4	9	13	70	40	110	74	49	123	100.00

Source. DMS/SES, August 2019 - February 2020.

Table 11: Summary of Secondary Occupation of AHHs

Secondary Occupation of AHHs	Landfill			WWTP			Total			%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Do not have the Secondary Income	2	7	9	43	28	71	45	35	80	65.00
Agriculture	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	2.40
Business	0	0	0	12	3	15	12	3	15	12.20
Supported by children	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	1.60
Construction	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	3	2.40
Employee	0	0	0	4	2	6	4	2	6	4.90
Government Officer	0	0	0	4	2	6	4	2	6	4.90
Landlord	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	1.60
Retired	0	0	0	1	3	4	1	3	4	3.30
Vendor	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	1.60
Total	4	9	13	70	40	110	74	49	123	100.00

Source. DMS/SES, August 2019 - February 2020.

62. **Income.** Regarding income, majority or 72 AHs or 59% reported household monthly income of less than \$500, while 7 AHs or 5.7% reported income less than \$100/month/AH. More than half of these AHs with less than \$100/month/AH are waste pickers, and none of the waste picker AHHs earn more than \$500/month/AH. Table 12 summarizes the monthly income of the AHs.

Table 12: Summary of Monthly Income of AHs

Income Rank (\$)	WWTP			Landfill			Total			%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
0 - 50	0	1	1	1	3	4	1	4	5	4.10

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50 - 100	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	1.60
100 - 200	5	6	11	0	3	3	5	9	14	11.40
200 - 300	13	3	16	1	2	3	14	5	19	15.40
300 - 400	11	6	17	2	1	3	13	7	20	16.30
400 - 500	7	5	12	0	0	0	7	5	12	9.80
500 - 600	6	3	9	0	0	0	6	3	9	7.30
600 - 700	7	3	10	0	0	0	7	3	10	8.10
700 - 800	2	2	4	0	0	0	2	2	4	3.30
800 - 900	4	1	5	0	0	0	4	1	5	4.10
900 - 1000	2	2	4	0	0	0	2	2	4	3.30
Over 1000	13	6	19	0	0	0	13	6	19	15.40
Total	70	40	110	4	9	13	74	49	123	100.00

Source: DMS/SES, August 2019 - February 2020.

63. **Expenditure.** Housing expenditure for most or 97 AHs or 79% is under \$500/month/AH. Expenditure of all waste picker AHs is under \$200/month/AH, indicating of less funds being available for expenditure. 9 AHs did not give their monthly expenditure information. Table 13 summarizes the monthly expenditure of the AHs.

Table 13: Summary of Monthly Expenditure of AHs

Income Rank (\$)	WWTP			Landfill			Total			%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
0 - 50	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	3.30
50 - 100	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	5	4.10
100 - 200	10	8	18	2	7	9	12	15	27	22.00
200 - 300	18	13	31	0	0	0	18	13	31	25.20
300 - 400	8	3	11	0	0	0	8	3	11	8.90
400 - 500	14	5	19	0	0	0	14	5	19	15.40
500 - 600	2	3	5	0	0	0	2	3	5	4.10
600 - 700	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	3	2.40
700 - 800	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.80
800 - 900	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	3	2.40
900 - 1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Over 1000	4	1	5	0	0	0	4	1	5	4.10
N/A (Missing)	7	2	9	0	0	0	7	2	9	7.30
Total	70	40	110	4	9	13	74	49	123	100.00

Source: DMS/SES, August 2019 - February 2020.

C. Poverty

64. 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.

65. WWTP subproject has two poor AHs (11 APs) living below the poverty line, and hence are vulnerable. Waste pickers under landfill subproject has five poor AHs (21 APs) living below the poverty line, and hence are vulnerable. The Project will ensure that vulnerable groups are not disadvantaged and that they are equal beneficiaries of the subproject's infrastructure. Table 14 summarizes AHs below and above the national poverty line.

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Table 14: Summary of AHs below and above Poverty Line

Poverty line	WWTP			Landfill			Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	%
Poor below Poverty line (<\$33 /person/month)	0	2	2	1	4	5	1	6	7	5.70
Not Poor above poverty line (>\$33/person/month)	70	38	108	3	5	8	73	43	116	94.30
Total	70	40	110	4	9	13	74	49	123	100.00

Source. DMS/SES, August 2019 - February 2020.

D. Indigenous Peoples

66. Only one male AHH or 0.8% is ethnic Vietnamese, whereas all other are Khmer. The Vietnamese AH is well integrated into the mainstream society and fluent speak and fully understand the Khmer language. Hence, as per Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) para 34, Indigenous Peoples Safeguards policy is not triggered due to this household head. Table 15 summarizes the ethnicity of the AHHs.

Table 15: Summary of Ethnicity of AHHs

Subproject	Gender	Khmer		Vietnamese		Total
		No.	%	No.	%	
WWTP	Male	69	56.10	1	0.80	70
	Female	40	32.50	0	0.00	40
	Total	109	88.60	1	0.80	110
Landfill	Male	4	3.30	0	0.00	4
	Female	9	7.30	0	0.00	9
	Total	13	10.60	0	0.00	13
Total	Male	73	59.30	1	0.80	74
	Female	49	39.80	0	0.00	49
	Total	122	99.20	1	0.80	123

Source. DMS/SES, August 2019 - February 2020.

V. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

67. 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 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. Public Information Brochures (PIBs) have been explained after consultations to illiterate AHs, if needed.

A. Consultation and Participation

68. The first public consultation in Stung Saen was conducted during the feasibility study under the project preparatory technical assistance by the consultants on 12 February 2018. The second public consultation was conducted prior to the commencement of the DMS/SES led by IRC-WG and assisted by PRSC-WG on 25 April 2019 with 101 participants (50 males and 51

females) and the affected communities at the commune or village level (Annex C). During the **second public consultation** meeting the participants were informed about the Project and subproject scope, entitlements, and compensation for lost assets, GRM, including contact persons, and DMS/SES. The updated PIB which included the entitlements, attachments on GRM steps and DMS Questionnaire, and key contact persons including the members of the PGRC were made available 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 updated 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.

69. Prior to the **third public consultative** meeting an announcement of reduction of impact and invitation letter to public consultations was sent to all AHs for the sewerage and drainage network prior to the consultation meetings (Annex F). The meetings were held with 333 participants (222 males and 111 females) residing along the sewerage and drainage network subproject and to consult with all people of the reduced impact through narrowing of the COI, and to retract all of the DMS yellow papers back, revise them and provide them back to the APs who still had remaining impact. GDR, PIU and PMC explained carefully about the reason to reduce impact and number of APs, and the role of contractor on temporary impact during the construction, including the temporary impact agreement. During the consultation, the APs were informed on subproject and DMS progress, design details and entitlements, compensation policies and GRM.

70. The **fourth round of public consultations** was conducted with (i) waste pickers (Annex G), (ii) AHs along the access road to WWTP site (Annex H), and (iii) market vendors (Annex I) with total of 255 participants (67 males and 188 females). 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 J). Also, a draft temporary impact agreement was to be made between AHs and contractor was distributed and explained to the APs.

71. The **fifth consultative meeting** on income restoration plan (IRP) was conducted in Kampong Thom on 10 March 2020 with 22 participants (11 males and 11 females) covering waste pickers eligible for IRP. The consultation included details of GRM, IRP eligibility, vocational training options, current employment opportunities in Stung Saen and special support to vulnerable AHs (Annex K).

72. Table 16 summarizes the public consultations undertaken with the participants.

Table 16: Summary of Consultations

No.	Date	Location	Topic and Summary of Discussions	Participants
1	25 April 2020	Ponimith Pagoda, Stung Saen town	Explanation of the project scope and standard procedure on resettlement policies. Consultation explained DMS Questionnaire, DMS process, contract agreement for compensation and compensation payments to affected households. and.	101 people (Female 51, Male 50)
2	26, 27 and 30	Wat Tepnitmit (Pagoda) for Sangkat	Conduct re-consultation meeting with AHs along the network to consult people of the reduced impact through narrowing of the COI. GDR, PIU and PMC explained carefully about the	333 people (Female 111, Male 222)

	December 2019	Kompong Roteh, Sangkat Kampong Thom	reason to reduce impact and number of AHs, and the role of contractor on temporary impact during the construction. Inform AHs on project scope, design and household connection types, construction schedule, ABD and RGC resettlement policies, entitlements, GRM and RCS. Majority of the participants in the meeting are happy when project try to reduce impact by narrowing down COI, and have contractor responsible for restore/rebuild temporary impacts. The participants requested the project to start construction as soon as possible. The AHs wanted to provide close collaboration with GDR and return DMS yellow papers back for review and revision. Majority of question focus on the household connections to wastewater main pipeline.	
3a	12 February 2020	City Hall meeting room, Kampong Thom	Initial consultation with waste pickers to inform AHs on Project description and ADB policy (SPS 2009), Details about Involuntary Resettlement, and project Resettlement Framework and compensation, Details about Income Restoration Program of the project, Details about PRSC and GRM and how to process formal complaint letter, cut-off date, and upcoming DMS/SES.	20 people (female 10, Male 10)
3b	13 February 2020	Oukunthor Commune Office, Kampong Thom	Consultation with AHs along access road to WWTP site on Project description and ADB policy (SPS 2009), Details about Involuntary resettlement and project Resettlement Framework, What/who are the affected assets, people, and vulnerable group in the project, Details of Corridor of Impact (COI), Resettlement Framework for compensation and Entitlement, Cut-off-date, Grievance Redress Mechanism and PRSC, Details about DMS and RCS, Details about narrowing down the impact of the subproject, Details of responsibility of contractor during construction on affected assets, Details about Temporary Impact Agreement Form, Details about affected assets and compensation, and Inform about responsibility of the contractor and GDR during implementation.	18 people (8 female, 10 male)
3c	13 February 2020	Wat Tep Nimit (Pagoda), Kampong Thom	Consultation with market vendors on Project description and ADB policy (SPS 2009), Details about Involuntary resettlement and project Resettlement Framework, What/who are the affected assets, people, and vulnerable group in the project, Details of Corridor of Impact (COI), Resettlement Framework for compensation and Entitlement, Cut-off-date, Grievance Redress Mechanism and PRSC, Details about DMS and RCS, Details about narrowing down the impact of the subproject, Details of responsibility of contractor during construction on affected assets, Details about Temporary Impact Agreement Form, Details about affected assets and compensation, and Inform about responsibility of the contractor and GDR during implementation.	217 people (170 female, 47 male)
4	10 March 2020	City Hall meeting room, Kampong Thom	The consultation included details of GRM, IRP eligibility, vocational training options, current employment opportunities in Stung Saen and special support to vulnerable AHs. All vulnerable AHs participated in the consultation.	22 people (11 female, 11 male)

73. Table 17 summarizes the key discussion points on the questions from the AHs and responses provided at various consultative meetings.

Table 17: Summary of key Discussion Points

No.	Date	Question	Answer
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1	25 April 2020	(1) Commune Chief asked where the construction of the drainage system will take place.	(1) The construction is in the southern part of Stung Saen town and affect Domrey Chon Kla, Kompong Rortes Kompong Thom Communes. The draining system will be constructed within the existing alignment.
2	26, 27 and 30 December 2019 on reduction of impact due to narrowing of alignment	(1) AH request compensation rather than restoration by contractor. (2) AH suggests that enough space is provided for the access road in front of her business during construction and speed up the construction. (3) AH viewed the project negatively and does not understand the effect of narrowing down, due to expecting a severe impact on his primary structure (note: in fact, his structure is not impacted due to narrowing down COI). (4) AH asked to explain to me about the red color on my wall with 2 separate numbers written up during the interview? Which one of the numbers is the affected area that will be compensated for? (5) What is the compensating prices to be used? (6) As an example, if a project sets up a manhole in the front of a house or gateway to a house, can the project move the location of a manhole? (7) Does this project have a plan to expand the road width of not?	(1) Based on the project requirement and BOQ the contractor will restore/rebuild all the other structures least effect size during construction in front of the house to reinstall with the same condition as before construction starts. So, we cannot change this method and no compensation with double responsible by contractor and GDR. (2) Base on the contract agreement with the contractor, they will provide enough space and no need to close the road during the construction. But if there is a problem, please let the project know by written complaint to the commune or direct to project. (3) AH was informed again about this meeting objective for narrowing down the impact, and especially complete mitigation of impact on his primary structure. Ah was re-assured of the project already realigning outside his house to avoid any impact. (4) GDR has to mark down numbers to your wall, one is ROW and one more is COI. COI will be compensated if your affected asset is private asset. However, the ROW is 10 meters from the centerline and our project requested for COI only 9 meters. (5) For the price for compensation to affected private properties and assets the specific price for compensation has not been determined yet. The project has an independent RCS team to study the affected price of land, structure, tree and so on. For all the compensation prices we will inform later with price table after completion of DMS and RCS, and approval by IRC. (6) The project can move manhole locations to avoid any impact. (7) The project is not going to expand the road width. it will just recover the existing road after construction. Therefore, further expansion of the road will depend on future plans of DPWT and provincial authorities.
3a	12 February 2020	(1) Can we continue waste picking at the new landfill? (2) How far is the new landfill from the existing landfill?	(1) Provincial Implementation Unit is willing to allow waste pickers to continue your work at new site of landfill, but this will need to be confirmed with MPWT (2) Around 15 km from the existing landfill.

		(3) If possible, project can facilitate us by transport to the new site of landfill, because we don't have any transport and especially it is so far from our house. (4) I don't know how I can earn income after I have to stop waste picking. Unfortunately, now we just know that profession and it is closely located to our residence. When it will close forever, and the new dumpsite is located so far from our village I cannot go to the new landfill. This is because I don't have any vehicle and I am so poor	(3) We will follow up with your suggestion. However, it is unlikely for the province or the project to have any transportation to the new landfill. (4) We know and worry about your difficult livelihood situation when the project closes the existing dumpsite. To respond to you losing livelihoods and income earning possibilities, the project will provide option for you and your family members to participate in income restoration program. Otherwise, the city hall also still allows you to continue waste picking at new site. The project cannot organize transport for support though.
3b	13 February 2020	(1) How about our land, is it going to be affected? (2) How about our tree along the access road? (3) Is this road going to be expanded or not?	(1) Yes, based on the cadastral measurements and DMS the land is on the legal ROW. Therefore, GDR does not compensate for the land, but compensate for assets such as trees and structures only. (2) All of the trees have been surveyed along the access road and the ones affected by the project will be compensated for. As for the compensation price, we do not yet know as this will be based on replacement cost survey, done by RCS team. We will inform to all of you later. (3) Based on the DED prepared by the consultant which we also checked yesterday, this road is not expanded. The project will prepare road shoulders that will affect with your trees and fences only. The road will remain at the same width of the existing road. This is done in order to avoid any impact households.
3c	13 February 2020	(1) Can we return to same place to continue business after construction is finished? (2) Where do we move into? (3) How many months is it expected for the construction to take?	(1) Yes of course, all the of the vendor that are required to be moved to the temporary place during construction will be returned to selling at the same place without any condition or problem. Project will record all of your names and places of selling to keep the same conditions and places after construction. (2) All of the vendors need to be moved will be located to Grandpa and Grandma Garden (Suon Yeayta), near the current market area. (3) This depends on the road situation, whether the road is big or small and how difficult or easy the construction will be. But it is estimated to take at least 1 to 2 months for construction. Some place maybe delays to 3 months of working.
4	10 March 2020	(1) I am really excited when I heard that the project is providing vocational training for us. But I would like to inform that, I don't have any member of family who can join the vocational training. So, I suggest that, please provide us with the cash compensation.	(1) This discussion is the best time for us to find the best solution to your current requirement or needs from the project. So, is not a problem for everyone to select vocational training as cash compensation is also possible. Please let me know about your ideas about these options you

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		(2) I am really interested with vocational training because I think that this can be long term income for my household members if they can finish their training with success. Bu, I will need some time to discuss with my family members about this option. I will inform you later.	can select from. You can change your selection next one week if you like. (2) We can wait you to respond back in next week. Please call me with the phone number in this name card anytime. Thank you for your interest with the vocational training.
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B. Consultation During DRP Implementation

74. 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.

75. 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

76. Summaries of the approved RF and draft RP has been translated to Khmer and disseminated to the AHs in 2018. The updated PIB published in Khmer was also distributed and explained to the AHs during DMS (Annex D). Another set of PIB with compensation package 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.

77. Public information and disclosure about the subproject will be continued during the DRP implementation in the Project 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, 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.

78. 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.

79. 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; and corrective action plan prepared during project implementation, if any; and
- (iii) Semi-annual resettlement safeguards monitoring reports.

VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

80. 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 consultations with them.

81. 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.

82. A Provincial Grievance Redress Committee (PGRC) has been established in Stung Saen Province for the subproject or for any other subprojects to be financed and implemented under the Project in Stung Saen Province on 28 February 2019 (Annex L). The PGRC comprise representatives from the relevant provincial authorities and MEF and the composition of PGRC is in Table 18. A Civil Society Organization (CSO) representative has been to be identified and appointed. When this takes place ADB will be informed of the nominated member and the semi-annual reports will include the details of the relevant CSO. This information will be included in the PIB distributed to AH prior to project implementation.

Table 18: Composition of PGRC

No.	Name	Position	PGRC position assigned
1	Excellency, Sok Lou	Provincial Governor	Chair
2	Excellency, Brak Sarad	Provincial Sub-Governor	Vice Chair
3	Mr. Yuov Sengkun	Director of Provincial Administration	Member
4	Mr. Eum Sodyna	Director of Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction	Member
5	Mr. Chuo Kulla	Director of Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport	Permanent Vice Chair

6	Mr. Sok Sophal	Director of Provincial Department of Economic and Finance	Member
7	Mr. Tiv Vanthy	Director of Provincial Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Member
8	Mr. Tub Kakada	Director of Provincial Department of Environment	Member
9	Mr. Mak Bunhong	Governor of Stung Saen City	Member
10	Mr. Mao Bunthuo	Acting Director, Provincial Office of Inter Sectors	Member

Source: PGRC, Stung Saen

83. The grievances will be handled thorough a 3 Step formal approach detailed in the approved RF 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 as explained as 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.

84. 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.

85. 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.

86. 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

87. 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 these subprojects.

88. 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

89. 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.

90. 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

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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.

91. 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).⁸ 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 TS2. Where appropriate, the SOP includes references to international good practices in resettlement planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting. The SOP has been promulgated under **Sub Decree No. 22 ANK/BK** on 22 February 2018 and applies to all externally financed projects in the Kingdom of Cambodia. The GDR of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) is responsible for providing guidance and clarification to users of the SOP. Given that the subprojects under the Project are funded by ADB, the provisions of SOP will apply to the subprojects and therefore should be read together with this DRP.

B. ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 2009

1. ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

92. 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.

93. 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

94. ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy principles include:

⁸ Accessible at https://www.mef.gov.kh/documents/laws_regulation/LAR-SOP-Final-13032018.pdf

- (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, 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

95. **Indigenous peoples.** Subprojects involving involuntary resettlement of Indigenous People will not be considered under this subproject.⁹

96. **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.

97. 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 19.

Table 19: 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	- 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	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	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

⁹ 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
	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>	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 details the need for public consultations, participation and disclosure. In para 126, it mentions that the consultation is undertaken	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 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.	VGs) through- out the project cycle. - RPs/updated RPs/ resettlement monitoring reports are disclosed on the ADB and project websites and Khmer versions left at communes and district levels offices. - SOP para. 120; generic information for the PIB includes the compensation policy (the generic entitlements) as stated in para 119. - Four specific consultation meetings are mentioned in the SOP but as the SOP states consultation will be carried out as an on-going process throughout implementation. - 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</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
	(page 22), Appendix 2, para 29 (page 49)			
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

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
				resettlement plan and information of the negotiations included in the monitoring reports. • A negotiated settlement will offer adequate and fair price for land/or other assets. • Ensure that any negotiations with displaced persons openly addresses the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties involved in such transactions. • Negotiated settlement procedures will follow para 25 of Appendix 2 of SPS and agreed with ADB.

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
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

98. 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

99. 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 project entitlements agreed between the RGC and ADB. The cut-off-date for eligibility was set on **13 February 2018**, during the first public consultation during the feasibility study at PPTA stage. 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

100. 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 after the DMS 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.

101. 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.

102. The RCS was conducted by an independent national firm engaged by GDR. The firm carried out the RCS and completed by 22 March 2020. The IRC endorsed the RCS report on 23 April 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

103. 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 Stung Saen 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 20 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 matrix¹⁰ are not downgraded.

¹⁰ Refers to the Entitlement Matrix in the May 2018 draft Resettlement Plan



Table 20: Updated Entitlement Matrix

No.	Type of Loss	Application	Category of DH	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 87 AHs	- 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. 36 AHs	- 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	Permanent Loss of Livelihood Source	Income Restoration	AHs who lose their source of livelihood permanently regardless of ownership status 13 AHs	- 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	The program will be based on the choice of the DP. Land Based for DHs who lose land-based livelihood

No.	Type of Loss	Application	Category of DH	Entitlements	Clarification / Implementation
				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 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. OR • Business Based Livelihood Restoration for AHs who lose businesses permanently or AHs who opt for this as an alternative livelihood source. (i) provision of business skills; and (ii) a lump sum cash grant of \$200 to assist in starting micro or home-based business. OR • \$200 Cash Grant plus \$300 cash assistance instead of training	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.
			7 AHs	• For Poor and Vulnerable AHs¹¹. In addition to skills training, (i) above lump sum cash grant will be doubled; and (ii) priority in any employment opportunity under the project.	
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. 	As part of the civil works contract, all pavements/walkways/access roads/driveways to properties adjacent to the road will be

¹¹ (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 DH	Entitlements	Clarification / Implementation
				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.	repaired or replaced including culverts and other facilities, to a condition equal or better than the present.
4b	Temporary impact to productive assets during construction (e.g. shops and stalls, and fields and associated infrastructure including bund walls, drains, channels, etc.)	Temporary impact on livelihoods	Owners of productive assets, regardless of land ownership status 200 AHs	- One-time cash assistance of \$100/AH for dismantling, reassembling of shops/stalls and temporary loss of income during construction - Shops and 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.	AHs will be notified at least 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land/non-land asset will be temporarily used or affected by the project. 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 subproject design or alignment prior to or even during construction works) are entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other displaced persons.	GDR shall ensure the conduct of a social assessment and update or formulate a new RP or a DRP addendum depending on the extent of the impact changes. Unanticipated impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in this DRP.

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

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IX. RELOCATION

104. 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

105. As outlined in May 2018 RF, the members of AHs who will permanently lose their source of livelihood will be entitled to participate in the income restoration program (IRP). Based on the results of the DMS, there are 13 waste picker AHs (56 APs) eligible and entitled to participate in the IRP, because of the permanent loss of their livelihoods due to the closure of the existing dumpsite by the Stung Saen landfill subproject. Additionally, another 2 AHs from the WWTP site were separately identified as vulnerable and are entitled to participate in the IRP on that basis. The new landfill will be located at considerable distance, and is going to be operated as controlled landfill, which will not allow waste pickers on-site. 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.

106. 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.

107. 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 13 AHs/56 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 drainage network improvements and WWTP Subprojects and Solid Waste Management Subproject construction works.

B. Income Restoration Program

108. The 56 APs depending on their preferred choice will be entitled to participate in any of the three IRP as reflected in the RF and this DRP.

109. **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 project will not provide the land except in the case of land for land swap. APs will need to acquire the land at their own costs. Specifically, designed skills training in farming and livestock will be provided to the APs. (b) Financial support in the form of a lump sum cash grant of \$200/AH to assist in re-establishing the livelihood¹².

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

110. The Provincial Department of Labor and Vocational Training in Stung Saen can arrange skills training in land-based livelihoods (e.g. agriculture or livestock) as required by APs.

111. **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 project.

112. The Provincial Department of Labor and Vocational Training in Stung Saen has on-going courses supported by government fund free-of-charge for welder, construction worker, electrician, composting, soap making and food processing (especially fruit and vegetable). There is also tailored courses on garments/tailoring and car mechanics.

113. A survey of the employment opportunities in the proximity of Stung Saen was carried out as part of the preparation of this DRP in cooperation with the National Employment Agency. It was determined that the types of jobs available within the skills set of the waste pickers were rubber plantation worker, construction worker, factory (tailoring) or mechanic for cars or mopeds.

114. **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.

115. 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

116. Two AHs (11 APs) impacted by WWTP subproject have been identified as vulnerable (poor). They will receive special assistance for vulnerable AHs. Also, 5 AHs (21 APs) waste pickers, who are also identified as vulnerable will receive additional assistance.

117. **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 subprojects.

D. Consultations

118. On 10 March 2020 at City Hall of Stung Saen a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted with the waste picker AHs who were entitled for the IRP under the subprojects. The FGD was conducted by the IRC-WG assisted by the Executive Agency, Project Management Consultants, and the Local Authority. The AHs were informed about the main purpose of the

FGDs, which 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 included all the 56 members of the waste picker AHs. The team leader (TL) of the IRC-WG emphasized that the DMS data analysis showed that the subprojects will not disrupt the business operation of shop owners and therefore there will no permanent loss of business and income. The focus of the IRP is to assist the 56 APs 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.

119. 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 18 training courses in three (3) livelihood restoration programs obtained from Department of Labor and Vocational Training available at Stung Saen Vocational Training Center and CARITAS Cambodia (NGO).

120. The meeting was opened for discussions and the TL sought responses from all the AHs regarding their preferred choice of IRP options. The AHs informed the IRC-WG about their current occupation as waste pickers. They also informed that most of their family members were working elsewhere away from Stung Saen, while they themselves are too old to participate in a vocational training course. Therefore, they were not interested in training courses being offered and preferred cash assistance as lump sum for IRP. However, they informed the IRC-WG that they will use that money wisely for the purpose of restoring the family income for the better standard of living. The TL informed the AHs that their choices would be recorded in the DRP for approval by IRC and ADB. However, the AHs were informed that they have the right to change their preferred choice if any members opted for vocational training instead of cash assistance. This could be considered by the IRC-WG during contract offer and prior to signing the contract agreement. Lastly, the TL asked the AHs to raise their hands up as he called the two options. All the AHs opted for cash assistance instead of attending vocational training courses for the IRP. The Minutes of the Meeting is in Annex J.

XI. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

121. The calculation for compensation and assistance for the subprojects 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 Stung Saen drainage networks improvements and WWTP Subproject, and Solid Waste Management (landfill) subproject waste picker IRP will be financed from the national budget and no financing will be required from the ADB loan and grant. The resettlement budget is estimated \$135,839.50. This includes: (i) \$73,839.50 as direct cost of compensation for affected secondary structures, trees, one-time cash assistance market vendors, transportation allowance, and cash assistance to vulnerable group, IRP skills training or cash assistance to AHs entitled to participate in IRP; (ii) \$2,000.00 for replacement cost study (iii) administrative cost of \$30,000.00, (iv) contingency cost of \$10,000.00, (v) special contingency amount of \$20,000.00 for corrective actions on the 20 AHs, as outlined in Annex O. Table 21 summarizes the estimated resettlement costs.

Table 21: Estimated Resettlement Cost

No	Components	Unit	Quantity	Estimated Unit Cost (\$)	Total (\$)
A	Loss of Structures				

	Secondary structures	m ²	225.31	19.62	4,421.60
	Other structures	various			32,416.90
	Total A				36,838.50
B	Loss of Trees				
	Fruit trees	Nos.	121	23.97	2,900.00
	Timber trees	Nos.	264	9.81	2,591.00
	Total B				5,491.00
C	Impacts on Vulnerable AHs				
	Vulnerable households	AHs	7	200.00	1,400.00
	IRP	AHs	15	500.00	7,500.00
	Total C				8,900.00
D	Allowances				
	One-time cash assistance	AHs	200	100.00	20,000.00
	Transport allowance	AHs	87	30.00 ¹³	2,610.00
	Total D				2,610.00
	Total Direct Cost (A) + (B) + (C) + (D)				73,839.50
	Replacement Cost Study				2,000.00
	Administration Cost				30,000.00
	General Contingency				10,000.00
	Special Contingency for Corrective Actions (Annexe M)				20,000.00
	Total Resettlement Cost				135,839.50

Source: RCS Report

XII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

122. Executing Agency (EA) / Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT). The project/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.

123. 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;

¹³ For the transportation of secondary and other structures of the 87 AHs up to 5km.

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- 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.

124. 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 Working Group (IRC-WG) which is established by MEF for each public investment project. Key responsibilities of IRC include:

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

125. 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 Stung Saen drainage network improvement and WWTP subprojects through its Resettlement Department 3 (RD3). For this, detailed tasks of RD3 of GDR includes:

- Coordinate and collaborate with line ministries, MPWT, and other agencies involved in LAR activities;
- Conduct public consultations and FGDs with the affected persons and vulnerable groups;
- Prepare the DRP for the subproject and submit to ADB for review and acceptance;
- Develop terms of reference and recruit the replacement cost surveyor;
- Prepare and secure the necessary budget for the implementation of the DRP;
- Calculate, prepare contracts, and make payments for compensation for each AH based on the entitlement matrix in the DRP;
- Implement all LAR activities in compliance with the DRP;
- Ensure proper functioning of the GRM;
- Supervise, monitor, and report on implementation progress of the DRP;
- Send Land Handover Letter to MPWT with a copy to ADB;
- Prepare and submit to ADB quarterly progress and semi-annual monitoring reports;

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- 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.

126. 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.

127. **Cadastral Administration Office.** The Cadastral Administration Offices under the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction 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.

128. **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.

129. **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 22.

Table 22: 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

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1	Hean Reaksmeay	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)

130. Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC). The PRSC is established by the Steung Saen Provincial Governor at the request of the IRC for Stung Saen Wastewater Treatment and Drainage subprojects. The composition of the PRSC is in Table 23.

Table 23: Composition of the Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee

No.	Name	Title	Position
1	Excellency, Brak Sarad	Provincial sub-governor	Chair
2	Mr. Yuov Sengkun	Director of Provincial Administration	Vice Chair
3	Mr. Chuo Kulla	Director of Provincial Department of Public Work and Transport	Permanent Vice Chair
4	Mr. Eum Sodyna	Director of Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction	Member
5	Mr. Sok Sophal	Director of Provincial Department of Economic and Finance	Member
6	Mr. Tub Kakada	Director of Provincial Department of Environment	Member
7	Mr. Mak Bunhong	Governor of Stung Saen City	Member

Source: Provincial Governor Letter dated 28 February 2019

131. 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.

132. Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee Working Group (PRSC-WG). The PRSC-WG is established by the Stung Saen 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 24.

Table 24: Composition of the Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee Working Group

No.	Name	Title	Position
1	Mr. Yuov Sengkun	Director of Provincial Administration	Chair
2	Mr. Chuo Kulla	Director of Provincial Department of Public Work and Transport	Vice Chair
3	Mr. Srey Sophal	Deputy Director of Provincial Department of Public Work and Transport	Member
4	Mr. Chhuoy Kosal	Stung Saen District Sub-Governor	Member
5	Mr. Mao Bunthuo	Acting Director, Provincial Office of Inter Sectors	Member
6	Mr. Luem Sophea	Office Director of District Land Management	Member

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7	Mr. Yun Nguk	Office Director of Pipeline and Wastewater Treatment of Department of Public Work and Transport	Member
8	Mr. Um Yi	Provincial Law and Public Safety Officer	Member
9	Mr. Chhvea Pisith	Provincial Develop Management and Construction Officer	Member
10	Mr. Khun Khanya	Pipeline and Wastewater Treatment Officer of Department of Public Work and Transport	Member

Source: Provincial Governor Letter dated 28 February 2019

133. 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 project 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.

134. **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

135. All resettlement activities will be coordinated with the civil works schedule of WWTP subproject. SWM subproject waste pickers will be compensated and participate in IRP based on WWTP subproject schedule, even though construction of civil works for SWM subproject is planned later than WWTP 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 WWTP 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 25.

Table 25: Tentative Resettlement Implementation Schedule

Activities	Schedule
Conducting DMS and SES	August 2019 - March 2020
Conducting and approval of RCS	March-April 2020

DRP updating	February-April 2020
Approval of DRP by IRC	April-May 2020
Submission and ADB approval of DRP	April-May 2020
Disclosure of DRP on ADB and MPWT Websites	May 2020
Approval of Budget by IRC and MEF	May 2020
Contract Offer and Contract Signing with AHs	June 2020
Disbursement of Compensation to the AHs	July 2020
Vacation of Land by AHs (one month after compensation payment)	August 2020
Handover of Land to MPWT by GDR (with a copy to ADB)	September 2020
ADB's No Objection to Civil Works	September 2020
Submission of Quarterly Internal Monitoring reports	October 2019 - 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

136. While the MPWT (PMU and PMC) will be responsible for monitoring of the overall implementation of the project and Stung Saen WWTP subproject, the DIMDM of GDR will be directly responsible for the monitoring and reporting of the implementation of the DRP.

A. Internal Monitoring

137. 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 M. 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.

138. 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.

139. 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

140. 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

141. External monitoring will not be required as the drainage network improvements, WWTP, and the SWM Subprojects are 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

Table 1: Summary of Affected Trees

Affected Trees	Total Trees	Total AHs	Total APS
All Trees (Fruit & Timber Tree)	385	62	245
Fruit Trees	121	51	197
Timber Trees	264	24	106

Source: DMS/SES, August 2019 - February 2020

Please Note: Some household are affected with both types, so when we device for finding the separated AHs for fruit and timber is increase AHs. but All AHs that affected with tree only 62 AHs.

Table 2: Summary of Affected Timber Trees by Age

Timber Tree	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	Total
	Total No.	Total No.	Total No.	Total No.	Total No.	
Acasia	.	91	.	.	98	189
Albiziasaman	.	.	.	.	1	1
Angkea Sil	.	.	.	.	1	1
Areca palm	.	.	.	.	11	11
Money Tree)	.	.	1	.	3	4
Moringa	12	.	2	1	6	21
Nhor	.	.	2	.	2	4
Ounh Muoy	.	.	.	.	1	1
Palm Tree	1	.	.	.	.	1
Phyllanthus Acidus	.	.	1	.	2	3
Pithecellobium dulce	.	.	.	.	5	5
Romchek	12	.	.	.	.	12
Sakura	.	.	3	.	1	4
Senegalia Pennata	3	.	.	.	.	3
Sour Sop	.	1	.	.	1	2
Traleng Tueng ()	.	.	1	.	.	1
White Cheasewood	.	.	.	.	1	1
Total	28	92	10	1	133	264

Source: DMS/SES, August 2019 - February 2020

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Table 3: Summary of Affected Fruit Trees by Age

Fruit Tree	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	Total
	Total No.	Total No.	Total No.	Total No.	Total No.	
Banana	6	.	1	.	.	7
Coconut	1	.	.	.	7	8
Custard-apple	.	.	8	.	2	10
Dragon Fruit/Pitaya	6	.	.	.	.	6
Guava	.	.	3	.	3	6
Jackfruit	.	.	.	.	5	5
Jambolan plum	1	.	1	.	5	7
Jujube	.	.	2	.	.	2
Kaffir Lime/Leech Lime	.	.	2	.	.	2
Longan	3	.	2	.	7	12
Mango	1	.	4	.	15	20
Mlike Fruit	.	1	1	.	1	3
Papaya)	1	1	15	.	2	19
Pomegranate	.	.	1	1	2	4
Santol/Sentul	.	.	.	.	1	1
Soursop	.	.	.	.	1	1
Spondias Dulcis)	.	.	1	.	2	3
Tamarind	.	.	1	.	3	4
Tiesa / Egg Fruit	.	.	.	.	1	1
Total	19	2	42	1	57	121

Source: DMS/SES, August 2019 - February 2020

Table 4: Summary of Affected Structures

No.	Secondary Structure	m	m ²	m ³	Units
1	Brick toilet with concrete roof, high 4m		3.60		
2	Stone Temporary Gazebo / rest hut (Brick 10, Roof tile)		5.94		
3	Store (zinc roof, bamboo wall, cement mortar floor)		6.72		
4	Temporary place on the bathroom (for laundry, steel barrier wall, tile floor, zinc roof, steel structure)		3.60		
5	Wood structure (tile roof, wood column, cement mortar)		6.00		
Sub-Total: 1			25.86		
No	Other Structures	m	m ²	m ³	Units
1	Barbed Wire Door	.	20.50	.	.
2	Barbed wire fence	2.80	.	.	.
3	Big concrete sprit house	.	.	.	1
4	Big concrete sprit house	.	.	.	1
5	Big Iron Door	.	15.00	.	.
6	Big Spirit House + Base.	.	.	.	1
7	Brick and steel barrier fence	44.00	.	.	.
8	Brick fence (100mm)	.	73.90	.	.
9	Brick fence (100mm) with steel barrier	.	7.50	.	.
10	Brick fence (200mm)	.	104.80	.	.
11	Brick Fence (200mm)	.	0.60	.	.
12	Brick fence (200mm) + Steel structure	.	31.40	.	.
13	Brick fence (200mm) pane color	.	14.30	.	.
14	Brick fence (200mm) with steel barrier	.	92.40	.	.
15	Column (0.2*0.2)*2.5	.	.	0.20	
16	Column (0.3*0.3)*3	.	.	0.81	
17	Column (0.3*0.3)*2	.	.	0.72	

18	Column (0.4*0.4*2.5)	.	.	1.60	
19	Column (0.8*0.8*3)	.	.	21.12	
20	Concrete Column (0.6*0.6*2.5)	.	.	0.90	
21	Concrete Column (0.4*0.4*3)	.	.	0.48	
22	Concrete column (0.5*0.4)*2	.	.	3.20	
23	Concrete fence (100mm)	.	62.00		.
24	Concrete Pole	.	.	1	1
25	Concrete Pole (0.20*0.20*1)11	.	.	0.44	
26	Concrete pole fence or steel pole with net	.	28.00		.
27	Concrete pole fence with barbed wire	6.80	.		.
28	Concrete Pole with net fence	.	30.00		.
29	Column (0.4*0.4)*2	.	.	1.28	
30	Door fence pole column (0.4*0.4*1.5)2	.	.	0.48	
31	Door pole column (0.4*0.4*2.5)	.	.	1.20	
32	Eave	.	8.00	.	.
33	Eave (Blue veil)	.	12.74	.	.
34	Eave (cement mortar floor, zin roof, steel column)	.	2.50	.	.
35	Eave (tile roof and wood column)	.	13.00	.	.
36	Eave (Wood column, Zine roof, Cement floor)	.	14.00	.	.
37	Eave (Wood column, Zine roof)	.	8.00	.	.
38	Eave (zin roof, cement mortar floor, no wall, steel column)	.	8.55	.	.
39	Eave (zin roof, cement mortar floor)	.	14.25	.	.
40	Eave (zin roof, tile floor, barbed wire wall)	.	21.40	.	.
41	Eave (zin roof, wood column, cement mortar floor)	.	3.10	.	.
42	Eave (Zine roof, concrete floor and iron structure)	.	6.44	.	.
43	Eave (Zine roof, concrete floor)	.	3.01	.	.
44	Eave (Zine roof, Iron column)	.	2.60	.	.
45	Eave (Zine roof, Kansaen tile floor, structure iron)	.	16.80	.	.
46	Eave (Zine roof, wood column)	.	8.40	.	.
47	Eave (Zine roof, wood floor, Iron structure, Iron column)	.	4.40	.	.
48	Eave (Zine roof, wood floor)	.	8.84	.	.
49	Eave (Zine roof+Floor Cement	.	2.70	.	.
50	Electric Pole	.	.	.	1
51	Fence brick (100mm) with net	.	16.00	.	.
52	Fence Pole Column (0.4*0.4*2.2)12	.	.	4.22	
53	Iron Door	.	148.65	.	.
54	Norma brick fence (200mm)	.	67.50	.	.
55	Normal brick fence (100mm)	.	22.45	.	.
56	Normal brick fence mix one side +2.4*23.30	.	55.92	.	.
57	Plastic eave	.	22.00	.	.
58	Pole post with net/barbed wire	356.50	.	.	.
59	Pole post with net/barbed wire 3 lines	224.00	.	.	.
60	Pole wood fence	22.50	.	.	.
61	Small Concrete Spirit House	.	.	.	4
62	Small Iron Door	.	5.00	.	.
63	Small Spirit House	.	.	.	1
64	Small Wood Sprit House	.	.	.	1
65	Steel barrier fence	128.65	.	.	.
66	Steel pole fence with barbed wire	39.00	.	.	.
67	Stone Column (0.2*0.2*1.5)5	.	.	0.30	
68	Stone column (0.4*0.4)*3	.	.	3.36	
69	Stone column (0.4*0.4*3)	.	.	1.44	
70	Stone column (0.5*0.5)*2.5	.	.	1.25	

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71	Stone Fence with Khbac	.	25.80	.	.
72	Store column ((0.4*0.4)*3	.	.	2.88	.
73	Store column (0.3*0.3)*3	.	.	1.89	.
74	Wood fence pole with net	100.50	.	.	.
75	Wood Fence with net/barbed wire	49.50	.	.	.
76	Wood Fence with net/barbed wire	28.00	.	.	.
77	Wood Pole and Fence	12.00	.	.	.
78	Wood pole fence with barbed wire	39.00	.	.	.
79	Wood pole fence with net/barbed wire	3.50	.	.	.
80	Wood pole fence with zin	1.50	.	.	.
81	Zin eave (zine roof, wood column)	.	25.92	.	.
82	Zin fence	10.80	.	.	.
Sub-Total: 2		1069.05	1028.37	48.774	11
GRAND TOTAL		1069.05	1054.23	48.774	11

Source. DMS/SES, August 2019 - February 2020.

Annex B: Screening Report on State-Owned Land for ADB's Due Diligence

Report for ADB's Due Diligence on State-Owned Land

Project No. 50102-002
Loan 3684-CAM
May 2020

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

Stung Saen Wastewater Management Subproject

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



ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
DED	–	detailed engineering design
DMS	–	detailed measurement survey
DRP	–	Detailed Resettlement Plan
GDR	–	General Department of Resettlement
RF	–	Resettlement Framework
RP	–	Resettlement Plan
SES	–	Socio-Economic Survey
WWTP	–	waste water treatment plant

NOTES

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

This Report for ADB's Due Diligence on State-Owned Land 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.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.



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I. PROJECT AND SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION	3
II. DUE DILIGENCE REVIEW	6
III. CONCLUSION	7

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'L' followed by a series of loops and a final flourish.

XV.PROJECT AND SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

142. The Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin (TS-2, or the Project) funded by the Asian Development Bank will improve the urban environmental services in Battambang, Serei Saophoan and Stung Saen, three of Cambodia's provincial cities located around the Tonle Sap lake. The Project will also improve institutional effectiveness to provide sustainable services and support an improved policy and planning environment for wastewater and solid waste management.
143. The Stung Saen town Wastewater Management subproject include a sewage collection system, a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) / sewage treatment plant, household/building service connections, pump stations and associated pumping mains, and a rainwater drainage collection and disposal system for the town, a new 2,500 m³/day capacity WWTP, 39.2 km of new sewers, two pump stations and 17.1 km drainage network in Stung Saen town, and a 76,375 m³ capacity solid waste management landfill. The wastewater treatment subproject is designed to cover a service area of 160 ha for wastewater and 116 ha for storm water, with a projected beneficiary population of 16,900 (around 3,676 properties).
144. The location of the site of the proposed WWTP is about 3 km to the west of the city in Sangkat Ou Kanthor (Figure 1). Total site area for the WWTP is 16 ha, out of which 6 ha is state-owned public land and 10 ha of private land adjacent to the state-owned land. A willing buyer willing seller arrangement has been used to acquire the 10 ha of private land. Willing buyer-willing seller process associated documents for the land purchase conducted by GDR are available for ADB review at GDR office.

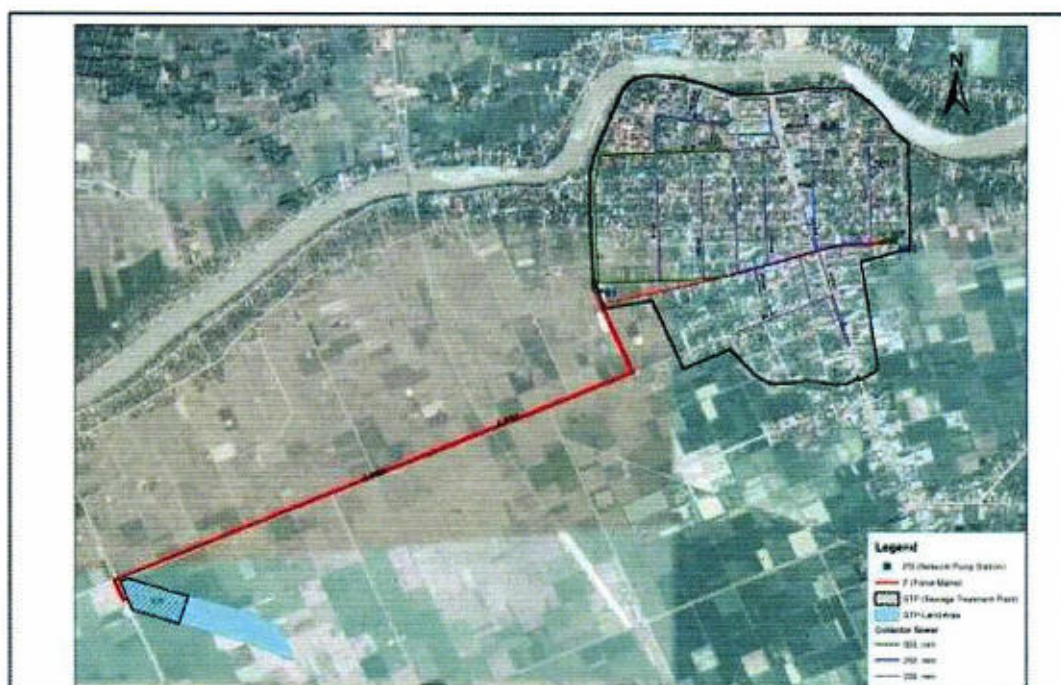


Figure 1 Wastewater Treatment Plant Site Location. Note: size and shape of the site is same as the original planned size and shape from draft RP designed during PPTA, May 2018 (Source: Kampong Thom Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport, 2018)

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145. This Report for ADB's Due Diligence on State-Owned Land covers only the 6 ha of state-owned (public) land acquired for the WWTP of the Stung Saen wastewater system and drainage subproject. The main objective of this report is to confirm state-ownership for the public land acquired for the new WWTP site and results of due diligence for the suitability and involuntary resettlement safeguards compliance of this site following detailed measurement survey (DMS). This is in line with the requirements of draft Resettlement Plan (RP, May 2018) para. 13 and Resettlement Framework (RF, May 2018) para. 21.

XVI. DUE DILIGENCE REVIEW

146. The due diligence was conducted through visits to the WWTP site, consultations with the local authorities, and desk review and reporting. Field visits were conducted from September 2019 to February 2020 during the subproject DMS and preparation of detailed resettlement plan.
147. The draft RP (May, 2018) detailed that the government owned site as 7.4 ha consisting of poorly draining low-lying area, which turns into rainwater ponds during rainy season (Figure 2). The site boundaries were too irregular, and therefore the municipality proceeded to acquire further adjacent private land to regularize the site boundaries and enable improving the drainage of the site. Cadastral documents were not available at the time of the DED, hence it was decided to address the state-owned public land due diligence at preparation of the DRP stage. Once cadastral documents became available, the actual size of the public land was corrected to be 6 ha instead of the 7.4 ha, as incorrectly reported in the draft RP of May 2018.

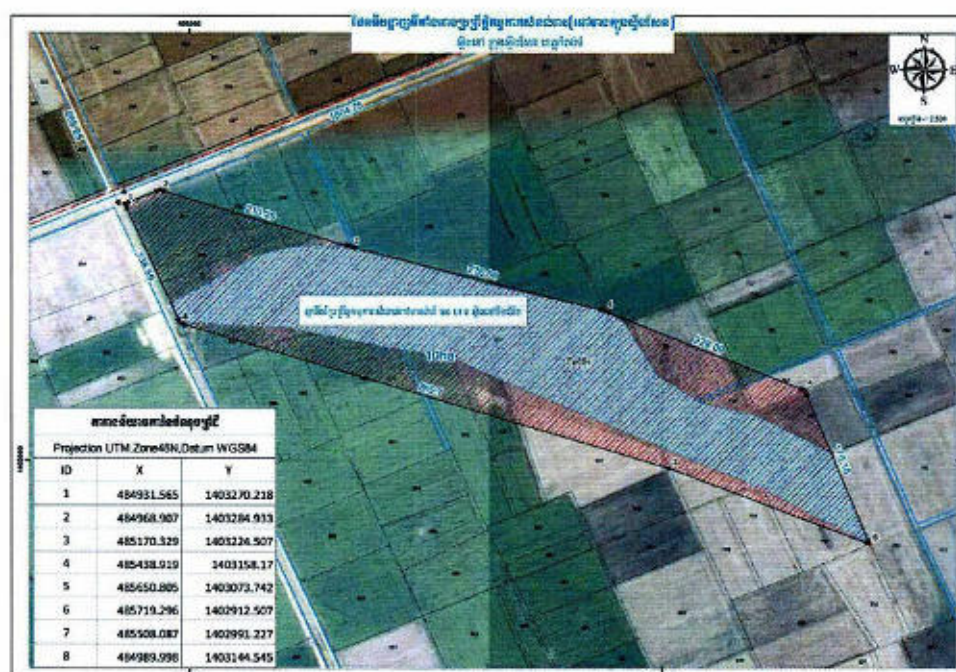
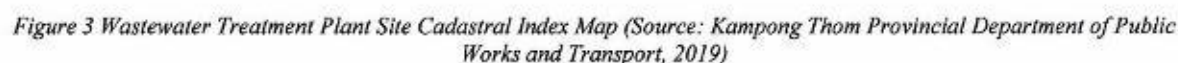


Figure 2 Original WWTP Site Plan (Source: Draft RP, PPTA, May 2018)

148. State-owned land covers 6 ha (59910 m²), as seen in cadastral index map (Figure 3) and cadastral document (Annex B). The cadastral document has been issued in 07 November 2008, and there have been no transactions to date since issuance of the document. Therefore, the site has not been acquired in anticipation of the TS2 ADB project.

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149. The WWTP subproject was classified as Involuntary Resettlement impact category B during the PPTA preparation of the draft RP, including the state-owned public land part of the WWTP site. An IR screening checklist for the state-owned part of the WWTP site has been completed and is attached as Annex A.
150. The state-owned land part of the WWTP site is unproductive, unused and water-logged area, which grows of weeds and shrubs (Picture 1 and Picture 2). The area is not used for agricultural production, even during the dry season, as can be seen also in satellite images (Annex C). The site does not have any privately owned structures. There is nobody working on the site either.



Picture 1 WWTP site during rainy season (source: PMC)



Picture 2 WWTP site during dry season (source: PMC)

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151. Based on the land ownership assessment, resettlement screening and categorization, the state-owned land part of the WWTP site for Stung Saen WWTP subproject do not have any involuntary resettlement impact.

XVII. CONCLUSIONS

152. Based on the conducted due diligence, the state-owned land part of the WWTP site does not cause economic and physical displacement. It is verified that the land is state-owned public land since 2008, and it has not been acquired for the state in anticipation of the ADB TS2 project.

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Annex A: Involuntary Resettlement Impact Screening Checklist

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?	√			• Site located on State land as issued by district office of land management on 7 November 2008.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?	√			• Site has been demarcated.
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?	√			• Site is on State Land. Land ownership status or land use has not changed (See Annex C: Historical GoogleEarth imagery for land use).
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?		√		• n/a
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land use due to land acquisition?		√		• Site is unproductive land, without any structures and active economic activity.
6. Will there be loss of agriculture and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		√		• Site is unproductive land, without any structures and active economic activity.
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		√		• Site is unproductive land, without any structures and active economic activity.
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		√		• Site is unproductive land, without any structures and active economic activity.
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		√		• Site is unproductive land, without any structures and active economic activity.
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		√		• Site has no common resources, communal facilities or services.
11. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		√		• Land use change from unproductive will not cause adverse impacts.
12. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		√		• No communal resources on site.

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Information on Displaced Persons:	
Any estimates of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? <i>If yes, approximately how many?</i>	☒ No ☐ Yes
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks?	☒ No ☐ Yes
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?	☒ No ☐ Yes

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

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Annex B: Cadastral Map of Public Land at the New Wastewater Treatment Plant Site

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		ព័ត៌មានអ្នកបង់ប្រាក់		ព័ត៌មានអ្នកទទួលបានប្រាក់	
១	២	៣	៤	៥	៦
លេខប័ណ្ណបង់ប្រាក់	ឈ្មោះអ្នកបង់ប្រាក់	ឈ្មោះអ្នកទទួលបានប្រាក់ ឬ ឈ្មោះអ្នកបង់ប្រាក់	ឈ្មោះអ្នកទទួលបានប្រាក់	ឈ្មោះអ្នកទទួលបានប្រាក់	ឈ្មោះអ្នកទទួលបានប្រាក់
0000-10906090		អ្នកបង់ប្រាក់	អ្នកទទួលបានប្រាក់	អ្នកទទួលបានប្រាក់	អ្នកទទួលបានប្រាក់

ខណ្ឌបឹងកក់ រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ រដ្ឋបាលខណ្ឌបឹងកក់ រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ

(ប្រ)
 ច្បាប់ ច្បាប់ រដ្ឋបាលខណ្ឌបឹងកក់

(English translation)



Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King

Certificate of Real Estate Ownership

No. 06030401-0300

Province/City	: Kampong Thom	No. of paper map No.	:
5934-II 63			
District/Khan	: Stueng Saen	No. of Plot Land	: 300
Commune/Sangkat	: Ou Kanthor	Areas	: 59910 m ²
Village	: Preaek Sbov	Land Type	:
		Land used condition	:
Private			
Scale 1/20000			

Kampong Thom, 07 November 2008
 TB Senior Minister, Minister of Ministry of
 Land Management Urban Planning and Construction

Director of Provincial Department of land Management Urban Planning and Cadastral

Dith Thuon

Name of Owner: Beung Chornich
 Preaek Sbov village, Ou Kanthor commune,
 (State)
 city, Kampong Thom province

Address: (Headquarters)

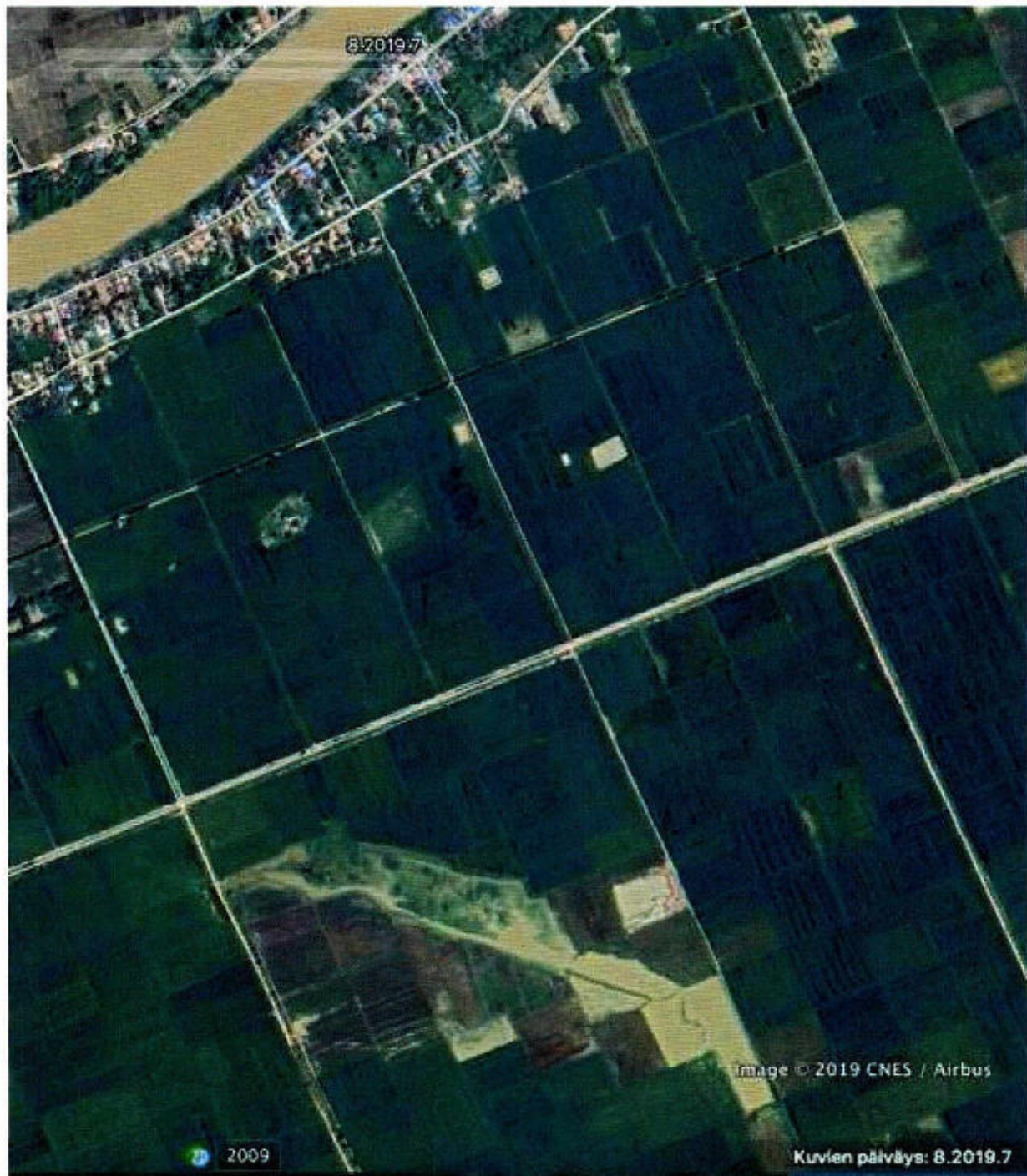
Stueng Saen

Registrar of Owner Real Estate			Changing		06030401-0300
First Name and Last Name Property Types	Day/Month/Year and Place of Birth	Background	Summary of Letter Sign or the Court Verdict	The burden on the Real Estate	Other reason
1	2	3	4	5	6
(State)	Check information above		Gift from the state		

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Annex C: Historical Situation (Google Earth 2016)

Google Earth 2019 (rainy season)



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GoogleEarth 2009 (dry season)



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Annex C: Minutes of Consultation on Detailed Measurement Survey Process

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Minutes of Meeting Public Consultation with Affected Households of Stung Saen Drainage System Subproject in Stung Saen town, Kompong Thom Province

A public consultation on Stung Saen Drainage System Subproject of the Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Stage 2 in Stung Saen town, Kompong Thom Province was held on April 25, 2019 at 7:30 am in Ponimith Pagoda organized by the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) with the Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC) and Mr. Kim Chanvibol, Team leader of the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee Working Group (IRC-WG) as Chairman of the meeting. The purpose of the meeting is to inform the affected households about the Project and Subproject including the detailed measurement survey (DMS) questionnaire and the DMS processes and schedule. A total of 101 participants (50 male and 51 female) attended the meeting as listed in the Attendance List.

In an opening remark, Mr. Choy Kosal, Deputy Governor of Stung Saen Town, has expressed his gratitude to all the participants who attended this Public Consultation. He stated that this drainage system is important to the Affected Households and the whole town because it connects the sub-drainage to the main drainage. It will prevent flood from each household as well as the whole town and this will make the surrounding environment better. He also asked the affected households to cooperate well with IRC-WG and PRSC-WG so that there is no delay on the subproject.

Mr. Sin Khandarith, Technical Design Expert in Drainage system, explained that the alignment of the drainage system is on the old one and has been designed to drain out rainwater and wastewater in order to avoid flooding in the town. The drainage system is built based on the technical design.

Mr. Youk Bunheng, Vice-Team of IRC-WG, informed the affected households to cooperate well with the IRC-WG and PRSC-WG so that the subproject will be completed successfully. He also explained the standard procedures of resettlements to the affected households as below:

- Doing the Detail Measurements Surveys (DMS)
- Contracting for Compensation
- Compensation for Affected Households (AHs)

The AHs were informed that they should prepare a copy of National ID Card, Family Book, Land Hard title and relevant documents for the DMS Team when conducting the DMS. They were informed that the DMS Team will visit individual AH to conduct the DMS and the AHs will be informed on the measurements of their affected assets. The yellow slips will record all the affected assets and they will be signed, and thumb printed so that the AHs could understand their entitlements for compensation. A copy of the yellow slips will be given to the AH for their records.

After the speech, Ms. Sett Chhem, Commune Council, asked where the construction of the drainage system takes place. Mr. Sin Khandarith answered that the construction is in the southern part of Stung Saen Town and will affect three Communes namely Domrey Chon Kla Commune, Kompong Rortes Commune and Kompong Thom Commune. The drainage system

will be built on the existing alignments within the right-of-way and no additional land will be acquired.

In the closing remarks, Mr. Choy Kosal thanked for the whole morning participation and wished them for the betterment and happiness. The meeting ended at 10:00 am on the same date with a pleasant and friendly environment.

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Annex D: Public Information Booklet (PIB)

The purpose of this PIB is to provide **the Second Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project (TS2 Project)** related information to persons and households in the sites of the TS2 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 TS2 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 Stung Saen, Serei Saophoan and Battambang. The TS2 Project Output 1 is Urban infrastructure improved, Output 2 is Institutional effectiveness improved and Output 3 is Policy and planning environment improved. The TS2 Project loan became effective on 14 December 2018 and will close on 30 June 2024.

2. PROJECT COMPONENTS

For each of the town the TS2 Project will develop lagoon-based wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), sewerage network and a controlled landfill with all associated infrastructure and equipment. The TS2 Project will also develop for Stung 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 three participating Provinces to support the

implementation the TS2 Project.

The General Department of Resettlement (GDR) is the lead agency directly responsible for the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the detailed resettlement plans (DRP). The Resettlement Department 3 (RD3) of GDR, through the Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee-Working Group (IRC-WG) and assisted by the PRSC-WG, will undertake day-to-day implementation of the DRPs.

4. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

Based on the detail design drawing (DED), WWTP in Stung Saen required land acquisition around 16.9 ha and separate system service area coverage 160 ha and connections 2,930 with pipeline 43.3 km and 2 pump stations proposed. The capacity of WWTP is 2,500 m³ per day. An all-weather access road of 1.5km will be upgraded to the WWTP. A controlled landfill with a volume capacity of 48,000 cubic meter (m³) and landfill equipment will also be developed in Wat O Rumdeng, Snoa Village, Trapeang Russei, Stung Saen. Site of 19.66 ha will be purchased. An all-weather access road of 0.5km to the landfill will be upgraded.

During the DED, every effort has been made to minimize and avoid resettlement impacts. This included realignment and narrowing of COI, relocating sewer on other side of existing drainage line where space is limited, cutting collector sewer on either side of obstruction, and providing temporary site for market vendors to continue business during construction

There will be land acquisition impacts linked with the WWTP subproject. The project management consultants and the PIU will place demarcation markers on the ground before a detailed measurement survey (DMS) starts. Its purpose is to define the area reserved for the subproject civil works corridor of impact

(COI), and to establish who is affected by the subproject. Everyone who is occupying or using land in the COI will be required to move out of the COI.

The Entitlement matrix (see attachment) details the identified impacts of the subproject after completion of DED and DMS, whereas this PIB also provides information of resettlement policies for impacts which are not expected in case there is unanticipated impacts during implementation and construction.

5. COMPENSATION POLICY AND ENTITLEMENTS

Privately owned land will be compensated at full 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 AHs 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 (**13 February, 2018**). Those persons who have occupied and used the land prior to this cut-off date are entitled to compensation if the subproject 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 subproject shall be compensated at full 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 (APs) will be given advance notice that the land on which their crops are planted will be acquired by the subproject and that they must harvest their crops in time. APs 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

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

APs 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 source of livelihoods; and (iv) additional assistance for vulnerable households.

The specific amounts for compensation rates as well as allowances and assistance will be advised in another PIB prepared for compensation package during the consultation meeting prior to contract offer.

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

The DMS is a detailed survey of 100% of APs to document all affected assets including land, houses, shops, other structures, crops and

trees. It establishes the official list of APs who are eligible for compensation and other assistance. It will be conducted after the completion of DED of the subproject, and the COI has been demarcated on the ground. This activity will only be carried out in the presence of and with the APs. The APs and the local authorities will be informed prior to the activity.

An independent appraiser/firm will conduct the RCS to determine compensation rates (full replacement cost) at current market prices for all affected assets. RCS will be conducted immediately after DMS and is valid for 1 year from the date the IRC endorses the RCS Report.

7. INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM

The census, socio-economic survey (SES) and DMS will take note of the livelihoods and income level of the APs and any impacts the subproject may have on them. The subproject will provide various forms of assistance to enable APs to restore their livelihoods and income level to at least pre-project levels. Such forms of assistance will include an income restoration program (IRP) in the following three 92) areas: (i) Land based livelihood restoration with access to land-based sources of income, training and lump sum cash grant of **\$200**; for re-start land-based livelihood, (ii) Employment based livelihood restoration with employment skills training and **lump sum cash grant equal to 3 months' income** based on official national poverty rate; or (iii) Business based livelihood restoration with provision of business skills and lump sum cash grant of **\$200** to assist in starting micro or home-based business.

For **vulnerable APs**, the lump sum cash grant will be **doubled**. In addition, the subproject will seek to maximize direct construction work opportunities for vulnerable APs (both men and women) during the subproject implementation. Such opportunities will be announced in the during the consultation processes.

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 APs 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 entitlements and details of allowances and assistance); (iv) prior contract offer when the PIB for compensation package will be distributed and discussed (v) at contractor offer when the compensation package for each APs will discussed and explained on one-to-one basis and (vii) on-going through implementation of the DRP before and during construction.

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

9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

If any 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 AP has the right to lodge a complaint (see form attached).

The 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, 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:

(i) Commune Grievance Redress Committee

Sangkat Kampong Roteh

Name: Leang Chuon
Tel: 017 366 028

Sangkat Dmorei Choan Khla

Name: Heng Sochenda
Tel: 011 889 222

Sangkat Kampong Thom

Name: Trork Luem
Tel: 092 907 355

Sangkat Oukunthou

Name: Chiv Kem Un
Tel: 012 214 628

Sangkat Trapaeng Russey

Name: Uk Vannary
Tel: 092 911 664

(ii) District Grievance Redress Committee

Stung Saen

Name: Mak Bunhong
Tel: 012 637 437

Kampong Svay

Name: Un Buth
Tel: 012 853 585

(iii) Provincial Grievance Redress Committee

Name: Excellency, Sok Lou
Position: Provincial governor
Tel: 012 658 668

10. PROJECT CONTACT DETAILS

(i) Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee, Resettlement Department, Ministry of Economy and Finance (Phnom Penh)

Tel/Fax: 023 42 66 82

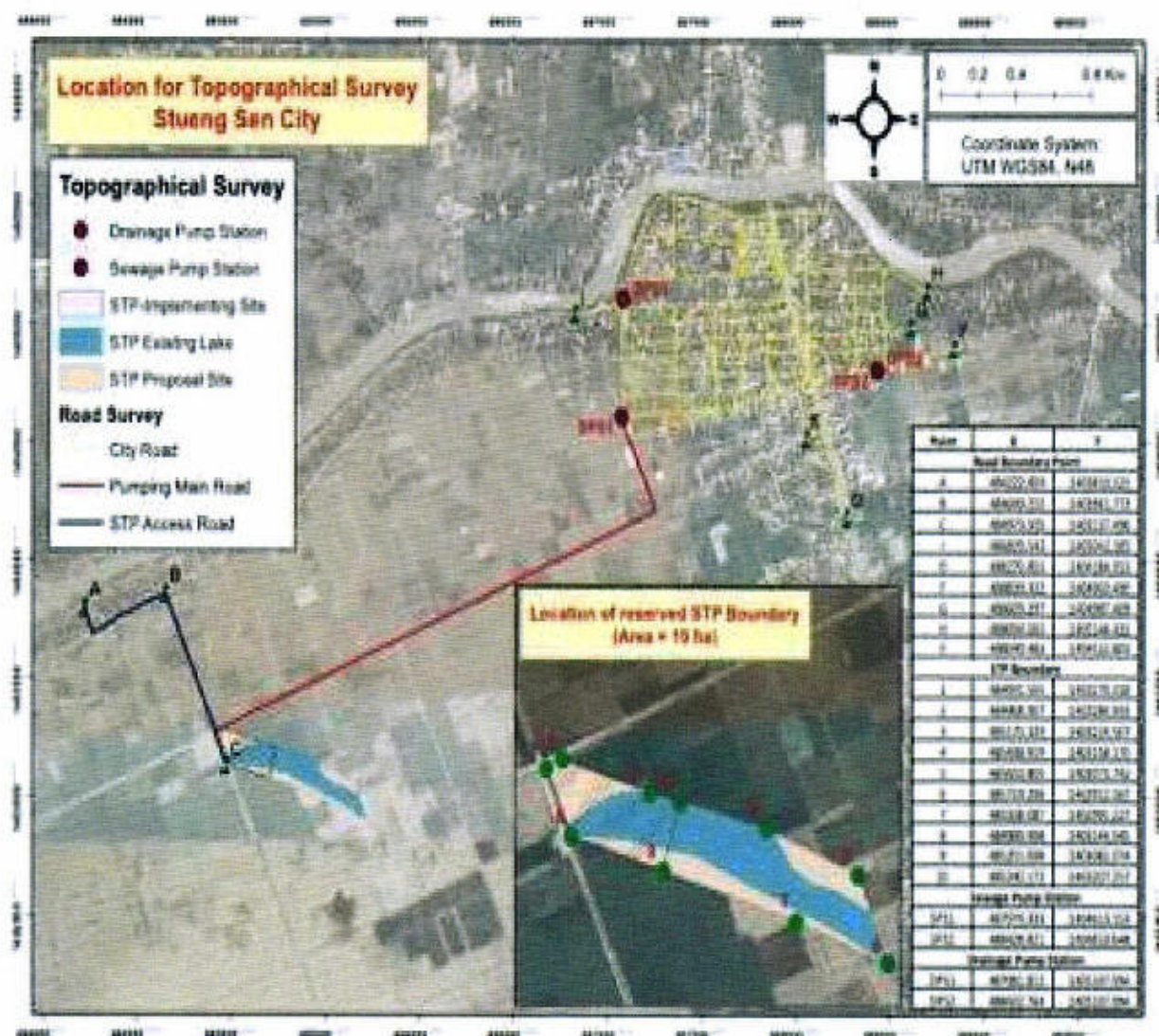
(ii) Project Implementation Unit -

Name: Chou Kulla
Position: Director of KTH DPWT
Tel: 012 971317

(iii) Asian Development Bank Cambodia Resident Mission - Phnom Penh.

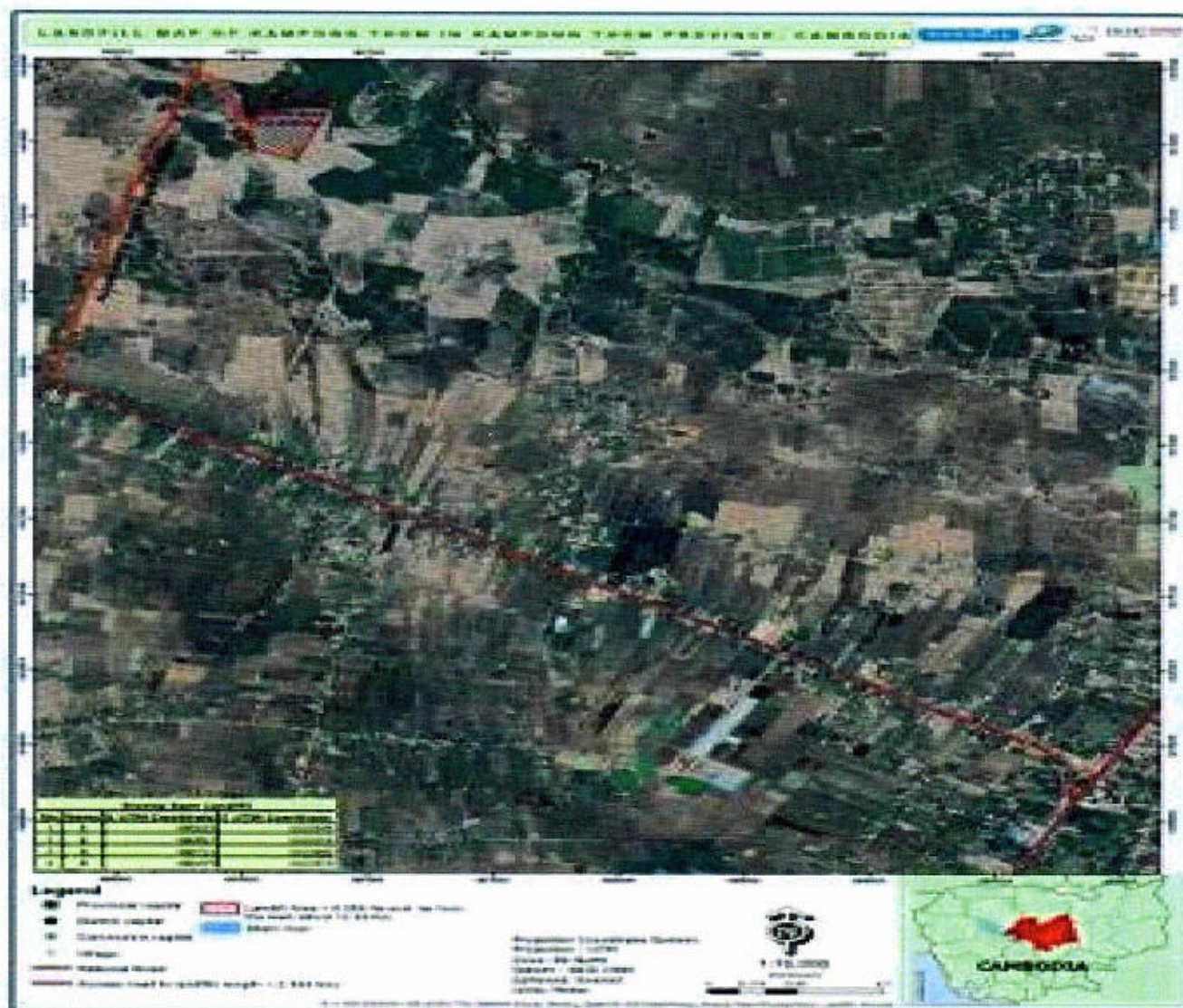
Tel: (023) 215805, 215806, 216417

Collection System and WWTP and Access Road



K
JN

Landfill Location Site and Access Road



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ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

No.	Type of Loss	Application	Category of DH	Entitlements	Clarification / Implementation
1. Loss of Structures					
1a	Loss of, or damage to secondary structures and other assets	Structures	Owners of the structure whether or not land is owned; with or without building permit	• Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected assets • DH can retain the materials from demolition of their structures at no cost. • If DH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups, see Item 4. below. • The calculation of rates will be based on the actual affected area and not the useable area. • Affected structures will be shifted back at the same site but transport allowance up to 5km will be provided to the AHs.	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 and Timber Trees)	Trees	All AHs who are legal owner of trees, regardless of land ownership/tenure status	• For fruit trees, replacement cost of loss based on the following formula: $\{[(\text{Quantity Harvested per Year} \times (\text{Market Price}) \times \text{Number of years it will bear fruit})] + \text{cost of seedlings.}\}$ • 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	Permanent Loss of Livelihood Source	Income Restoration	DHs who lose their source of livelihood permanently	• Entitled to participate in any one of the Livelihood Restoration/Support Programs:	The program will be based on the choice of the DP.

No.	Type of Loss	Application	Category of DH	Entitlements	Clarification / Implementation
			regardless of ownership status	• Land Based Livelihood Restoration for DHs 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 DHs can opt for either employment or business-based livelihood program. • Employment Based Livelihood Restoration for DHs 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 DHs who lose businesses permanently or DHs 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 • Cash assistance of \$500/DH for IRP	Land Based for DHs who lose 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.
				• For Poor and Vulnerable DHs¹⁴. In addition to skills	

¹⁴ (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

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No.	Type of Loss	Application	Category of DH	Entitlements	Clarification / Implementation
				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. shops and stalls, and fields and associated infrastructure including bund walls, drains, channels, etc.)	Temporary impact on livelihoods	Owners of productive assets, regardless of land ownership status	- One-time cash assistance for dismantling, re-assemble and business income loss from disruptions during construction. - Shops and stalls along construction area which need to be temporarily moved will be relocated near-by to continue their business uninterrupted. Construction contractor to 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 DHs that will be identified (i.e., those who will be included among the adversely affected because of changes in subproject design or alignment prior to or even during construction works) are entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other DHs.	GDR shall ensure the conduct of a social assessment and update or formulate a new RP or a DRP addendum depending on the extent of the impact changes. Unanticipated impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in this DRP.

Individual Complaint Form**Second 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:

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

Name:

Position:

Sign/Thump Print:

Date:

សិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង ប្រសិនបើការសាងសង់នៃគម្រោងប៉ះពាល់ ជីវិត/ឬ សំណង់របស់ពួកគេ។ ជនណាដែលទទួលបានការកាប់ បំបាត់ពីថ្ងៃសាងសង់ និងមិនមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង ឬ ជំនួយឡើយ។

ក. សំណង់

ផ្ទះនិងសំណង់ដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ពីគម្រោង និងត្រូវផ្តល់សំណង ដោយអត្រាតម្លៃជំនួស ដោយមិនមានការកាត់រំលស់ ឬកាត់កង ជាមួយសម្ភារៈនៅសេសសល់នោះទេ។ ផ្ទះដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ ដោយផ្នែក និងត្រូវផ្តល់សំណងសម្រាប់ចំណែកដែលរងផលប៉ះ ពាល់ និងថ្លៃជួសជុល។ សំណង់ផ្សេងទៀត (ឧទាហរណ៍ រូបង, សំយ៉ាប) ក៏នឹងត្រូវផ្តល់សំណងជាថ្លៃជំនួសដែរ។ ផលប៉ះពាល់បណ្តោះអាសន្នលើផ្លូវក្រាលថ្មើរជើង /ផ្លូវដើរ និង ក្អម/ហាងបណ្តោះអាសន្ន និងត្រូវសាងសង់ឡើងវិញ /ស្តារឡើង វិញដោយអ្នកម្ចាស់សំណង់។

ខ. ដំណាំ និងដើមឈើ

ចំពោះដំណាំដែលប្រមូលផលប្រចាំឆ្នាំ ជនដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ និងត្រូវផ្តល់ជូនដំណឹងជាមុនថា ដំណាំត្រូវកាប់ចុះ ឬដើមឈើ ត្រូវប្រាសសម្រាប់បម្រើឱ្យគម្រោង ហើយពួកគេត្រូវប្រមូលផលដំណាំ ឱ្យបានទាន់ពេលវេលា។ ជនដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ និងទទួលបាន សំណងសម្រាប់ការបាត់បង់ដំណាំ, ដើមឈើរូបវន្ត និងដើមឈើ មានតម្លៃ ក្នុងអត្រាតម្លៃជំនួស។

គ. ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិសាធារណៈ

អគារ និងសំណង់សាធារណៈដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ និងត្រូវបាន សាងសង់ឡើងវិញឱ្យដូចជាសភាពដើម ឬប្រសើរជាងមុន។

ឃ. ការផ្លាស់ទីតាំង

ជនដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ និងមានជម្រើសក្នុងការវិវាទយកក្រោយ នៅលើដីដែលនៅខាងក្រោយដីចំណីផ្លូវ ឬផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីលំនៅដ្ឋាន ឬអាជីវកម្ម។

ជនដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ និងទទួលបានសំណងជាអត្រាតម្លៃជំនួស សម្រាប់សំណង់ដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ ឬក្រុមទាំងជំនួយជាសាច់ ប្រាក់ និងប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភ ដើម្បីជួយក្នុងដំណើរការផ្លាស់ទីលំនៅ។ ជំនួយ និងប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភទាំងនោះ រួមមាន៖ (i) ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភ សម្រាប់ការជីកជម្រក (ii) ការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលសម្រាប់ការ វិនិយោគដល់អាជីវកម្ម (iii) កម្មវិធីស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលឡើងវិញចំពោះ ការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍ និង (iv) ជំនួយបន្ថែម សម្រាប់គ្រួសារងាយរងគ្រោះ។

ចំនួនជាក់លាក់នៃអត្រាសំណង ក៏ដូចជាប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភ និងជំនួយ និងត្រូវបានបញ្ជាក់បន្ថែម នៅក្នុងវិធានប្រែប្រួលផ្សេងៗជាសាធារណៈ មួយទៀត ដែលរៀបចំសម្រាប់ផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានអំពីកញ្ចប់សំណង កំឡុងពេលពិគ្រោះយោបល់ជាសាធារណៈមុនពេលចុះកិច្ចសន្យា។

៦. ការអង្កេតរកសាងសង់ផែនការ និងការសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវ

ការអង្កេតរកសាងសង់លម្អិត និងធ្វើឡើង ១០០% ចំពោះប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ រងផលប៉ះពាល់ ដើម្បីកត់ត្រាលក្ខណៈសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ រួមមាន ជីវិត ផ្ទះ ហាង ក្អម សំណង់ផ្សេងៗ ដំណាំ និងដើមឈើ។ ការអង្កេតរកសាងសង់លម្អិត ជាការបង្កើតនូវបញ្ជីផ្លូវការចំពោះជន រងផលប៉ះពាល់ ដែលមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង និងជំនួយផ្សេង ទៀត។ ការអង្កេតរកសាងសង់លម្អិត និងត្រូវបានធ្វើឡើង បន្ទាប់ពីបង្កប់ បច្ចេកទេសលម្អិតត្រូវបានបញ្ចប់ ហើយរបៀបផលប៉ះពាល់ត្រូវបាន កំណត់រួចរាល់។ ការអង្កេតរកសាងសង់លម្អិត និងត្រូវបានធ្វើឡើង នៅពេលមានវត្តមានរបស់ជនដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់។ ជនរងផល ប៉ះពាល់ និងអាជ្ញាធរមូលដ្ឋាន និងត្រូវជូនដំណឹងជាមុន មុនពេល ដែលការធ្វើការអង្កេតរកសាងសង់លម្អិតចាប់ផ្តើម។

វិភាគការសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវនឹងធ្វើការកំណត់អត្រាសំណង ដែលគ្មាន បញ្ជាក់ (ថ្លៃជំនួស) តម្លៃវិធានបត្យុវត្ថុសម្រាប់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែល រងផលប៉ះពាល់។ ការសិក្សាអត្រាតម្លៃជំនួសនឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងភ្លាមៗ ស្របពេល ឬបន្ទាប់ពីការអង្កេតរកសាងសង់លម្អិត ហើយមានសុពល

ភាពរយៈពេល ១ ឆ្នាំក្រោយពីបានអនុវត្ត។

៧. កម្មវិធីស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលឡើងវិញ

ការធ្វើជំរឿន ការអង្កេតសេដ្ឋកិច្ច-សង្គម និងការអង្កេតវាស់វែង លម្អិត និងធ្វើការកត់សម្គាល់អំពីកម្រិតជីវភាព និងកម្រិតប្រាក់ ចំណូលរបស់ជនដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ និងផលប៉ះពាល់ អាចមាន លើពួកគេដោយសារគម្រោង។ គម្រោង និងផ្តល់ជំនួយផ្សេងៗ ដើម្បី ជួយប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ ក្នុងការស្តារ ជីវភាពនិងកម្រិត ប្រាក់ចំណូល ឱ្យបានយ៉ាងហោចណាស់ស្មើកម្រិតជីវភាពមុនពេល មានគម្រោង។ ជំនួយទាំងនោះមាន៖ កម្មវិធីស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលឡើង វិញ ដែលចែកចេញជា ៣៖ (i) ការស្តារជីវភាពឡើងវិញផ្នែកលើដី មានវត្ថុបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និងជំនួយជាសាច់ប្រាក់ ២០០ \$ (ii) ការស្តារ ជីវភាពឡើងវិញផ្នែកលើមុខរបរជាមួយវត្ថុបណ្តុះបណ្តាលអំពីជំនាញ និងជំនួយជាសាច់ប្រាក់ស្មើនឹងប្រាក់ចំណូល ៣ ខែ ដោយផ្អែកលើ អត្រានៃភាពក្រីក្រផ្លូវការ ឬ ការស្តារជីវភាពឡើងវិញផ្នែកលើអាជីវកម្ម ដោយផ្តល់នូវជំនាញអាជីវកម្ម និងជំនួយជាសាច់ប្រាក់ ២០០ \$ ដើម្បី ចាប់ផ្តើមអាជីវកម្មឆ្នាំដំបូង ឬអាជីវកម្មតាមផ្ទះ។

ចំពោះជនងាយរងគ្រោះ ជំនួយជាសាច់ប្រាក់នឹងត្រូវឧបត្ថម្ភគុណ នឹងពីរ។ បន្ថែមពីនេះ គម្រោងនឹងស្វែងរកឱកាសការងារ នៅការដ្ឋាន សំណង់របស់គម្រោង ដល់មនុស្សពេញវ័យនៅក្នុងសហគមន៍ ដែល រងផលប៉ះពាល់ (ទាំងបុរសនិងស្ត្រី) នៅក្នុងដំណាក់កាលអនុវត្ត គម្រោង ជាពិសេសចំពោះគ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ធ្ងន់ធ្ងរ និង ងាយរងគ្រោះ។ ឱកាសការងារទាំងនោះ នឹងត្រូវប្រកាសកំឡុងពេល ដំណើរការពិគ្រោះយោបល់។

៨. ការជំរុញការយល់ដឹងក្នុងវិស័យសាធារណៈ និងការអប់រំសាធារណៈ

ការពិគ្រោះយោបល់ជាសាធារណៈ និងត្រូវបានធ្វើឡើងនៅក្នុងអំឡុង ពេលអនុវត្តគម្រោង។ ព័ត៌មានជាទៀងទាត់ នឹងត្រូវបានផ្តល់ជូន តាមរយៈអង្គភាពអនុវត្តគម្រោង ការិយាល័យប៉ុ-សង្កាត់ មេរ្យូម និង សហគមន៍តាមមូលដ្ឋាន។ ការប្រជុំពិគ្រោះយោបល់ជាសាធារណៈ



ជាមួយប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ និងប្រព្រឹត្តទៅ (i) មុនការចុះអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត (ដើម្បីផ្តល់យោបល់អំពីការវិភាគនៃការអង្កេតវាស់វែង និងនីតិវិធី) (ii) បន្ទាប់ពីចុះអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត (ដើម្បីផ្តល់ព័ត៌មាន អំពីលទ្ធផលនៃការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត និងស្នើរឃាតការកាត់បន្ថយផលប៉ះពាល់) និង (iii) កំឡុងពេលរៀបចំផែនការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់លម្អិត (ដើម្បីកំណត់អំពីវិធានការស្តារជីវភាពឡើងវិញ, ផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានអំពីសិទ្ធិទទួលបានជំនួយ និងប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភផ្សេងៗ) (iv) មុនពេលចុះកិច្ចសន្យា នៅពេលដែលទិព្វប័ណ្ណផ្សព្វផ្សាយជាសាធារណៈ ត្រូវបានផ្សព្វផ្សាយ និងពិភាក្សាអំពីកញ្ចប់សំណង (v) នៅពេលចុះកិច្ចសន្យា ដែលត្រូវបានពិភាក្សា និងពន្យល់អំពីកញ្ចប់សំណងសម្រាប់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ (vi) កំឡុងពេលអនុវត្តផែនការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់លម្អិត មុនពេល និងកំឡុងពេលសាងសង់។

ផែនការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់លម្អិត (DRP) ក៏នឹងត្រូវបានបង្ហាញជាភាសាខ្មែរ នៅក្នុងការិយាល័យប៉ុស្តិ៍សង្កាត់ សម្រាប់ការចូលមើលជាសាធារណៈ និងបញ្ចូលនៅលើគេហទំព័ររបស់ក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន និងធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី។

៤. យន្តការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងគណៈ

ប្រសិនបើប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ មិនយល់ច្បាស់ ឬមិនពេញចិត្ត ជាមួយនឹងសំណងដែលបានផ្តល់សម្រាប់ផលប៉ះពាល់ ឬ ប្រសិនបើសំណង មិនត្រូវបានផ្តល់ឱ្យទៅតាមពេលវេលាដែលបានព្រមព្រៀងនោះអ្នករងផលប៉ះពាល់មានសិទ្ធិដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹងបាន (សូមមើលទម្រង់ភ្ជាប់មកជាមួយ)។

យន្តការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងគណៈ (GRM) ចែកចេញជាបីដំណាក់កាល ដែលគ្រប់គ្រង ដោយគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងគណៈថ្នាក់ខេត្ត (PGRC) មានដូចខាងក្រោម៖

ដំណាក់កាលទី ១: ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់អាចដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹងជាលាយលក្ខណ៍អក្សរ ទៅកាន់អភិបាលក្រុង/ស្រុកដែលគម្រោង

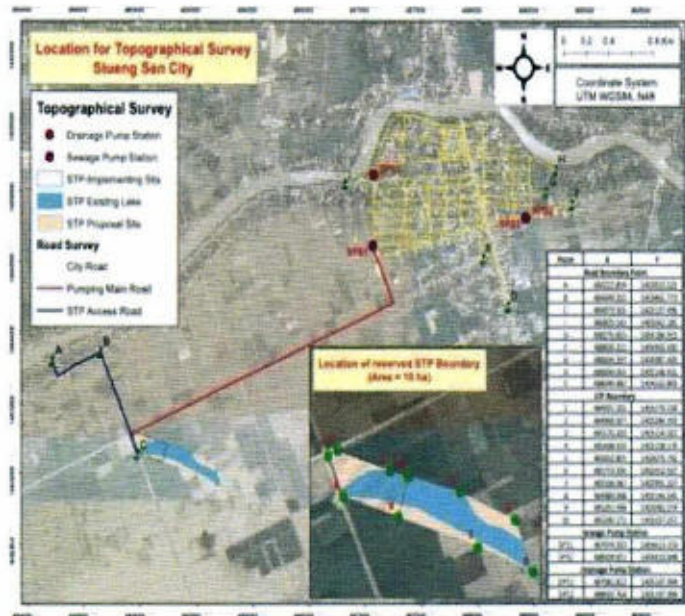
កំពុងស្ថិតនៅ។ ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ អាចនាំអ្នកចាស់ទុំនៅក្នុងសហគមន៍ ឬអ្នកតំណាងមកសម្របសម្រួលបញ្ហានៅត្រឹមថ្នាក់ក្រុង/ស្រុក។ ក្រុមការងារគណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួង និងពិនិត្យបន្ថែមជាមួយអភិបាលស្រុកអំពីបញ្ហានេះ។ ការប្រជុំដោះស្រាយបញ្ហា ត្រូវតែធ្វើឡើង ហើយសេចក្តីសម្រេចត្រូវធ្វើឡើងក្នុងរយៈពេល ១៥ ថ្ងៃ (ឬក្រោយ) បន្ទាប់ពីការិយាល័យស្រុក បានទទួលពាក្យបណ្តឹងរបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់។ ប្រសិនបើពាក្យបណ្តឹងត្រូវបានដោះស្រាយរួចនៅថ្នាក់ស្រុក ក្រុមការងារគណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួង និងជូនដំណឹងទៅនាយកដ្ឋានគ្រួសារពិការភ្នែក និងគ្រប់គ្រងទិន្នន័យ នៃអន្តរាគមន៍ដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដើម្បីពិនិត្យ និងរៀបចំវាយតម្លៃការណ៍បន្តសម្រាប់ការសម្រេច និងការណែនាំពីប្រព័ន្ធអន្តរាគមន៍ ពីនីតិវិធីដែលត្រូវអនុវត្តបន្ត។ ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ នឹងត្រូវបានជូនដំណឹងជាលាយលក្ខណ៍អក្សរដោយអន្តរាគមន៍ដោះស្រាយអំពីការសម្រេច និងវិធានការដោះស្រាយដែលនឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងក្នុងរយៈពេល ១៥ ថ្ងៃ ឬក្រោយ ចាប់ពីពេលដែលទទួលបានពាក្យ បណ្តឹងពីការិយាល័យក្រុង/ស្រុក។ ប្រសិនបើពាក្យបណ្តឹង ត្រូវបានបដិសេធនៅដំណាក់កាលនេះ ការិយាល័យក្រុង/ស្រុកនឹងជូនដំណឹងទៅប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ជាលាយលក្ខណ៍អក្សរ ហើយប្រសិនបើប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ មិនពេញចិត្តនឹងលទ្ធផលនោះ គាត់អាចបន្តទៅដំណាក់កាលបន្ទាប់ ហើយដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹងជាលាយលក្ខណ៍អក្សរ ទៅអន្តរាគមន៍ដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ ដើម្បីរកដំណោះស្រាយ។

ដំណាក់កាលទី ២: អន្តរាគមន៍ដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ តាមរយៈនាយកដ្ឋានគ្រួសារពិការភ្នែក និងគ្រប់គ្រងទិន្នន័យ នឹងធ្វើការពិនិត្យឡើងវិញនូវបណ្តឹងគណៈ និងបញ្ជូនរបាយការណ៍ដែលបានត្រួតពិនិត្យ ជាមួយយោបល់ដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធប្រសិនបើមាន ទៅកាន់អន្តរាគមន៍ដោះស្រាយ ដើម្បីធ្វើការសម្រេច។ នាយកដ្ឋានគ្រួសារពិការភ្នែក និងគ្រប់គ្រងទិន្នន័យ អាចចុះទៅកាន់

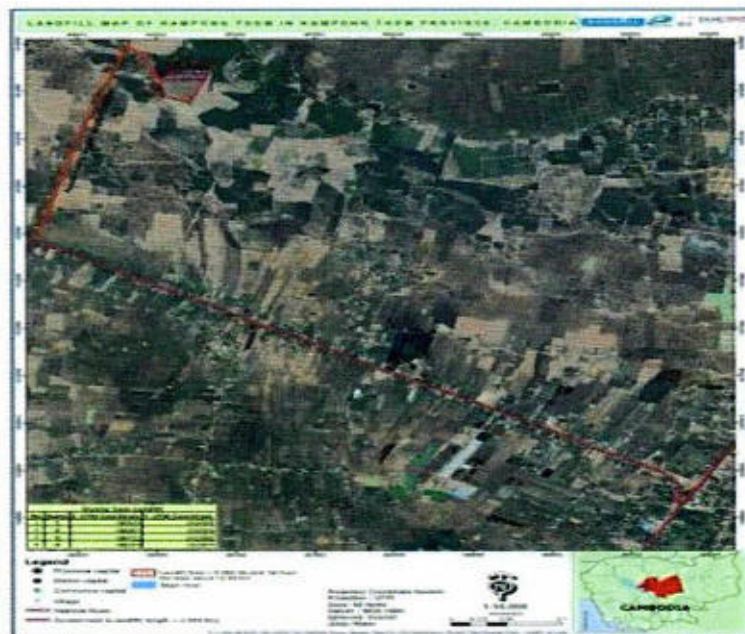
ដើម្បីជួបជាមួយប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ និងក្រុមការងារគណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួង ដើម្បីប្រមូលព័ត៌មានពាក់ព័ន្ធ។ របាយការណ៍ចុងក្រោយត្រូវតែរងការពិនិត្យរយៈពេល ៣០ ថ្ងៃនៃថ្ងៃធ្វើការ ចាប់ពីថ្ងៃទទួលបានពាក្យបណ្តឹងហើយបានដាក់ជូនឯកឧត្តមអន្តរាគមន៍ សម្រាប់ការសម្រេចចុងក្រោយក្នុងរយៈពេល ៥ ថ្ងៃធ្វើការ បន្ទាប់ពីទទួលបានរបាយការណ៍ចុងក្រោយ។ ក្នុងករណីដែលពាក្យបណ្តឹងតាមការឱ្យមានការអន្តរាគមន៍កម្រិតគោលនយោបាយ គណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួងនឹងធ្វើការសម្រេចចិត្តដែលក្នុងករណីនេះ នឹងមានការបន្ថែម ១០ ថ្ងៃនៃថ្ងៃធ្វើការ ដែលត្រូវបានបន្ថែមទៅថ្ងៃផុតកំណត់សម្រាប់ការសម្រេចចិត្តចុងក្រោយ។

ដំណាក់កាលទី ៣: ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់នឹងដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹងជាលាយលក្ខណ៍អក្សរ ទៅគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងគណៈថ្នាក់ខេត្តតាមរយៈការិយាល័យអភិបាលខេត្ត។ ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ ឬអ្នកតំណាង នឹងត្រូវបានផ្តល់ឱកាសឱ្យបង្ហាញពីពាក្យបណ្តឹងរបស់ខ្លួនក្នុងអំឡុងពេលប្រជុំ ហើយគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងគណៈថ្នាក់ខេត្ត អាចពិចារណាលើការលះខុសៈពិសេសណាមួយរបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ នៅពេលវាយតម្លៃការសម្រេចចិត្ត។ អន្តរាគមន៍ដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ ដើម្បីផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានសេចក្តីពាក្យបណ្តឹងនៅដំណាក់កាលទី២។ ការសម្រេចចិត្តរបស់គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងគណៈថ្នាក់ខេត្ត ត្រូវតែសម្រេចដោយផ្អែកលើការវិនិច្ឆ័យកម្រិត ហើយនឹងជាសេចក្តីសម្រេចចុងក្រោយ និងមិនកែប្រែ លើកលែងតែបញ្ហាពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងគោលនយោបាយណាមួយរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល។ សេចក្តីសម្រេចលើបញ្ហាគោលនយោបាយរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល ចំពោះបញ្ហាការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដីនិងដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ ត្រូវបានសម្រេចដោយគណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួង។ គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងគណៈថ្នាក់ខេត្ត មានរយៈពេល ៤០ ថ្ងៃនៃថ្ងៃធ្វើការ ចាប់ពីថ្ងៃទទួលបានពាក្យបណ្តឹងដើម្បីឈានដល់ការសម្រេចចិត្តចុងក្រោយ។ ការសម្រេចចិត្តរបស់ គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងគណៈថ្នាក់ខេត្ត

ទីតាំងប្រព័ន្ធប្រមូល និងស្ថានីយប្រព្រឹត្តកម្មទឹកកខ្វក់ និងផ្លូវថ្នល់



ទីតាំងទីលានកប់សម្រាម និងផ្លូវថ្នល់



✓
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តារាងសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង

ល.រ.	ប្រភេទនៃការបាត់បង់	អនុវត្តចំពោះ	ប្រភេទនៃប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់	សិទ្ធិដែលទទួលបាន	ការបញ្ជាក់ / ការអនុវត្ត
១. ការបាត់បង់រចនាសម្ព័ន្ធសំណង					
១.១	ការបាត់បង់ឬខូចខាតដល់សំណង់បន្ទាប់បន្សំនិងគ្រូសម្បត្តិផ្សេងៗទៀត	សំណង់	ម្ចាស់សំណង់ តោះជាដីនោះជាឬមិនមែនជាកម្មសិទ្ធិ និងដោយមាន ឬគ្មានលិខិតអនុញ្ញាតសាងសង់ក៏ដោយ	• សំណង់ជាទឹកប្រាក់តាមការសិក្សាតម្លៃជំនួសសម្រាប់គ្រូសម្បត្តិដែលបានប៉ះពាល់ • ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់អាចរក្សាទុកនូវវត្ថុតាមដើមដែលសល់ពីការដុះដាំសំណង់របស់ពួកគាត់ដោយមិនមានគិតថ្លៃ • ប្រសិនបើប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ស្ថិតនៅក្នុងក្រុមជនងាយរងគ្រោះ, សូមមើលលេខរៀង៤ • ការគណនាអត្រាតម្លៃសំណង់គឺផ្អែកលើទីតាំងជាក់ស្តែង និងទីតាំងដែលមិនអាចប្រើប្រាស់បាន	សំណង់ និងត្រូវបានផ្តល់ជូនជាសាច់ប្រាក់ដោយគ្មានការកាត់សម្រាប់រំលោះ ឬ សំណង់ជាវត្ថុដែលអាចជំនួសបាន ប្រសិនបើមេម្ចាស់បានរៀបការរួច សំណង់នឹងផ្តល់ឱ្យនៅចំពោះមុខតាំងប្តី និងប្រពន្ធ។
២. ការបាត់បង់ដើមឈើ					
២.១	ការបាត់បង់ដើមឈើហូបផ្លែ និងដើមឈើសម្រាប់កាប់ប្រើប្រាស់	ដើមឈើ	ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ទាំងអស់ដែលជាម្ចាស់ដើមឈើ ដោយមិនគិតពីកម្មសិទ្ធិដីធ្លី / សិទ្ធិកាន់កាប់	• សម្រាប់ដើមឈើហូបផ្លែ ការសិក្សាតម្លៃជំនួសពីផ្នែកនៅលើរូបមន្តដូចខាងក្រោម $((\text{បរិមាណប្រមូលផលក្នុងមួយឆ្នាំ} \times (\text{តម្លៃទីផ្សារ}) \times \text{ចំនួនឆ្នាំដែលវាផ្តល់ផល}) + \text{ការចំណាយលើគ្រាប់ពូជ}$ • ដើមឈើសម្រាប់កាប់ប្រើប្រាស់ដែលមានអាយុលើសពី៥ឆ្នាំ នឹងត្រូវចាត់ថ្នាក់ដូចខាងក្រោម÷	ការសិក្សាតម្លៃជំនួសនឹងគំណត់បរិមាណ។ សេចក្តីជូនដំណឹងពីការប្រមូលផល នឹងផ្តល់ជូនប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់យ៉ាងតិច៣ខែមុនពេលការងារសាងសង់ចាប់ផ្តើម។ ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់នឹងរុះរើ ឬកាប់ដើមឈើពួកគាត់ក្នុងរយៈពេល១ខែបន្ទាប់ពីទទួលបានសំណង។

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ល.រ.	ប្រភេទនៃការបាត់បង់	អនុវត្តចំពោះ	ប្រភេទនៃប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់	សិទ្ធិដែលទទួលបាន	ការបញ្ជាក់ / ការអនុវត្ត
				- ដើមឈើអាយុក្រោម ១ឆ្នាំ: មិនផ្តល់សំណង ព្រោះវាអាចដាំឡើងវិញបាន។ តម្លៃគ្រាប់ពូជនិងត្រូវផ្តល់សំណង។ - ដើមឈើអាយុ ១ ទៅ ៣ឆ្នាំ: ផ្តល់សំណងតម្លៃ ១ភាគ៣នៃតម្លៃពេញ និងសំណងនៅលើគ្រាប់ពូជ ព្រោះវាអាចដាំឡើងវិញបាន។ - ដើមឈើអាយុ ៣ ទៅ ៤ឆ្នាំ: ផ្តល់សំណងតម្លៃ ២ភាគ៣នៃតម្លៃពេញ និងសំណងនៅលើគ្រាប់ពូជ។ - ដើមឈើអាយុលើស ៥ឆ្នាំ: ផ្តល់សំណងតម្លៃពេញ និងសំណងនៅលើគ្រាប់ពូជ។	
៣. ការបាត់បង់ចំណូល និងប្រភពចិញ្ចឹមជីវិត					
៣.ក	ការបាត់បង់ប្រភពចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍	ការស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូល	គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលបាត់បង់ប្រភពចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍ដោយមិនគិតពីកម្មសិទ្ធិដី	• ជំនួយជាសាច់ប្រាក់តែមួយដងចំនួន \$100 ក្នុងមួយគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់។ • ទទួលបានសិទ្ធិចូលរួមក្នុងកម្មវិធីស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូល និងកម្មវិធីគាំទ្រ÷ ការស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលផ្អែកលើឥន្ធនាគារដី÷ សម្រាប់គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលបាត់បង់ជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍នូវប្រភពចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតផ្អែកលើឥន្ធនាគារដី÷ (i) លទ្ធភាពទទួលបាននូវប្រភពចំណូលផ្អែកលើឥន្ធនាគារដីផ្សេងទៀត ដូចជា ការធ្វើស្មូន	កម្មវិធីនេះនឹងត្រូវផ្អែកលើជម្រើសរបស់ដៃគូអភិវឌ្ឍន៍។ ការស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលផ្អែកលើឥន្ធនាគារដី គឺសម្រាប់គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលបាត់បង់ប្រភពចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតផ្អែកលើឥន្ធនាគារដី។

ល.រ.	ប្រភេទនៃការបាត់បង់	អនុវត្តចំពោះ	ប្រភេទនៃប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់	សិទ្ធិដែលទទួលបាន	ការបញ្ជាក់ / ការអនុវត្ត
				បន្ថែម ដាំដើមឈើរៀបចំ និង ចិញ្ចឹមសត្វ (៣) ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលអំពីការដាំដុះ ឬការចិញ្ចឹមសត្វ និង (៣១) ការឧបត្ថម្ភជាប្រាក់សរុប ចំនួន \$ ២០០ ដើម្បីបង្កើតឡើងវិញនូវប្រភពចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតដែលបានបាត់បង់។ • ប្រសិនបើគ្មានធនធានគីសមស្របនៅទីនេះសម្រាប់ប្រើប្រាស់ទេនោះ ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ អាចជ្រើសរើសយកកម្មវិធីគាំទ្រ ឬស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលផ្នែកបើមុនបរការងារ ឬមុនបរអាជីវកម្ម។ <u>ការស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលផ្នែកបើមុនបរការងារ</u> ៖ សម្រាប់គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលបាត់បង់មុនបរការងារជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍ ៖ (i) ផ្តល់ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលលើជំនាញការងារ និង (ii) ការឧបត្ថម្ភជាប្រាក់សរុបស្មើនឹងប្រាក់ចំណូល ៣ ខែ ផ្អែកតាមអត្រាកាតក្រីក្រប្រចាំខែនៃផ្នែកការ ដើម្បីគាំពារប្រាក់ចំណូលចិញ្ចឹមជីវិត ក្នុងអំឡុងពេលចូលរួមកម្មវិធីបណ្តុះបណ្តាលជំនាញការងារ។ ឬ <u>ការស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលផ្នែកបើមុនបរអាជីវកម្ម</u> ៖ សម្រាប់គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ ដែលបាត់បង់ជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍នូវមុនបរ	ការស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលផ្នែកបើមុនបរការងារ គឺសម្រាប់គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលបាត់បង់ប្រភពចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតផ្នែកបើមុនបរការងារ។ ប្រាក់ចំណូល ៣ ខែ ផ្អែកតាមអត្រាកាតក្រីក្រប្រចាំខែ = (ប្រាក់ចំណូលផ្នែកតាមអត្រាកាតក្រីក្រប្រចាំខែ X ចំនួនសមាជិកក្នុងគ្រួសារ X ៣) ការស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលផ្នែកបើមុនបរអាជីវកម្ម សម្រាប់គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ ដែលបាត់បង់ជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍នូវមុនបរ

ល.រ.	ប្រភេទនៃការបាត់បង់	អនុវត្តចំពោះ	ប្រភេទនៃប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់	សិទ្ធិដែលទទួលបាន	ការបញ្ជាក់ / ការអនុវត្ត
				អាជីវកម្ម ឬ គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលប្រើសយកជម្រើសនេះវិញ÷ (i) ផ្តល់ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលលើជំនាញអាជីវកម្ម និង (ii) ការឧបត្ថម្ភប្រាក់សរុប \$២០០ ដើម្បីចាប់ផ្តើមអាជីវកម្ម ឬអាជីវកម្មតាមផ្ទះ។ ឬ • ជំនួយជាសាច់ប្រាក់ ចំនួន \$៥០០ ក្នុងមួយគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ សម្រាប់កម្មវិធីស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូល។	អាជីវកម្ម។ ជម្រើសនេះក៏អាចផ្តល់ជូនចំពោះប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលមិនទាន់បន្តសម្រាប់ការស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលផ្នែកលើធនធានដី និងការស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលផ្នែកលើមុខរបរការងារ។
				• ចំពោះគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលត្រូវបានចាត់ចូលក្នុងក្រុមប្រជាពលរដ្ឋក្រីក្រ និងងាយរងគ្រោះ÷ បន្ថែមពីលើការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលជំនាញ គឺ (i) ការឧបត្ថម្ភប្រាក់សរុប ចំនួន ១២៥នៃសាច់ប្រាក់ សម្រាប់បង្កើតឡើងវិញនូវប្រភពចិញ្ចឹមជីវិត និង (ii) ការផ្តល់អាទិភាពទិកាសការងារធ្វើក្នុងគម្រោង។	
៤. ផលប៉ះពាល់ទៅលើទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិជាបណ្តោះអាសន្ន ក្នុងពេលកំពុងសាងសង់					
៤ក	ប៉ះពាល់ដីធ្លី និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិផ្សេងៗ បណ្តោះអាសន្នក្នុងពេលសាងសង់	ផលប៉ះពាល់បណ្តោះអាសន្នលើសំណង់	ម្ចាស់កម្មសិទ្ធិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ជាបណ្តោះអាសន្នទាំងដី និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិផ្សេងៗ ដោយមិនគិតពីកម្មសិទ្ធិដីធ្លី	• ក្រុមហ៊ុនសាងសង់នឹងបង់ថ្លៃឈ្នួលលើដី/សំណង់ ដែលជាតម្រូវការសម្រាប់សាងសង់ក្រៅពីដីចំណីផ្លូវ • ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលក្នុងរបៀងនៃផលប៉ះពាល់÷ នឹងមិនមានសំណងសម្រាប់ផលប៉ះ	ផ្អែកមួយនៃកិច្ចសន្យាជាមួយក្រុមហ៊ុនសាងសង់បានបញ្ជាក់ថា វាល់ផលប៉ះពាល់ទៅលើផ្លូវថ្មីរំលឹក ផ្លូវថ្នល និងផ្លូវថ្នល់ និងត្រូវជួសជុល ឬសាងសង់ថ្មី ដែលរួមបញ្ចូលទាំងលូ និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិផ្សេងៗ ឱ្យមាន

ល.រ.	ប្រភេទនៃការបាត់បង់	អនុវត្តចំពោះ	ប្រភេទនៃប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់	សិទ្ធិដែលទទួលបាន	ការបញ្ជាក់ / ការអនុវត្ត
				ពាល់បណ្តោះអាសន្នចំពោះ ដីធ្លី និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិផ្សេងៗនោះទេ។ ក្រុមហ៊ុនសាងសង់នឹងទទួលខុសត្រូវចំពោះការស្តារ និងការសាងសង់ឡើងវិញចំពោះទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលបានប៉ះពាល់ជាបណ្តោះអាសន្ន។	សភាពដូចដើមឬមានភាពប្រសើរជាងមុន។ ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់នឹងត្រូវបានផ្តល់ដំណឹងយ៉ាងពិចារណាសំខាន់ មុនពេលថ្ងៃសាងសង់ជាក់ស្តែងសម្រាប់ផលប៉ះពាល់បណ្តោះអាសន្នលើដីធ្លី និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិផ្សេងៗ។ កិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងស្តីពីផលប៉ះពាល់បណ្តោះអាសន្ននឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងរវាងប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ / ក្រុមហ៊ុនសាងសង់និងអង្គភាពអនុវត្តតម្រូវ។ ក្រុមហ៊ុនសាងសង់ នឹងត្រូវឱ្យត្រូវចេញថ្លៃខ្ចីខាតទាំងនោះតាមរយៈកិច្ចសន្យា និងផែនការគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន។ ការសាងសង់ និងការថែទាំនឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងដើម្បីកាត់បន្ថយការខូចខាតឱ្យនៅតិចតួចបំផុត។ ការប៉ះពាល់នេះនឹងធ្វើឱ្យបានរាប់រហ័សតាមដែលអាចធ្វើទៅបាន។
៤១	ផលប៉ះពាល់បណ្តោះអាសន្នចំពោះទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលមានផលិតភាពក្នុងកំឡុងពេលសាងសង់ (ឧ. ហាង ភូមិ វាល និង រចនាសម្ព័ន្ធពាក់ព័ន្ធរួមគ្នាជាដើម លូប្រឡាយ ។ល។)	ផលប៉ះពាល់បណ្តោះអាសន្នលើជីវភាព	កម្មសិទ្ធិនៃផលិតភាពដោយមិនគិតពីស្ថានភាពកម្មសិទ្ធិដីធ្លី	ហាង និងភូមិដែលនៅតាមទីតាំងសាងសង់ដែលត្រូវឱ្យផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីតាំងបណ្តោះអាសន្ននឹងត្រូវបានប្តូរទៅទីតាំងជិតនោះដើម្បីបន្តអាជីវកម្មរបស់ពួកគាត់បន្ត។ ក្រុមហ៊ុនសាងសង់មានទំនួលខុសត្រូវក្នុងការជួយដល់ផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីតាំងនិងតម្លៃបង់បង់ និងភូមិ។	
៥. ផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលមិនបានព្រៀងទុក					
៥ក	ផលប៉ះពាល់ពីការធ្វើលក្ខកម្មដោយមិនបានព្រៀងទុក		ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលមានលក្ខណៈសម្បត្តិគ្រប់គ្រាន់	ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ថ្មី (ពីគ្រោះមានការកែប្រែការប្តូរបច្ចេកទេស ឬអ័ក្សគន្លងថ្មីក្នុងពេលកំពុងសាង	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាននោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ ត្រូវតាមដានឱ្យបាននូវការវាយតម្លៃសង្គម និង

(Handwritten signature)

ល.រ.	ប្រភេទនៃការបាត់បង់	អនុវត្តចំពោះ	ប្រភេទនៃប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់	សិទ្ធិដែលទទួលបាន	ការបញ្ជាក់ / ការអនុវត្ត
				សង) ត្រូវបានផ្តល់សិទ្ធិដូចគ្នាទៅនឹងប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ផ្សេងៗទៀត។	ធ្វើបទប្បញ្ញត្តិ ឬបង្កើតសៀវភៅផែនការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ (RP) សៀវភៅផែនការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់លម្អិត (DRP) ថ្មីមួយអាស្រ័យលើវិសាលភាពនៃការផ្លាស់ប្តូរនៃទំហំផលប៉ះពាល់។ ផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលមិនបានរៀបចំទុក នឹងត្រូវបានរៀបចំជាឯកសារ និងកាត់បន្ថយ ផ្អែកលើគោលការណ៍ដែលមានចែងក្នុងសៀវភៅផែនការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់លម្អិត (DRP) នេះ។



ពាក្យបណ្តឹងបុគ្គល

គម្រោងកែលម្អ និងគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថានក្នុងជុំវិញបឹងទន្លេសាបពិហាន ២

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

ឈ្មោះ:

(មេគ្រួសារ)

ហត្ថលេខា/ស្នាមមេដៃ:

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ:



ការចុះពាក្យបណ្តឹង

គម្រោងកែលម្អ និងគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថានក្រុងជុំវិញបឹងទន្លេសាបជំហាន ២

ក្រុង-ស្រុក-ខណ្ឌ: _____

រាជធានី ខេត្ត: _____

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ នៃការទទួល ពាក្យបណ្តឹង	ករណី លេខ	ឈ្មោះនិងអត្តសញ្ញាណប័ណ្ណអ្នកដាក់ ពាក្យបណ្តឹង		ទំណុកសំខាន់នៃពាក្យបណ្តឹង
		ឈ្មោះ	អត្តសញ្ញាណប័ណ្ណ/ សៀវភៅគ្រួសារ	



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតអភិបាលខណ្ឌ-ស្រុក

ក្រុង-ស្រុក-ខណ្ឌ: _____

រាជធានី-ខេត្ត: _____

បណ្តឹងបុគ្គល		
ករណីលេខ÷		
ឈ្មោះអ្នកដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹង		
កាលបរិច្ឆេទបណ្តឹង		
សេចក្តីសង្ខេបនៃពាក្យបណ្តឹង (ដូចគ្នាទៅនឹងពាក្យសុំចុះឈ្មោះបណ្តឹងឥតឆ្នាំ ")		
កិច្ចប្រជុំគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងឥតឆ្នាំ		
កាលបរិច្ឆេទ:	ម៉ោង:	ទីតាំង:
អ្នកចូលរួម		
សេចក្តីសង្ខេបនៃការពិភាក្សា		
កាលបរិច្ឆេទនៃការចុះពិនិត្យទីតាំង (ប្រសិនបើមាន)		
លទ្ធផលនៃការប្រជុំ/សេចក្តីសម្រេច		
☐ បដិសេធ - គ្មានមូលដ្ឋានលើការពិភាក្សានៃសិទ្ធិអ្នកចូលរួមបានសំណង		
☐ សមនឹងទទួល - បណ្តឹងបញ្ជូនបន្តទៅអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដើម្បី ពាណិជ្ជកម្ម		




លេខ:

កូដ:

ហត្ថលេខ/ស្នាមមេដៃ:

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ:



Annex E: Announcement of Reduced Impact for WWTP Subproject**Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project**
Wastewater/Drainage subproject in Stung Saen, Kampong Thom Province

Name of affected household:.....
 DMS code:.....
 Village:.....Commune/Sangkat:.....Town/District:.....

To the Affected Household

Objective: Announcement on the reduction of resettlement impact for Wastewater/Drainage Subproject in Stung Saen, Kampong Thom Province

In the last few months, Inter-Ministerial Committee-Working Group (IRC-WG), Kampong Thom Provincial Resettlement Sub-committee-Working Group (PRSC-WG) and local authorities conducted detailed measurement survey for Wastewater/Drainage subproject in Stung Saen. In order to avoid and minimize the resettlement impact, MPWT, the executing agency, have narrowed down and re-aligned wastewater and drainage system in Stung Saen. Hence, the impact on houses, and lands from construction was minimized.

As for other impact such as sidewalks, concrete pavements, shop signposts, temporarily relocating market shops and stalls is the responsibility of the contractor. For temporary impacted households which have described impacts above, the contractor and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will prepare an agreement to ensure that contractor will undertake to either compensate or reinstate the damages caused by temporarily impacts on assets and households to pre-project levels.

For more information and workplan for the subproject, IRC-WG, PRSC-WG, Project Management Unit, Project Implementation Unit, and Project Management Consultants informed the affected households that further public consultation on the reduction of resettlement impacts by narrowing down and realigned wastewater drainage system will be conducted from 26-30 December 2019.

In accordance to the above timeline, all the affected household were informed to attend the meeting on the above dates. They were advised to bring with them the Inventory of Temporary Impact on assets which was distributed by the DMS Team for the team to evaluate on current impacts.

To the affected households, we would like to extend our sincere regards.

Inter-Ministerial Committee for Impact Resettlement
 Wastewater/Drainage subproject in Stung Saen, Kampong Thom Province



កម្រោងកែលម្អ និងគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថានក្នុងដីវិញបឹងទន្លេសាប ជំហានទី២
អនុគម្រោងប្រព័ន្ធរំដោះទឹកភ្លៀង និងប្រព័ន្ធបង្ហូរទឹកកខ្វក់ក្នុងក្រុងស្ទឹងសែន ខេត្តកំពង់ធំ

ឈ្មោះគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់÷
លេខសម្គាល់ DMS÷
ភូមិ÷ ឃុំ/សង្កាត់÷ ក្រុង/ស្រុក÷.....

សូមអោយជួយ បងប្អូនគ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់

កម្មវត្ថុ÷ សេចក្តីជូនដំណឹងស្តីពីការកាត់បន្ថយរបៀងផលប៉ះពាល់សម្រាប់អនុគម្រោងប្រព័ន្ធរំដោះទឹកភ្លៀង និងប្រព័ន្ធបង្ហូរទឹកកខ្វក់ក្នុងក្រុងស្ទឹងសែន ខេត្តកំពង់ធំ។

ក្នុងរយៈពេលប៉ុន្មានខែចុងក្រោយនេះ ក្រុមការងារគណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួងដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ សហការជាមួយក្រុមការងារអនុគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ខេត្តកំពង់ធំ និងអាជ្ញាធរមូលដ្ឋាន បានអនុវត្តការងារអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិតសម្រាប់អនុគម្រោងប្រព័ន្ធរំដោះទឹកភ្លៀង និងប្រព័ន្ធបង្ហូរទឹកកខ្វក់ក្នុងក្រុងស្ទឹងសែន។ ក្នុងន័យបញ្ចៀសនិងកាត់បន្ថយផលប៉ះពាល់ឱ្យនៅកម្រិតអប្បបរមា ក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន ដែលជាម្ចាស់គម្រោងបានបង្រួមនិងតម្រឹមគន្លងរបស់បណ្តាញប្រព័ន្ធរំដោះទឹកភ្លៀង និងប្រព័ន្ធបង្ហូរទឹកកខ្វក់នៅក្រុងស្ទឹងសែន។ ដូចនេះចំពោះផលប៉ះពាល់លើ ផ្ទះសម្បែង សំណង់ និងដី នឹងស្ថិតនៅក្នុងកម្រិតអប្បបរមាតែប៉ុណ្ណោះ។ ផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលរំពឹងទុកសម្រាប់អនុគម្រោងនេះមានតិចតួចប៉ុណ្ណោះ។

ចំពោះផលប៉ះពាល់ចំពោះសំណង់បន្ទាប់បន្សំ ដូចជាផ្លូវថ្មីរើង សាបចិញ្ចឹមផ្លូវ ផ្អាកយ៉ីហោ ការដុះជីវិតលឿង តាំងលក់ដូរ តូប ឬសំណង់ស្រាល ជាដើម គឺជាការបន្តរក្សាស្ថានភាពស្ថានភាពសាងសង់។ ចំពោះគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់បណ្តោះអាសន្នដូចបានរៀបរាប់ជូនខាងលើ ក្រុមហ៊ុនសាងសង់ និងអង្គភាពអនុវត្តគម្រោង (PIU) និងរៀបចំជូននូវកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀង ដើម្បីធានាថាផលប៉ះពាល់បណ្តោះអាសន្ននឹងត្រូវបានទទួលខុសត្រូវដោយក្រុមហ៊ុនសាងសង់បានត្រឹមត្រូវ។

ដើម្បីជ្រាបច្បាស់អំពីព័ត៌មានលម្អិត និងផែនការសកម្មភាពបន្ទាប់របស់គម្រោង ក្រុមការងារគណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួងដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់, អង្គភាពត្រួតពិនិត្យគម្រោង, អង្គភាពអនុវត្តគម្រោង, និងទីប្រឹក្សាអនុវត្តគម្រោង នឹងរៀបចំការប្រជុំពិគ្រោះយោបល់ជាសាធារណៈទាក់ទងនឹងការកាត់បន្ថយរបៀងផលប៉ះពាល់ នៅថ្ងៃទី.....ខែ.....ឆ្នាំ វេលាម៉ោង..... នៅ។ សូមបងប្អូនប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់អញ្ជើញចូលរួមកុំបីខាន និងសូមភ្ជាប់យកមកជាមួយនូវ ប័ណ្ណបញ្ជីសារពើភ័ណ្ឌនៃផលប៉ះពាល់ ដែលបានចែកជូននៅពេលក្រុមការងារបានធ្វើការវាស់វែងផលប៉ះពាល់ជូនកន្លងមក ដើម្បីក្រុមការងារធ្វើបច្ចុប្បន្នភាពផលប៉ះពាល់។

សូម បងប្អូនប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ ទទួលនូវការរាប់អានដ៏ជិតស្និទ្ធ អំពីខ្ញុំ

ក្រុមការងារគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់
គម្រោងគ្រប់គ្រងកែលម្អបរិស្ថានក្នុងដីវិញបឹងទន្លេសាបជំហាន២


គ.ម ជ័យបុរ



Annex F: Minutes of Meeting for Impact Reduction

Agenda of Public Consultation Meeting

1. Open the public consultation meeting by Vice-city hall governor of Stung Saen
 - a. Welcome remarks and opening the meeting
 - b. Introduce the team and subproject description
 - c. Introduce of objective of the meeting
2. Mr. Yuk Bunheng, Vice-team leader of GDR
 - a. Description about GDR activities, role and responsibilities
 - b. Summary of the DMS conducted and results so far
 - c. Details about affected assets and compensation
 - d. Inform about responsibility of construction contractor and GDR
 - e. Inform about recollection of the DMS "yellow paper" from AHs whose impact has been mitigated, and construction contractor will be responsible to restore to the same condition during/after construction. AHs with impact remaining will have their DMS yellow slips revised and returned
3. 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 narrowing down the alignment and COI to reduce impact
 - e. Classification of the responsibility of construction contractor for temporary impacts during construction with affected assets
 - f. Detail about Temporary Impact Agreement Form
 - g. Encouragement for all the participants raise up all their concern, suggestion, comment, and question during the discussion part of the consultation.
4. Mr. Ho Ratha, Deputy Team Leader of Project
 - a. Details about the location of the subproject and its components
 - b. Details of Detailed Engineer Design (DED) of WWTP and Landfill
 - c. Details of DED about sewerage household connection system, and public drainage
 - d. Technical proposal for construction and layout map
 - e. Construction and household connection activity schedule
 - f. Future estimate of subproject benefits for citizens
5. Question and Answer, all the participants
6. Vice-city hall governor of Stung Saen, Conclusion and closing remarks.



Project: Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project
Subproject: Stung Saen

Provincial: Kampong Thom, **District:** Stung Saen, **Commune:** Stung Saen

Date: 26, December 2019, Time: 8:00 am end 10:30 am (Morning)

Location of Meeting: Wat Nimit (pagoda)

Participants: 71 (Men: 42 and Women: 29)

- Vice-city hall governor of Stung Saen
- IRC-WG and PRSC-WG
- Consultant
 - _ International Resettlement Specialist
 - _ National Resettlement Specialist
 - _ Deputy Team Leader
- PMU, PIU, Stakeholder relevant
- Local Authority
- Affected Peoples

○ **Question and Answer (26 December 2019, morning)**

Question	Answer
Name: Mr. Van Heng, Gender: Male Position: Villager Suggestion: is requesting the compensation rather than restoration by the contractor during the construction.	Name: Bun Heng Gender: Male Position: IRC-WG team leader Answer: based on the subproject requirement and BOQ the contractor will restore/rebuild all the other structures least effect size during construction in front of the house such as concrete pavement that easy to reinstall with the same condition as before construction starts. So, we cannot change this method and no compensation with double responsible by contractor and GDR.
Name: Srey Len Gender: Female Position: Villager Suggestion: suggests providing enough space for the access road in front of her business during construction and speed up the construction.	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Answer: based on the contract agreement with the contractor, they will provide enough space and no need to close the road during the construction. But if there is a problem, please let the know by written complaint to the commune or direct to subproject.
Name: Chantry Gender: Female Position: Villager Question: After the construction finish, can we connect to the sewerage system?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Answer: yes, of course, all the households can connect to the system.

Summary: Based on the detail information about subproject description, detail engineering design and resettlement framework especially the minimizing of the resettlement impacts in the Stung Saen city the affected households were invited to a consultation meeting again about updated information on reducing the impact on number of AHs in DMS, as well as the construction contractor's responsibility to restore or rebuild secondary structures to the same condition as before construction.

After the detailed introduction, the affected households were happy and did not have any questions, because they understood the subproject information and resettlement framework that was explained in detail. However, the main issue raised was suggestions to speed up the construction. After consultation and discussion, all the affected households raised their hands to support to the subproject.

Figure 12 : Attendant List of Group 1 on 26-December-2019, on the Morning

The figure consists of five photographs of handwritten attendance lists for Group 1 on 26-December-2019. Each list is a table with columns for name, age, sex, and other details. The handwriting is in a local script, likely Burmese. The lists are arranged in two rows of three and two, with the last cell empty.

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Handwritten signature or initials in blue ink.

Figure 13 : Photographs of Public Consultation Meeting 1st Group on 26 Morning



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

Subproject: Stung Saen

Provincial: Kampong Thom, District: Stung Saen, Commune: Stung Saen

Date: 26, December 2019, Time: 2:00 am end 3:45 am (Afternoon)

Location of Meeting: Wat Nimit (pagoda)

Participants: 38 (Men:28 and Women: 10)

- o Vice-city hall governor of Stung Saen
- o IRC-WG and PRSC-WG
- o Consultant
 - _ International Resettlement Specialist
 - _ National Resettlement Specialist
 - _ Deputy Team Leader
- o PMU, PIU, Stakeholder relevant
- o Local Authority
- o Affected Peoples

Question and Answer (26 December 2019, afternoon)

Question	Answer
Name: Mr. Tea Sivpeng Gender: Male Position: Villager Suggestion: viewed the subproject negatively and does not understand	Name: Ho Rathta Gender: Male Position: DTL Answer: AH was informed again about this meeting objective for narrowing down the impact, and especially

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the effect of narrowing down, due to expecting a severe impact on his primary structure (note: in fact, his structure is not impacted due to narrowing down COI).	complete mitigation of impact on his primary structure. Ah was re-assured of the subproject already realigning outside his house to avoid any impact.
Name: Vanny Gender: Male Position: Villager Question: when the subproject expected to start construction?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Answer: the construction can start when the resettlement plan has been cleared and compensation payments completed. it is planned for construction to start later this year.
Name: Pern Gender: Male Position: Villager Answer: After construction, when all the households are connecting to the sewerage system, do we have to pay monthly fee for the connection?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Answer: for this matter of monthly payment has not been confirmed yet. This will be confirmed later during the next consultation.

Summary: Based on the detail information about subproject description, detail engineering design and resettlement framework especially the narrowing down the impact in the Stung Saen city the affected households were invited to a consultation again about updated information on reducing the impact on number of AHs in DMS, as well as the construction contractor responsibility to restore or rebuild secondary structures to the same condition as before construction.

After the detailed introduction, the affected households were happy and did not have many questions, because they understood the subproject information and resettlement framework explained. the main issue raised was suggestion to speed up the construction. After consultation and discussion, all the affected households raised their hand in show of positive support to the subproject.

Figure 15 : Public Consultation Meeting 2nd Group on 26 Afternoon



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

Subproject: Stung Saen

Provincial: Kampong Thom, District: Stung Saen, Commune: Stung Saen

Date: 27, December 2019, Time: 8:00 am end 10:50 am (Morning)

Location of Meeting: Wat Nimit (pagoda)

Participants: 103 (Men: 66 and Women: 37)

- o Vice-city hall governor of Stung Saen
- o IRC-WG and PRSC-WG
- o Consultant
 - _ International Resettlement Specialist
 - _ National Resettlement Specialist
 - _ Deputy Team Leader
- o PMU, PIU, Stakeholder relevant
- o Local Authority
- o Affected Peoples

Question and Answer (27 December 2019, morning)

Question	Answer
Name: Sotheavy Gender: Female Position: Villager Question: please explain to me about the red colour on my wall with 2 separate numbers written up during the interview? Which one of	Name: Heng Gender: Male Position: IRC-WG team leader Answer: GDR has to mark down numbers to your wall, one is in the ROW and one more is in the COI. COI will be compensated if your affected asset is private asset. However, the ROW is 10 meters from the centerline and our subproject requested for COI only 9 meters.

Handwritten signature/initials in blue ink.

the numbers is the affected area that will be compensated for?	
Name: Sophy Gender: Male Position: Villager Question: What are the compensating prices to be used?	Name: Heng Gender: Male Position: GDR team leader Answer: for the price for compensation to affected private properties and assets the specific price for compensation has not been determined yet. The subproject has an independent RCS team to conduct the replacement cost study (RCS) of the affected of land, structure, tree and so on at market prices. For all the compensation prices we will inform later with price table after completion of DMS and RCS, and approval by IRC.
Name: Sakhorn Gender: Male Position: Villager Question: If the construction contractor restores our affected assets but with poor quality, what can we do?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Answer: This was already also covered in presentation about GRM during or after completion of construction. GRM process means that you can contact directly the contractor for facilitating, but if unsuccessful you can file written complaint to GRC. The GRM will follow step by step process as detailed in presentation. The subproject already established GRC to solve and address any complaints. Please let us know if you have a problem.
Name: Poly Gender: Male Position: Villager Question: If we do not have the yellow paper from the DMS team, how can we return it for revision?	Name: Heng Gender: Male Position: IRC-WG team leader Answer: If you do not have DMS yellow paper from GDR it means that either (i) you are not an affected household in the subproject area, or (ii) you are impacted by the subproject and GDR has not conducted DMS yet, in which case please wait.

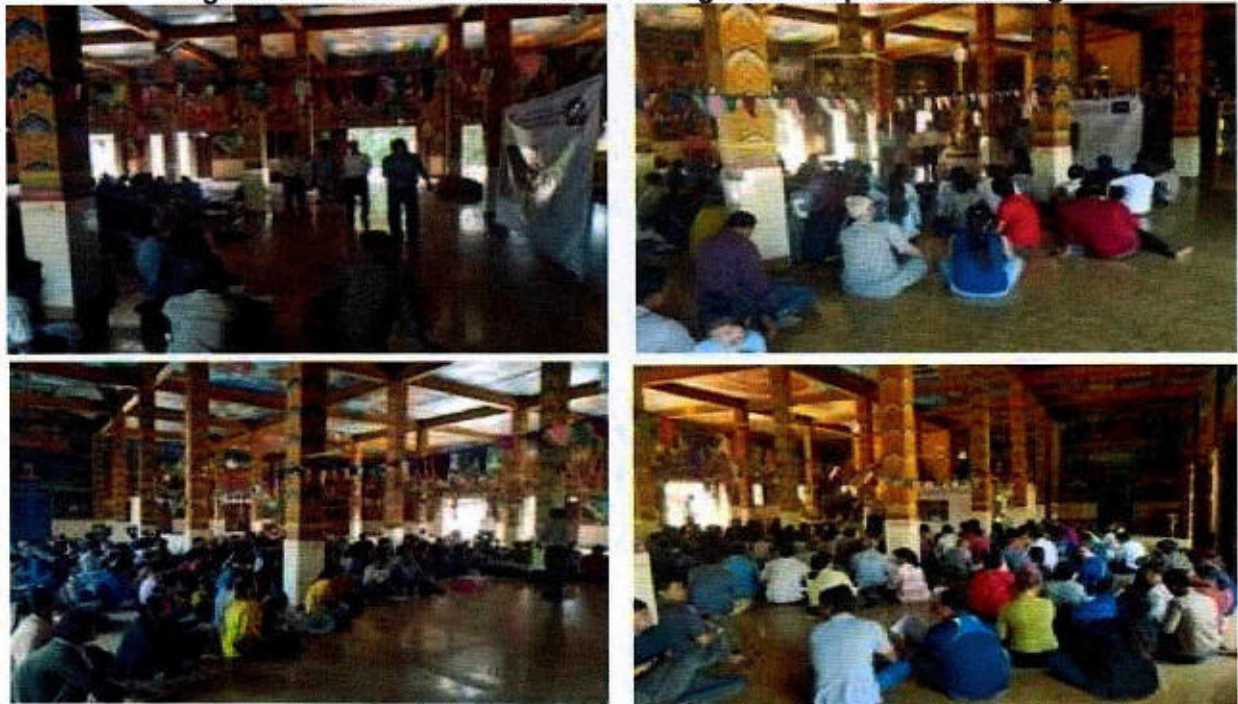
Summary: Based on the detail information about subproject description, detail engineering design and resettlement framework especially the narrowing down the impact in the Stung Saen city the affected households were invited to a consultation again about updated information on reducing the impact on number of AHs in DMS, as well as the construction contractor responsibility to restore or rebuild secondary structures to the same condition as was before construction.

After the detailed introduction, the affected households were happy and did not have many questions, because they understood the subproject information and resettlement framework explained. the main issue raised was suggestion to speed up the construction. After consultation and discussion, all the affected households raised their hands to show support to the subproject.

Figure 16 : Attendant List of Group 3 on 27-December-2019, on the Morning

The figure consists of six photographs of handwritten attendant lists for Group 3 on 27-December-2019, arranged in a 2x3 grid. Each list is on a piece of paper with a header in Burmese and a table with columns for name, age, gender, and address. The handwriting is in Burmese script.

Figure 17 : Public Consultation Meeting 3rd Group on 26 Morning



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Project: Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project**Subproject: Stung Saen****Provincial:** Kampong Thom, **District:** Stung Saen, **Commune:** Stung Saen**Date:** 30, December 2019, **Time:** 8:00 am end 10:55 am (Morning)**Location of Meeting:** Wat Por Bakor (pagoda)**Participants:** 121 (Men:86 and Women: 35)

- o Vice-city hall governor of Stung Saen
- o IRC-WG and PRSC-WG
- o Consultant
 - _ National Resettlement Specialist
 - _ Deputy Team Leader
- o PMU, PIU, Stakeholder relevant
- o Local Authority
- o Affected Peoples

Question and Answer (30 December 2019, Morning)

Question	Answer
Name: Sokun Gender: Male Position: Villager Question: Based on the DED, what is the situation with existing drainage pipeline and manholes?	Name: Ho Ratha Gender: Male Position: DTL Answer: The subproject will not affect the existing drainage, except it allows us to connect next time if needed. If the existing drainage cannot be used, we will close it and install new pipeline as replacement.
Name: Sokun Gender: Male Position: Villager Question: As an example, if a subproject sets up a manhole in the front of a house or gateway to a house, can the subproject move the location of a manhole?	Name: Ho Ratha Gender: Male Position: DTL Answer: The subproject can move manhole locations to avoid any impact.
Name: Si Ngead Gender: Male Position: Villager Question: For this subproject, is construction going to follow with the existing road or follow with the design standard?	Name: Ho Ratha Gender: Male Position: DTL Answer: If the subproject only follow standard design during construction, it would affect many households. Therefore, this subproject will be flexible while following quality standards and try to minimize down any impact.
Name: Si Ngead Gender: Male Position: Villager Question: Does this subproject have a plan to expand the road width or not?	Name: Ho Ratha Gender: Male Position: DTL Answer: The subproject is not going to expand the road width. It will just upgrade the existing road after construction. Therefore, further expansion of the road will depend on future planning by the PDPWT and provincial authorities.
Name: Buntha Gender: Male Position: Villager	Name: Heng Gender: Male Position: IRC-WG Team leader

Question: How about my fence, is it going to be responsible for restoration by the contractor or to be compensated?	Answer: Your fence will be compensated at full replacement cost. Also you will allowed to dismantle and take your existing fence.
Name: Buntha Gender: Male Position: Villager	Name: Chan Narith Gender; Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist
Question: When will the construction start?	Answer: The construction can start when the resettlement plan has been approved by IRC and ADB and compensation payments completed. It is planned to start construction works later this year.

Summary: Based on the detail information about subproject description, detail engineering design and resettlement framework especially the minimizing of the resettlement impacts in the Stung Saen town the affected households were invited to a consultation meeting again and informed about updated information on reducing the resettlement impacts on number of AHs in the DMS, as well as the construction contractor's responsibility to restore or rebuild secondary structures to the same condition as was before construction.

After the detailed introduction, the affected households were happy and did not have many questions, because they understood the subproject information and resettlement framework explained. the main issue raised was suggestion to speed up the construction. After consultation and discussion, all the affected households raised their hands to show support to the subproject.

Figure 18: Attendant List of Group 4th on 30-December-2019, on the Morning

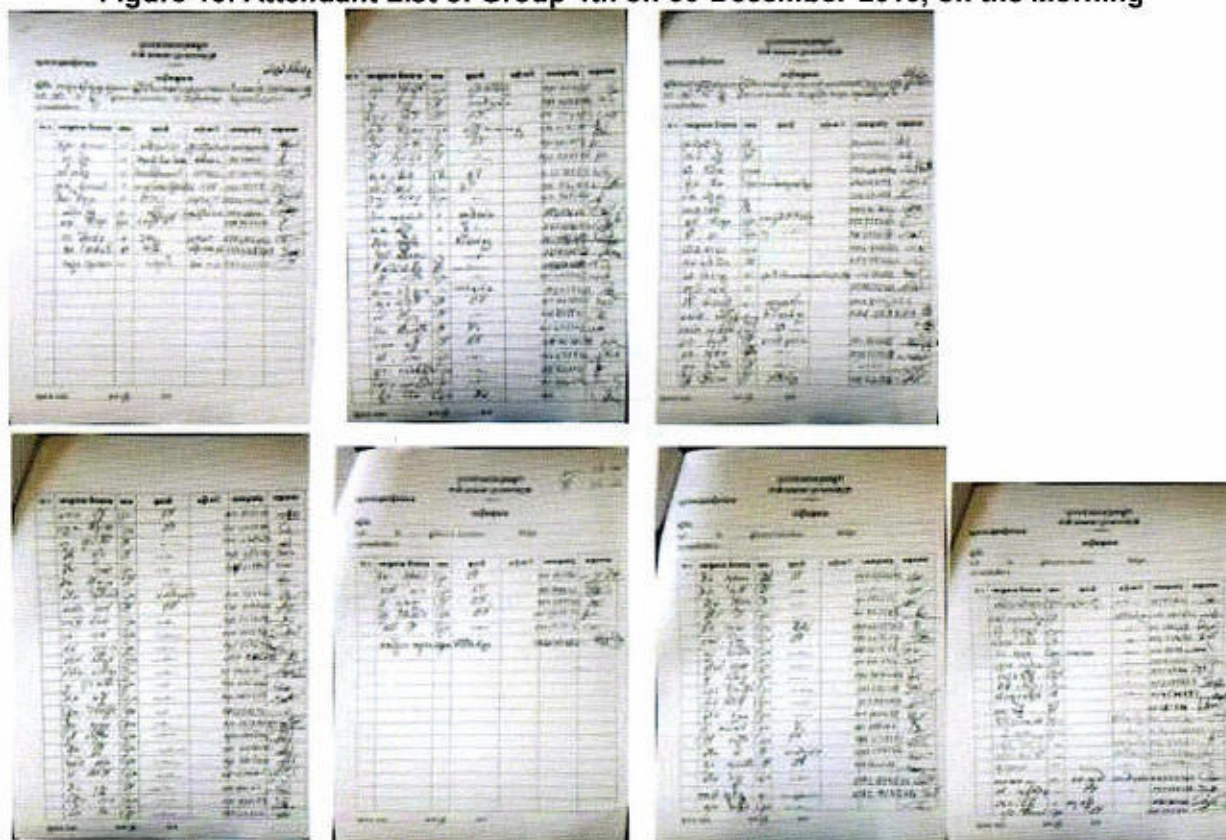
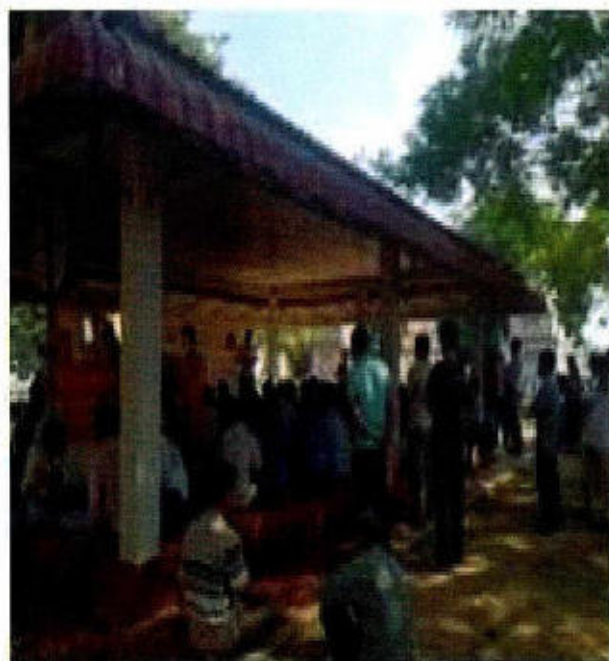


Figure 19 : Public Consultation Meeting 4th Group on 30 December 2019 in the Morning



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Annex G: Minutes of Meeting with Waste Pickers

Agenda of Public Consultation Meeting For Waste Pickers at Existing Landfill

1. Opening of the public consultation meeting by Vice-city hall governor of Stung Saen
 - a. Welcome remarks and opening the meeting
 - b. Introduce the team and subproject description
 - c. Introduce of objective of the meeting
2. Mr. Yuk Bunheng, Vice-team leader of GDR
 - a. Inform about 1st public consultation meeting and waste picker register list
 - b. Re-register and thumb print on the attendance
 - c. Cut-off date for waste pickers
 - d. Make appointment on Monday next week to conduct DMS
 - e. Details about affected assets and compensation
3. Mr. Chan Narith, National Resettlement Specialist
 - a. Project description and ADB policy (SPS 2009)
 - b. Details about Involuntary Resettlement, and subproject Resettlement Framework
 - c. Details about Income Restoration Program of the subproject
 - d. Details about PRSC and GRM and how to process formal complaint letter
 - e. Encourage all participants to raise their concerns, suggestions, comments, and questions during the discussion.
4. Question and Answer, all the participants
5. Vice-city hall governor of Stung Saen - Conclusion and closing remarks.

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

Subproject: Stung Saen

Provincial: Kampong Thom, **District:** Stung Saen, **Commune:** Stung Saen

Date: 12, February 2020, **Time:** 4:00 am end 5:30 am (Afternoon)

Location of Meeting: City Hall meeting room

Participants: 20 (Men: 10 and Women: 10)

- o Vice-city hall governor of Stung Saen
- o IRC-WG and PRSC-WG
- o Deputy Team Leader of Consultant
- o National Resettlement Specialist
- o Waste Pickers

Each topic on the agenda was explained in detail to the 20 participants by IRC-WG, PRSC-WG, the Deputy Team Leader and the National Resettlement Specialist consultant. After providing all the details, participants were given the opportunity to seek any clarifications and ask questions on any of the topics which are summarized in the table below.

Question	Answer
Name: Duch Tam , Gender: Female Position: Waste Picker Suggestion: Can we continue with the waste picking at the new landfill?	Name: Chhuoy Kosal Gender: Male Position: Vice-Governor of Stung Saen City Hall Answer: Provincial Implementation Unit is willing to allow waste pickers to continue your work at new site of landfill, but this will need to be confirmed with MPWT.
Name: Tem Hern , Gender: Male Position: Waste Picker Question: How far is the new landfill site from the city?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Answer: It is around 12 km from the city
Name: Chorn Sopha, Gender: Female Position: Waste picker Question: How far is it from the existing landfill site?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Answer: Around 15 km from the existing landfill site.
Name: Pot Muth, Gender: Female Position: Waster Picker Suggestion: If possible, subproject can facilitate us with transport to the new site of landfill, because we don't have any transport and especially it is so far from our house.	Name: Chhuoy Kosal Gender: Male Position: Vice-Governor of Stung Saen City Hall Answer: We will follow up with your suggestion. However, it is unlikely for the province or the subproject to facilitate with any transportation to the new landfill site.
Name: Nary, Gender: Female Position: Waste Picker Question: When will the subproject close the existing landfill.	Name: Chhuoy Kosal Gender: Male Position: Vice-Governor of Stung Saen City Hall Answer: I am not sure of the exact closing date of the existing landfill. However, the closing will take place when the new landfill site is commissioned for operation.
Name: Hea Pern, Gender: Female Position: Waste Picker Suggestion: I don't know how I can earn income after I stop waste picking. Unfortunately, now we just have waste picking as our main source of livelihood, and it is located close to our residence. When it will close forever, and the new dumpsite is located so far from our village I cannot go to the new landfill. This is because I don't have any vehicle and I am so poor.	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Answer: We know and worry about your difficult livelihood situation when the subproject closes the existing dumpsite. To respond to your losing livelihoods and income earning possibilities, the subproject will provide option for you and your family members to participate in income restoration program. Otherwise, the city hall will allow you to continue waste picking at new site, but the subproject cannot organize vehicle for transportation.

According to the detailed description and discussion about subproject and ADB policy, the waste picker participants understood about the resettlement and compensation policy, and especially the IRP offered by the subproject for the people or household permanently losing their sources of

Photographs of Public Consultation Meeting



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Annex H: Minutes of Meeting with Access Road AHs

Agenda of Public Consultation Meeting For access road to WWTP

1. Open the public consultation meeting by Vice-city hall governor of Stung Saen
 - a. Welcome remarks and opening of the meeting
 - b. Introduce the team and subproject description
 - c. Introduce of objective of the meeting
2. Mr. Yuk Bunheng, Vice-team leader of GDR
 - a. Description about GDR activities
 - b. Details about affected assets and compensation
 - c. Inform about responsibility of the contractor and GDR during implementation
 - d. Make appointment with AHs for conduct DMS and impact measurement together
 - e. Detail attached documentation for conducting DMS
3. Mr. Chan Narith, National Resettlement Specialist
 - a. Project description and ADB policy (SPS 2009)
 - b. Details about Involuntary resettlement and subproject Resettlement Framework
 - i. What/who are the affected assets, people, and vulnerable group in the subproject?
 - ii. Details of Corridor of Impact (COI)
 - iii. Resettlement Framework for compensation and Entitlement
 - iv. Cut-off-date
 - v. Grievance Redress Mechanism and PRSC
 - c. Details about DMS and RCS
 - d. Details about narrowing down the impact of the subproject.
 - e. Details of responsibility of contractor during construction on affected assets
 - f. Details about Temporary Impact Agreement Form
 - g. Encourage all participants to raise their concerns, suggestions, comments, and questions during the discussion.
4. Question and Answer, all the participants
5. Vice-city hall governor of Stung Saen - Conclusion and closing remarks.

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

Subproject: Stung Saen

Provincial: Kampong Thom, **District:** Stung Saen, **Commune:** Stung Saen

Date: 13, February 2020, **Time:** 9:00 am end 10:30 am (Morning)

Location of Meeting: Oukunthor Commune Office

Participants: 18 (Men: 10 and Women: 8)

- Vice-city hall governor of Stung Saen
- IRC-WG and PSRSC-WG
- Deputy Team Leader of Consultant
- National Resettlement Specialist
- AHs along the access road to WWTP site

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Each topic on the agenda was explained in detail to the 217 participants by IRC-WG, PRSC-WG, the Deputy Team Leader and the National Resettlement Specialist consultant. After providing all the details, participants were given the opportunity to seek any clarifications and ask questions on any of the topics which are summarized in the table below.

Question	Answer
Name: Vong Tem, Gender: Male Position: Representative of Catholic NGO Question: How about our land? Is it going to be affected?	Name: Bun Heng Gender: Male Position: Deputy Team Leader, IRC-WG Answer: Yes, based on the cadastral measurements and DMS the land is on the legal ROW. Therefore, GDR does not compensate for the land, but compensate for assets such as trees and structures only.
Name: Vong Tem, Gender: Male Position: Representative of Catholic NGO Question: Why you said that the land state land?	Name: Bund Heng Gender: Male Position: Deputy Team Leader, IRC-WG Answer: The ROW is legal definition for road reserve, which is based on cadastral document. If your land has already been surveyed and you have received land certificate, you can check from your land certificate and discuss with cadastral office for unclear issues on this matter. If needed, we can make appointment to meet you again and I will invite the cadastral office to show you the boundaries of your land area and the width of ROW. DMS is based on cadastral data only. If we find out the land is privately-owned, then we will measure the impacted area and compensate accordingly.
Name: Chea Socheat, Gender: Male Position: Farmer Question: How about our tree along the access road?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Answer: All the trees have been surveyed along the access road and the ones affected by the subproject will be compensated at replacement cost. As for the compensation price, we do not know them yet. The price will be based on replacement cost study to conducted by an independent RCS team. We will inform to all of you later.
Name: Mi Chan, Gender: Male Position: Farmer Question: Is this road going to be expanded or not?	Name: Bun Heng Gender: Male Position: Deputy of GDR Answer: Based on the DED prepared by the consultant which we also checked yesterday this road is not expanded. The subproject will prepare road shoulders that will affect the trees and fences only. The road width of the road will remain the same of the existing road in order to avoid any impact houses.
Name: Tin, Gender: Male Position: Farmer Question: When will the subproject start?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Answer: The subproject can start construction after we finish all the resettlement document and payment of compensation.

It is estimated that the subproject may start construction this year.

During the discussion, all the affected households were very much interested to know about their land boundaries based on cadastral documents, and the extent of the ROW. This information was need because they have installed fences and planted trees on the ROW. Given that the also received land certificates from cadastral office, they wanted a clear picture whether the certificates were also for the land within the ROW. So, to double check the AHs want to clarify with cadastral office about the ROW and their private land ownership. Finally, the participants expressed their support to the subproject and willingness to take compensation for impacted trees and fences.

Attendant List of Participants

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12	အ.အ.အ.	၀၀	ကျေးလက်			

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Photographs of Public Consultation Meeting



Annex I: Minutes of Meeting with Market Vendors

Agenda of Public Consultation Meeting For Market Vendor Temporary Relocation

1. Open the public consultation meeting by Vice-city hall governor of Stung Saen
 - a. Welcome remarks and opening the meeting
 - b. Introduce the team and subproject description
 - c. Introduce of objective of the meeting
 - d. Details about new temporary location for the market vendor to move to during the construction
 - e. Permission from the provincial governor for the temporary location for all market vendor affected by the Project
2. Mr. Yuk Bunheng, Vice-team leader of GDR
 - a. Description about GDR activities
 - b. Summary of the DMS conducted and its results
 - c. Details about affected assets and compensation
 - d. Inform about responsibility of contractor and GDR
 - e. Inform about GDR need to get back DMS yellow papers from AHs/businesses whose impact are under contractor's responsible to restore during construction
3. Mr. Chan Narith, National Resettlement Specialist
 - a. Project description and ADB policy (SPS 2009) and RGC Expropriation Law 2010
 - b. Details about Involuntary resettlement and subproject Resettlement Framework
 - i. What/who are the affected assets, people, and vulnerable group in the subproject area?
 - ii. Details of Corridor of Impact (COI)
 - iii. Resettlement Framework for compensation and Entitlement
 - iv. Cut-off-date
 - v. Grievance Redress Mechanism and PRSC
 - c. Details about DMS and RCS
 - d. Details about narrowing down of the impact
 - e. Details of responsibility of contractor during construction on affected assets
 - f. Details about Temporary Impact Agreement Form
 - g. Encourage all participants to raise their concerns, suggestions, comments, and questions during the discussion.
4. Mr. Ho Rathat, Deputy Team Leader of Project
 - a. Details about the location of the subproject and components
 - b. Detailed Engineering Design (DED) of WWTP and Landfill
 - c. Details on DED about connection system of wastewater and drainage
 - d. Technical proposal for construction and layout map
 - e. Upcoming Household Connections
 - f. Estimate on future subproject benefits
5. Question and Answer, all the participants
6. Vice-city hall governor of Stung Saen - Conclusion and closing remarks.



Project: Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project
Subproject: Stung Saen

Provincial: Kampong Thom, **District:** Stung Saen, **Commune:** Stung Saen

Date: 13, February 2020, **Time:** 1:00 am end 3:00 am (Afternoon)

Location of Meeting: Wat Tep Nimit (Pagoda)

Participants: 217 (Men: 47 and Women: 170)

- Vice-city hall governor of Stung Saen
- IRC-WG and PRSC-WG
- Deputy Team Leader of Consultant
- National Resettlement Specialist
- Market vendors

Each topic on the agenda was explained in detail to the 217 participants by IRC-WG, PRSC-WG, the Deputy Team Leader and the National Resettlement Specialist consultant. After providing all the details, participants were given the opportunity to seek any clarifications and ask questions on any of the topics which are summarized in the table below.

Question	Answer
Name: Lay Tem. Gender: Female Position: Vendor Question: Can we return to same place to continue business after construction is finished?	Name: Chhuoy Kusal Gender: Male Position: Vice district governor Answer: Yes. All vendors temporary relocated for the daily business will move back to their original location after the completion of construction works. The subproject will record the names of vendors and original location of their daily businesses to avoid any issues after construction completion.
Name: Sarun Gender: Female Position: Vendor Question: Where will we move to do our daily businesses during construction?	Name: Chhuoy Kusal Gender: Male Position: Vice district governor Answer: All the vendors will be temporarily relocated to Grampa and Grandma garden (Suon Yeayta), near the current market area.
Name: Sarim Gender: Female Position: Vender Question: Does the subproject require moving all the vendors or just a some who are near the road?	Name: Chhuoy Kusal Gender: Male Position: Vice district governor Answer: Based on the detail engineering design (DED), we need to move only some vendors closest to the subproject construction site.
Name: Sokum Gender: Female Position: Vendor Question: When the subproject will start?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Answer: The subproject can start the construction after we finish all the resettlement document and payment for compensation. It is estimate that the subproject may start construction this year. But all the vendors can continue activities normally. When the subproject start construction at your location, the local authority will inform the vendors at least 2 months in

	advance of commencement of construction works. Now, we do not have the final construction schedule.
Name: Sokthea Gender: Female Position: Vendor Question: How many months is it expected for the construction to take?	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Answer: This depends on the road situation, whether the road is big or small and how difficult or easy the construction will be. But it is estimated to take at least 1 to 2 months for construction.
Name: Vern Gender: Female Position: Vendor Idea: Very good when we have the subproject in our community, but I think that the new place maybe not like the current place. Because we need to change location, and this may affect number of customers and income. If everything is the same as in the current location then there is no problem, but if that is not possible, we will have trouble with income and paying back to bank and spending on household daily expenditure. This is what I worry about when we move to new place.	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Answer: This is a potential problem when you cannot continue your business in exact same conditions and possibly could affect your income and expenditure. Based on the details the vice governor of the city hall gave the new location is very near the current one. So, mitigation measures put in place should ensure there is no impact on your business and customers. Customers will be able to find new location easily and you can operate normally. Please let me know if you any issue when the construction starts. We will conduct more consultation about your business when moved to the new place.
Name: Prum Chhern Gender: Female Position: Vendor Question: How about the size of stalls or shops at the new temporary location site?	Name: Chhuoy Kusal Gender: Male Position: Vice district governor Answer: We are sorry inform you that the size of stalls or shops at the temporary location will not to be the same size as at your current location. There is limitation of the land available at temporary location, which means the stall and shop sizes will be smaller.
Name: Uk Un Gender: Female Position: Vendor Suggestion: I would like to suggest that please do not throw trash into the river, because it pollutes the river environment and affects the health of the people.	Name: Chhuoy Kusal Gender: Male Position: Vice district governor Answer: This is what I always control and have been working with this problem a long time ago. The city hall has the means to respond to any household or people who try to throw trash to the river. Please join us to work towards for the betterment of our environment.

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Name: Channy Gender: Female Position: Vendor Question: Please don't divide a time system for selling based on 3 times per day, because this will affect vendors who are selling during the whole day. We need the full day for selling clothes, so if the subproject separate time for vendors at the temporary location to sell is not good for us.	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Answer: This is based on actual situation of the market schedule as detailed by the manager and deputy governor of Stung Saen city. Accordingly, some vendors' always do sales only in the morning, some only in the afternoon, and some vendor sale in late afternoon (from 5 pm to 7 pm). So, the suggestion is for these vendors at the temporary location to share the space in order to save space at temporary location. All market vendor name and their sale schedule in the market will be registered to find out if sharing space is possible. For the vendors that need space for the whole day, they will be provided the space for this purpose. This will be clarified with the city hall.
Name: Kakada Gender: Female Position: Vendor Question: I would like the subproject to do distribution of vendors to the new location in a transparent process.	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Specialist Answer: I would like to inform that this subproject is financed by ADB there will be strict compliance with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement. Please let us know if you have any problems or issues related to this subproject. Please follow with the GRM process that I already explained before.

All the subproject affected market vendors were very happy to know that the subproject is preparing a temporary marketplace for their daily business activities during construction. The national resettlement expert explained the entitlements in the resettlement framework for compensation. The expert further explained the GRM and how to process complaints/ grievances. Based on the discussion and Q&A, the participants understood more about the subproject, the RGC and ADB resettlement and compensation policies.



Attendant List of Participants

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Photographs of Public Consultation Meeting



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Annex J: Request for Temporary Market Location

**Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King**

Date 22 January 2020

To: Stung Saen District Governor
Ruoch, Bus Kul Ekkasak
P.S. 2563
Stung Saen

Objective: Requesting a temporary market location at park area called "Grandpa and grandma garden" (Suon Yeayta) and both sides of the road shoulder to temporarily relocate market vendors.

In connection to the objective above, I would like to inform the district governor that IRC-WG has been conducting detailed measurement survey (DMS) and assessment of right-of-way (ROW) around Kampong Thom market behind Kampong Thom primary school and in front of the Forest Administration for preparation of a sewage and drainage subproject funded by ADB. The IRC-WG has checked and found out that many of the market vendors are located on the ROW and need to be temporarily relocated during the construction of the subproject.

To enable market vendors to continue with their daily business and avoid loss of income, the IRC-WG is requesting for the temporary relocation of the vendors to park called "Grandpa and grandma garden" (Suon yeayta) from both sides of the road shoulder road during construction of the sewage and drainage system. After construction has been completed the vendors can move back to the original marketplace.

According to information above, I request the district governor to facilitate and provide the temporary market location site for all the market vendors to continue their uninterrupted daily business.

Please, district governor, accept my request with highest regards from me.

For Resettlement Team
Vice District Governor of Stung Saen
Chhuoy Kusa

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ព្រឹត្តិបត្រនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី ប្រចាំថ្ងៃ ០១ កើត ខែស្រាព្វ ឆ្នាំរោង ព.ស.២៥៥៥
ស្ថិតនៅទីស្នាក់ការកណ្តាល រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី២២ ខែសីហា ឆ្នាំ២០១១

សូមគោរពជូន
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កម្ពុជា: សំណើសុំទីតាំងស្ថានបាយកា និងផ្លូវអោសថ្នាំសម្រាប់ដាក់អាជីវកម្មកែច្នៃបេឡេកា: រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ

គម្រោងការងារនេះបានបង្កើនការយល់ដឹងអំពីការងាររបស់គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិប្រយោជន៍សង្គម និងជួយដល់ការងាររបស់គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិប្រយោជន៍សង្គម ដែលបានចុះកាលបរិច្ឆេទនៅក្នុងក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ។ គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិប្រយោជន៍សង្គម បានបង្កើនការងាររបស់គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិប្រយោជន៍សង្គម ដែលបានចុះកាលបរិច្ឆេទនៅក្នុងក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ។

ដើម្បីបន្តការលក់ដូរទៅមុខទៀតបាន ជឿសារៀងខាតបង់ផលប្រយោជន៍របស់បងប្អូនអាជីវករ ក្រុមការងារដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ ស្នើសុំទីតាំងសួនឈាមកា និងផ្លូវសង្វាង ផ្នែកខ្លះជាប់នឹងសួន ចុះបងប្អូនអាជីវករលក់ដូរបណ្តោះអាសន្ន តៅរោលក្រុមការងារអនុវត្តតម្រូវដំឡើងបំប្រក់ទូលំដោះទឹកជ្រៀង និងទឹកភ្នំស្អប់ គ្រប់ស្រទាប់គាត់ចូលលក់តាមវត្តដៃដើមរបស់គាត់វិញ ។

អាស្រ័យដ្ឋានបានគោរពប្រមូលជូនខាងលើ សូមលោកអធិបាលរដ្ឋាភិបាលសម្រួល និងផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានល្អៗ អាស្រ័យសម្រាប់ព័ត៌មានឯកសារដោយប្រឹក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវ ។

សូមលោក អភិបាល ទទួលនូវការគោរពដ៏ស្មោះត្រង់ខ្ញុំ ។

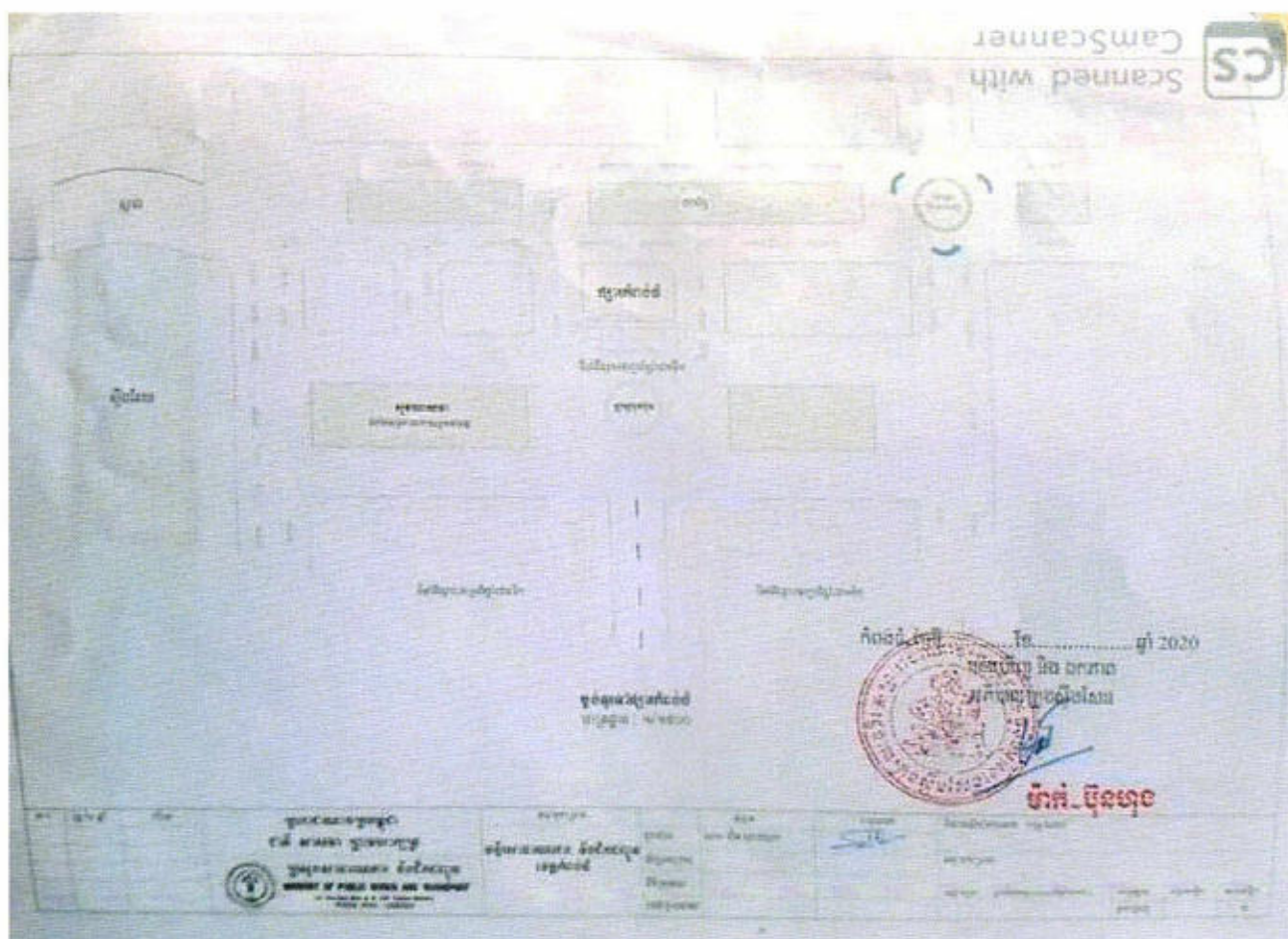
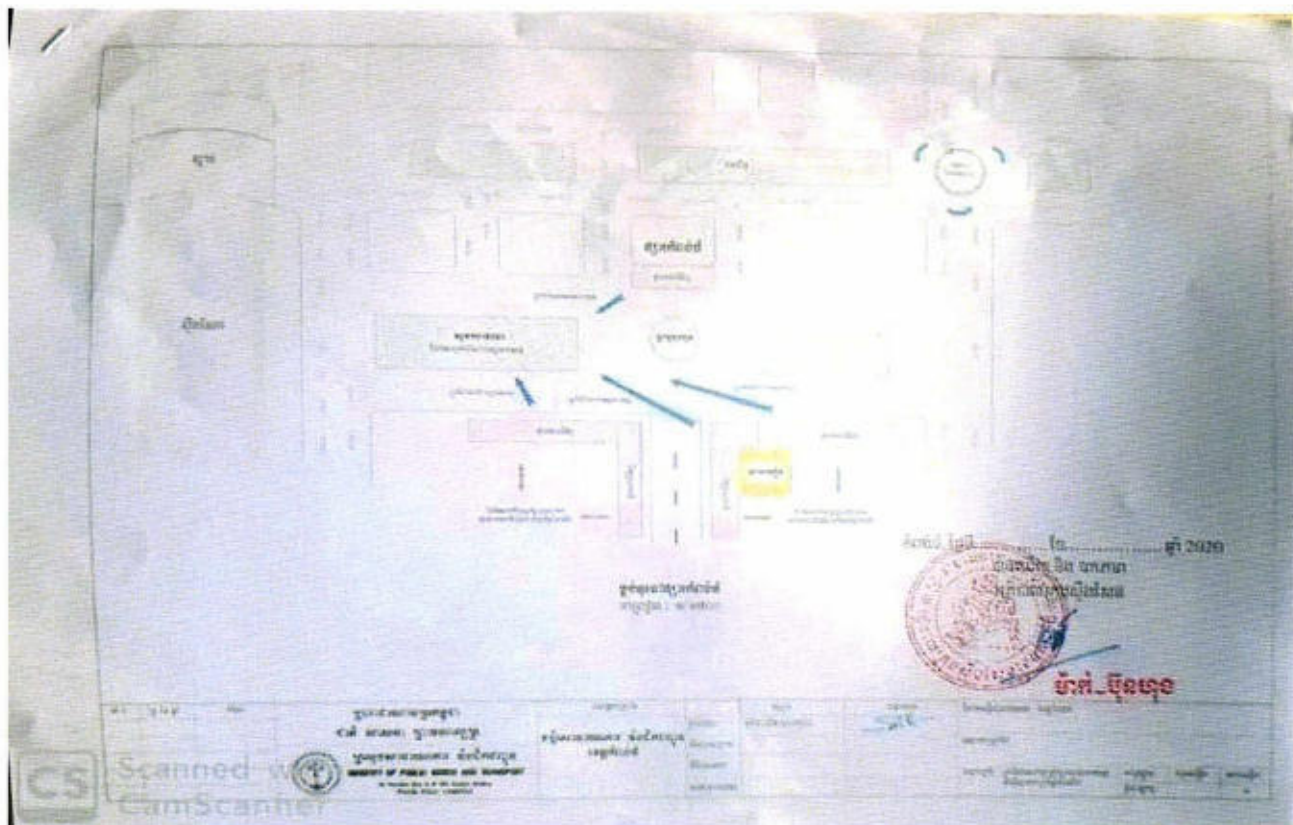
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✓ 100%

22.01.2020

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အိမ်-ပျံ့ချာ



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Annex K: Minutes of Meeting on IRP consultation

Minutes of Public Consultation Meeting with Waste Picker for IRP

Agenda of Public Consultation Meeting with Waste Pickers at Existing Landfill

Open the public consultation meeting

- a. Welcome remarks and opening the meeting
- b. Introduce the team and subproject description
- c. Introduce of objective of the meeting
 - 1) Introduction to SES/IRP
 - 2) Subproject description (both WWTP and landfill)
 - 3) ADB / Government of Cambodia policy on compensation and IRP
 - 4) GRM
 - 5) Continuing of waste picking in new controlled landfill
 - 6) Current employment opportunities in Stung Saen
 - 7) Eligibility for IRP (different classifications of vulnerability)
 - 8) IRP options and special support to vulnerable people
 - 9) Vocational training packages
 - 10) Vocational training centers, and options for courses
 - 11) Options of vocational training and cash, vs. lump sum cash only compensation
 - 12) Q&A

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

Subproject: Landfill

Provincial: Kampong Thom, **District:** Stung Saen, **Commune:** Stung Saen

Date: 10, March 2020, Time: 3:00 am end 5:30 pm (Afternoon)

Location of Meeting: City Hall meeting room

Participants: 22 (Men: 11 Women: 11)

- o IRC-WG and PRSC-WG
- o Consultant: National Resettlement Specialist
- o Waste Pickers

Each topic on the agenda was explained in detail to the 22 participants by IRC-WG, PRSC-WG and the National Resettlement Specialist consultant. After providing all the details, participants were given the opportunity to seek any clarifications and ask questions on any of the topics which are summarized in the table below.

Question	Answer
Name: Hea Pern Gender: Male Position: Waste Picker Ideas: Great thanks for kind consideration and providing more support to our family and especially when the government need to close the existing landfill which makes us lose livelihood, but the subproject can support for the use of cash to provide vocational training courses.	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Consultant Answer: Good that you know clearly about the subproject description and benefits, and especially the objective of our meeting today. Please let me know, if you have any question or any suggestion with us today during discussion.
Name: Dert Tam Gender: Female Position: Waste Picker Ideas: I am excited when I heard that the subproject is providing vocational training for us. But I would like to inform that, I don't have any member of family who can join the vocational training. So, I suggest that, please provide us with the cash assistance.	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Consultant Answer: This discussion is the best time for us to find the best solution to your current requirement or needs from the subproject. So, it is not a problem for everyone to select vocational training as cash assistance. Please let me know about your ideas on the options you select as your preferred choice. You can change your selection next one week if you like.
Name: Thai Phang Gender: Female Position: Waste Picker Suggestion: I am really interested with vocational training because I think that this can be long term income for my household members if they can finish their training with success. But I will need some time to discuss with my family members about this option. I will inform you later.	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Consultant Answer: We can wait you to respond back in next week. Please call me with the phone number in this name card anytime. Thank you for your interest with the vocational training.
Name: Norm Nan Gender: Female Position: Waste Picker Suggestion: We cannot join with the vocational training. For us it is perfect if subproject can provide cash assistance because we are elder person and have no young household members anymore.	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Consultant Answer: The selection is up to you and your household members to decide.
Name: Teum Hern Gender: Female Position: Waste Picker Suggestion: Please give me some time, I will inform you later after we are discussion with family.	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Consultant Answer: Please don't forget call to inform me when you and your household member make decision on which option to go with.
Name: Tem Nhor Gender: Female Position: Waste Picker	Name: Chan Narith Gender: Male Position: National Resettlement Consultant

Suggestion: For me and family already make decision and we would like to request for the cash assistance because we don't have any young people in the family anymore. If we can receive this cash compensation, we can spend it for our livelihoods and next planning for future.

Answer: Thank you for your preferred choice.

According to the public consultation meeting with 11 AHs waste pickers, 4 AHs requested to wait for their decision based on discussion with household members about the option for cash assistance or skills development under vocational training. However, 7 AHs already informed in the discussions that they prefer cash assistance for IRP. The 2 AHs who could not attend the consultation meeting were followed up at their house visit by conducting face to face interviews on IRP questionnaires. Based on the interviews, the 2 AHs informed that they prefer cash assistance for IRP.

As a follow up with the 4 AHs who were to consult with their family members for a decision, the 4 AHs after discussion with their family members returned confirming that they also would prefer cash assistance for IRP. In the conclusion, all the 13 waste picker AHs requested cash assistance for IRP.

Attendant List of Participants

ប្រជាជនរស់នៅក្នុងតំបន់
ជាតិ អន្តរជាតិ ប្រជាជនរស់នៅក្នុងតំបន់

ឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម

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ឈ្មោះអ្នកចូលរួម

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Photographs of Public Consultation Meeting



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Annex L: Establishment of PGRC and PRSC**Kingdom of Cambodia****Nation Religion King**

The Administration of KTH
N° 1051 / 19 SSR

DECISION

About Establishment of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for Addressing of Grievance Process of Affected People of Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project (TS2) in Kampong Thom Province

Governor of Kampong Thom Province

- As per the Royal Count N° NS/RKM 1216/1204 dated 27th December 2016 on the appointment of the governor of Kampong Thom province.
- As per 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.
- Based on the letter 597 SHV.RDP dated 30 January 2019 of Ministry of Economic and Finance on requested establishment Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for addressing of grievance process of affected people by Second Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project (TS2) at Kampong Thom province.
- Based on the necessity of Kampong Thom province.

Article 1

Establishment of the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) for addressing of grievance process of affected people for the Second Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project (TS2) in Kampong Thom Province that have composition below:

No.	Name	Title	Position
1	Excellency, Sok Lou	Provincial Governor	Chair
2	Excellency, Brak Sarad	Provincial Sub-Governor	Vice Chair
3	Mr. Yuov Sengkun	Director of Provincial Administration	Member
4	Mr. Eum Sodyna	Director of Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction	Member
5	Mr. Chuo Kulla	Director of Provincial Department of Public Work and Transport	Permanent Vice Chair
6	Mr. Sok Sophal	Director of Provincial Department of Economic and Finance	Member
7	Mr. Tiv Vanthy	Director of Provincial Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Member

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8	Mr. Tub Kakada	Director of Provincial Department of Environment	Member
9	Mr. Mak Bunhong	Governor of Stung Saen City	Member
10	Mr. Mao Bunthuo	Acting Director, Provincial Office of Inter Sectors	Member

Article 2

- Cooperate with working group of Inter-ministerial committee during implementation to address resettlement for Second Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project (TS2) in Kampong Thom Province
- This committee have duties to implement for address the grievance is checking, verify with resettlement framework to ensure accountability, and transparency in response to all concerns and requests of affected people.

Article 3

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

Article 4

Provincial administration, and relevant Departments and units as detailed in Article 1 and Article 3 above must be responsible to implement this decision and respond to implementation with this decision following their respective duties after the date of signature.

On Thursday, Ruoch, Month Maek Year Chor, Samrithisak P.S 2562
Made at Kampong Thom, Date 28 February 2019

ថ្ងៃព្រហស្បតិ៍ ខែ ឆ្នាំ ឆ្នាំ សម្រេច លេខ ២៨៦២
ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩
អគ្គិបាល
សុខ សុខ



Receive Place

- ☐ Ministry of Interior
- ☐ Ministry of Economic and Finance
- ☐ Ministry of Public Work and Transport
- ☐ Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
- ☐ Ministry of Environment
- ☐ Provincial Council

"As for to known"

- ☐ Department-Relevant Unit
- ☐ Same Article 6

"For Implement"

- ☐ Chronological document

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Kingdom of Cambodia

Nation Religion King

The Administration of KTH
N° 070 / 19 SSR

DECISION

About Establishment of Provincial Sub-Committee and Working group for Collaboration with Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) for the implementation of Resettlement for Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project in Kampong Thom Province

Governor of Kampong Thom Province

- As per the Royal Count N° NS/RKM 1216/1204 dated 27th December 2016 on the appointment of the governor of Kampong Thom province.
- As per 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.
- based on the letter 592 SHV.RDP dated 30 January 2019 of Ministry of Economic and Finance on requested establishment provincial resettlement sub-committee and teamwork for cooperating with IRC to implementing project impact mitigation in the Second Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project (TS2) in Kampong Thom province.
- Based on the necessity of Kampong Thom province.

Article 1

Establishment Provincial Sub-Committee and working group for Collaborate with Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) for the implement to address impact by Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project Phase 2 (TS2) at Kampong Thom Province that have composition below:

No.	Name	Title	Position
1	Excellency, Brak Sarad	Provincial sub-governor	Chair
2	Mr. Yuov Sengkun	Director of Provincial Administration	Vice Chair
3	Mr. Chuo Kulla	Director of Provincial Department of Public Work and Transport	Permanent Vice Chair
4	Mr. Eum Sodyna	Director of Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction	Member
5	Mr. Sok Sophal	Director of Provincial Department of Economic and Finance	Member
6	Mr. Tub Kakada	Director of Provincial Department of Environment	Member
7	Mr. Mak Bunhong	Governor of Stung Saen City	Member



Article 2

Sub-Committee has the following duties:

- Cooperate with the working group of the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee for implementation of resettlement for Second Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project (TS2) in Kampong Thom province.
- Report to the provincial governor about findings and requests for implementation, especially regarding difficult problem cases.

Article 3

Establishment provincial working group for collaboration with Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) to address resettlement for Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project in Kampong Thom Province, with composition of:

No.	Name	Title	Position
1	Mr. Yuov Sengkun	Director of Provincial Administration	Chair
2	Mr. Chuo Kulla	Director of Provincial Department of Public Work and Transport	Vice Chair
3	Mr. Srey Sophal	Deputy Director of Provincial Department of Public Work and Transport	Member
4	Mr. Chhuoy Kosal	Stung Saen District Sub-Governor	Member
5	Mr. Mao Bunthuo	Acting Director, Provincial Office of Inter Sectors	Member
6	Mr. Luem Sophea	Office Director of District Land Management	Member
7	Mr. Yun Nguk	Office Director of Pipeline and Wastewater Treatment of Department of Public Work and Transport	Member
8	Mr. Um Yi	Provincial Law and Public Safety Officer	Member
9	Mr. Chhvea Pisith	Provincial Develop Management and Construction Officer	Member
10	Mr. Khun Khanya	Pipeline and Wastewater Treatment Officer of Department of Public Work and Transport	Member

Article 4

The working group has duties such as below:

- As be assistance of Provincial Sub-Committee and cooperate with Inter-Ministerial Committee (IRC) for implementation of resettlement for Second Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project (TS2) in Kampong Thom Province.
- Report to the provincial governor about findings and requests for implementation, especially in regard to difficult problem cases.

Article 5

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

Article 6

Provincial administration, and relevant Departments and units as detailed in Article 1 and Article 3 above must be responsible to implement this decision and respond to implementation with this decision following their respective duties after the date of signature.

On Thursday, Ruoch, Month Maek Year Chor, Samrithisak P.S 2562
Made at Kampong Thom, Date 28 February 2019

ថ្ងៃព្រហស្បតិ៍ ខែ រោច ឆ្នាំ មាឃ ឆ្នាំ ព.ស. ២៥៦២
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Receive Place

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

“As for to known”

- _ Department-Relevant Unit
- _ Same Article 6

“For Implement”

- _ Chronological document



**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**

ក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ

លេខ: ២០៩/...ស.ស.

សេចក្តីសម្រេច

ស្តីពី

**ការបង្កើតគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា សម្រាប់ដំណើរការដោះស្រាយកិច្ចការក្នុងតុលាការ
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អភិបាល នៃគណៈអភិបាលខេត្តកំពង់ធំ

- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/១២១៦/១២០៤ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៧ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០១៦ ស្តីពីការតែងតាំង
អភិបាល នៃគណៈអភិបាលខេត្តកំពង់ធំ។
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ២១៦ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី១៤ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០០៩ ស្តីពីក្នុងការ ការពារ និងទំនាក់
ទំនងការងារ របស់ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា គណៈអភិបាលខេត្ត ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា គណៈអភិបាលក្រុង និងក្រុមប្រឹក្សាគណៈ
អភិបាលស្រុក។
- យោងលើវិធាន ៨៩៧ សហវ.អជជ ចុះថ្ងៃទី៣០ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ ស្តីពីសំណើសុំបង្កើតគណៈកម្មការ
ដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា (Grievance Redress Committee, GRC) សម្រាប់ដំណើរការដោះស្រាយនូវ
ពាក្យបណ្តឹងតវ៉ារបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលទទួលបានផលប៉ះពាល់ ដោយសារការប្រកួតប្រជែងប្រឆាំងនឹងសាម
គ្រាជនីយ ក្នុងដំណើរការប្រឆាំងនឹងសាមគ្រាជនីយ ដែលមានកម្មវិស័យ ស្ថិតនៅក្នុងខេត្តកំពង់ធំ ។
- យោងតាមតម្រូវការចាំបាច់របស់ខេត្តកំពង់ធំ។

សម្រេច

ប្រកាស៖

ត្រូវបានបង្កើតគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាក្នុងខេត្ត (Grievance Redress Committee, GRC)
សម្រាប់ដំណើរការដោះស្រាយនូវពាក្យបណ្តឹងតវ៉ារបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលទទួលបានផលប៉ះពាល់ ដោយសារការប្រកួតប្រជែងប្រឆាំងនឹងសាម
គ្រាជនីយ ក្នុងដំណើរការប្រឆាំងនឹងសាមគ្រាជនីយ ដែលមានកម្មវិស័យ ស្ថិតនៅក្នុងខេត្តកំពង់ធំ មានសមាស
ភាពដូចខាងក្រោម៖

១-ឯកឧត្តម	សុខ ឌុ	អភិបាលខេត្ត	ប្រធាន
២-ឯកឧត្តម	ប្រាក់ សាវិត	អភិបាលរងខេត្ត	អនុប្រធាន
៣-លោក	ឈុំ លេងកុណ	នាយករដ្ឋបាល សាលាខេត្ត	សមាជិក
៤-លោក	អ៊ុយ សុផិណា	ប្រធានមន្ទីររៀបចំដែនដី នគរូបនីយកម្ម សំណង់ និងសុរិយោដីខេត្ត	សមាជិក
៥-លោក	ឌុ គុណ	ប្រធានមន្ទីរសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូនខេត្ត	សមាជិក
៦-លោក	សុខ សុផល	ប្រធានមន្ទីរសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុខេត្ត	សមាជិក
៧-លោក	ធីត ចន្ទធីន	ប្រធានមន្ទីរកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទខេត្ត	សមាជិក
៨-លោក	គុប គុណ	ប្រធានមន្ទីរបរិស្ថានខេត្ត	សមាជិក
៩-លោក	អ៊ាត់ ប៊ុនហុន	អភិបាលក្រុងស្ទឹងសែន	សមាជិក
១០-លោក	ម៉ៅ ប៊ុនធុរ	នាយកវិច្ចាគការអន្តរស៊ីវិល សាលាខេត្ត	សមាជិក

ប្រការ២.-

-សហការជាមួយក្រុមការងាររបស់គណៈកម្មាធិការអន្តរក្រសួង ក្នុងការអនុវត្តការងារដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារតែគ្រោះរំលោភ គ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថានក្នុងជុំវិញបឹងទន្លេសាប ដែលមានភូមិសាស្ត្រ ភូមិភាគក្នុងខេត្តកំពង់ធំ ។

-គណៈកម្មការនេះមានភារកិច្ចអនុវត្តនូវដំណើរការ នៃការដោះស្រាយពាក្យបណ្តឹងថា គឺត្រូវពិនិត្យ និងផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់ជាមួយគោលនយោបាយដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ ដើម្បីធានាបាននូវគណនេយ្យភាព និងតម្លាភាព ឆ្លើយតប ទៅនឹងកង្វល់ និងសំណើរបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ ដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ ។

ប្រការ៣.-

បទបញ្ញត្តិទាំងឡាយណាដែលផ្ទុយនឹងសេចក្តីសម្រេចនេះ ត្រូវទុកជានិរាករណ៍។

ប្រការ៤.-

រដ្ឋបាលសាលានេត្ត មន្ទីរ-អង្គភាពដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធ និងសមិទ្ធផល ដូចមានចែងក្នុងប្រការខាងលើ ត្រូវទទួលបន្ទុកអនុវត្តសេចក្តីសម្រេចនេះ តាមភារកិច្ចរៀងៗខ្លួន ចាប់ពីថ្ងៃចុះហត្ថលេខានេះទៅ ។

ធ្វើនៅភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ២២ ខែ កុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ ២០១២
ស្រី ឈន់ ឆ័យ ឧបនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី ព.ស ប្រចាំរដ្ឋបាល

ធ្វើនៅភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ២២ ខែ កុម្ភៈ ឆ្នាំ ២០១២
អគ្គនាយក

អ.ជ.

កន្លែងទទួល៖

- វិទ្យាស្ថានស្រាវជ្រាវ
- ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ
- ក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន
- ក្រសួងរៀបចំដែនដី នគរូបនីយកម្ម និងសំណង់
- ក្រសួងកសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ
- ក្រសួងព្រៃនេសាទ
- ប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សានេត្ត
- រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុក
- មន្ទីរ-អង្គភាពពាក់ព័ន្ធ
- ដូចប្រការ៤
- រដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- ឯកសារ-កាលប្បវត្តិ



**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**

រដ្ឋបាលខេត្តកំពង់ធំ
លេខ: ០៣១/២៥៧.ស.រ

**សេចក្តីសម្រេច
ស្តីពី**

**ការបង្កើតអនុគណៈកម្មការ ដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ថ្នាក់ខេត្ត និងក្រុមការងារ សម្រាប់ចូល
រួមសហការជាមួយក្រុមការងារអន្តរក្រសួង ក្នុងការអនុវត្តការងារដោះស្រាយផល
ប៉ះពាល់ ដោយសារគម្រោងកែលម្អ គ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថានក្នុងដុំកំប៉ិចទ្រនីសាស្ត្រ
ដែលមានភូមិសាស្ត្រ ស្ថិតនៅក្នុងខេត្តកំពង់ធំ**

អំពីនាង នៃគណៈអភិបាលខេត្តកំពង់ធំ

- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/១២១៦/១២០៤ ចុះថ្ងៃទី ២៧ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០១៦ ស្តីពីការតែងតាំង
អភិបាល នៃគណៈអភិបាលខេត្តកំពង់ធំ។
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ២១៦ អនក្រ.បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី១៤ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០០៩ ស្តីពីតួនាទី ភារកិច្ច និងទំនាក់
ទំនងការងាររបស់ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា គណៈអភិបាលខេត្ត ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាគណៈអភិបាលក្រុង និងក្រុមប្រឹក្សាគណៈ
អភិបាលស្រុក។
- យោងលិខិតលេខ ៥៩៤ សហ/អជជ ចុះថ្ងៃទី៣០ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ ស្តីពីសំណើសុំបង្កើតអនុគណៈកម្មការ
និងក្រុមការងារសម្រាប់ចូលរួមជាមួយក្រុមការងារ គណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួង ក្នុងការអនុវត្តការងារដោះស្រាយ
ផលប៉ះពាល់ ដោយសារគម្រោងកែលម្អ គ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថានក្នុងដុំកំប៉ិចទ្រនីសាស្ត្រ ដែលមានភូមិសាស្ត្រ ស្ថិត
នៅក្នុងខេត្តកំពង់ធំ ។
- យោងតាមតម្រូវការចាំបាច់របស់ខេត្តកំពង់ធំ។

សម្រេច

ប្រការ១.-

ត្រូវបានបង្កើតអនុគណៈកម្មការថ្នាក់ខេត្ត សម្រាប់ចូលរួមជាមួយក្រុមការងារ គណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួង ក្នុង
ការអនុវត្តការងារដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ ដោយសារគម្រោងកែលម្អ គ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថានក្នុងដុំកំប៉ិចទ្រនីសាស្ត្រ
ដែលមានភូមិសាស្ត្រស្ថិតនៅក្នុងខេត្តកំពង់ធំ ដែលមានសមាសភាពដូចខាងក្រោម៖

១-ឯកឧត្តម ប្រាក់ សាវិត្រ	អភិបាលខេត្ត	ប្រធាន
២-លោក យ៉ាម សេនសុធា	នាយករដ្ឋបាលសាលាខេត្ត	អនុប្រធាន
៣-លោក ជូ កុឡា	ប្រធានមន្ទីរសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូនខេត្ត	អនុប្រធានអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍
៤-លោក អ៊ឹម សុមិន្ទរ	ប្រធានមន្ទីរប្រតិបត្តិដីធ្លី និងកសិកម្ម សំណង់ និងសុរិយោដីខេត្ត	សមាជិក
៥-លោក សុខ សុផល	ប្រធានមន្ទីរសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុខេត្ត	សមាជិក
៦-លោក គុម កក្កដា	ប្រធានមន្ទីរបរិស្ថានខេត្ត	សមាជិក
៧-លោក ហាក់ ប៊ុនហុច	អភិបាលក្រុងស្ទឹងសែន	សមាជិក

ប្រការ២.-

អនុគណៈកម្មការនេះមានភារកិច្ចដូចតទៅ៖

- សហការជាមួយក្រុមការងាររបស់គណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួង ក្នុងការអនុវត្តការងារដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់
ដោយសារគម្រោងកែលម្អ គ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថានក្នុងដុំកំប៉ិចទ្រនីសាស្ត្រ ដែលមានភូមិសាស្ត្រ ស្ថិតនៅក្នុងខេត្តកំពង់ធំ ។
- នាយករណ៍ជំនុំឯកឧត្តមអភិបាលខេត្តអំពីលទ្ធផល និងសុំពេលកាលវិធានអនុវត្តបន្ត ក្នុងករណីមានបញ្ហាជាក់លាក់ ។

ប្រការ៣-

ត្រូវបានបង្កើតក្រុមការងារខេត្ត សម្រាប់ចូលរួមជាមួយក្រុមការងារគណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួង ក្នុងការអនុវត្តការងារដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ ដោយសារតម្រោងកែលម្អគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថានក្រុងជុំវិញបឹងទន្លេសាប ដែលមានភូមិសាស្ត្រស្ថិតនៅក្នុងខេត្តកំពង់ធំ ដែលមានសហគមន៍រស់នៅជាច្រើនក្រោម៖

១-លោក យ៉ុង សេង គុណ	នាយករដ្ឋបាលសាលាខេត្ត	ប្រធាន
២-លោក ឌុ គុណ្ណា	ប្រធានមន្ទីរសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូនខេត្ត	អនុប្រធាន
៣-លោក ស្រី សុផល	អនុប្រធានមន្ទីរសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូនខេត្ត	សមាជិក
៤-លោក ជួយ គុសល	អភិបាលរងក្រុងស្ទឹងសែន	សមាជិក
៥-លោក យ៉ា ម៉ីន ចូរ	នាយកទីបាត់ការអន្តរវិស័យ សាលាខេត្ត	សមាជិក
៦-លោក លីម សេនា	ប្រធានការិយាល័យភូមិបាលក្រុង	សមាជិក
៧-លោក យ៉ា ឌុក	ប្រធានការិយាល័យស្មៅទឹក និងស្ថានីយ៍ប្រោះទឹកកកក្នុង នៃមន្ទីរសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូនខេត្ត	សមាជិក
៨-លោក ព៊ុយ យ៉ា	មន្ត្រីការិយាល័យកិច្ចការឡប់ និងសុវត្ថិភាពសាធារណៈ សាលាខេត្ត	សមាជិក
៩-លោក ឈន ពិសិដ្ឋ	មន្ត្រីការិយាល័យគ្រប់គ្រងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ និងសំណង់ សាលាខេត្ត	សមាជិក
១០-លោក ឌុន ចាន់ឃឹក	មន្ត្រីការិយាល័យស្មៅទឹក និងស្ថានីយ៍ប្រោះទឹកកកក្នុង នៃមន្ទីរសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូនខេត្ត	សមាជិក

ប្រការ៤-

ក្រុមការងារនេះមានភារកិច្ចដូចខាងក្រោម៖

-ជាដំបូងយកអនុគណៈកម្មការក្រុងខេត្ត និងសហការជាមួយក្រុមការងាររបស់គណៈកម្មការ អន្តរក្រសួងក្នុងការអនុវត្តការងារដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ ដោយសារតម្រោងកែលម្អគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថានក្រុងជុំវិញបឹងទន្លេសាប ដែលមានភូមិសាស្ត្រស្ថិតនៅក្នុងខេត្តកំពង់ធំ ។

-កាយការណ៍ជូនអនុគណៈកម្មការក្រុងខេត្តពីលទ្ធផល និងសំគាល់ការណ៍អនុវត្តបន្ត ក្នុងករណីមានបញ្ហាលំបាក ។

ប្រការ៥-

បទបញ្ញត្តិទាំងឡាយណាដែលបង្កើតឡើងសម្រេចនេះ ត្រូវទុកជាឯកសារ។

ប្រការ៦-

រដ្ឋបាលសាលាខេត្ត មន្ទីរ-អង្គភាពពាក់ព័ន្ធ និងសាមីខ្លួន ដូចមានចែងក្នុងប្រការ១ និងប្រការ៣ខាងលើ ត្រូវទទួលបន្ទុកអនុវត្តសេចក្តីសម្រេចនេះ តាមភារកិច្ចរៀងៗខ្លួនចាប់ពីថ្ងៃចុះហត្ថលេខានេះតទៅ ។

កន្លែងទទួល៖

- ទីភ្នាក់ងារក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ
- ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ
- ក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន
- ក្រសួងរៀបចំដែនដី នគរូបនីយកម្ម និងសំណង់
- ក្រសួងបរិស្ថាន
- ប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាខេត្ត
- ដើម្បីតាមដានជូនដំណឹង
- មន្ទីរ-អង្គភាពពាក់ព័ន្ធ
- ដូចប្រការ១
- ដើម្បីអនុវត្ត
- ឯកសារ-កាលប្បវត្តិ

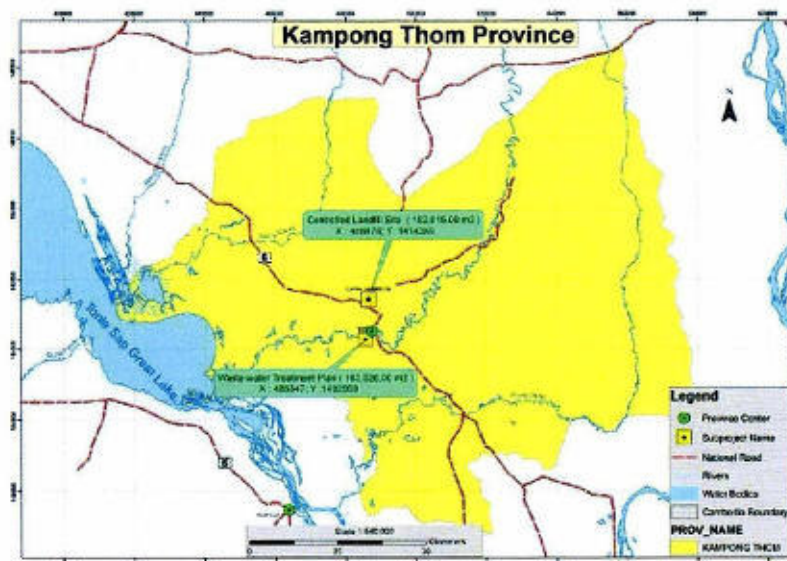
ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ ២០១២ ថ្ងៃទី ២៤ ខែ កក្កដា ឆ្នាំ ២០១២

អភិបាល

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): STUNG SAEN



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

BY: BLUEFIELD



MARCH 2020

A
Jm

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List of Abbreviations

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

I. PROJECT BACKGROUND

1. Asian Development Bank (ADB) is supporting the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to bring about inclusive growth and shared prosperity for its growing urban population, by providing improved infrastructure and services in selected towns and urban centers in the country.

2. The Second Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project (the Project) will improve urban environmental services in Battambang, Serei Saophoan and Stung Saen, three of Cambodia's provincial cities located around the Tonle Sap lake. The project will also improve institutional effectiveness to provide sustainable services and support an improved policy and planning environment for wastewater and solid waste management.

3. The proposed outputs of the Project are:

- (i) **Output 1: Urban infrastructure improved.** The project will finance three wastewater subprojects: (i) a new 4,800 m³/day capacity WWTP at Battambang and 86.8 km of new sewers, (ii) a new 2,500 m³/day capacity WWTP in Stung Saen and 39.2km of new sewers, and (iii) a new 2,500 m³/day capacity WWTP in Serei Saophoan and 78.2km of new sewers. The project will finance two drainage subprojects: (i) a 17.1 km drainage network in Stung Saen; and (ii) a 8.5km drainage network in Serei Saophoan. The project will finance three controlled landfills: (i) 48,000 m³ landfill in Stung Saen; (ii) 130,000m³ landfill in Serei Saophoan and (iii) 350,000m³ landfill in Battambang. The project will also finance the provision of free latrines for 760 poor households.
- (ii) **Output 2: Institutional effectiveness improved.** The project will strengthen institutional effectiveness through improving staff capacity in critical areas (including improved urban service delivery, O&M of urban facilities, public private partnerships and other institutional arrangements), supporting the establishment of urban service units, and dedicated consultant support for project management.
- (iii) **Output 3: Policy and planning environment improved.** The project will develop urban development strategies and master plans for all three cities. It will develop a road map for financial sustainability for wastewater and solid waste (including a proposed road map and arrangement for tariffs, and mechanism for ensuring household connections). It will build community awareness on the benefits of proper sanitation and separate sewage systems and safe disposal of solid waste.

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

5.1 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*.

5.2 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.

VI. TABLE PRICE FOR BATTAMBANG TOWN

6.1. HOUSE/STRUCTURE

6.1.1 House/Structure category and price

12. Based on the study, the unit prices of typical structure for each category are summarized in table 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 below. The establishment of compensation for affected structures is based on the current market prices for both material construction and labor.

Table 6.1: House/Structure categories and prices in year 2020

ដំបូល Roof	ជញ្ជាំង Wall	កម្រាល Floor	សសរ Column	ចំនួនជាន់ Story	ប្រភេទ Type	តម្លៃសរុប Structure Cost USD/M ²
ផ្ទះ (House)						
ស៊ីង/ស៊ីង Zn	ស៊ីង/ឥដ្ឋ Zn/Brick	គ្មាន/ដី None/Soil	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/Steel	មួយជាន់ Single	2A	39.00
បន្ទប់ទឹក (Bathroom)						
បេតុង Concrete	ឥដ្ឋ Brick	ក្បូង Tile	បេតុង Concrete	ជាន់ដី Ground	4A	150.00

Table 6.2: Separated Shelter prices in year 2020

ដំបូល Roof	ជញ្ជាំង Wall	ក្រអាល Floor	សសរ Column	ចំនួនជាន់ Story	ប្រភេទ Type	តម្លៃសរុប USD/M ² Structure Cost
ឆាំង (Separated Shelter)						
ស្លឹក/ស្រូវ/ កង់កៅស៊ូ Thatch/ Plastic	គ្មាន None	គ្មាន/ដី None/soil	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/Iron	មួយជាន់ Single	SH1	8.50
	គ្មាន None	ក្តារ/ចាក់សាប Wood/Mortar	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/Iron	មួយជាន់ Single	SH2	16.50
សំបុកស៊ី/ ហ្វីប៊័រ Fibero	គ្មាន None	គ្មាន/ដី None/soil	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/Iron	មួយជាន់ Single	SH3	17.00
	គ្មាន None	ក្តារ/ចាក់សាប Wood/Mortar	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/Iron	មួយជាន់ Single	SH4	25.00

Table 6.3: Awning/Extended eaves and Veranda prices in Year 2020

ដំបូល Roof	ជញ្ជាំង Wall	ក្រអាល Floor	គ្រឿង Frame	ចំនួនជាន់ Story	ប្រភេទ Type	តម្លៃសរុប USD/M ² Structure Cost
សំយ៉ាប (Awning/Extended eaves)						
ស្លឹក/ស្រូវ/ កង់កៅស៊ូ Thatch/ Plastic	គ្មាន None	គ្មាន/ដី None/soil	ឈើ Timber	មួយជាន់ Single	AW1	6.50
		ចាក់សាប Mortar	ឈើ Timber	មួយជាន់ Single	AW2	14.50
សំបុកស៊ី/ ហ្វីប៊័រ Fibero	គ្មាន None	គ្មាន/ដី None/soil	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/Iron	មួយជាន់ Single	AW3	15.00
		សាប/ក្នុងកន្លែង Mortar/ Brick floor	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/Iron	មួយជាន់ Single	AW4	23.00
	លូសសំណាញ់ Wire net	ក្រដាស Tile floor	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/Iron	មួយជាន់ Single	AW4a	27.00
ក្រៀង/ Tile	គ្មាន None	គ្មាន/ដី None/soil	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/Iron	មួយជាន់ Single	AW5	22.00
		ចាក់សាប Mortar	ឈើ/ដែក Timber/Iron	មួយជាន់ Single	AW6	30.00

6.1.2 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 6.4 as following.

Table 6.4: Other structure prices in year 2020

No.	TYPE OF ASSETS	UNIT	Unit Cost, USD
1	ច្រៀនឥដ្ឋ ១០/Kitchen	set	120.00
2	បង្គោលអំពូលភ្លើង/Lamp pole light	set	110.00
	SEPARATED LATRINE/បង្គន់ក្រៅផ្ទះ		
3	បង្គន់ក្រៅផ្ទះជញ្ជាំងឥដ្ឋ/Separated toilet with brick wall (S<4m ²)	set	250.00
4	បង្គន់ក្រៅផ្ទះជញ្ជាំងឈើ/Separated toilet with wooden wall (S<4m ²)	set	160.00
5	បង្គន់ក្រៅផ្ទះជញ្ជាំងស័ង្កសី/Separated toilet with zinc wall (S<4m ²)	set	120.00
	លូ និងស្ពាន /CULVERT AND BRIDGE		
6	លូស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ (ø 0.50m x 1m)/Cement culvert (ø 0.50m x 1m)	m	13.00
7	លូស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ (ø 0.60m x 1m)/Cement culvert (ø 0.60m x 1m)	m	16.00
8	លូបេតុង (ø 0.8m x 1m)/Concrete culvert (ø 0.8m x 1m)	m	35.00
9	លូបេតុង (ø 1.0m x 1m)/Concrete culvert (ø 1.0m x 1m)	m	45.00
10	លូបេតុង (ø 1.2m x 1m)/Concrete culvert (ø 1.2m x 1m)	m	60.00
11	ក្របខ្សែ/Main hole	set	30.00
12	ស្ពានឈើ/Wooden bridge	m ²	35.00
13	ស្ពានបេតុង /Concrete bridge	m ²	60.00
14	Basin/អាងថ្មីក (brick wall with 200mm)	m ³	65.00
	FENCE AND BEAM/របង និងទ្រីម		
15	របងបង្គោលឈើ រាយលូសបន្លា ឬលូសសំណាញ់ Pole post with net/barbed wire	lm	6.00
16	របងបង្គោលបេតុង ឬបង្គោលដែក រាយលូសបន្លា ឬលូសសំណាញ់ Concrete/Iron post with net/barbed wire	lm	9.00
17	របងបង្គោលឈើ ជាមួយធុរាឈើ/Pole post with wooden strip	lm	11.00

No.	TYPE OF ASSETS	UNIT	Unit Cost, USD
18	រងបង្គោលឈើ ជាមួយបាប៊ូស្រី/Pole post with bamboo strip	lm	7.00
19	រងសំង្កសី ជាមួយបង្គោលឈើ ឬដែក Zinc fence with pole or iron post	lm	18.00
20	រងច្រាំងដែក /Steel barrier fence	m ²	16.00
21	រងឥដ្ឋ១០ធម្មតា អត់ប្លក/Normal brick fence (100mm), no cover	m ²	21.00
22	រងឥដ្ឋ១០ធម្មតា ប្លកសង្វាង Normal brick fence (100mm) with cover on both sides	m ²	30.00
23	រងឥដ្ឋ២០ធម្មតា អត់ប្លក/Normal brick fence (200mm), no cover	m ²	27.00
24	រងឥដ្ឋ២០ធម្មតា ប្លកសង្វាង Normal brick fence (200mm) with cover on both sides	m ²	36.00
25	រងឥដ្ឋ១០(h:0.8m) មានលូស/សំណាញ់ Normal brick fence (h:0.8m) with steel barrier/net	m ²	20.00
26	រងឥដ្ឋ២០(h:0.8m) មានលូស/សំណាញ់ Normal brick fence (h:0.8m) with steel barrier/net	m ²	26.00
27	រងឥដ្ឋ១០(h:0.8m) មានច្រាំងដែក Normal brick fence (h:0.8m) with steel barrier	m ²	23.00
28	រងឥដ្ឋ២០(h:0.8m) មានច្រាំងដែក Normal brick fence (h:0.8m) with steel barrier	m ²	28.00
29	សសរ ឬថ្មីមេបេតុង/Concrete column or beam (0.2m x 0.2m)	m	14.00
30	សសរក្លោងទ្វាររង/Column of fence gate (0.3mx0.3m)	m	20.00
31	សសរក្លោងទ្វាររង/Column of fence gate (0.4mx0.4m)	m	26.00
32	សសរក្លោងទ្វាររង/Column of fence gate (0.5mx0.5m)	m	32.00
33	សសរក្លោងទ្វាររង/Column of fence gate (0.6mx0.6m)	m	38.00
34	សសរក្លោងទ្វាររង/Column of fence gate (0.8mx0.8m)	m	48.00
ទ្វារ និងក្លោងទ្វារ រង/FENCE DOOR AND GATE			
35	ទ្វាររងឈើ/ឬស្រី/Wooden/bamboo fence door	m ²	10.00
36	ទ្វាររងលូសសំណាញ់/Wire fence door	m ²	12.00
37	ទ្វាររងសំង្កសី/Zinc or wire fence door	m ²	13.00

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No.	TYPE OF ASSETS	UNIT	Unit Cost, USD
38	ទ្វារបង្អួចដែក /Steel barrier door	m ²	15.00
39	ទ្វារបង្អួចដែក/Steel fence door	m ²	25.00
40	ក្លោងទ្វារបង្អួចដែក/Iron fence gate	set	50.00
	ព្រះភូមិ/បង្គោលភ្លើង (SPIRIT HOUSE/ELECTRICITY POLE)		
41	ព្រះភូមិថ្មបេតុង ខ្នាតតូច/Concrete spirit house (0.43mx0.61mx1.1m)	set	35.00
42	ព្រះភូមិថ្មបេតុង ខ្នាតកណ្តាល/Concrete spirit house (0.48mx0.68mx1.3m)	set	55.00
43	ព្រះភូមិថ្មបេតុង ខ្នាតធំ/Concrete spirit house (0.68mx0.88mx1.5m)	set	100.00
44	ព្រះភូមិឈើ ប្រក់ក្បឿងស្រកាលិញ/Wooden spirit house	set	15.00
45	លូស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍ (Ø 1.00m x 0.50m)/Cement culvert (Ø 1.00m x 0.50m)	set	12.00

6.2. 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 6.6 below.

Table 6.5: 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	ត្នោត (បានផល) Palm tree/get income	Tree	1	8.0	8	64.0	0.5	64.5	43.0	21.5
4	ត្នោត (មិនបានផល) Palm tree/no income	Tree	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ (Market price)				12.5	8.3	4.2
5	ដូង (បានផល) Coconut/get income	Tree	1	9.0	5	45.0	0.5	45.5	30.4	15.2

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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)
6	ដូង (មិនបានផល) Coconut/no income	Tree	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ (Market price)				10.0	6.7	3.3
7	ខ្នុរ/ Jackfruit	Tree	1	16.0	3	48.0	0.5	48.5	32.3	16.2
8	ផ្សេង/ Longan	Tree	1	20.0	4	80.0	1.0	81.0	54.0	27.0
9	ផ្លែប៉េន/ Custard-apple	Tree	1	4.5	2	9.0	0.5	9.5	6.4	3.2
10	ផ្លែបណាំង/ Soursop	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	ឫស្សីស្រកចិន Chinese Bamboo	Cluster គ្រាប់	1	13.0	3	39.0	1.0	40.0	26.7	13.3
	ឫស្សីផ្សេងៗ Other Bamboo	Cluster គ្រាប់	1	5.0	3	15.0	0.5	15.5	10.3	5.2
13	ពូជ/ Papaya	Tree	1	6.0	1	6.0	0.5	6.5	4.3	2.2
14	ប្រេងខ្យល់/អាកាស្យា Acacias/Eucalyptus	Tree	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ (Market price)				9.0	6.0	3.0
15	ពូជ/ Jujube	Tree	1	3.0	3	9.0	0.5	9.5	6.3	3.2
16	ត្រប់ក/ Guava	Tree	1	4.5	2	9.0	0.5	9.5	6.3	3.2
17	អំពិលទឹក/ Ampil Teuk	Tree	1	5.0	3	15.0	0.5	15.5	10.3	5.2
18	អំពិលជូ/ Tamarind	Tree	1	6.0	5	30.0	0.5	30.5	20.3	10.2
19	ម្នាក់/ Hog plum	Tree	1	9.0	5	45.0	0.5	45.5	30.3	15.2
20	មមឹម/ Pomegranate	Tree	1	5.0	2	10.0	0.5	10.5	7.0	3.5
21	ក្រូចថ្លុង/ Pomelo	Tree	1	12.0	3	36.0	1.0	37.0	24.7	12.3
22	ក្រូចស៊ីវ/ Kaffir	Tree	1	7.0	2	14.0	0.5	14.5	9.7	4.8
23	កន្ទួត/ Phyllanthus	Tree	1	2.5	3	7.5	0.5	8.0	5.3	2.7
24	ស្លា/ Areca palm	Tree	1	9.0	3	27.0	1.0	28.0	18.7	9.3
25	ទឹកដោះ/ Milk fruit	Tree	1	9.0	5	45.0	0.5	45.5	30.3	15.2
26	កំពុងរាជ/ Santol	Tree	1	7.5	4	30.0	0.5	30.5	20.3	10.2
27	ដើម "ញា"/ Noni	Tree	1	19.5	1	19.5	0.5	20.0	13.3	6.7
28	ផ្លូវ/ Kadamba	Tree	1	5.0	4	20.0	0.5	20.5	13.7	6.8
29	ត្រីង/ Jambolan plum	Tree	1	8.0	5	40.0	0.5	40.5	27.0	13.5
30	ក្រសាំង/ Sour fruit	Tree	1	6.0	4	24.0	0.5	24.5	16.3	8.2

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)
31	ស្វាយចន្ទី/Cashew	Tree	1	6.0	3	18.0	0.5	18.5	12.3	6.2
32	ស្ព័/Senegalia pennata	Tree	1	Estimate Cost (តម្លៃប៉ាន់ស្មាន)				6.0	4.0	2.0
33	ត្រលីងទីង/ Traleung Teung	Tree	1	2.5	3	7.5	0.5	8.0	5.3	2.7
34	ម្រៀ/Mrom	Tree	1	8.0	3	24.0	0.5	24.5	16.3	8.2
35	សាគុរី/Sakura	Tree	1	Estimate Cost (តម្លៃប៉ាន់ស្មាន)				9.0	6.0	3.0
36	ស្រការនាគ/ Dragon fruit	Tree	1	12.5	1	12.5	0.5	13.0	8.7	4.3
37	អ៊ុយម៉ូយ/Horse Cassia	Tree	1	4.0	4	16.0	0.5	16.5	11.0	5.5
38	សែដា/Canistel	Tree	1	5.0	3	15.0	0.5	15.5	10.3	5.2
39	រ៉ូមចេក/Rom Chek	Tree	1	Estimate Cost (តម្លៃប៉ាន់ស្មាន)				5.0	3.3	1.7
40	អង្ការស៊ីល	Tree	1	Estimate Cost (តម្លៃប៉ាន់ស្មាន)				6.0	4.0	2.0
41	ជើមជ្រៃ/Deum Chrai	Tree	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ (Market price)				30.0	20.0	10.0
42	ចំប៉ី/Plumeria flowers	Tree	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ (Market price)				50.0	33.3	16.7
43	ជើមលុយ/Money tree	Tree	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ (Market price)				45.0	30.0	15.0
44	ស្រល់/Pine tree	Tree	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ (Market price)				12.0	8.0	4.0
45	ប៊ីនូឌី/ដើមពោធិ៍ Albizia saman/Budhi	Tree	1	តម្លៃទីផ្សារ				45.0	30.0	15.0
46	ក្រុប ល្បឿងរាជ ..១ល។ Other tree 1 st quality	Tree	1	តម្លៃប៉ាន់ស្មាន (Estimate Cost)				6.0	4.0	2.0
	គគី ឈើទាល 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 KINGREPLACEMENT COST STUDY QUESTIONNAIR
(CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL SHOP OWNER)

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

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

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

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**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		

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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

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

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

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

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

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

- 2.13 Other matters:



**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING**

**REPLACEMENT COST STUDY QUESTIONNAIR
(STRUCTURES)**

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

1. Interviews with owner of structures:

1.1 Main materials they used for their structures:

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

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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

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2.3 Floor Area:m² Unit cost:\$/m²

Material	Quantify	Unit Cost, USD	Total Price, USD

2.4 Other expense: Unit cost:\$/m²

Material	Quantify	Unit Cost, USD	Total Price, USD

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

Detailed question for labor cost:

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

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

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

3. Fixed Assets:

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

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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 – List of AHs identified in the Draft Resettlement Plan (May 2018)

List of AHs for social audit to ensure compliance with entitlements identified in the May 2018 Draft RP.

Table 1: Summary of Impact on Land

No.	Name of Affected Household	Sex	Affected Agriculture Land (ha)	Total Area of the Affected Land (ha)	Percentage of Loss
1	Chuon Vuon	Male	N/A	State Land, DP only uses for farming	
2	Nhaem Touch	Female	N/A		
3	Nov Koeu	Female	0.12	0.30	40%
4	Souen Sokhon	Female	0.20	1.63	12.3%
5	Van Penglun	Male	0.22	2.00	11%
6	Horn Nga	Male	0.15	0.87	17.2%
7	Lean Sokunthea	Male	0.08	6.37	1.3%
8	Thon Socheat	Male	0.56	0.71	78.9%
9	Meak Sour	Male	0.46	3.37	13.6%
10	Long Leab	Male	0.01	1.00	1%
11	Chouen Chuon	Male	0.02	1.48	1.4%
12	Oem Somoul	Male	0.03	1.68	1.2%
13	Tuy Kimhouen	Male	0.05	0.40	12.5%
14	Phath Sothuok	Female	0.09	0.09	100%
15	Khath Prom	Male	0.19	2.21	8.6%
16	Oak Sok	Male	0.23	1.40	16.4%
17	Nin Chhy	Male	0.23	1.70	13.5%
18	Pov Chorn	Female	0.38	0.38	100%
19	Duch Phalla	Male	0.40	11.70	3.4%
20	Heng Peng	Male	0.43	1.00	43%
TOTAL			3.83		

Source: IOL, February 2018

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