

Basic Resettlement Plan

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Cambodia: Integrated Water Resources Management Project

Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject
Kbal Hong Irrigation System Subproject
Kanghot Irrigation System Subproject

Prepared by the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology for the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

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\$1.00	=	KHR 4,100.25

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AH	–	Affected Household
AHH	–	Affected Household Head
AiIB	–	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AP	–	Affected Person
BRP	–	Basic Resettlement Plan (Draft Resettlement Plan)
COD	–	Cut-Off Date
COI	–	Corridor of impact
DIMDM	–	Department of Internal Monitoring and Data Management
DED	–	Detailed Engineering Design
DDR	–	Due Diligence Report
DMS	–	Detailed Measurement Survey
DRP	–	Detailed Resettlement Plan
EA	–	Executing Agency
EM	–	Entitlement Matrix
FGDs	–	Focus Group Discussions
GDR	–	General Department of Resettlement
GMC	–	General Main Canal
GRC	–	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	–	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IA	–	Implementing Agency
IOL	–	Inventory of Losses
IR	–	Involuntary Resettlement
IRC	–	Inter- Ministerial Resettlement Committee
IRC-WG	–	Inter-ministerial Committee Working Group
IRP	–	Income Restoration Program
IS	–	Irrigation Scheme
IWRM	–	Integrated Water Resource Management
LAR	–	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
MC	–	Main Canal
MEF	–	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MOWRAM	–	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
PDWRAM	–	Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology
PGRC	–	Provincial Grievance Redress Committee
PIB	–	Public Information Booklet
PIU	–	Project Implementation Unit
PMIC	–	Project Management Implementation Consultants
PMU	–	Project Management Unit
PRSC	–	Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee
PRSC-WG	–	Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee Working Group
RF	–	Resettlement Framework
RGC	–	Royal Government of Cambodia
RCS	–	Replacement Cost Study
RD3	–	Resettlement Department 3

ROW	–	Right-of-Way
SC	–	Secondary Canal
SES	–	Socio-Economic Survey
SOP	–	Standard Operating Procedures
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
SSMR	–	Social Safeguards Monitoring Reports
TC	–	Tertiary Canal
TRTA	–	Transact Technical Assistance

NOTE

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 Person – 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 (ADB SPS 2009). Affected persons are also referred to as displaced persons under ADB SPS terminology.
- 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.
- Consultations – A process that (i) begins early in the Project preparation phase and is carried out at different phases 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 Displaced Person (DP); (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.
- Corridor of Impact – It is the area which is required by the Project or by the need to retain sites for future use for construction or for repair and maintenance of public works.
- (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 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 expense depending on the contractual details.

Cut-off-date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – For this project (i) if the subproject is prepared based on a feasibility study, the cut-off date is the start date of the first consultation meeting with the APs during the census, and (ii) if the subproject is prepared based on detailed engineering design, the cut-off date is the date of the commencement of the detailed measurement survey. It is also the date that establishes the eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance for the Project APs. Only those APs who own, occupy or reside on the land to be acquired under the Project as of this date, will be eligible for receiving compensation and resettlement assistance in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix specified in the land acquisition and resettlement plan.
Detail Measurement survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – With the aid of detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization of the inventory of loss (IOL), measurement of losses, 100% Socio-economic Survey, and 100% census of APs.
Displaced Household (DH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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 Person (DP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In the context of involuntary resettlement, APs 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.
Economic Displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Refers to loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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.
Entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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.
Income Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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.
Indigenous People	<p>According to the ADB SPS 2009, the term “Indigenous Peoples” is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing all the following characteristics in varying degrees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats, ancestral territories in project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society or culture; and

a distinct language often different from the official language of the country or region.

- 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 affected 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 Impact – 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.
- Negotiated Settlement – This applies to land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land, if failure to reach settlement would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures (SPS Appendix 2, Page 48, para. 25). Negotiated settlements is used to avoid expropriation and eliminate the need to use involuntary resettlement. The Government can acquire land and other assets through a negotiated settlement, based on meaningful consultation with affected persons, including those without legal title to assets. A negotiated settlement will offer an adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets. The Government will ensure that any negotiations with affected persons openly address the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties involved in such transactions. For this purpose, the Government can engage an independent external party to document the negotiation and settlement processes.
- 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 people from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.
- Replacement Cost – Replacement cost involves replacing an asset, including land, 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 considered for replacement cost. Where there are no active market conditions, replacement cost is equivalent to delivered cost and building materials, labor cost for construction or relocation costs. Where land market conditions are absent or in a formative phase, the APs and host populations will be consulted with to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the Project area and region, and other related information.

- Replacement Cost Study – This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets and land and performed by an independent qualified national consultant (firm or individual) with necessary expertise to conduct asset valuation.
- 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.
- 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 Groups¹ – These are affected group of APs who may be more differentially or disproportionately affected by the Project than others because of their vulnerabilities and who may have limited ability to reestablish their livelihoods or improve their status and may comprise: (i) households living below the national poverty rate established by the Royal Government of Cambodia,; (ii) female headed households with dependents living below the national poverty rate, (iii) disabled headed households with no other means of support, (iv) elderly headed households with no other means of support, and (v) indigenous people (who often have traditional land rights but no formal titles).

¹ The group is classified under Sub-decree No. 291 ANKr. BK on Identification of Poor Households issued with ID Poor Cards by Royal Government of Cambodia

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Project Scope

1. This is an Executive Summary of the main points discussed in this Basic Resettlement Plan (BRP) or Draft Resettlement Plan for the Proposed Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) Project (the Project). The Project has three outputs: (i) Output 1: Strengthen planning, coordination, and climate change adaptation capacities of water resources management in the Project area; (ii) Output 2: Increase water supply capacity during the dry season; and Output 3: Reduce flood risks during the wet season. Output 1 is not anticipated to trigger involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts because there is no physical or economic displacement. Output 2 and 3 are expected to cause IR. The expected outcome of the Project is that the livelihoods in the target river basin group (Pursat and Battambang Provinces) are made more climate and disaster resilient through climate-adaptive IWRM. The Project is to be implemented between 2024 and 2029.

2. The subprojects identified so far under Output 2 are: (i) Kanghot Irrigation Scheme (IS) in Battambang; (ii) Kbal Hong IS in Pursat; and (iii) Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures (main canals (MC1 and MC2)) in Pursat. The canal alignment for both IS Subprojects are yet to be identified and not defined at this Project preparation phase except for sample areas, whereas the Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject have a defined footprint and corridor of impact (COI). The Project is anticipated to have the following impacts: (i) Physical relocation of primary structures and businesses along Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject, (ii) Agricultural land, (iii) Secondary structures, (iv) Trees and (v) Crops along the Kanghot IS and Kbal Hong IS Subprojects.

3. Efforts have been made to avoid or reduce the IR impacts during the feasibility study preliminary design, especially the impact caused by the Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject. Further design review confirmed that the flow capacity of the existing canal is adequate, and therefore no works or any widening of the existing MC1/MC2 is required except for the replacement and enlarging of the intake structures immediately next to the Pursat River. Therefore, the impact on the affected households (AHs) was reduced from 299 AHs to only 9 AHs to be physically relocated for MC1/MC2. For both the Kbal Hong and Kanghot IS Subprojects, the estimate for IR impacts is based on extrapolation of representative sample areas in terms of topography, average farm parcel area and density of the planned canal network (about 2.50% of total of the proposed new canals). As the alignment and preliminary design for the canals was not completed at Project preparation stage, it was impossible to conduct any meaningful impact avoidance, minimization, or mitigation for each of the canal alignments. Therefore, at the detailed engineering design (DED) stage the measures to avoid and minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlement (LAR) will be further reviewed in close consultations with AHs and affected communes, especially regarding the exact alignment of the new secondary canals (SCs) and tertiary canals (TCs).

B. Scope of Impacts

4. An estimated total of 231 AHs/975 affected persons (APs) will potentially be impacted under Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures and sample areas of Kbal Hong IS and Kanghot IS Subprojects (Tables 0.1 and 0.2). All these potential impacts and the estimated number of AHs/APs will be confirmed after the DED and during the detailed measurement survey (DMS) and the actual numbers of AHs/APs and measurements will be recorded in the detailed resettlement plan (DRP)

5. The Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject covers an estimated 56 AHs/257 APs, consisting of approximately 6,647.45m² of potentially affected public land only. An estimated 35 AHs/173 APs have impact on primary structures (36 structures totaling

1,810.64m²) with 34 AHs/169 APs of these AHs required to physically relocate. An estimated 37 AHs/177 APs have impact on secondary structures (64 structures totaling 1,802.45m²), and there is no impact on public structures. An estimated 34 AHs/155 APs have impact on approximately 145 non-fruit trees and 29 AHs/119 APs have impact on approximately 152 fruit trees, none of which are planted or grown for income generation. An estimated total of 22 AHs will have impact on their businesses, consisting of 21 AHs/110 APs having a permanent impact, and 1 AH having a temporary impact on their businesses with 4 employees in total impacted. Approximately 36 AHs/179 APs will experience major impacts, which combines physically relocated primary structures (residential and business), permanent impact on businesses and permanent impact on livelihoods of 4 employees who are likely to lose their income sources. In total an estimated 37AHs/179 APs are categorized as vulnerable. Table 0.1 summarizes the potential impacts under the Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject.

Table 0.1: Summary of Potential Impacts under Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject

Impact Type	Unit	Quantity	AH/AP
Affected Households/Affected Persons	AH/AP	56	56/257
Vulnerable AHs/APs	AH/AP	37	37/179
Major impact on AHs/APs	AH/AP	36	36/179
Physically relocate to another site	AH/AP	34	34/169
Permanent impact on business	AH/AP	21	21/110
Temporary impact on business	AH/AP	1	1/4
Employees	AP	4	4
Public land	m ²	6,647.45	56/257
Residential land (private land)	m ²	None	None
Agricultural land (private land)	m ²	None	None
Loss of use of productive land	m ²	None	None
Primary/Residential structure	Structure (m ²)	1,810.64 (36 structures)	35/173
Secondary structures	Structures (m ² , l m, unit)	1,802.45 (64 structures)	37/177
Public structures	Structure	None	None
Non-fruit trees	No.	145	34/155
Fruit trees	No.	152	29/119

Source: LAR-Survey result estimates conducted in December 2023

6. The Kbal Hong IS Subproject sample area impact covers an estimated 108 AHs/453 APs, consisting of about 97,756.20m² of potentially affected land (Table 0.2). The land impacts comprise 87,786.64m² of agricultural land used for rice cultivation of 88 AHs/368 APs, 4,264.56m² of residential land of 13 AHs/52 APs, 2,079.46m² of unused agricultural land of 2 AHs/9 APs, 1,278.00m² of agricultural ponds of 4 AHs/24 APs and 2,347.54m² of public land used by 9 AHs/46 APs¹. The sample area estimated impact also includes primary structures (3 structures totaling 121.74m²) of 3 AHs/17 APs and secondary structures (24 structures totaling 738.24m²) of 14 AHs/59 APs. An estimated 50 AHs/221 APs have impact on approximately 212 non-fruit trees and 26 AHs/123 APs have impact on approximately 197 fruit trees none of which are planted or grown for income generation. There are no businesses impacted or no impact on public structures. There are about 44 AHs/181 APs experiencing potential major impacts due to loss of 10.00% or more of productive agricultural land or physical relocation. In total an estimated 8 AHs/45 APs are categorized as vulnerable.

7. The Kanghot IS Subproject sample area impact covers an estimated 67 AHs/265 APs, consisting of about 108,752.61m² of potentially affected land (Table 0.2). The land impacts comprise 104,058.94m² of agricultural land used for rice cultivation of 66 AHs/261 APs and 4,693.67m² of agricultural ponds of 5 AHs/23 APs. The sample area impact also includes one secondary structure of 1 AH/4 APs. An estimated 16 AHs/71 APs have an impact on approximately 48 non-fruit trees and 6 AHs/26 APs have an impact on approximately 94 fruit

¹ The AHs experiencing major impacts and permanent loss of livelihood source will be confirmed at the DMS stage and reflected in the DRP.

trees none of which are planted or grown for income generation. There are no businesses impacted and no impact on public structures. There are about 18 AHs/64 APs experiencing potential major impacts due to loss of 10.00% or more of productive agricultural land. In total an estimated 3 AHs/11 APs are categorized as vulnerable.

8. For the entire Kbal Hong and Kanghot IS Subprojects the scope of works at this stage are unknown such as information on topography, actual locations of new canals, the lengths of new SCs and TCs with no defined alignments. All the potential impacts and the estimated number of AHs/APs under both Subprojects and their sample areas will be confirmed after the DED and during the DMS and the actual numbers of AHs/APs and quantities/measurements will be recorded in the DRP.

Table 0.2: Summary of Potential Impacts under Kbal Hong IS and Kanghot IS Subproject Sample Areas

Impact Type	Unit	Kbal Hong IS		Kanghot IS	
		Quantity	No. of AH/AP	Quantity	No. of AH/AP
Affected Households/Affected Persons	No.	108	108/453	67	67/265
Vulnerable AHs/APs	No.	8	8/45	3	3/11
Major impact on AHs/APs	No.	44	44/181	18	18/64
Permanent impact on business	No.	None	None	None	None
Temporary impact on business	No.	None	None	None	None
Employees	AP	None	None	None	None
Public land	m ²	2,347.54	9/46	None	None
Residential land (Private Land)	m ²	4,264.56	13/52	None	None
Agricultural land (Private Land)	m ²	87,786.64	88/368	104,058.94	66/261
Unused Agricultural land (Private Land)	m ²	2,079.46	2/9	None	None
Agricultural ponds (Private Land)	m ²	1,278.00	4/24	4,693.67	5/23
Loss of use of productive public land	m ²	1,748.21	7/37	None	None
Primary/Residential structure	(m ²)	121.74	3/17	None	None
Secondary structures	m ² ,lm,unit)	738.24	14/59	1	1/4
Public structures	Structure	None	None	None	None
Non-fruit trees	No.	212	50/221	48	16/71
Fruit trees	No.	197	26/123	94	6/26

Source: LAR-Survey result estimates conducted in December 2023

9. This BRP has been prepared based on a preliminary engineering design and inventory of losses (IOL)/socio-economic survey (SES) for the Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject, whereas Kbal Hong IS and Kanghot IS Subprojects sample areas are estimated numbers and measurements. For both Kbal Hong IS and Kanghot IS Subprojects representative sample areas (about 2.50% of new canals) for each Subproject IS were used to assess the cost-effectiveness, irrigation water requirements, and suitability of a preliminary layout of new SCs and TCs initially aligned without any consultation with the affected communes and farmers. These sample IS areas have been analyzed for number and area of potentially impacted rice field land parcels, and the estimated percentage of land loss for the parcels. Subsequent data collected through consultations, focus group discussions (FGDs), IOL and SES was extrapolated to give rough estimates of IR impacts for the entire IS areas for both Subprojects for construction of new canals, which remain yet to be identified and aligned.

10. An IR screening was conducted between October - December 2023 and the Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject was classified as category "B" for IR impact as it includes LAR impacts which were not deemed significant. However, both the Kbal Hong IS and Kanghot IS Subprojects are categorized as "A" for IR impacts as the width of the COI for SCs are anticipated to cause significant acquisition of agricultural land leading to major impacts and permanent loss of livelihood.

11. The IOL/SES information in the BRP for Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject will be updated to a DRP after the DED, DMS and replacement cost study (RCS) are completed. However, for the Kbal Hong IS and Kanghot IS Subprojects, separate individual DRPs will be prepared based on the DED, DMS and RCS. The DRPs will be submitted and cleared by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) prior to compensation payments and civil works.

C. Entitlement Matrix (EM)

12. The EM provides agreed compensation and assistance measures to mitigate impacts. For all the three Subprojects, the entitlements comprise (i) Loss of private land; (ii) Loss of primary and secondary structures; (iii) Loss fruit and non-fruit trees; (iv) Loss of land use; (v) Permanent and temporary loss of income; and (vi) Unanticipated impacts. The RCS will be conducted by an independent firm, during the DRP preparation, which will establish the replacement cost at current market rates for compensation.

13. The cut-off date (COD) for eligibility for the three Subprojects prior to the DMS is initially set as follows:

- Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures: 21 November 2023.
- Kbal Hong IS: 22 November 2023.
- Kanghot IS: 23 November 2023.

D. Recommended Actions

14. **Consultations, public meetings and disclosure** were conducted during preparation of the BRP. The first public consultations at subprojects' preparation stage were conducted between 21 and 23 November 2023, including dissemination of the public information booklet (PIB). The consultations were followed by FGDs with women and vulnerable groups. The public consultation meetings and FGDs provided a good opportunity for the AHs to express their concerns on the actual impacts on land and the viability of farming on marginal lands after acquisition, IOL/SES, compensation payments, COD and the grievance redress mechanism (GRM). Further consultations will be conducted after the DED stage for (i) DMS and (ii) Preparation of the DRP. This BRP and all associated documents (updates, corrective action plans etc.) approved by the Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) and cleared by the ADB/AIIB, and semi-annual social safeguards monitoring reports (SSMR), will be disclosed on the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) and ADB/AIIB websites.

15. **The GRM** will have informal complaint resolution at village and commune levels followed by the 3-Step process as described in the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for LAR 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, General Department of Resettlement (GDR), and Provincial levels to seek timely resolution. The authority is vested with the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee (PGRC) to make the final administrative decision if the aggrieved AH/AP is not satisfied with the resolution at the District or GDR level. If the aggrieved AH/AP is not satisfied with the decision of the PGRC, s/he is free to file a lawsuit in the competent court (Municipal or Provincial court, as applicable).

16. As per **institutional arrangements**, the three Subprojects included in the BRP, as well as subprojects identified and defined during the DED stage will be implemented by the MOWRAM as the Executing Agency (EA) through a Project Management Unit (PMU), which undertake overall oversight and management of the Project. The Implementing Agencies will be the Provincial Departments of Water Resources and Meteorology (PDWRAM) in

Battambang and Pursat. However, under the oversight of the IRC, the GDR of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), through its Resettlement Department 3 (RD3), will be the lead agency directly responsible for the updating, implementing, reporting and monitoring of LAR activities. A project level Inter-ministerial Committee Working Group (IRC-WG) will be established to provide overall guidance and oversight and ensure effective coordination among various line ministries on matters related to LAR activities. At the provincial level, the MOWRAM and IRC are assisted by the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC) and Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee Working-Group (PRSC-WG). The PDWRAM will work with the IRC-WG and PRSC-WG in guiding, supporting, and endorsing the LAR work.

17. **Implementation Schedule.** All resettlement activities will be coordinated with the civil works schedule. The demarcation and the DMS/SES for advanced action for the Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject will start once the footprint of the structures have been fully agreed, whereas completion of the DED for the structures within the footprint will be completed later. This BRP will be updated into a DRP, to be based on the approved DED, completed DMS/SES, meaningful consultations, and RCS. The DRP shall be submitted to the ADB/AIIB for review and clearance. The implementation of LAR activities will commence after the approval of the DRP by the IRC and cleared by the ADB/AIIB, and the approval of resettlement budget by the MEF. The compensation payments will be carried out for all AHs prior to site clearance. The MOWRAM 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 COI and where there are no AHs or IR impacts will proceed based on the agreement between the MOWRAM, ADB and AIIB.

18. **Monitoring and Reporting.** 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. SSMRs for LAR will be prepared and submitted to the ADB/AIIB by the GDR. Since the Project is classified as Category A for IR impacts, external monitoring will be required. GDR will be responsible for recruiting a qualified and experienced external expert for monitoring the implementation of the DRPs. The external expert will prepare external monitoring reports every six months (December and June) and submit them to the GDR. The GDR will review and submit the external monitoring reports to the ADB/AIIB for their review and disclosure.

19. The total indicative resettlement costs for the three Subprojects (Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures, Kbal Hong IS and Kanghot IS Subprojects) is estimated at **\$11,194,168**. This includes \$7,229,096 as cost of compensation for affected land, primary and secondary structures, trees, loss of business, and allowance and assistance, vulnerable AHs, self-relocation and the income restoration program (IRP); (ii) \$18,000.00 for RCS; (iii) \$420,000.00 for external monitoring, \$43,198.00 for land re-registration, stamp and any taxes; (iv) administrative cost of \$1,027,680 and (v) a contingency amount of \$685,119. The total amount will be finalized after the DMS and RCS and will be reflected in the DRP. All the LAR costs will be financed from the national budget and no financing will be required from the ADB and AIIB loans and grants. The MEF will be responsible in ensuring the timely availability of funds.

20. A rough estimate on potential IR impacts for compensation and assistance for the Kbal Hong IS and Kanghot IS Subprojects was conducted due to (i) Limited Transact Technical Assistance (TRTA) resources and time constraints, (ii) Homogenous physical/environmental landscape and land use of the target areas, (iii) Final alignments for SCs and TCs are yet to be determined during the DED, (iv) Tentative canals alignments used in the IR impact exercise

were randomly selected through consultation with the engineering team, and (v) The objective of the exercise was to determine the tentative scale of IR impacts due to proposed the construction of new SCs and TCs in the established irrigation systems. The estimation exercise utilized an averaged ratio for extrapolation of the IS sample areas potential IOL results. The extrapolation for each of the entire IS Subprojects is based on about 2.50% sample area of new canals, and as such has only a low to moderate level of confidence for the results of the extrapolation. This confidence level estimation is based purely on the relative size of the sample and does not account for other crucial factors in determining confidence levels, such as variability, distribution, or sampling method. An approximate market price for full replacement cost was also used for preparing the indicative resettlement cost estimates.

21. The rough estimation of the resettlement budget for the IS Subprojects, based on extrapolation from small sample areas, is only indicative due to several unknowns. Adjustments to the spacing of SCs, lengths, and COIs of both SCs and TCs have been made, but significant uncertainties remain (paras. 7 and 19), making realistic estimates impossible. Consequently, the budget is derived from sample area extrapolation. At this feasibility stage, the actual scope of work for the Kanghot IS and Kbal Hong IS Subprojects is unknown, including topography, SC and TC lengths, and their alignments/locations. Thus, IR impact avoidance and minimization have been addressed only by reducing canal width and removing parallel access roads. Given these uncertainties, the resettlement cost estimate is indicative for both IS Subprojects. At the DED stage, final canal alignment and associated IR impact avoidance and minimization will be determined, followed by the DMS/SES and RCS. The final, updated resettlement budget for the Kanghot IS and Kbal Hong IS Subprojects will be calculated based on the actual impact as per the DMS and RCS and reported in the DRP prepared during Project implementation phase.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. General Description of the Project

1. The Proposed Integrated Water Resources Management Project (the Project) is to be financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and co-financed by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and will make Cambodia's water resource management more integrated, climate-adaptive, and sustainable to support social and economic growth and protect the overall ecosystem¹.

2. The Project is to be implemented between 2024 and 2029.

B. Project Area

3. The Project focuses on the river basin group covering the Pursat, Svay Don Keo, Moung Russei and Sangker rivers located in Pursat and Battambang provinces to the southwest of the Tonle Sap Lake catchment. This river basin group was assessed by the ADB as one of the groups most vulnerable to climate change impacts. The catchments of the four river basins that will be targeted by this Project have the following respective areas: Stung (River) Sangker (6,052.00km²), Stung Moung Russei (1,468.00km²), Stung Svay Don Keo (2,228.00km²), and Stung Pursat (5,964.00km²). The farmers of these river basin group were assessed as some of the most vulnerable due to the limited availability of water which is reduced at critical times due to climate change impacts combining with anthropogenic impact of development in upstream countries reducing the flood pulse of the Tonle Sap Lake.

C. Expected Project Outputs

4. The three outputs of the Project are:

- **Output 1:** Strengthen planning, coordination, and climate change adaptation capacities of water resources management in the Project area;
- **Output 2:** Increase water supply capacity during the dry season; and
- **Output 3:** Reduce flood risks during the wet season.

5. The Project is expected to have the following outcome: livelihoods in the target river basin group (Pursat and Battambang Provinces) are made more climate and disaster resilient through climate-adaptive IWRM.

1. Output 1

6. The Project will help provinces to establish effective river basin management committees to develop and implement (i) Effective and climate-adaptive river basin management plans, (ii) Climate-adaptive multiple reservoir integrated operation plans to optimize the benefits from water release; and (iii) River flow management plans with water allocation rules. These plans will be developed in consultation with key water user stakeholders. Furthermore, it will (i) Support the upgrading of existing, and installation of additional, hydrometeorological and groundwater monitoring stations with remote monitoring and data transmission systems; and (ii) Develop and operate drought and flood forecasting and warning systems with drought and flood risk maps. This output also includes providing important training to river basin management committees to increase their climate-adaptive water resource management capacities and enable them to effectively undertake all their functions.

¹ ADB (2022), Concept Paper for Proposed Loan and Grant and Administration of Loan Kingdom of Cambodia: Integrated Water Resources Management Project.

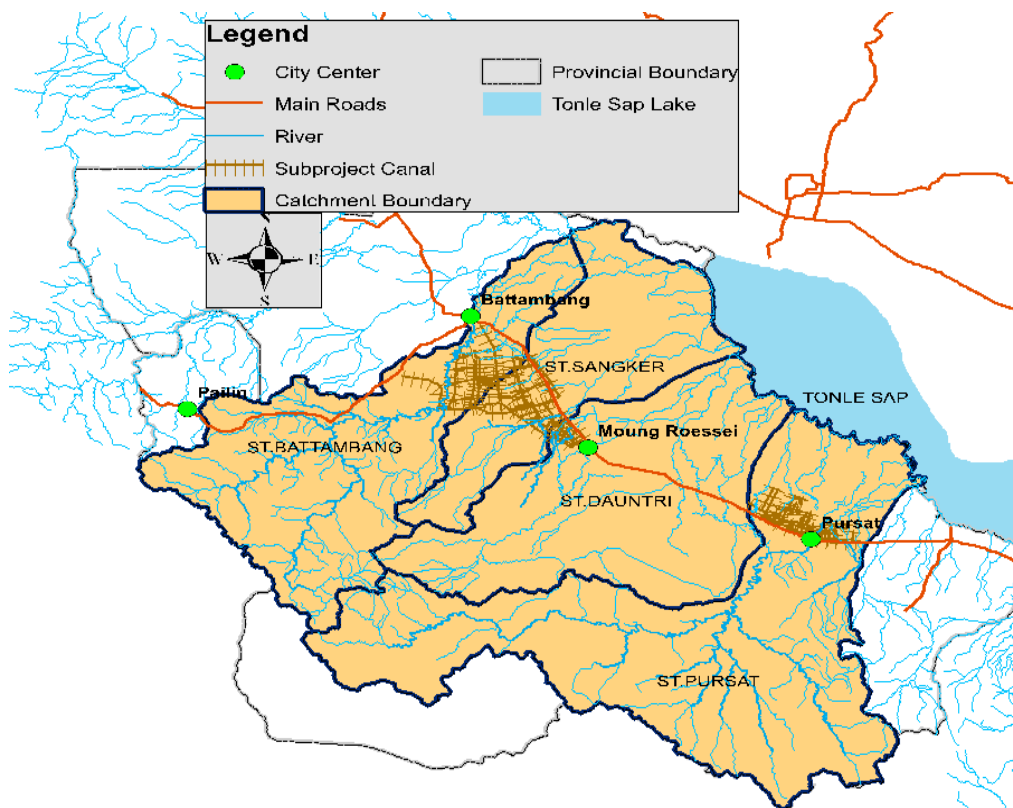
7. At this phase, the inputs have not been identified and defined. These are expected to take place during implementation after loan approval at the detailed engineering design (DED) phase. However, the inputs are not anticipated to cause any involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts.

2. Output 2

8. The Project will prepare investment packages to (i) Construct and/or upgrade existing off-river storages for dry season cropping; (ii) Construct and/or upgrade irrigation systems to extend irrigated service areas; (iii) Install fish passages in existing and new river and/or canal crossing structures for fish friendly river management; and (iv) Remodel existing irrigation weirs for stable water intake for domestic water supply. Capacity development support will be provided to strengthen participatory irrigation management by training irrigation farmers to (i) Form and/or continue to strengthen farmer water user communities for efficient water use and sustainable operation and maintenance of the on-farm irrigation canals; (ii) Crop non-paddy rice and manage their farming; and (iii) Demonstrate the alternate wetting and drying method to grow paddy rice to reduce the methane emissions and increase crop yield.

9. The agreed subprojects of Output 2 at feasibility study phase are (i) Three blocks of the Kanghot Irrigation Scheme (IS) in the Sangker River basin, Battambang Province, (ii) The Kbal Hong IS in the Pursat River basin, and (c) The Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures in Pursat. The total irrigated area to be developed/rehabilitated is more than 30,000.00ha. Figure 1.1 illustrates the location of the three Subprojects.

Figure 1.1 Location of subprojects



10. Since the Kanhhot IS Subproject already has a barrage and lined main canals (MCs) that were developed in 2014, the purpose of the Project is to improve delivery of water by rehabilitating existing canals and further developing new secondary canals (SCs) and tertiary canals (TCs). The original Kbal Hong IS was developed during the Khmer rouge period and included left and right MCs that link to other schemes beyond the service area of Kbal Hong. The canal extends 15.30km for the proposed Kbal Hong area but could be rehabilitated in the future for the whole 34.00km to serve other areas.

11. Critical to the operation of the Kbal Hong canal is the diversion barrage in Pursat Town. The original barrage was unserviceable from 1976 and was replaced in 2018 by a fixed weir. This weir is too low to supply water to the existing MCs, so the canals have deteriorated and been encroached within the town. The MCs have recently been serving mainly as drainage for Pursat and for collection of water from local creeks to parts of the irrigation areas. Options for revitalizing the system have been formulated including development of a new barrage and the implications of various options in terms of engineering, cost, IR impacts and changes to flood characteristics.

12. The anticipated IR impact for Output 2 includes (a) Kanhhot IS with potential impact on private land, secondary structures, land use and trees; (b) Kbal Hong IS with potential impact on private land, secondary structures, land use and trees; and (c) Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures with potential impact on public land, physical relocation of primary and secondary structures, businesses and trees. During the DED, the IR impacts on primary structures, if any, in IS areas will be avoided by realigning the canal alignment. For IS Subprojects (a) and (b), only new SCs and TCs are anticipated to cause IR impacts, whereas rehabilitation of existing canals does not cause IR impacts as the works on the existing canals will be carried out within the existing right-of-way (ROW) and none of the canals have been encroached on.

13. The Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures works are proposed for advanced action with the DED to be completed under the Project Preparation Special Fund grant from the AIIB. The advantage of proceeding quickly with the barrage construction is that the preliminary design is already available while the estimated construction period is relatively long (3 years) but at the same time, critical for the revival of the Kbal Hong IS. There is also a window of opportunity for the construction to take advantage of the period of filling Pursat #1 Reservoir constructed by a private developer, which is likely to significantly reduce flooding in 2026 and 2027.

14. The blocking of the rivers by weirs, barrages, and dams of the passage for fish in the four rivers of the Project is being addressed with proposals for modification of existing structures or construction of new fish passages. Under Output 2 a package of at least two fish passage improvements will also be made and drought mapping for the selected schemes. Given the fish passages are constructed immediately next to the river regulatory structures the required land is public and the fish passage construction is not anticipated to cause any IR impacts.

3. Output 3

15. Under this output, the Project will (i) Recommend measures to remodel existing reservoirs and/or improve existing reservoir operation to increase flood protection capacities; (ii) Introduce flood risk mitigation interventions (such as flood dike strengthening, ring levees, and drainage improvements) using nature-based solutions to the extent feasible; and (iii) Develop flood risk maps and operate gender-responsive community flood preparedness plans. The main irrigation canals to be constructed and/or upgraded (under Output 2 will be linked to adjacent rivers and/or off-river storage to divert flood water to maximize the benefits of flood water and minimize flood damage downstream of the river where the water is withdrawn).

16. Flood risks mitigation may be reduced by soft and hard measures. Soft measures include basin planning, catchment protection, reservoir optimization, flood mapping and spatial planning and improvement of hydro-met network and flood forecasting. Hard measures relate to physical infrastructure, such as raising local protection banks, and construction of embankments, weirs, dams and other civil works. Both approaches will be used to develop a package of measures for the Pursat and Sanker River (Battambang) Basins. In both basins there are potentially significant benefits to be gained by relatively limited but well targeted investment.

17. At this phase of development of the Project, the flood forecasting and early warning systems for the Pursat and Sangker Rivers are being progressed and concrete hard (infrastructure) measures have not been identified and defined. These are expected to take place during the DED phase after loan approval. Hard infrastructure measures are expected to cause IR impacts. As the IR impacts are unknown at this stage the impacts will be covered under the resettlement framework (RF) for the Project and no basic resettlement plan (BRP) or draft resettlement plan is prepared for Output 3 at this Project preparatory stage.

D. Alternatives Considered to Avoid or Minimize Resettlement

18. The Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject initially included widening of both the MC1 and MC2 through the urban area, which would have resulted in physical relocation of estimated 299 affected households (AHs), either permanently or temporarily. Further design review confirmed that the flow capacity of the existing canal is adequate, and therefore no works or widening of the existing MC1/MC2 is required except for the intake structures immediately next to the Pursat River. Therefore, the impact was reduced to only 9 AHs to be physically relocated for MC1/MC2.

19. For both Kbal Hong and Kanghot IS Subprojects, the estimate for IR impacts is based on extrapolation of sample areas (about 2.50% of total of the proposed new canals). The results of the IS sample area inventory of losses (IOL) demonstrated that the initially selected width of canals can cause significant IR impacts and resettlement costs. Therefore, the preliminary scope of works for the Kbal Hong and Kanghot IS Subproject canals was adjusted by narrowing the SCs from 18.50 – 19.00m to 14.00 - 15.50m on average and TCs from 6.50 - 7.64m to 4.25 - 4.33m on average respectively (depending on topography). The narrowing was achieved by replacing the access road from one side of SCs with a narrow motorbike path only and removing access roads from the TCs. The distance or spacing of new construction between each of the SCs was also revised from average 1.00km to 2.00km while the distance between each of the TCs were retained to 500m. This change reduced the number of constructing new SCs from 104.46km (17 lines) to 68.30km (10 lines). The upgrading of existing SCs (247.30km/52 lines) and TCs (177.60km/175 lines) and construction of new TCs (690.60km/635 lines) remain unchanged.

20. As the exact alignment for the canals was not designed and decided at Project preparatory stage, it was not possible to conduct localized meaningful impact avoidance, minimization, or mitigation for each canal. Therefore, at the DED stage the measures to avoid and minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlement (LAR) will be further reviewed in close consultations with AHs/affected persons (APs) and affected communes, especially on the exact alignment of SCs and TCs. Impact avoidance, minimization and mitigation at the DED stage should be conducted commune-by-commune beginning with public consultation with the commune and farmers at the selected subproject area to introduce preliminary canal design and alignments. The design and alignment then need to be adjusted based on preferences of the commune, farmers and landowners. Detailed consultations with farmer APs and communities during aligning and DED of the connecting irrigation canals is essential to ensure (i) Impacted farmer AHs agree with the subproject and canal construction, (ii) Impacted farmer AHs opinions on width of the corridor of impact (COI) is considered in design, (iii) The

exact alignment of the canal is both technically feasible with local topography, but following farm parcel boundaries as much as possible, and (iv) The impacted farmer AHs participate for water user group and operation and maintenance of the TCs canals.

E. Identified Subprojects

21. The Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject preliminary design was completed and the COI and footprint for the structures identified. Therefore, this BRP provides details of anticipated IR impacts for this proposed Subproject.

22. For both Kbal Hong IS and Kanghot IS Subprojects a sample topographic survey of an estimated 300.00ha for each Subproject IS was used to assess the cost-effectiveness, irrigation water requirements, and suitability of a preliminary layout of SCs and TCs initially aligned as a desk study without any consultation with the affected communes and farmers. The IS sample areas served the purpose of demonstrating scope of impact for canals with initially proposed width of the COI, and therefore providing information for finalization of the engineering solutions to avoid and minimize IR impacts by the canals. Therefore, these sample IS areas (blue highlight on Figure 1.2) have been analyzed for number and area of potentially impacted rice field land parcels, and the percentage of land loss for the parcels. Subsequent data collected through the consultations, focus group discussions (FGDs), IOL and socio-economic survey (SES) was extrapolated to give rough estimates of IR impacts for the entire IS areas for both Subprojects for construction of new canals yet to be identified and defined for alignments.

Figure 1.2: Overview of Kbal Hong and Kanghot IS Subprojects

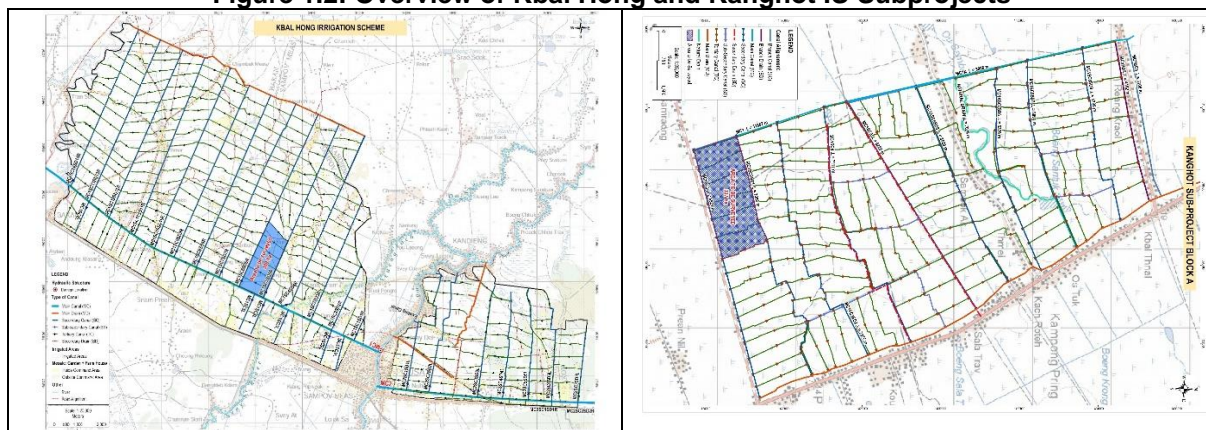


Figure: Sample areas shaded for sample survey area for Kbal Hong (left) and Kanghot Block A (right) initial canal layouts overlain (February, 2024)

Source: Feasibility Study Consultants.

1. Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject

23. The Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject is a complex challenge for rehabilitation as it requires a new barrage in the Pursat river. Due to development pressures in the city, the encroachment on the MCs gives a rise to more potentially affected people if major work is carried out on the MC in the urban parts. The new barrage must be able to satisfy several design requirements: (i) Be able to raise water to a level sufficient to convey/supply water to the service area by gravity; (ii) Not exacerbate flooding; (iii) Minimize impact on residents including those of the informal housing during construction and on completion; and (iv) Be able to pass fish upstream and downstream.

24. A long list of options was made including possible extension of an existing canal from Damnak Ampil and several possible locations for a replacement barrage. In conjunction with the Structural Engineer appointed by the ADB, the long list was reduced to three shortlisted

sites and options for which more a detailed study was completed including potential layouts of the barrage and link canals, cost estimates, LAR requirements, and an assessment of flood risks and construction issues was made for each option. The options were:

- **Option 1:** Replacement of existing barrage within Pursat Town or close to the site of the original barrage and able to use existing canals;
- **Option 2:** Barrage sited close to a former abandoned site of part-built barrage near the Svay Ath channel. New canal 25.00-30.00m³/s capacity needed to link to MC2 would be needed; and
- **Option 3:** New barrage site close to an existing irrigation offtake but the existing small canals rebuilt to carry 25.00m³/s over 6.50km.

25. After careful consideration, Option 1 was selected as the most feasible due to (i) Lowest Cost; (ii) Limited IR impacts; (iii) Ability to supply on both right and left bank via existing canals; and (iv) Ease of access during emergency situations. In addition, the central site offers further advantages in terms of: (i) Potential for future improvement of water supply and expansion of irrigation via MC1 to Svay Donkeo; (ii) Potential for an additional economic benefits from the access bridge across the Pursat river in the urban part where there is currently no bridge; (iii) Potential for enhancement of the riverside frontage of Pursat for tourism and commerce; (iv) The site is demonstrably replacement of a barrage that was in place from 1976 to 2018; and (v) Lower potential conflict with land owners in reinstating the former site given existing ROW along the river and canals.

26. The major proposed rehabilitation works in the for the Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject include: (i) Construction of the barrage; (ii) Rehabilitation of intakes only for the MC1 and MC2; and (iii) Construction of SC intakes, bridges and check structures and construction of tail structures to convey flood water. The proposed civil works for Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject preliminary designs are shown in Figures 1.3 - 1.5.

Figure 1.3: Kbal Hong Barrage Preliminary Design



Source: TRTA Consultants (February, 2024)

Figure 1.4: Kbal Hong MC1 Intake Structures Preliminary Design



Source: TRTA Consultants (February, 2024)

Figure 1.5: Kbal Hong MC2 Intake Structures Preliminary Design



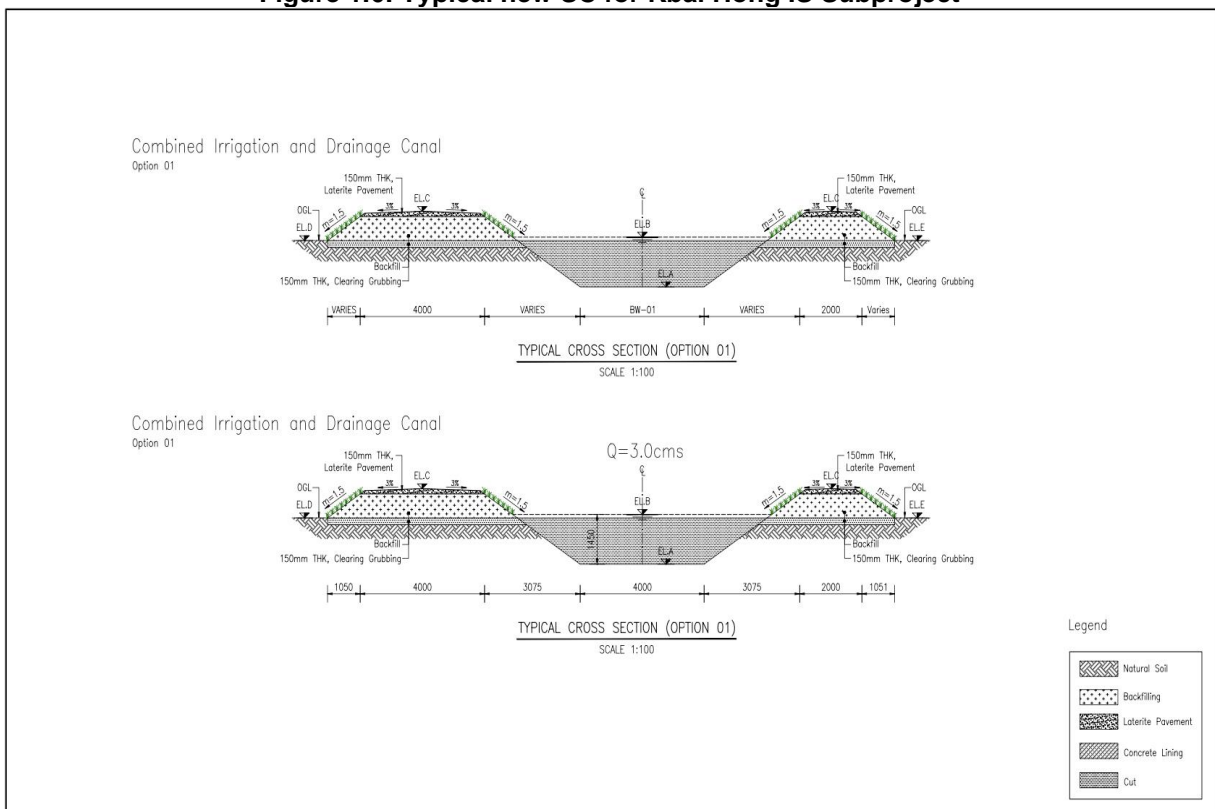
Source: TRTA Consultants (February, 2024)

2. Kbal Hong IS Subproject

27. The Kbal Hong IS Subproject is in Phteas Prey and Prey Nhy communes, Pursat Town, Pursat Province. It is around 2.50km north-west - from the bridge across - National Road 5. The headworks of this Subproject are on the Pursat River, within Pursat City. Presently, about 8,200.00ha of rice is grown within the Kbal Hong command area during the wet season. The existing left-hand side command area is about 7,000.00ha and the right-hand side command is about 1,200.00ha. Some farmers cultivate rice during two seasons in a year, in wet season about 8,200.00ha and the dry season about 1,250.00ha.

28. The Kbal Hong IS Subproject will develop an additional irrigated area of 11,000.00ha on both the left and right side of the Pursat River. Civil works will include both rehabilitation and development of new canals, as (i) Rehabilitation of existing for 25.00km of MCs, 81.30km of SCs (19 lines) and 67.60km of TCs (79 lines), and (ii) Construction of new SC and roads for 38.30km (6 lines), and 261.60km of TCs (257 lines)². Alignment for the new SC and TC network to be constructed will be finalized during DED phase. Only new SCs and TCs is anticipated to cause land acquisition, whereas rehabilitation of existing canals does not cause land acquisition. The typical proposed cross-section, and hence COI for the SC for Kbal Hong IS are shown in Figure 1.6, whereas TC cross-section is the same for Kbal Hong IS and Kanghot IS Subprojects (Figure 1.7). On average the width of SC are 15.50m and TC 4.33m but depending on the topography of each specific canal.

Figure 1.6: Typical new SC for Kbal Hong IS Subproject



Source: TRTA Consultants preliminary design proposal.

3. Kangot IS Subproject

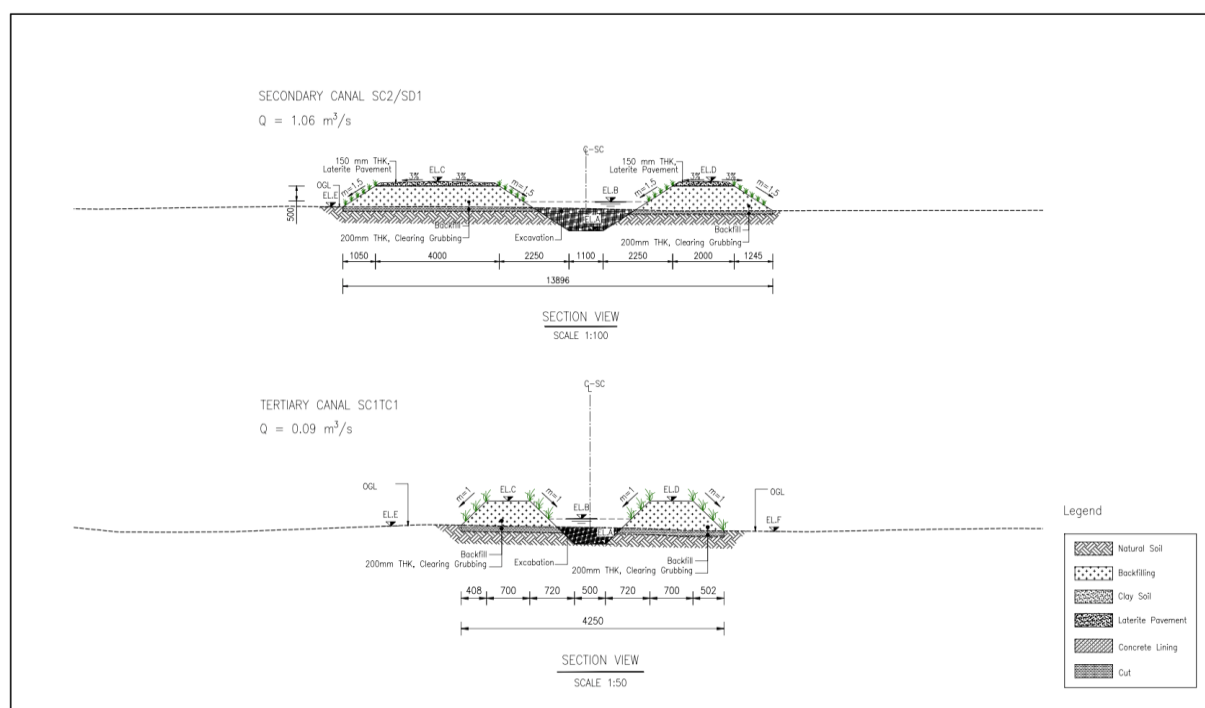
29. The Kanghot IS Subproject was initially constructed in 1976 under Pol Pot regime, abandoned during the civil war and then upgraded by the Ministry of Water Resources and

² These changes were made in the field assessment during the fact-finding joint mission from 11-12 March 2024.

Meteorology (MOWRAM) under the Chinese Government Support in two phases (2009-2013 and 2014-2015). In Phase I, a reservoir dam, a diversion barrage, two General Main Canals (GMC), five MCs and 17 Branch canals were constructed. In Phase II a new GMC was constructed from GMC1 and two MCs, 12 Branch canals and 14 Lateral canals constructed to irrigate 14,500.00ha of south-eastern land. The 12.00m high Kanghot barrage was constructed to raise normal water level up to 21.00m above datum and to divert water from the Sanker River to command area by gravity. The GMC1 canal was expected to irrigate 36,025.00ha of land on the right bank, while GMC2 was designed to irrigate 6,560.00ha on the left bank and is thus one of the largest irrigation systems in Cambodia. Under the Subproject, construction will include (i) 133.00km (33 lines) of existing SCs and roads rehabilitated, (ii) 24.00km (4 lines) of new SCs constructed with roads on one side and motorbike track on the other side, (iii) 110.00km (96 lines) of existing TCs rehabilitated and (iv) 429.00km (378 lines) of new TCs constructed with motorbike tracks on both sides.³

30. The Kanghot IS Subproject will develop an additional irrigated area of 17,000.00ha within three blocks for command areas. Under the Transact Technical Assistance (TRTA) Feasibility Study, the development and upgrading of SCs and TCs of MC1 (Block A), of MC4 (Block B) and of MC6, MC7 and MC8 (Block C) is proposed. Civil works will include both rehabilitation and development of new canals, as (i) Rehabilitation of existing for 18.20km of MCs, 133.10km of SCs (33 lines) and 110.30km of TCs (96 lines), and (ii) Construction of new canals for 24.10km of SCs and road on one side and motorbike track on other side (4 lines) and 429.20km of TCs (378 lines)⁴ with motorbike tracks on both sides. Alignment for the new SC and TC network to be constructed will be finalized during the DED phase. Only new SCs and TCs is anticipated to cause land acquisition, whereas rehabilitation of existing canals does not cause land acquisition. The typical proposed cross-section and the COI for the new SCs and TCs is shown in Figure 1.7. On average the width of SC is 14.00m and TC 4.25m but depending on the topography of each specific canal.

Figure 1.7: Typical new SC and TC for Kanghot IS Subproject



Source: TRTA Consultants preliminary design proposal.

³ These changes were made in the field assessment during the fact-finding joint mission from 11-12 March 2024.

⁴ These changes were made in the field assessment during the fact-finding joint mission from 11-12 March 2024.

F. Approaches to Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

31. The Project resettlement framework (RF) describes four (4) optional approaches to LAR on donor funded projects with specific government policy and practices adopted and applied as necessary as follows:

- (i) The acquisition of land through Willing Buyer Willing Seller (WBWS) methodology;
- (ii) The acquisition of land will through Negotiated Settlement methodology;
- (iii) The acquisition of land will be through Expropriation and Involuntary Resettlement; and
- (iv) The VLD of narrow strips of land averaging to 1.00m wide or the amount of land being donated is minor or maximum to 5.00% of the donor's total affected land plot along the canals for TCs. ADB's SPS does not apply to VLD. Therefore, the VLD criteria, processes, procedures, verification, monitoring and reporting etc. etc. requirements will be discussed and agreed between MOWRAM and ADB prior to comment of any VLD processes.

32. This BRP will only apply to affected land and assets acquired under Expropriation as most of the land and assets will be acquired under this approach. The WBWS and Negotiated Settlement will not be applied under the proposed Project and therefore, not included in the BRP. In addition, the BRP will not apply to VLD as mentioned in (iv) above. The application of the Expropriation will be determined upon the completion of the DED, after Project approval, with detailed information on the final scope and location of impact.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Scope of Land Acquisition

33. Project Output 2 contains several subprojects with anticipated IR impacts, but most of them will only be confirmed during the DED stage. Out of all the subprojects only the Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject has a confirmed footprint and COI based on the preliminary design, IOL and SES. Hence, Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject potential IR impacts have been estimated and recorded in this BRP.

34. For Kbal Hong IS and Kanghot IS Subprojects, the SC and TC alignments have not been confirmed yet, and therefore a sample area with estimated location of alignments and the COI was used. The sample area estimated AHs/APs and potential impacts on land and assets was used to extrapolate approximate impact and cost for both Subprojects. The detailed data provided in scope of impact and socio-economic profile refers only to the sample areas for both IS Subprojects based on the original wider COI for both SCs and TCs. The final location and width of the canals will be defined and agreed in close consultation with the affected farmers and communes during the DED stage.

35. An IR screening for all Subprojects was conducted in January 2024 and based on their land acquisition and resettlement impacts they were classified for IR as follows:

- Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures: **Category B.**
- Kbal Hong IS: **Category A.**
- Kanghot IS: **Category A.**

36. Public consultation with AHs on the Project scope and entitlements and FGDs with AHs/APs was conducted by national consultants subcontracted by the TRTA consultants from November to December 2023. In the first step after consultations, the survey facilitator worked closely with the district/municipality officer, commune and village chiefs under the facilitation of the Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology (PDWRAM) who supported in organizing direct meetings and detailed discussions about the current land use, ownership and cadastral data. This was followed by demarcation (Figure 2.1) and Differential Global Positioning System survey of the COI in close cooperation with the PDWRAM, other local authorities and AHs. A face-to-face census/IOL/SES was then conducted to determine the potential impacts on land and physical and economic assets of the AHs/APs within the estimated COI. All physical assets impacted were georeferenced and the IOL/SES data was gender disaggregated. Census/IOL covered all estimated households for the Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject, and a sample of Kbal Hong IS and Kanghot IS Subprojects. The SES covered all estimated number of AHs for Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject as most AHs are anticipated to be physically relocated and therefore, have major impact on their livelihoods. For Kbal Hong and Kanghot IS Subprojects sample areas, the SES covered 20.00% of the identified AHs with loss of land or assets. Detailed data collected was entered into one dataset for checking and quality assurance to ensure reliability and completeness.

37. The cut-off date (COD) was set as the date of beginning of the public consultations. The COD was also confirmed with a letter issued by Pursat and Battambang Provincial authorities. The information about the COD will be disseminated throughout the Project area during detailed measurement survey (DMS)/SES. For the three Subprojects, the COD as established prior to DMS is set as follows:

- Kbal Hong barrage and intake structures: 21 November 2023.
- Kbal Hong IS: 22 November 2023.
- Kanghot IS: 23 November 2023.

Figure 2.1: Pictures of Demarcation

Source: LAR survey report, January 2024

B. Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Potential IR Impacts

1. Summary of Potential Affected Assets and Estimated Number of Displaced Persons

38. Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject will cover five villages in four communes, which are spread between two districts in Pursat province as detailed in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Summary Area for Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject

Subproject Component	Village	Commune	District	Province
Barrage	Kaev Sovann Leu	Banteay Dei	Pursat	Pursat
	Kbal Hong	Banteay Dei	Pursat	
		Veal	Kandieng	
	Veal	Veal	Kandieng	
MC1	Kbal Hong	Phteah Prey	Pursat	
		Veal	Kandieng	
MC2	Doung Chrum	Prey Nhi	Pursat	
	Pralay Thum	Prey Nhi	Pursat	

Sources: LAR-Survey result estimates conducted in December 2023

39. The Subproject will cause potential impacts on assets on an estimated total of 56 AHs/257 APs, all of whom will encounter potential loss of public land (6,647.45m²) illegally used for residential purposes along the Pursat River, MC1 and MC2. All land used is within the existing ROW or public state land (Figure 2.2). There is no agricultural land or loss of land use caused by this Subproject.

40. An estimated total of 35 AHs/173 APs will have potential impact on their primary structure with a total of 36 structures (1,810.64m²). Out of these 34 AHs/169 APs are required to physically relocate to a new site. A total of 37 AHs/177 APs have an impact on 64 secondary structures (1,802.45m²) and there is no impact on public structures. An estimated total of 34 AHs/155 APs have an impact on 145 non-fruit trees and 29 AHs/119 APs have an impact on 152 fruit trees, none of which are planted or grown for income generation. An estimated total of 22 AHs/114 APs will have impact on their businesses, consisting of 21 AHs/110 APs having a permanent impact, and 1 AH/4 APs having a temporary impact on their businesses with 4 employees in total impacted. An estimated total of 36 AHs/179 APs will experience major impact, which combines physically relocated primary structures (residential and business), permanent and temporary impact on businesses and permanent impact on livelihoods of 4 employees. In total it is estimated that 37 AHs/179 APs are categorized as vulnerable AHs.

41. All these estimated numbers of AHs/APs and potential impacts on assets summarized in Table 2.2 will be revisited and reconfirmed after the DED during the DMS and reflected in the detailed resettlement plan (DRP).

Table 2.2: Summary of Potential LAR impacts for Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject

Impact Type	Unit	Quantity	AH/AP
Affected Households/Affected Persons	AH/AP	56	56/257
Vulnerable AHs/APs	AH/AP	37	37/179
Major impact on AHs/APs	AH/AP	36	36/179
Physically relocate to another site	AH/AP	34	34/169
Permanent impact on business	AH/AP	21	21/110
Temporary impact on business	AH/AP	1	1/4
Employees	AP	4	4
Public land	m ²	6,647.45	56/257
Residential land (private land)	m ²	None	None
Agricultural land (private land)	m ²	None	None
Loss of use of productive land	m ²	None	None
Primary/Residential structure	Structure (m ²)	1,810.64 (36 structures)	35/173
Secondary structures	Structures (m ² , l m, unit)	1,802.45 (64 structures)	37/177
Public structures	Structure	None	None
Non-fruit trees	No.	145	34/155
Fruit trees	No.	152	29/119

Sources: LAR-Survey result estimates conducted in December 2023

Figure 2.2: Overview of works (violet) and affected assets (yellow)



Sources: Result of assets impact location mapping of AHs by GIS team for LAR-Survey in December 2023

2. Potential Impact on Land

42. The Subproject will cause potential IR impact on 6,647.45m² public land on the existing ROW of the Pursat River, and MC1 and MC2. The public land is currently used as residential land illegally occupied by an estimated 56 AHs/257 APs (Table 2.3) and none of the AHs is claiming to have a legal or legalizable right for a land title. Over the years before the planning for the Project and the preliminary design of the Subproject started, a total of 21 AHs have moved out from the ROW into other residential locations in Pursat town due to their illegal occupation of the public land (see Figures 2.3 and 2.4 red dots for AHs with affected land, secondary structures, and trees only and green dots for AHs to be physically relocated). Only secondary structures and/or trees remain to be impacted for these 21 AHs as the land is publicly owned. Any affected public land will not be compensated for, but impact on structures, trees and loss of livelihoods will be compensated as per entitlement matrix (EM). There is no

impact on the productive agricultural land or farming in the ROW. The Subproject will not impact on any private land.

Table 2.3: Summary of Potential Impact on Public Land

Component	Public land (within ROW)		Total affected	
	Area (m ²)	AH/AP	Area (m ²)	AH/AP
Barrage	5,501.63	43/196	5,501.63	43/196
MC1	687.16	7/34	687.16	7/34
MC2	458.66	6/27	458.66	6/27
Total	6,647.45	56/257	6,647.45	56/257

Sources: LAR-Survey result estimates conducted in December 2023

Figure 2.3: Barrage footprint (yellow), relocated AHs (green), affected other assets (red) and public land used as residential parcels (violet)



Source: TRTA Consultants Feasibility Study Preliminary Design (February 2024).

Figure 2.4: MC2 footprint (yellow), relocated AHs (green) and affected land (red/violet)



Source: TRTA Consultants Feasibility Study Preliminary Design (February 2024).

3. Potential Impact on Structures

43. There are about 36 primary structures (35 AHs/173 APs) potentially impacted by the Subproject, with 1 AH having impact on two primary structures (Table 2.5). Out of 35 AHs, one (1) AH is partially impacted on primary structure and 34 AHs will be physically relocated with full impact on their primary structures (Table 2.5). The one (1) tenant AH with partial impact on their primary structure can continue living and operating their business after repairing the partial impact. The location of the physically relocated AHs are shown in Figures 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5, and example pictures of the primary structures in Figure 2.6.

Table 2.4: Summary of Potential Impact on Primary Structures

Component	Primary Structures	
	No. of structures	AH/AP
Barrage	27	26/130
MC1	7	7/34
MC2	2	2/9
Total	36	35/173

Sources: LAR-Survey result estimates conducted in December 2023

Table 2.5: Summary of Potential Impact on Primary Structures

Component	Partially affected		Fully affected		Total affected		Tenants	
	Structure	AH/AP	Structure	AH/AP	Structure	AH/AP	Structure	AH/AP
Barrage			27	26/130	27	26A/130		
MC1	1	1/4	6	6/30	7	7/34	1	1/4
MC2			2	2/9	2	2/9		
Total	1	1/4	35	34/169	36	35/173	1	1/4

Sources: LAR-Survey result estimates conducted in December 2023

Figure 2.5: MC1 footprint (yellow), relocated AHs (green) and affected land (violet)



Source: TRTA Consultants Feasibility Study Preliminary Design (February 2024).

Figure 2.6: Examples of primary structures



Source: TRTA Consultants Feasibility Study (February 2024).

44. There will be potential impact on 64 secondary structures of about 37 AHs/177 APs. The secondary structures comprise 13 structure types, such as extended eaves, fences, doors, toilets, kitchens, sheds and spirit houses, with total impact areas estimated at 1,802.45m² (Table 2.6). Some AHs have an impact on more than one kind of secondary structure. There are also two temporary store structures (fixed stalls with simple roof and columns only) which are used for business. These will be compensated for the impact on structure as well as permanent loss of livelihoods at net income loss for two (2) months as they can re-establish their businesses and continue with livelihoods. All the secondary structures will be fully impacted.

Table 2.6: Summary of Secondary Structures

Component	Secondary Structures	
	No. of structures	No. of AH/AP
Barrage	48	28/134

MC1	12	6/30
MC2	4	3/13
Total	64	37/177

Sources: LAR-Survey result estimates conducted in December 2023

4. Potential Impact on Trees and Crops

45. An estimated total of 42 AHs/184 APs will have potential impact on 297 trees, divided as 152 fruit trees of 29 AHs/119 APs and 145 non-fruit trees of 34 AHs/155 APs (Table 2.7). Based on the primary occupation of the AHs recorded during IOL/SES none of the AHs depend on the trees as a major income source as they were planted or grown for non-commercial purposes.

Table 2.7: Summary of Potential Impacts on Trees

Component	Owner		Fruit trees	Non-fruit trees	Total
	AH	AP	Number of trees	Number of trees	Number of trees
Barrage	34	149	101	138	239
MC1	3	15	9	1	10
MC2	5	20	42	6	48
Total	42	184	152	145	297

Sources: LAR-Survey result estimates conducted in December 2023

46. There is no productive agricultural land, regardless of land ownership, impacted by the subproject. This also includes the entire ROW. Hence, there is no crops impact either.

5. Potential Impact on Businesses

47. There are 22 businesses (22 AHs/114APs) that will be potentially impacted, out of which 21 AHs/110 APs have permanent impact and one (1) AH/4 APs temporary impact (Table 2.8). The business types vary from motorbike repair, building/plumbing material supplies, glass makers to grocery stores, hairdressers, and laundry cleaning shops. The businesses with permanent impact will be physically relocated (19 primary and 2 secondary structures), whereas the temporary impact is with the one (1) AH having partial impact on their structures (Figure 2.7 are businesses potentially impacted). Out of 22 businesses, two businesses to be physically relocated have a total of four (4) employees with monthly salaries. None of the businesses are formally registered.

Table 2.8: Summary of Potential Impacts on Businesses

Component	Total	Registered	Unregistered	No. of employees losing employment
	AH/AP	AH/AP	AH/AP	AP
Barrage	17/92	None	17/92	3
MC1	4/18	None	4/18	1
MC2	1/4	None	1/4	None
Total	22/114	None	22/114	4

Source: LAR-Survey result estimates conducted in December 2023

Figure 2.7: Examples of Businesses that will be Potentially Impacted



Source: Images of business impacted during demarcation in December 2023

6. Potential Major Impacts

48. An estimated total there are 36 AHs/179 APs likely to experience with major impacts by the Subproject (Table 2.9). This includes 21 AHs/110 APs who will permanently lose their business (losing 10% or more of their productive assets) and 34 AHs/169 APs will be physically relocated from their primary structures. For many of the AHs the Project will cause both business impact and physical relocation, and therefore are listed under both categories in Table 2.9. Also, the employees permanently losing livelihoods (4 APs) have major impact. There is no productive agricultural land impacted. All the AHs/APs who permanently lose livelihood source are eligible for income restoration program (IRP) to be confirmed during the DMS stage and reported in the DRP. The AHs who permanently lose their business will be able to re-establish their business and will continue with their livelihood.

Table 2.9: Summary of AHs Potentially Experiencing Major Impact

Component	Physical relocation of primary structure (AH/AP)	Permanent business disruption (AH/AP)	Employees (AP)	Total* (AH/AP)
Barrage	26/130	17/92	3	27/135
MC1	6/30	3/12	1	6/31
MC2	2/9	1/4	None	3/13
Total	34/169	21/110	4	36/179

Source: LAR-Survey result estimates conducted in December 2023

* Total without double counting (some AHs are in more than one major impact category)

7. Potential Impacts on Vulnerable Groups

49. There are an estimated total of 37 AHs/179 APs categorized as vulnerable affected households⁷. Out of these, 14 AHs/58 APs have ID Poor status⁸ whereas all 34 AHs/169 APs

⁷ These are affected group of APs who may be more differentially or disproportionately affected by the project than others because of their vulnerabilities and who may have limited ability to reestablish their livelihoods or improve their status and may comprise: (i) households living below the national poverty rate established by the Royal Government of Cambodia, (ii) female headed households with dependents living below the national poverty rate, (iii) disabled headed households with no other means of support, (iv) elderly headed households with no other means of support, and (v) indigenous people (who often have traditional land rights but no formal titles).

⁸ The Government of Cambodia has implemented the ID Poor to support the poor as part of the country's social welfare and social safety net. The AHs under any subproject have been categorized as living below the poverty line based on the ID Poor registration and holding an ID Poor Card, and therefore are classified vulnerable. The absence of status of ID poor card for each AH should not prevent the poor and vulnerable AH based on the SES result if substantiated with evidence from receiving additional assistance as the project EM will be confirmed at DMS stage. Verbally declared income without substantiating with evidence will not be considered at the DMS stage.

to be physically relocated are potentially landless⁹. The latter have been designated vulnerable since the AHs are both landless and to be physically relocated. Only 3 AHs/10 APs are ID Poor, but not landless or relocated. One AH is both ID Poor and disabled (disability in both hands and one foot). Also, one AH is both ID Poor and a female-headed household with five dependents. Out of all the potential vulnerable AHs, 19 AHs/104 APs are going to have permanent impact on their income and livelihoods with physical relocation of their businesses to another site. These AHs will be confirmed during the DMS stage and reported in the DRP.

Table 2.10: Summary of Potential Vulnerable AHs

Component	Landless and relocated (AHs/APs)	ID Poor (AHs/APs)	Total* (AHs/APs)
Barrage	26/130	12/51	29/140
MC1	6/30	2/7	6/30
MC2	2/9	None	2/9
Total	34/169	14/58	37/179

Source: LAR-Survey result estimates conducted in December 2023

* Total without double counting (some AHs are in more than one major impact category)

C. Kbal Hong IS and Kanghot IS Sample Area Potential IR Impacts

1. Summary of Potential Affected Assets and Estimated Number of Displaced Persons in Sample Areas

50. Kbal Hong IS and Kanghot IS sample areas will cover two villages each. The tentative canals alignments for the sample areas used in the IR impact screening exercise were randomly selected through consultation with the engineering team to be representative of the planned canal density while the sample areas are representative of the prevailing topography and the average size of agricultural land parcels. Details are provided in Table 2.11.

Table 2.11: Summary Area for Kbal Hong IS and Kanghot IS Sample Areas

Sample IS	Village	Commune	District	Province
Kbal Hong IS	Sameakki	Snam Preah	Bakan	Pursat
	Sdok Svay			
Total	2	1	1	1
Kanghot IS	Boeng Pring	Prey Touch	Moung Ruessei	Battambang
	Samraong	Thipakde	Koas Krala	
Total	2	2	2	1

Sources: LAR-Survey result estimates conducted in December 2023

51. The Kbal Hong IS Subproject sample area IOL data presented in the BRP is based on the original wider COI of average 18.50m for SCs and average 7.64m for TCs. Similarly, the Kanghot IS sample area IOL data presented in the BRP is based on the original wider COI of average 19.00m for SCs and average 6.50m for TCs. The preliminary design parameters for Kbal Hong IS and Kanghot IS Subproject canals have already been narrowed down to an average of 15.50m and 14.00m for SCs and average 4.33m and 4.25m for TCs respectively. As the alignments will be designed and entirely re-aligned during the DED stage, the indicative figures from the IS sample survey are sufficient for the purpose of demonstrating scope of impact for canals with wider COI, and therefore providing information for engineering solutions to avoid and minimize IR impacts.

52. The Kbal Hong IS Subproject sample area potential impact covers an estimated total of 108 AHs/453 APs, consisting of 97,756,20.00m² of potentially affected private and public land (Table 2.12). The land impacts comprise 87,786.64m² of productive agricultural land used

⁹ The landless status is based on self-reporting of AHs during IOL/SES. The status of the AHs will be confirmed with the Cadastral Office and Commune Chief during DMS/SES.

for rice cultivation of 88 AHs/368 APs, 4,264.56m² of residential land of 13 AHs/52 APs, 2,079.46m² of unused agricultural land of 2 AHs/9 APs, 1,278.00m² of agricultural land used for ponds of 4 AHs/24 APs and 2,347.54m² of public land used both for residential and agricultural purposes by 9 AHs/46 APs. The sample area example potential impact also includes 3 primary structures of 3 AHs/17 APs and 24 secondary structures of 14 AHs/59 APs. An estimated total of 50 AHs/221 APs have potential impact on 212 non-fruit trees and 26 AHs/123 APs have an impact on 197 fruit trees. The trees are not planted or grown for income generation. There are neither any businesses nor public structures impacted. An estimated 44 AHs/181 APs will experience major impact due to loss of 10% or more of their productive agricultural landholding or physical relocation. In total an estimated 8 AHs/45 APs categorized as vulnerable AHs.

53. The Kanghot IS Subproject sample area example potential impact covers an estimated total of 67 AHs/265 APs, consisting of 108,752.61m² of potentially affected private land (Table 2.12). The land impacts are divided into 104,058.94m² of agricultural private land used for rice cultivation of 66 AHs/261 APs and 4,693.67m² of agricultural land used for ponds of 5 AHs/23 APs. The sample area example potential impact also includes one secondary structure of 1AH/4 APs. An estimated total of 16 AHs/71 APs have an impact on 48 non-fruit trees and 6 AHs/26 APs have an impact on 94 fruit trees. The trees are not planted or grown for income generation

54. . There are neither any businesses nor public structures impacted. An estimated 18 AHs/64 APs will experience major impact due to loss of 10.00% or more of their productive agricultural land. In total an estimated 3 AHs/11 APs categorized as vulnerable AHs.

55. Based on the sample area estimated data, it can be concluded that Kbal Hong IS has smaller parcel sizes (about 7,670.00m² compared to 20,830.00m² for Kanghot IS) which leads into higher density of AHs (about 813.00m² of agricultural land per AH compared to 1,182.00m² /AH for Kanghot IS). At the same time, it seems likely that Kbal Hong IS has more IR impact on residential land, structures, and trees than Kanghot IS. Neither is expected to have an impact on public structures or permanent or temporary disruption to businesses.

56. All these example sample estimated numbers of AHs/APs and potential impacts on assets will be completely revisited during the DED and DMS stage. The quantity and numbers provided here are only an indication of potential impacts based on the COI and canal density of the example.

Table 2.12: Summary of Potential LAR Impacts for Kbal Hong IS and Kanghot IS Sample Areas

Impact Type	Unit	Kbal Hong IS		Kanghot IS	
		Quantity	No. of AH/AP	Quantity	No. of AH/AP
Affected Households/Affected Persons	No.	108	108/453	67	67/265
Vulnerable AHs/APs	No.	8	8/45	3	3/11
Major impact on AHs/APs	No.	44	44/181	18	18/64
Permanent impact on business	No.	None	None	None	None
Temporary impact on business	No.	None	None	None	None
Employees	AP	None	None	None	None
Public land	m ²	2,347.54	9/46	None	None
Residential land (Private Land)	m ²	4,264.56	13/52	None	None
Agricultural land (Private Land)	m ²	87,786.64	88/368	104,058.94	66/261
Unused Agricultural land (Private Land)	m ²	2,079.46	2/9	None	None
Agricultural ponds (Private Land)	m ²	1,278.00	4/24	4,693.67	5/23
Loss of use of productive public land	m ²	1,748.21	7/37	None	None
Primary/Residential structure	(m ²)	121.74	3/17	None	None
Secondary structures	m ² ,lm,unit)	738.24	14/59	1	1/4
Public structures	Structure	None	None	None	None
Non-fruit trees	No.	212	50/221	48	16/71
Fruit trees	No.	197	26/123	94	6/26

Sources: LAR-Survey result estimates conducted in December 2023

2. Potential Impact on Land

57. The Kbal Hong IS Subproject sample area impact would cause potential IR impact on 95,408.66m² of private and 2,347.54 m² of public land (Table 2.13). The public land refers to existing ROW of the parallel rural roads to the proposed TCs, which is used as both residential and agricultural land by the AHs. Several parcels (1,748.21m²) of the existing ROW are currently used for productive agriculture by 7 AHs/37 APs. The private land impact is divided as 87,786.64.00m² of agricultural land used for rice cultivation of 88 AHs/368 APs, 4,264.56m² of residential land of 13 AHs/52 APs, 2,079.46m² of unused agricultural land of 2 AHs/9 APs, and 1,278.00m² of agricultural land used for ponds of 4 AHs/24 APs (Table 2.14). The agricultural land for the IS has been registered under systematic registration, so most will have existing official hard titles. Figure 2.8 illustrates the example locations of land impact for AHs for new canals.

58. The Kanghot IS Subproject sample area impact would cause potential IR impact on 108,752.61m² of private land (Table 2.13). The private land impact is divided as 104,058.94m² of agricultural land used for rice cultivation of 66 AHs/261 APs and 4,693.67m² of agricultural land used for ponds of 5 AHs/23 APs (Table 2.14). The agricultural land for the IS has not been registered fully under systematic registration, so most of the land does not have hard title/s yet. Figure 2.9 illustrates the example locations of potential land impact of the AHs for new canals.

Table 2.13: Summary of Potential Impacts on Category of Land

Sample IS	Category of Land Potentially Impacted (m ²)			
	Public		Private	
	Areas (m ²)	No. of AHs/APs	Areas (m ²)	No. of AHs/APs
Kbal Hong IS	2,347.54	9/46	95,408.66	101/420
Kanghot IS	None	None	108,752.61	67/265

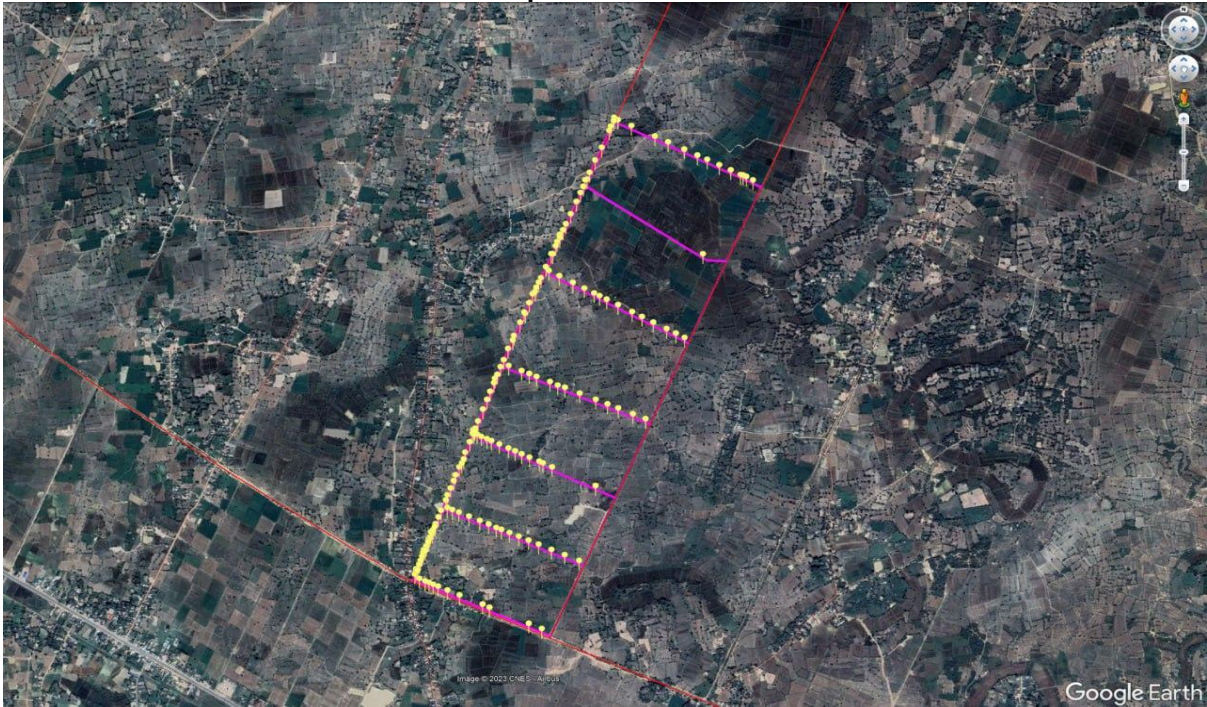
Source: LAR-Survey result estimates conducted in December 2023

Table 2.14: Summary of Categories and Current Use/Status of Affected Land

Sample IS	Private Land								Public Land				Total affected	
	Residential		Agricultural		Unused Agricultural		Agricultural Pond		Residential		Agricultural			
	Area (m ²)	No. of AH/AP	Area (m ²)	No. of AH/AP	Area (m ²)	No. of AH/AP	Area (m ²)	No. of AH/AP	Area (m ²)	No. of AH/AP	Area (m ²)	No. of AH/AP	Area (m ²)	No. of AH/AP
Kbal Hong IS	4,264.56	13/52	87,786.64	88/368	2,079.46	2/9	1,278.00	4/24	599.33	3/12	1,748.21	6/34	97,756.20	108/453
Kanghot IS	None	None	104,058.94	66/261	None	None	4,693.67	5/23	None	None	None	None	108,752.61	67/265

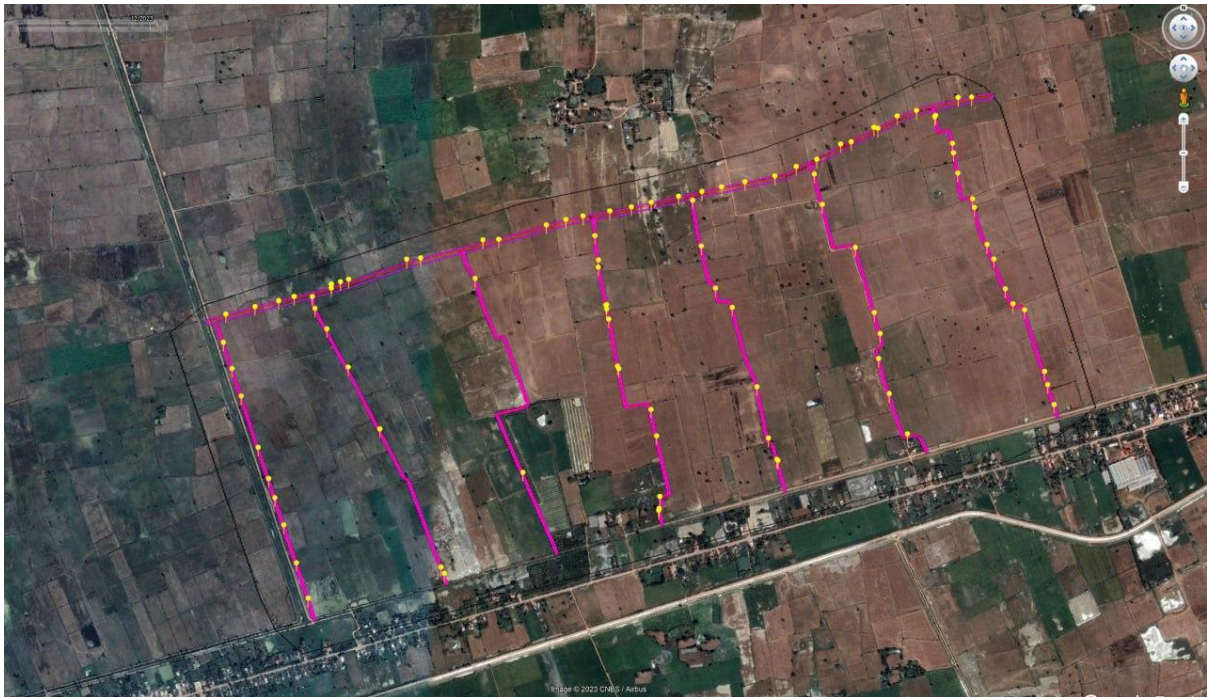
Source: LAR survey result estimates conducted in December 2023

Figure 2.8: Original Kbal Hong IS Subproject Sample Area with Tentative Alignments and Impact Locations



Source: TRTA Consultants (February 2024)

Figure 2.9: Original Kanghot IS Subproject Sample Area with Tentative Alignments and Impact Locations



Source: TRTA Consultants (February 2024).

3. Potential Impacts on Structures

59. The Kbal Hong IS Subproject sample area would cause impact on three primary structures (3 AHs/17 APs) as in Table 2.15 and shown in Figure 2.10. However, it may be possible to shift the structures back on remaining land or avoid impact via alignment adjustments.

60. The Kanghot IS Subproject sample area would not cause any impact on primary structures (Table 2.15).

Table 2.15: Summary of Potential Impacts on Primary Structures

Sample IS	Primary Structures		
	No. of structures	Impact Areas (m ²)	AH/AP
Kbal Hong IS	3	121.74	3/17
Kanghot IS	None	None	None

Sources: LAR-Survey result estimates conducted in December 2023

Figure 2.10: Examples of primary structures



Source: Images of primary structures impacted during demarcation in December 2023

61. The Kbal Hong IS Subproject sample area would cause potential impact on estimated 24 secondary structures of about 14 AHs/59 APs (Table 2.16). The secondary structures comprise of 10 structure types, such as extended eaves, fences, concrete pavements, toilets, kitchens, sheds, and stupa. Some AHs have an impact on more than one kind of secondary structure.

62. The Kanghot IS Subproject sample area would cause potential impact on one secondary structure of 1 AH/4 APs (Table 2.16). The secondary structure is a fence.

Table 2.16: Summary of Potential Impacts on Secondary Structures

Sample IS	Component	Secondary Structures	
		No. of structures	AH/AP
Kbal Hong IS	Secondary Canal	19	9/39
	Tertiary Canal	5	5/20
Total		24	14/59
Kanghot IS	Tertiary Canal	1	1/4
Total		1	1/4

Source: LAR-Survey result estimate conducted in December 2023

4. Potential Impacts on Trees and Crops

63. The Kbal Hong IS Subproject sample area has an estimated total of 68 AHs/306 APs who will have potential impact on 409 trees, comprising 197 fruit trees of 26 AHs/123 APs and 212 non-fruit trees of 48 AHs/221 APs. Based on the primary occupation of the AHs recorded during IOL/SES the AHs main income is from rice farming and other non-farming related income sources.

64. The Kanghot IS Subproject sample area has an estimated total of 18 AHs/78 APs who will have potential impact on total of 142 trees, comprising 94 fruit trees of 6 AHs/26 APs and 48 non-fruit trees of 16 AHs/71 APs. Based on the primary occupation of the AHs recorded during IOL/SES the AHs main income is from rice farming and other non-farming related income sources.

65. Both Kbal Hong IS and Kanghot IS Subproject sample areas agricultural production is rice only and all farmers do two season rice harvest per year. The construction of the new canals can be planned in a way that AHs can harvest their crops prior to start of construction, and therefore no impact on crops is anticipated. However, the AHs will be compensated for the annual yield as per the EM.

Table 2.17: Summary of Potential Impact on Trees

Subproject	Component	Owner		Fruit Trees	Non-fruit Trees	Total
		AH	AP	No. of Trees	No. of Trees	No. of Trees
Kbal Hong IS	SC	35	153	159	87	246
	TC1	6	25	31	18	49
	TC2	9	41	4	34	38
	TC3	4	22	-	11	11
	TC4	4	21	-	12	12
	TC5	5	24	1	39	40
	TC6	-	-	-	-	0
	TC7	5	20	2	11	13
Total		68	306	197	212	409
Kong Hot IS	SC	6	27	1	21	22
	TC1	-	-	-	-	0
	TC2	4	16	2	15	17
	TC3	1	4	56	4	60
	TC4	4	16	-	5	5
	TC5	1	6	-	1	1
	TC6	1	4	7	2	9
	TC7	1	5	28	-	28
Total		18	78	94	48	142

Sources: LAR-Survey result estimate conducted in December 2023

5. Potential Impact on Businesses and Public Facilities

66. There are no businesses and public facilities impacted on either Kbal Hong IS or Kanghot IS Subproject sample areas.

6. Potential Major Impact

67. The Kbal Hong IS Subproject sample area would have about 44 AHs/181 APs to experience with potential major impact (Table 2.18), consisting of 41 AHs/164 APs due to impact on 10.00% or more of their total productive agricultural land and 3 AHs/17 APs to be relocated. All of the AHs/APs who permanently lose livelihood source are eligible for IRP to be confirmed during the DMS stage and reported in the DRP. The DMS data analysis at the DRP stage will determine the actual number of AHs losing 10.00% or more of their entire productive assets (i.e. all income generating assets).

68. The Kanghot IS Subproject sample area would have about 18 AHs/64 APs to experience with major impact due to impact on 10.00% or more of their total productive agricultural land (Table 2.18). All the AHs/APs and who permanently lose livelihood source are eligible for IRP will be confirmed during DMS stage and reported in the DRP. The DMS data analysis at DRP stage will determine the actual number of AHs losing 10% or more of their entire productive assets (i.e. all income generating assets).

Table 2.18: Summary of Major Impact

Sample IS	10% or more of Agricultural Land Impacted	Relocated	Total AHs
	AHs/APs	AHs/APs	AHs/APs
Kbal Hong IS	41/164	3/17	44/181
Kanghot IS	18/64	None	18/64

Source: LAR-Survey result estimate conducted in December 2023

7. Impact on Vulnerable Groups

69. The Kbal Hong IS and Kanghot IS Subproject sample areas are estimated to have total of 8 AHs/45 APs of vulnerable AHs¹⁰, out of which 5 AHs/28 APs are ID Poor and 3 AHs/17 APs are to be physically relocated and landless. Kanghot IS Subproject sample area is estimated to have 3 AHs/11 APs categorized as vulnerable AHs. These AHs will be confirmed during the DMS stage and reported in the DRP.

D. Temporary Impact

70. As the construction of civil works for Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject will be carried out within existing ROW and next to existing roads, all public facilities such as existing roads of bituminous surface and walkways will be temporarily impacted during construction by heavy machinery. Also, heavy machinery and transport of materials to the construction site is expected to damage the access roads both in town as well as in rural areas for the construction of Kbal Hong IS and Kanghot IS subproject canals. Therefore, the bill of quantities for the construction will need to include rehabilitation of roads along the construction sites and for the access roads used by the contractor. Thus, these temporarily affected public facilities will be restored by the Subprojects. Construction of new canals will be done off-cropping season to avoid temporary impacts on crops and enable easier access to construction sites via roads in dry conditions.

71. The civil works contract as well as environmental management plan will also require the construction contractor to reinstate any temporary impacts or damages caused by the construction contractor during construction works to their pre-subproject condition. The contractor is to record the pre-subproject situation with video and/or georeferenced pictures for urban areas. The bill of quantities will have respective provisions to address temporary impacts and damage caused during construction. The entitlement matrix will guide contractors during construction in case any compensation is required above the/in lieu of reinstatement, for instance, if any businesses are disrupted or there is loss of income due to damage to crops.

72. For any temporary site installation, workers camp, storage, pre-casting site or other area, the contractors will have to propose in a site installation and access plan and obtain approval from the Project Management Unit (PMU). Where possible, unoccupied, and unused public land will be used for temporary construction use, worker camp sites or storage. The contractor shall rent any private space with the agreed rental fee and disclose the written rental agreement to the PMU. Both private and public space shall be returned to the same or improved condition compared with pre-subproject situation.

73. 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 redress mechanism (GRM) is followed, (v) The environmental management plan is applied, and (vi) Other items specified are complied with, in compliance with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) and Royal Government of Cambodia's (RGC's) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

¹⁰ These are affected group of APs who may be more differentially or disproportionately affected by the project than others because of their vulnerabilities and who may have limited ability to reestablish their livelihoods or improve their status and may comprise: (i) households living below the national poverty rate established by the Royal Government of Cambodia, (ii) female headed households with dependents living below the national poverty rate, (iii) disabled headed households with no other means of support, (iv) elderly headed households with no other means of support, and (v) indigenous people (who often have traditional land rights but no formal titles).

E. Unanticipated Impact

74. In case there are changes in the subproject's scope and/or location during their 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 BRP. Any new APs that will be identified (i.e., those who will be included among the adversely affected because of changes to the subproject design or alignment prior to or even during construction works) are entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other APs. The new APs will not include any occupant entering the COI or construction area after the COD. In case of unanticipated impact, social impacts assessment shall be conducted, and the DRP will be updated and submitted to the ADB/AIIB for review and clearance.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Survey Methodology

75. A SES applied had two sampling systems, estimated 100.00% of AHs for Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject based on the preliminary design and 20.00% of AHs for Kbal Hong IS and Kanghot IS Subprojects based on sample example areas. Higher sampling was applied for Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structure Subproject since it was anticipated that all the potential AHs will be physically relocated, hence providing an adequate baseline for update of the SES during preparation of DRP. The SES was conducted in parallel with IOL in December 2023. The SES respondents consisted of affected household heads (AHHs) or household representatives. The SES questionnaire contained demographic variables (age, marital status, employment, and gender of respondents), means of employment of APs, households' income. The SES provides baseline information on the socio-economic situation of the AHs/APs in gender disaggregated format.

B. Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject AH/AP Profile

1. Demographic Information of the AHs

76. A total of 56 AHs or 100.00% participated in the SES including 27 male AHs (48.21%) and 29 female AHs (51.79%) as in Table 3.1. These consisted of a total of 257 APs, out of which 124 APs are male (48.25%) and 133 APs are female (51.75%). The average household has 4.58 members.

Table 3.1: Summary of AHs

Component	AH	AH Head		AP		Total AP
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Barrage	43	19	24	95	101	196
MC1	7	4	3	16	18	34
MC2	6	4	2	13	14	27
Total	56	27	29	124	133	257

Source: SES result estimate conducted in December 2023

77. There are no indigenous people as AHs/APs and all AHs/APs identified themselves as Khmer. Also, all AHs/APs profess Buddhism as their religion.

78. Table 3.2 presents the age breakdown of the AHHs by gender. Most of the respondents (23 AHHs) are over 60 years old, followed by 31 to 45 years old (18 AHHs), 46 to 60 years old (11 AHHs), and 19 to 30 years old (4 AHHs).

Table 3.2: Summary of Age Distribution of AHHs

Gender (AHH)	Under 18 yrs	19 - 30 yrs	31 - 45 yrs	46 - 60 yrs	Over 60 yrs	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Male	None	1	12	7	7	27
Female	None	3	6	4	16	29
Total	None	4	18	11	23	56

Source: SES result estimate conducted in December 2023

79. Table 3.3 presents the age breakdown of the APs by gender. The largest of the age groups are under 18 years old (75 APs), followed by 31 to 45 years old (68 APs), to 30 years old (51 APs), 46 to 60 years (26 APs), and over 60 years (37 APs).

Table 3.3: Summary of Age Distribution of APs

Gender (AP)	Under 6 yrs	7 – 17 yrs	18 - 30 yrs	31 - 45 yrs	46 - 60 yrs	Over 60 yrs	Total
Male	13	26	25	34	15	11	124
Female	15	21	26	34	11	26	133
Total	28	47	51	68	26	37	257

Source: SES result estimates conducted in December 2023

80. Of all AHHs, 38 are married (67.86%) and 18 are widows/widowers (32.14%), whereas there were no single and divorced AHHs (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4: Summary of AHH Marital Status

Gender (AHH)	Married	Widow/er	Total
Male	25	2	27
Female	13	16	29
Total	38	18	56

Source: SES-Survey result estimate conducted in December 2023

2. Education Attainment

81. For education attainment (Table 3.5), the largest group is those who attended secondary school (19 AHHs, or 33.93%), followed by primary school for 17 AHHs (30.36%), high school for 13 AHHs (23.21%) and university level for 3 AHH (5.36%). Out of the total number of AHHs, there 4 AHHs confirmed they never attended the school (7.14%), and out of these 3 AHHs are illiterate.

Table 3.5: Summary of Education Attainment Levels of AHHs

Gender (AHH)	Never attend the school	Primary School	Secondary School	High School	University	Total
Male	1	5	10	9	2	27
Female	3	12	9	4	1	29
Total	4	17	19	13	3	56

Source: SES result conducted in December 2023

3. Occupation and Income

82. In terms of occupation, there is 31 AHHs engaged in trade/own business, 5 AHHs are government officers, 4 AHHs are casual labor/wage earners, 3 AHHs are tuk tuk/taxi drivers, and 1 AHH is in construction and services (Table 3.6). Out of the 31 AHHs engaged in business, 21 AHHs will be relocated whereas the remainder have their businesses located elsewhere and not impacted by the Subproject. A total of 11 AHHs were reported to be unemployed or retired and their children support them (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6: Summary of Occupation of AHHs

Occupation of AHHs	AHH		Total
	Male	Female	
Government	5	None	5
Services, Tourism, Hospital	1	None	1
Trade/Own business	13	18	31
Construction	1	None	1
Casual labor/Wage	2	2	4
Tuktuk /taxi driver	2	1	3
No Job/Children Support/Retired/Housewife/Old Person	3	8	11
Total	27	29	56

Source: SES result estimate conducted in December 2023

83. For occupation of APs (Table 3.7), the largest groups are those who have businesses (77 APs, or 29.96%), followed by casual labor (19 APs or 7.39%) and government sector (18 APs or 7.00%). A total of 105 APs (40.86%) reported that they are unemployed, too young for work, retired or children support.

Table 3.7: Summary of Occupation of APs

Occupation of APs	AP		Total	%
	Male	Female		
Government	16	2	18	7.00
Private sector	4	5	9	3.50
Services, Tourism, Hospital	1	None	1	0.39
Trade/Own business	31	46	77	29.96
Construction	1	None	1	0.39
Farming	1	1	2	0.78
Casual labor/Wage	11	8	19	7.39
Tuk tuk /taxi driver	4	1	5	1.95
No Job/Still Young/ School Age/Children Support/Retired/Housewife/Old Person	48	57	105	40.86
Total	124	133	257	100.00

Source: SES-result conducted in December 2023

84. The household income verbally reported ranges from the most common rank of 251 to 500 USD per month for 20 AHs (35.71%), followed by 501 to 1,000 USD per month for 15 AHs (26.79%), and 101 to 250 USD per month for 9 AHs (16.07%). The lowest income rank of less than 100 USD per month is for 4 AHs (7.14%) whereas the highest income rank of over 1,000 USD is for 8 AHs (14.29%) (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8: Summary of Household Monthly Income

Income Rank (USD)	Income			%
	Male AHH	Female AHH	Total	
< 100	1	3	4	7.14
101-250	4	5	9	16.07
251-500	11	9	20	35.71
501 – 1,000	7	8	15	26.79
Over 1,000	4	4	8	14.29
Total	27	29	56	100.00

Source: SES result estimate conducted in December 2023

4. Gender

85. Gender concerns and issues have been considered in resettlement planning and in this BRP. Gender differentiated benefit-sharing measures are included in the BRP to ensure that the women and men of the households are treated equally. There are no legal or customary/cultural obstacles for women to own land, houses, and other property in their villages. Both men and women in the AHs participate in income-generating activities for their

families and are involved in public activities as well as in decision making. During the preparation of the BRP, both women and men were invited to actively participate in the consultation meetings, jointly participate in house-to-house consultations, participate in IOL/SES and measurement of affected assets. A separate gender action plan has been prepared for the Project. In general, no significant gender issues in the Subproject area as well as in the AHs were found during consultations with the community and conducting the SES with the AHs.

86. Arrangements will be made during DMS/SES and Subproject implementation to conduct DMS/SES and interviews with women, including AH heads, commune leaders in the affected communes. Information disclosure and consultations will be regularly undertaken in separate meetings with men and women APs in case of underrepresentation or where needed. The meetings will allow women to express their views and opinions, and their grievances will be responded to and properly documented to be considered in decision-making. At least 10.00% of women and vulnerable groups will be targeted to participate in all key Subproject activities. A large number of female headed households are likely to be relocated to a new site. During DMS/SES, this female headed households will be consulted on their limited ability to cope with and adjust to new situations and environments.

C. Kbal Hong IS and Kanghot IS Subproject Sample Area AH/AP Profile

1. Demographic Information of the AHs

87. For both the Kbal Hong IS and Kanghot IS Subproject sample areas, 20.00% of identified AHs were included in the SES as in Table 3.10.

88. The Kbal Hong IS Subproject sample area has 17 male AHHs (77.27%) and 5 female AHHs (22.73%), with total of 96 APs, out of which 71 APs are male (73.96%) and 25 APs are female (26.04%). The average household has 4.36 members.

89. The Kanghot IS Subproject sample area has 7 male AHHs (50.00%) and 7 female AHHs (50.00%) with total of 62 APs, out of which 30 APs are male (48.39%) and 32 APs are female (51.61%). The average household has 4.43 members.

Table 3.10: Summary of AHs

Sample IS	Total AH	AHH		Total AHH	AP		Total AP
		Male	Female		Male	Female	
Kbal Hong IS	108	17	5	22	71	25	96
Kanghot IS	67	7	7	14	30	32	62

Source: SES result estimate conducted in December 2023

90. For both the Kbal Hong IS and Kanghot IS Subproject sample areas there are no indigenous people as AHs/APs and all AHs/APs identified themselves as Khmer and Buddhism.

91. The Kbal Hong IS Subproject sample area majority of the respondents (13 AHHs) are 31 to 45 years old followed by 46 to 60 years old (7 AHHs), and 19 to 30 years old (2 AHHs) as in Table 3.11. There are no over 60 years old AHHs.

92. The Kanghot IS Subproject sample area majority of the respondents (7 AHHs) are 46 to 60 years old, followed 19 to 30 years old (3 AHHs) and 31 to 45 years old and over 60 years old AHHs (2 AHHs each) as in Table 3.11.

Table 3.11: Summary of Age Distribution of AHHs

Sample IS	19 - 30 yrs	31 - 45 yrs	46 - 60 yrs	Over 60 yrs	Total
Kbal Hong IS	2	13	7	0	22
Kanghot IS	0	3	7	2	14

	Gender (AHH)	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kbal Hong IS	Male	None	11	6	None	17
	Female	2	2	1	None	5
	Total	2	13	7	None	22
	Percentage	9.09	59.09	31.82	None	100.00
Kanghot IS	Male	2	2	2	1	7
	Female	1	None	5	1	7
	Total	3	2	7	2	14
	Percentage	21.43	14.29	50.00	14.29	100.00

Source: SES result estimate conducted in December 2023

93. The Kbal Hong IS Subproject sample area largest age groups are under 18 years old (40 APs), followed by 31 to 45 years old (26 APs), 18 to 30 years old (17 APs), 46 to 60 years (11 APs), and over 60 years (7 APs) as in Table 3.12.

94. The Kanghot IS Subproject sample area largest age groups are 18 to 30 years old (19 APs), followed by under 18 years old (16 APs), 46 to 60 years (11 APs), 31 to 45 years old (8 APs), and over 60 years (3 APs) as in Table 3.12.

Table 3.12: Summary of Age Distribution of APs

Sample IS	Gender (AHH)	Under 18 yrs	19 - 30 yrs	31 - 45 yrs	46 - 60 yrs	Over 60 yrs	Total
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kbal Hong IS	Male	31	8	20	9	3	71
	Female	9	9	6	2	4	30
	Total	40	17	26	11	7	101
	Percentage	39.60	16.83	25.74	10.89	6.93	100.00
Kanghot IS	Male	9	5	5	5	1	25
	Female	7	14	3	6	2	32
	Total	16	19	8	11	3	57
	Percentage	28.07	33.33	14.04	19.30	5.26	100.00

Source: SES result estimate conducted in December 2023

95. Of all Kbal Hong IS Subproject sample area AHHs, 17 are married (77.27%), 3 AHHs are single (13.64%) and 2 are widows/widowers (9.09%), whereas there was no divorced AHHs (Table 3.13).

96. Of all Kanghot IS Subproject sample area AHHs, 9 are married (64.29%) and 5 are widows/widowers (35.71%), whereas there were no single or divorced AHHs (Table 3.13).

Table 3.13: Summary of AHH Marital Status

Sample IS	Gender (AHH)	Married	Single	Widow/er	Total
Kbal Hong IS	Male	14	2	1	17
	Female	3	1	1	5
	Total	17	3	2	22
	Percentage	77.27	13.64	9.09	100.00
Kanghot IS	Male	7	None	None	7
	Female	2	None	5	7
	Total	9	None	5	14
	Percentage	64.29	None	35.71	100.00

Source: SES result estimate conducted in December 2023

2. Education Attainment

97. The Kbal Hong IS Subproject sample area education attainment (Table 3.14), the largest group is those who attended primary school for 14 AHHs (63.64%), followed by

secondary school (4 AHHs, or 18.18%), and high school for 2 AHHs (9.09%). None have university level education. Out of the total number of AHHs, only 2 AHHs confirmed they never attended the school (9.09%).

98. The Kbal Hong IS Subproject sample area education attainment (Table 3.14), the largest group is those who attended primary school for 14 AHHs (63.64%), followed by secondary school (4 AHHs, or 18.18%), and high school for 2 AHHs (9.09%). None have university level education. Out of the total number of AHHs, only 2 AHHs confirmed they never attended the school (9.09%).

Table 3.14: Summary of Education Attainment Levels of AHHs

Sample IS	Gender (AHH)	Never attend the School	Primary School	Secondary School	High School	Total
Kbal Hong IS	Male	1	11	4	1	17
	Female	1	3	None	1	5
	Total	2	14	4	2	22
	Percentage	9.09	63.64	18.18	9.09	100.00
Kanghot IS	Male	None	4	3	None	7
	Female	1	6	None	None	7
	Total	1	10	3	None	14
	Percentage	7.14	71.43	21.43	None	100.00

Source: SES result estimate conducted in December 2023

3. Occupation and Income

99. The Kbal Hong IS Subproject sample area occupation data shows that 14 AHHs engaged in farming, 3 AHHs each are casual labor/wage earners and construction, and 1 AHH each for government officers and trade (Table 3.15). None of the AHHs are unemployed or retired.

100. The Kanghot IS Subproject sample area occupation data shows that 10 AHHs engaged in farming, 3 AHHs each are casual labor/wage earners and 1 AHH in trade (Table 3.15). None of the AHHs are unemployed or retired.

Table 3.15: Summary of Occupation of AHHs

Occupation of AHHs	Kbal Hong IS				Kanghot IS			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
Government	1	None	1	4.55	None	None	None	0.00
Trade/Own business	None	1	1	4.55	1	None	1	7.14
Construction	3	None	3	13.64	None	None	None	0.00
Farming	12	2	14	63.64	4	6	10	71.43
Casual labor/Wage	1	2	3	13.64	2	1	3	21.43
Total	17	5	22	100.00	7	7	14	100.00

Source: SES result estimate conducted in December 2023

101. The Kbal Hong IS Subproject sample area occupation data shows that 33 APs are engaged in farming, 7 APs are in trade, 6 APs are casual labor/wage earners, 2 APs are government officers, and 1 AP is in private sector (Table 3.16). A total of 49 APs is not of working age, unemployed or retired.

102. The Kanghot IS Subproject sample area occupation data shows that 21 APs are engaged in farming, 11 APs are casual labor/wage earners, 3 APs are in private sector, 2 APs are in trade, and 1 AP is in construction (Table 3.16). A total of 19 APs is not of working age, unemployed or retired.

Table 3.16: Summary of Occupation of APs

Occupation of APs	Kbal Hong IS				Kanghot IS			
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total	%
Government	1	1	2	1.98	None	None	None	None
Private sector	None	1	1	0.99	None	3	3	5.26
Trade/Own business	None	7	7	6.93	2	None	2	3.51
Construction	3	None	3	2.97	None	1	1	1.75
Farming	27	6	33	32.67	10	11	21	36.84
Casual labor/Wage	3	3	6	5.94	4	7	11	19.30
No Job/Children Support/Retired/Housewife/Old Person	37	12	49	48.51	9	10	19	33.33
Total	71	30	101	100.00	25	32	57	100.00

Source: SES result estimate conducted in December 2023

103. The Kbal Hong IS Subproject sample area AH monthly income verbally reported ranges from the most common rank of 251 to 500 USD per month for 20 AHs (40.91%), followed by 101 to 250 USD per month for 9 AHs (31.82%) and 501 to 1,000 USD per month for 5 AHs (22.73%). The lowest income rank of less than 100 USD per month has only 1 AH (4.55%) whereas there is no AH in highest income rank of over 1,000 USD.

104. The Kanghot IS Subproject sample area household monthly income verbally reported ranges from the most common rank of 101 to 250 USD per month for 5 AHs (31.82%) followed by 251 to 500 USD per month and 501 to 1,000 USD per month with 4 AHs each (28.57%). The lowest income rank of less than 100 USD per month has none whereas the highest income rank of over 1,000 USD has one (1) AH (7.14%).

Table 3.17: Summary of Household Monthly Income

Income Rank (USD)	Kbal Hong IS				Kanghot IS			
	Male AHH	Female AHH	Total	%	Male AHH	Female AHH	Total	%
< 100	1		1	4.55	None	None	None	0.00
101-250	6	1	7	31.82	3	2	5	35.71
251-500	8	1	9	40.91	3	1	4	28.57
501 - 1000	2	3	5	22.73	1	3	4	28.57
Over 1000	None	None	None	0.00	None	1	1	7.14
Total	17	5	22	100.00	7	7	14	100.00

Source: SES result estimate conducted in December 2023

4. Gender

105. Gender concerns and issues have been considered in resettlement planning and in this BRP. Gender differentiated benefit-sharing measures are included in the BRP to ensure that the women and men of the households are treated equally. There are no legal or customary/cultural obstacles for women to own land, houses, and other property in their villages. Both men and women in the AHs participate in income-generating activities for their families and are involved in public activities as well as in decision making. During the preparation of the BRP, both women and men were invited to actively participate in the consultation meetings, jointly participate in house-to-house consultations, participate in IOL/SES and measurement of affected assets. A separate gender action plan has been prepared for the Project. In general, no significant gender issues in the subproject area as well as in the AHs were found during consultations with the community and conducting the SES with the AHs.

106. Arrangements will be made during DMS/SES and subproject implementation to conduct DMS/SES and interviews with women, including AH heads, commune leaders in the

affected communes. Information disclosure and consultations will be regularly undertaken in separate meetings with men and women APs in case of underrepresentation or where needed. The meetings will allow women to express their views and opinions, and their grievances will be responded to and properly documented to be considered in decision-making. Depending on their availability, at least 10% of women and vulnerable groups will be targeted to participate in all key project activities.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

107. Public consultation and participation aim to develop and maintain avenues of two-way communication between the Project, stakeholders, and AHs. To ensure that the views and concerns of the AHs are considered in Project/Subproject preparation and implementation and to reduce or offset adverse impacts and enhance benefits from the Project/Subprojects, a strategy of meaningful participatory has been adopted by and implemented under the Project/Subprojects for information disclosure, consultation, and participation. All consultations have been presented verbally in Khmer language for the illiterate to fully understand and be able to participate, while using visual tools such as maps and drawings. During the IOL consultations, the PIU/ TRTA team explained the Project scope and distributed the public information booklets (PIBs). For the illiterate people, the PIU/TRTA team assisted the illiterate AHs by reading out and explaining in detail all the information in the PIBs to them.

A. Meaningful Consultation and Participation During BRP Preparation

108. The **first meaningful public consultations** for the Project were conducted during the feasibility study of the Subprojects between 21 to 23 November 2023 with the potential AHs of the Subproject areas as detailed in Table 4.1. The consultations were conducted prior to the commencement of IOL/SES. The consultation schedule and agenda were agreed and implemented in coordination with the ADB, the General Department of Settlement (GDR), PDWRAM, TRTA consultants and respective communes. The location and venue of the consultation meeting was organized near the subproject area in a commune hall/office. In conducting the public consultation meeting, the TRTA team used presentation materials such as a subproject map and preliminary technical design for Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject and IS Subproject sample area maps. PIB, including the subproject details as well as key contact persons were distributed and explained to all attendees (Annex A). The first consultations comprising six (6) meetings attended by 509 participants including 240 females covered aspects of (i) The generic information about the Project/Subproject, (ii) The benefits and potential impacts, (iii) Anticipated land and asset impacts, (iv) Compensation policy, and (v) Entitlement and eligibility. The IOL/SES process and introduction of the IOL/SES survey teams were made to the attendees. Table 4.1 summarizes the list of public consultations, and the Combined Minutes of Meeting are included in Annex B of this BRP.

Table 4.1: Summary of Public Consultations

Subproject	No	Date	Venue of Public Consultation	Participants	
Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures	1	21 st Nov 2023	Kbal Hong Village	152 (74 F / 78 M)	GDR, PDWRAM, TRTA consultant, local authorities, AHs, local people
	2	21 st Nov 2023	Bak Roteh	115 (68 F / 47 M)	
Kbal Hong IS	3	22 nd Nov 2023	Kaoh Chum Commune	38 (15 F / 23 M)	
	4	22 nd Nov 2023	Snam Preah Commune	74 (29 F / 45 M)	
Kanghot IS	5	23 rd Nov 2023	Prey Touch Primary School	78 (50 F / 28 M)	
	6	23 rd Nov 2023	Thipakdei Commune	52 (4 F / 48 M)	
Total				509 (240 F/ 269 M)	

Source: LAR-Survey result estimate conducted in December 2023

109. In summary, for **Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject** public consultation discussions focused on its preliminary technical design, potential impacts, anticipated land and asset impacts, compensation policy, entitlement and eligibility including community concerns. Participants, including local residents and officials, engaged in detailed conversations on the Subproject's scope, anticipated benefits like improved irrigation, and potential challenges such as land acquisition and compensation. The meeting emphasized the need for clear communication, careful planning to mitigate negative impacts, and ensuring equitable compensation for affected individuals. The community had a strong desire for development that balances progress with the preservation of their livelihoods and environment. Table 4.2 summarizes the key questions/issues/suggestions and responses during the public consultation for Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject.

Table 4.2: Summary of Key Questions/Issues/Suggestions and Responses

No.	Question/Issues/Suggestions	Responses
1	My house was previously destroyed by fire, I was later banned by the authorities from constructing a new house on the site. In this case, does the Subproject compensate me?	The eligibility for compensation is based on the COD of the affected structures which is being set during this feasibility study. Since your house is no longer in existence during this feasibility study, you will not be compensated for it.
2	When will be the cut-off date? When will I receive the compensation?	The COD was set at the time of public consultation during the feasibility stage and prior to the start of the census and IOL. The COD for this Subproject is 21 November 2023 . However, at this stage dissemination of information about the Subproject is done for people to understand the purpose of the Subproject, so that they do not build any more solid structures and plant trees as they will be ineligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance. The Project is at feasibility stage and once it is approved, the DED will be completed, DMS, and replacement cost study (RCS) conducted and DRP prepared and approved. Thereafter, compensation payment of the affected assets will be made.
3	People who have land living along the canal are currently banned by the authorities and not allowed to construct other buildings. Why?	The land along the canal has a ROW which is state-owned land. Construction of buildings or solid structures in the ROW is illegal and the ROW is for future development of the canal which will lead to demolition and removal of the building that will not be in the best interest of you.
4	Is the compensation in the form of cash or land? Will I be compensated for lost land?	In this case, it will be cash compensation at full replacement cost for private land who are legal owners of and holders of legal right for ownership of land. There will be no compensation for public land or land in the ROW.
5	Request for the Subproject to pay appropriate compensation because the people are all poor and have lived along river or canal.	Noted. Compensation to affected assets and other resettlement assistance will be paid at full replacement at current market rates determined by an independent agency or a consulting firm qualified and experienced in asset valuation.
6	Suggestion for the Subproject to expedite the study and start construction as soon as possible because it is flooding every year.	Noted. After the feasibility study, ADB will approve the project for loan financing. Thereafter DED will be conducted, DRP prepared, compensation paid, civil works contract awarded, and then civil works will start.
7	How are the impacts on houses and land compensated to the affected households?	The Subproject will not compensate for the land as the affected people have settled on the river and canal ROW, which is state-owned land. If the subproject affects privately owned land, the Subproject will compensate the land at full replacement cost at current market rate. If the remaining portion of private land is unviable for continued use, the Subproject will acquire the entire piece of land. In addition, for other affected non-land assets, such as structures, trees,

		<p>crops, and other business on the affected land, compensation will be provided at full replacement cost at the current market rate.</p> <p>Private houses and structures that are affected by the proposed project will be compensated at replacement cost without counting depreciation, salvage materials or transaction costs. Structures include fences, walls, pavements, and other similar structures for which the AH can show ownership. If the house or structure is partially affected, then the compensation will be paid for the affected portion unless the remaining portion is insufficient for continued use. In such cases, compensation will be paid for the whole structure.</p>
8	Is it possible for construction of a box drain or box culvert for the canal where the people live at the moment?	The canal is large and for flow capacity for irrigation purposes is adequate. Therefore, there is no need to rehabilitate or widen the canal. Construction of box drain or box culvert would require physical relocation of many houses along the canal. Therefore, the location is not appropriate for box drain or culvert.
9	Request a work plan to be informed to the people before construction.	This is the feasibility study stage of the Subproject. A construction plan will be made available after the DED is completed and contract for construction is awarded.
10	The cut-off date is the date set by the Royal Government of Cambodia. COD creates conditions for affected individuals or families (AH / AP) to receive compensation and relocation assistance as a result of this development project. Only affected persons who live in the corridor of impact prior to the COD are entitled to compensation and assistance. Individuals who come to occupy the land after this deadline will not be entitled to these compensations. Real estate, such as prefabricated structures (new construction or additions to old ones), crops, fruit trees, and other assets that are after the COD will not be compensated. The COD is the date of completion of the public consultation process with affected people during the project feasibility study phase.	You are correct. The COD for this subproject is 21 November 2023.

Source: Minutes of the Consultation Meeting in 21 November 2023

110. In summary, for **Kbal Hong IS and Kanhot IS Subprojects** consultations focused on preliminary technical design, potential impacts, anticipated land and asset impacts, compensation policy, entitlement and eligibility including community concerns. The participants of the consultations expressed concerns about the technical design's adequacy for local irrigation needs, urging for detailed environmental impact studies. The principles of improved water management and dry season benefits were acknowledged, but there was a call for genuine community involvement in decision-making. Compensation for AHs, particularly on state-owned land, and transparent resettlement plans were highlighted as critical issues needing clarity and fairness. The uncertain construction timeline raised questions about its

impact on agriculture, with suggestions to maintain continuous irrigation to prevent disruptions. Community feedback emphasized the need for swift subproject progression, integration of access roads with canal development, and the avoidance of permanent structures on farmland to preserve agricultural activities. The meetings reflected a community eager for development that is both technically sound and socially equitable, underscoring the importance of incorporating local insights into the subproject planning and implementation. Table 4.3 summarizes the key questions/issues/suggestions and responses discussed at the first public consultation meetings for Kbal Hong IS and Kanghot IS subprojects.

Table 4.3: Summary of Key Questions/Issues/Suggestions Raised and Responses

No.	Questions/Issues/Suggestions	Responses
1	What is the size of the secondary canal that the Subproject plans to build?	The width of the secondary canal ranges from 17 to 20 meters, but the width may change during DED based on consultation with affected communities and people. The project is expected to reduce the width of some canals.
2	What is the width of ROW for the canal?	According to Sub-Decree No. 98 on the management of the canal basin of the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology issued by the Royal Government of Cambodia, the ROW of the canal is 10 meters wide. However, for the determination of the canal ROW width, the project is not the determiner, as the size of the canal land is determined by the Ministry of Land Management, and Urban Planning.
3	Does project provide compensation for the land along the canal?	The ROW is state land and AHs who occupy land on the ROW will not be compensated for the land. However, they will be compensated for any loss resulting from using the land like, for example, for operating a stall or planting crops or fruit trees. In the case of using private land for new alignments or using private land outside of the ROW, compensation will be paid at the replacement cost of the land to be used.
4	If you want to build a small canal, please help build a road on both sides for transporting agricultural products as well.	Your suggestion is noted, and this information will be taken into consideration during the DED stage of the Subproject.
5	I would like to mention two types of impacts. The first is the impact on the land and the second is the impact on the non-land assets that are owned and used, including properties like houses, and stores, extended eaves, crops and trees that are privately owned by affected people. These will be compensated. The preparation for the Project has 3 stages. The first stage is the feasibility study by the principles of the development partners to study the impacts, the second stage is to prepare detailed engineering design, and the third stage is to conduct detailed measurement survey for update of resettlement plan. The General Department of Resettlement will conduct DMS with full participation of the affected households after which the compensation will be paid out and construction will start.	Thank you for your suggestions and your understanding is correct.

6	For the proposed small canal to be built by the PDWRAM, the people agreed to voluntarily donate land to the project because of small impact as seen in other past projects in the past.	Thank you for your suggestion. This will be considered during the consultations in the DED stage when updating the resettlement plan
7	The payment of compensation will be made after DED stage. Rice or agricultural production can continue as long as all are harvested before starting the construction works under the Subproject .	The AHs can continue planting rice and other agricultural goods as long as they are harvested before construction. However, you are reminded that that any crops grown after the COD will not be compensated. The COD for Kbal Hong IS Subproject is 22 November 2023 .
8	If a of farmland next to the canal is affected, will the Subproject pay compensation?	The farmland appears to be in the ROW of the canal which is state-owned land and AHs who occupy land on the ROW will not be compensated for the land. However, they will be compensated for any loss resulting from using the land like, for example, for operating a stall or planting crops or fruit and non-fruit trees. In the case of acquiring private land for new canal alignments or using private land outside of the ROW, compensation will be paid at full replacement cost of the land to be acquired.
9	Structures are already built on state-owned land. Can I get compensation?	Structures, crops and trees, fences, walls, gates etc on state-owned land built before the COD which the AH can show the ownership will be come compensated at full replacement cost. Private houses and structures that are affected by the Subproject will be compensated at replacement cost without counting depreciation, salvage materials or transaction costs. If the house or structure is partially affected, then the compensation will be paid for the affected portion unless it can be determined that the remaining portion has insufficient space with the removal of the affected portion. In such cases, compensation will be paid for the whole structure.
10	During construction can the water still be used for irrigation?	During construction, water can still be used for irrigation. There should be no disruptions to the existing irrigation system.
11	When does the Subproject construction will start? Request the Project to expedite the preparation and approval for early start of construction.	For the Subproject, we have not yet determined the construction date as the Project is not yet approved and DED yet to be done. However, the Project is expected for approval in 2024 and DED completed by 2026 and construction is expected between 2026 and 2029.
12	My understanding from the presentation and discussions in the meeting is that after this meeting the study team will conduct inventory of loss as first step for project preparation. This will be followed by detailed measurement survey after the DED and thereafter the the compensation payments will be made only after this phase.	Your understanding is correct. Once the Project is approved by the financing agencies (ADB and AIIB), the DED will commence and followed by detailed measurement survey, compensation payments and start of civil works.
13	Request to build the canal quickly or the project to start because there is a shortage of water for a long time	This is feasibility stage of the Project. After Project approval in 2024, DED will be completed in 2025 and construction will start around 2026.
14	At this meeting, I understand that we are not to build solid structures or plant trees on the	Your understanding is correct because any new structures build, or trees planted will not be

	COI. Growing crops can continue as normal.	compensated after the COD. The COD for Kanghot IS Subproject is 23 November 2023 .
15	Floods can impact roads, so important to raise the roads higher	Roads will be designed and made climate resilient not to be always affected by flood waters. However, raising roads very high will be costly and the roads will be under water during big floods.
16	Please build roads with red gravel on both sides of the canal	For the Subproject, red gravel will be used.
17	Which areas are affected by the Subproject?	The Subproject consists of three blocks, including Block A, Block B and Block C.
18	The area on the south side of the national road is constantly flooded, causing damage during the rainy season. Please help solve the issue	Your issue has been recorded and this information will be passed on the design team during the DED phase of the Subproject.

Source: Minutes of Consultation Meeting 22-23 November 2023

111. Total of six FGDs were conducted in each subproject location between 15 to 17 December 2023 attended by 68 participants out of which 54 or 79.41% were females (Table 4.4). AHs for FGDs were selected from the public consultation meetings and based on initial IOL/SES data and implemented as an open-ended discussion. The FGDs were separated into two groups, one for female only group and another combined female and male group for vulnerable and AHs experiencing with potential major impact.

Table 4.4: Summary of FGD Meetings Conducted

Subproject	No	Venue of Public Consultation	Participants	
Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures	1 st FGD	Banteay Dei Sangkat	Women Group	15 (11 F / 4 M)
	2 nd FGD	Kbal Hong Village	Women and Men Group	12 (9 F / 3 M)
Kbal Hong IS	3 rd FGD	Sdok Svay Village	Women Group	14 (14 F / 0 M)
	4 th FGD	Sameakki Village	Women and Men Group	10 (7 F / 3 M)
Kanghot IS	5 th FGD	Samraong Village	Women Group	10 (10 F / 0 M)
	6 th FGD	Boeng Pring Village	Women and Men Group	7 (3 F / 4 M)
Total				68 (54 F / 14 M)

Source: LAR-Survey result conducted in December 2023

112. In summary, FGDs conducted with Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject (Annex C) highlighted the community's strong ties to their location, primarily due to the economic zone that provides ample income opportunities and good facilities. Most participants have been long-term residents since the late '70s and '80s, engaged mainly in trading, with some in fishing and other small-scale businesses. Education is highly valued, with an emphasis on equal opportunities for both genders, despite financial constraints leading to some dropouts. Concerns were raised by the participants about the potential impact of the Subproject on their main occupations and residential lands. While there's support for the Subproject only if fair compensation is provided, there is apprehension about the extent of the impact on their livelihoods. Women's groups expressed a need for specific vocational training to enhance income generation, whereas mixed groups focused on broader community impacts and compensation concerns. Significant differences between women-only and mixed groups include women highlighting the importance of vocational training and the need for detailed information on compensation and relocation plans. Mixed groups also shared these concerns but placed more emphasis on the overall community impact and the need for strategic Subproject planning to minimize adverse effects.

113. In summary FGDs conducted with Kbal Hong IS (Annex D) revealed a community deeply connected to their land, with most participants having resided there since the late

1970s. The area is valued for its comfort, community spirit, and farmland which serves as the primary source of income. Livelihoods are primarily based on farming and factory work, with women playing a significant role in both agriculture and secondary occupations, such as animal husbandry and small-scale businesses. Education is deemed crucial, with efforts made to ensure both boys and girls have equal access, although financial constraints and the need to assist family often lead to dropouts. The community foresees benefits from the irrigation schemes, such as improved farming conditions and a reduction in migration. However, concerns have been raised about potential farmland loss, for which they requested adjusting the subproject layout to minimize land impact. Proper compensation and strategic land use planning are seen as vital to maintaining their way of life. There is a clear support for the Subproject, but with a strong plea for it to be implemented thoughtfully to preserve their livelihoods and ensure community safety. The women in the group particularly stressed the importance of being informed and involved in the decision-making process regarding the Subproject. The women-only groups emphasized self-reliance and decision-making in the family, while mixed groups focused more on community-wide issues like education and health.

114. In summary FGDs conducted with Kanghot IS (Annex E), the community members are long-term residents primarily involved in agriculture, with some also working as civil servants, employees, and in other occupations. The area is recognized for its productive farmland, safety, and favorable location. Education is highly valued, with emphasis on equal opportunities for boys and girls. However, financial constraints are a significant reason for educational dropouts. The FGD participants foresee benefits from the irrigation scheme such as enhanced farming, better water management for crops and livestock, and income stability which could reduce migration. There are concerns, though, about the potential loss of farmland and the displacement it could cause. Suggestions include modifying the canal design and location/placement to reduce farmland impact and constructing roads alongside canals for better access. The women-only group highlighted the importance of vocational training, and there was a unanimous agreement on the Subproject support to be implemented despite concerns about land loss. Mixed groups shared similar sentiments but provided a broader perspective on community challenges and subproject impacts.

B. Meaningful Consultation and Participation During DRP Preparation

115. The MOWRAM together with the GDR will conduct meaningful consultation with APs during the DRP preparation while ensuring the consultations are gender inclusive and special attention is made to ensure the participation of women and the vulnerable group of APs, as much as possible. Special measures will be taken to incorporate IR impact avoidance, minimization and mitigation measures for Kbal Hong and Kanghot IS Subprojects during canal alignment and design to address the preferences and concerns of the AHs and affected communes.

116. The public consultation meetings will be held in a public place at the commune or village for all AHs and commune/village representatives and the updated PIB with final information on the Subprojects will be provided and explained to all AHs after completion of the DED. A public consultation with the AHs will take place prior to the DMS stage and is undertaken jointly by the IRC -WG and PRSC-WG with the participation of local and provincial authorities including the Commune and Village Chiefs. Prior to the commencement of the DMS, a consultation meeting will be held with the affected communities at the commune or village level.

117. The PIBs will be updated in Khmer by the GDR with the information about the entitlements, local GRM, including contact persons. All consultations and disclosure during implementation will be presented and explained verbally in Khmer for illiterate to fully understand and be able to participate. The detailed guidelines on the GRM will be included in the updated PIB as an attachment. Updated PIBs will be read out and explained after consultations to the illiterate AHs. The updated PIB for the Subprojects, its GRM attachment

and the DMS Questionnaire will be made available and explained to all attendees. APs will be informed that they will be provided with the ID cards detailing their affected assets, income, and land after the DMS. FGDs with poor and vulnerable will be conducted after the DMS once DMS data has been analyzed.

118. The updated PIB will also be shared and explained to individual APs during the house-to-house DMS and measurements of land and property losses. The APs will be required to confirm the loss of assets and the measurements and get a full understanding of the basis on which the compensation will be paid for the loss assets and other entitlements.

C. Consultation and Participation During DRP Implementation

119. The schedule for contract signing with deadlines and the legal requirements to receive the compensation (national ID, evidence of land ownership etc.) will be explained to the AHs in consultation meetings after the DRP approval by IRC, cleared by the ADB/AIIB and the budget for resettlement approved by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF). Each AH will be provided with the draft contract and the compensation amounts explained to the satisfaction of the AH on a one-to-one basis. The AHs will be given the option to sign the contract there and then or given three (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.

120. 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 subprojects, 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 a household-to-household basis and each AH will be provided an opportunity to seek clarifications about the compensation package prior to receiving the payment.

D. Information Disclosure

121. Summaries of the approved RF, BRP and DRP will be translated into Khmer and posted/made - available at the commune, district and provincial offices for easy and free access for the APs and affected communities. For illiterate people, suitable other communication methods will be used based on discussion and in consultation with the AP. The RF, BRP and DRPs will also be uploaded on ADB/AIIB websites once approved by the IRC and cleared by the ADB/AIIB. Three sets of PIBs will also be prepared for different phases of consultative and participatory meetings and disseminated directly to the APs as well as posted at Commune and Village Offices, namely at feasibility study, DED/DMS and construction phases. Gender concerns and issues will be considered in resettlement planning and implementation. Gender differentiated benefit-sharing measures will be included in the DRPs to ensure that women and men of the households are treated equally. Information pertaining to gender issues will be disclosed to both groups, so they are aware of the policy of both the ADB, AIIB and Project to women.

122. The GDR will submit the following documents to the ADB and AIIB for disclosure on their websites after their approval by IRC and a cleared by the ADB/AIIB:

- (i) BRP prepared for the Kbal Hong Intake Structures and IS subproject sample areas during Project preparation prior to completion of Project appraisal (at ADB management

- or staff review meetings) and the RF approved by the IRC and endorsed by ADB/AIIB prior to the Project appraisal;
- (ii) Draft DRP(s) prepared for subprojects after approval of the Project by the ADB/AIIB; the DRPs approved by IRC and endorsed by ADB/AIIB;
 - (iii) DRPs for subprojects and updates, if any, and a new DRP, and updated DRP, and corrective action plans prepared during project implementation, if any, and
 - (iv) Semi-annual SSMRs on LAR and external monitoring reports on LAR activities.

123. In addition, the PMU will prepare and submit to the ADB and AIIB for disclosure on their websites semi-annual SSMRs on construction implementation, and the DDRs of the Subprojects.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Objective of the GRM

124. A well-structured and functioning GRM will be 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. The Expropriation Law of the RGC provides for a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) to manage complaints with the additional provision for the AHs to seek judicial redress in case they dispute the decision of the GRC.

B. Grievance Redress Process

125. A Provincial Grievance Redress Committee (PGRC) will be established for each province where the subprojects will be located and implemented¹¹, but at the latest prior to DMS. The PGRC is empowered, at the administrative level, to make binding decisions on the resolution of eligible complaints. The PGRC will be trained, operationalized, and will be fully functioning in the subproject provinces prior to commencement of the DMS. Training on GRM will be provided by the GDR for the PGRC prior to the DMS. The information on the PGRC will be included in the updated PIB to be distributed to AHs prior to DMS. The GRM guidelines, including procedures and forms in Khmer will be distributed to the AHs as an attachment to the PIB. The PGRC comprises representatives from the relevant provincial authorities and MEF as follows:

- (i) Provincial Governor – Chair
- (ii) Director of Provincial Department of Land management, Urban Planning and Construction – Vice Chair
- (iii) Director of Provincial Department of Ministry of Economy and Finance – Member
- (iv) Director of Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology – Member
- (v) Chief of Provincial Office of Law and Public Security – Member.
- (vi) District Governor – Member
- (vii) A Representative of Locally Based Civil Society Organization – Member.

126. The grievances will be handled through a 3-step formal approach as detailed below. 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 his/her complaint or grievance with the leader of the PRSC-WG. This is done verbally and informally, and moreover, its aim is to resolve the matter to avoid lodging formal written complaints. Complaints raised at all levels, including at the commune level will be reflected in the SSMR

¹¹ There are PGRCs already established and fully functioning in some of the provinces which could serve for the subprojects.

to the ADB/AIIB.¹² If the verbal process of problem-solving does not resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of the AH, s/he can seek the formal route for lodging the grievance. Formal lodging can be done verbally (to a community elder or representative who will record the complaint) or in writing. In addition, APs will have the flexibility to convey their grievances or concerns either through complaint/suggestions boxes that will be installed in accessible locations, mobile/telephone, email should be honored, etc., considering the literacy and education levels of the APs; and contact information of the GRC will be made available in the subproject site.

127. In the case of **Expropriation**, the GRM process outlined in the SOP as detailed below:

- (i) **First Step:** The aggrieved AH can lodge a written complaint to the Head of the District Office where the subproject is located. The AH can bring a community elder or representative to mediate in the matter at the district level. The IRC-WG will appraise the Head of the District Office about the matter. A 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 the GDR's 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. If 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 an 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.

128. The handling of the complaint at the administrative stage ends in 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 at any step can file a suit at the Provincial/Municipal Courts, as applicable, to

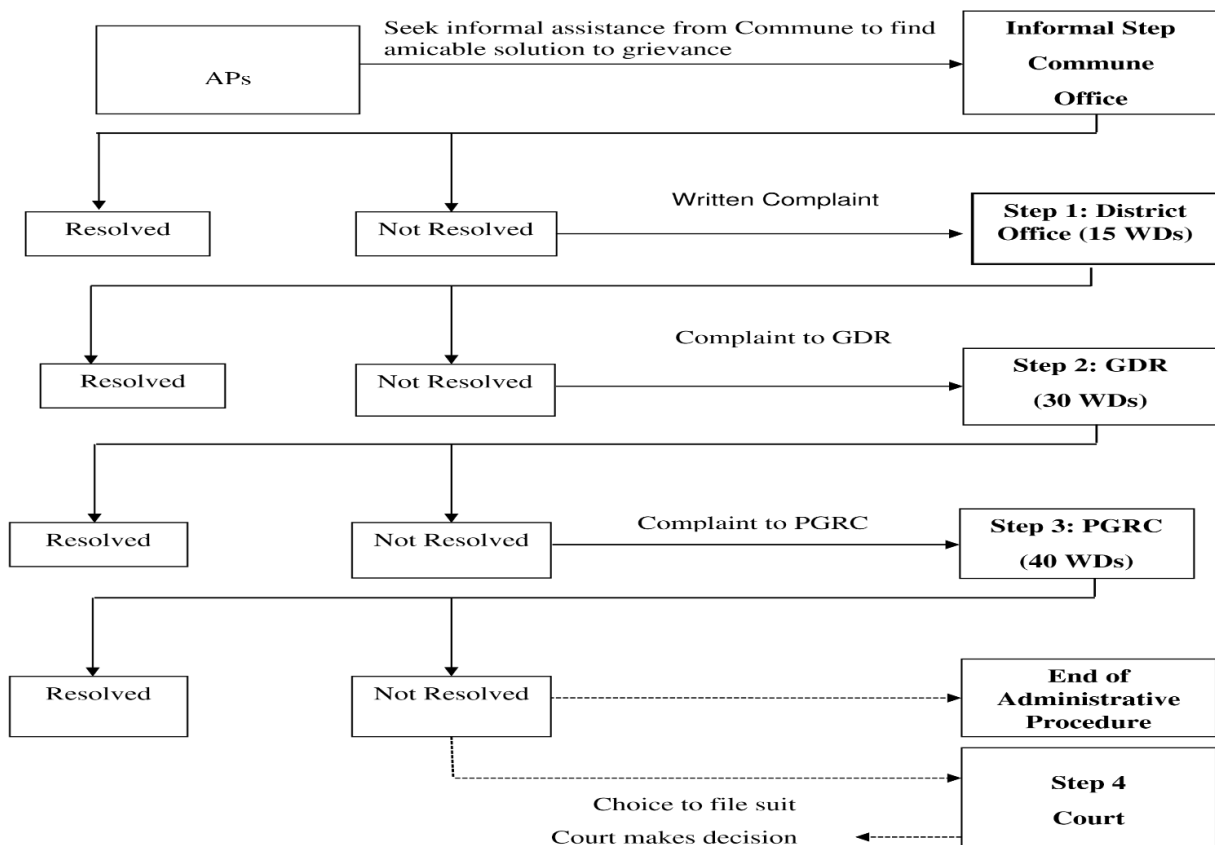
¹² Para. 12 of the Aide Memoire of the Safeguard Policy Dialogue Mission 22-23 August 2019.

seek a resolution. Such actions will be at the cost of the AH. At this phase, there is no involvement of the GDR, PRSC or IRC-WG unless there is a judicial order from the competent court.

129. If an AH is still not satisfied and believes s/he has been harmed due to non-compliance with the 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 the 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. The AHs who believe they have been or are likely to be adversely affected by a failure of the AIIB to implement the AIIB’s Environment and Social Policy may submit complaints to the AIIB’s Project Affected People’s Mechanism in accordance with the Policy on the Project Affected People’s Mechanism, when their Project-related concerns cannot be addressed satisfactorily through the above Project-level GRMs or the AIIB’s management processes. The AHs can submit their complaint to either ADB or AIIB, or both. Information on the availability of the ADB’s Accountability Mechanism and AIIB’s Project Affected People’s Mechanism will be provided in the Khmer language and in English and disclosed in the PIB and the Project’s Website.

130. **Figure 5.1** illustrates the flow chart of the GRM process.

Figure 5.1: GRM process flow chart



C. Grievance Register, Records and Documentation

131. RGC’s LAR SOP for Externally Financed Projects in Cambodia (2018) details the GRM process, registers, records and documentation. The form is included in Annex F¹³ for individual

¹³ The SOP Appendix 8.1-8.3 also has individual complaint form, register of complaint and Letter from Head of District-Khan to be used for grievance documentation.

complaint form, register of complaint and Letter from Head of District-Khan to be used for grievance documentation.

VI. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

132. This BRP is prepared based on the applicable legal and policy framework of the RGC, and ADB's SPS. It describes the key legal and policy documents of the RGC pertinent to LAR as well as the key principles of the ADB SPS, analyses and discusses for any gaps and provides clarifications on them as applicable for the subprojects.

133. There are existing laws that govern LAR in Cambodia. These laws, along with the ADBs SPS, shall govern the procedures for LAR for the subprojects.

- Constitution of Cambodia (1993)
- Land Law (2001)
- Expropriation Law (2010)
- Sub-Decree No. 22 ANK/BK (2018) on Standard Operating Procedures for Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement for Externally Financed Projects in Cambodia and LAR
- Sub-Decree on Social Land Concession (2003)
- Sub-Decree No. 118 ANK/BK on State Land Management in Cambodia

A. 2010 Expropriation Law

134. The RGC's 2010 Expropriation Law is the main legal document that governs LAR. 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.

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

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

authorities at provincial, district and commune level, the commune councils and village representatives or the communities affected by the expropriation to give them clear and specific information and to have all opinions from all concerned parties about the proposed public infrastructure project.

- (vi) Article 22: An amount of compensation to be paid to the owner and/or holder of rights in the real property shall be based on the market value of the real property or the alternative value as of the date of the issuance of the Prakas on the expropriation scheme. The market value or the alternative value shall be determined by an independent commission or agent appointed by the expropriation committee.

136. 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 SOP for LAR.¹⁴ The SOP for Externally Financed Projects in Cambodia and LAR (2018), reflects RGC's laws and regulations relating to the acquisition of land and the involuntary resettlement of AP and the safeguard policies and procedures of Development Partners as applied to public infrastructure investment projects, such as the proposed the Project. Where appropriate, the SOP includes references to international good practices in resettlement planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting. The SOP has been promulgated under Sub Decree No. 22 ANK/BK on 22 February 2018 and applies to all externally financed projects in the Kingdom of Cambodia. The GDR of the MEF is responsible for providing guidance and clarification to users of the SOP. Given that the subprojects under the Project are funded by ADB and AIIB, the provisions of SOP will apply to the subprojects and therefore should be read together with this BRP.

B. ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 2009

1. ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

137. The objectives of the ADB SPS 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.

138. 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.

139. ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy principles include:

- (i) Screen early to identify involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of APs, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with APs and affected local communities. Inform all APs of their entitlements and resettlement options and ensure their participation in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement and pay attention to the needs of poor and 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

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

their participation in consultations. Establish a GRM 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 resettlement plan 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 resettlement plan 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 resettlement plan have been achieved by considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring and disclose monitoring reports.
- (xiii) Should unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts be determined during subproject implementation, the GDR will ensure the conduct of a social impact assessment and update this BRP or develop a corrective action plan.

2. Other Considerations

140. **Indigenous Peoples.** Subprojects involving involuntary resettlement of Indigenous People will not be considered under this Project.¹⁵

141. **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.

142. In general, the main principles of the RGC's policies on land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement assistance reflect those provided in ADB's SPS. However, key gaps analysis between ADB resettlement policy and the RGC's SOP are summarized in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: 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	Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), 2018	Gap between ADB SPS and SOP	Clarifications
1	<p>Meaningful Consultations and Disclosure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out Meaningful consultations with APs including vulnerable groups, relevant stakeholders and information disclosure on entitlements and resettlement options. Vulnerable groups include: those below poverty line, the landless, the elderly, female headed households, women and children, IPs, and those without legal title to land. To comply with ADB SPS IR Principles 2, 9, 12 (page 17), para 54 (page 20), para.73 (page 26), Appendix 2, para 18 (page 47), para 26, 27, 28 (page 49) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SOP, in its chapter IV and under its key tasks in the basic resettlement plan or draft 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 resettlement plan after detailed design), it mentions about consultation as one of the tasks which aims to inform APs about the overall entitlements and methods of compensation and the GRM procedures; about relocation to Resettlement Sites; and house-to-house consultation to confirm measurement survey. Chapter- VIII of SOP describes in detail the need for public consultations, participation and disclosure. In para 126, it mentions that the consultation is undertaken throughout the Project cycle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SOP mostly complies with the requirement of SPS, however, it does not specifically mention about disclosing the EM to the people during consultation. However, it mentions that the BRP/RP and the DRP/UDRP are disclosed at the Commune Offices for disclosure to affected communities. The EM is integral part of 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 entailment under the EM is explained to each AH during the house-to-house 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. 	<p>Some of the proposed clarification include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Personal detailed information of the affected persons and their socio-economic status and other sensitive information compromising their privacy will not be disclosed at any time. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resettlement plans/updated resettlement plans/resettlement monitoring reports contain summary of AP consultations (including vulnerable groups) throughout the Project cycle. Resettlement plans/updated resettlement plans/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.

¹⁵ 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	Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), 2018	Gap between ADB SPS and SOP	Clarifications
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 of SOP) and will be done throughout implementation.
2.	<p>GRM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a GRM that is understandable, readily accessible, transparent procedures, gender responsive and culturally appropriate. <p><i>To comply with ADB SPS IR Principle 2 (page 17), para 59, 60 (page 22), Appendix 2, para 29 (page 49)</i></p>	<p>Chapter IX of the SOP deals with GRM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 APs in relation to their compensation and entitlements for the expropriation of land and other immovable property under the Law on Expropriation. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of complaints at the commune level will be included in the periodic monitoring report to the ADB. • Appendix 8.2 of GDR SOP has the Register of Complaint, however when reporting, the status of complaints will be included.
3.	<p>Compensation and assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide physically and economically APs with compensation and needed assistance. <p><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></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SOP includes the compensation and transition/disturbance allowance to the APs in its entitlement. • SOP has provisions for relocation land (for APs with titles or recognized rights to land) and are subject to conditions i.e., availability of government land. This does not apply to illegal squatters or occupiers. • SOP has provisions for loss of livelihoods for all APs 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOP EM 2b transitional allowance to be commensurate with the time taken to relocate the business but to re-establish the business is much more complex and requires more time than relocation. • Livelihood restoration will be commensurate with the impact assessed during DMS social economic survey of the APs. • For vulnerable groups except for illegal

No	ADB's SPS Requirements on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and SR-2	Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), 2018	Gap between ADB SPS and SOP	Clarifications
		<p>(limited to selection of 1 out of 3 pre-defined programs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOP has provisions for providing relocation site to eligible APs which is selected factoring in location, the availability of the basic social services and infrastructure development, depending on availability of land at affordable prices and availability of State land near the Project area. 		<p>squatters, provision of legal and affordable access to adequate housing and income sources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valuation rates are valid for a period of one year from the date of endorsement of RCS report by the IRC and thereafter updated. APs with legal rights both with hard and soft titles are treated the same.
4.	<p>Procedures for Negotiated Settlement</p> <p>Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement.</p> <p><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></p>	<p>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.</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Where negotiated settlement is applied in lieu of compulsory land acquisition based on SR 2 requirements para 25 will be followed, documented and described in the resettlement plan and information of the negotiations included in the monitoring reports. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A negotiated settlement will offer adequate and fair price for land/or other assets. Ensure that any negotiations with affected 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	Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), 2018	Gap between ADB SPS and SOP	Clarifications
5.	<p>AHs (without titles or recognizable rights to land)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p><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></p>	<p>Chapter-VII:</p> <p>Section B para 104 says:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land will be paid for AP occupying land in the ROW. <p>Section C of the SOP states that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The entitlement to compensation of APs largely depends on the legality of possession or ownership to the land and other assets at the time of the COD. The following types of affected 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. 	<p>Clarification needed for how poor and vulnerable APs are provided legal and affordable access to land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The 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

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

143. The subproject entitlements have been defined in accordance with the various impacts identified based on the results of the IOL and SES. The eligibility for entitlements applies to all AHs impacted by the subproject which is categorized in the EM. The EM is presented in Table 8.1 indicating each type of loss and degree of impact with corresponding benefits applicable to the specific condition. The impacts on AHs and standards set in the EM may be upgraded but will not be downgraded during DRP preparation and update of the EM.

A. Cut-off Date for Eligibility to Subproject Entitlements

144. All three categories of APs are covered for entitlements as per ADB SPS:

- (i) Persons with formal legal rights to land;
- (ii) Persons with no formal legal rights to land but have recognized or recognizable claims under national laws; and

- (iii) Persons who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to land.

145. Only persons and organizations with fixed assets and sources of income in the subproject COI at the time the COD are eligible to receive the subproject entitlements agreed between the RGC and ADB and AIB. Those who encroach into the subproject area after the COD 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.

146. For the three subprojects, the COD is set as follows as date of first public consultations:

- Kbal Hong barrage and intake structures: **21 November 2023.**
- Kbal Hong IS: **22 November 2023.**
- Kanghot IS: **23 November 2023.**

B. Unit Rates of Affected Assets

147. Based on the preliminary design of Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject and sample areas of IS Subprojects, the IOL confirmed that there will be physical relocation of AHs and primary structures, as well as impacts on private land, secondary structures, trees and land use in the COI under the subprojects. The preliminary estimation of unit rates based on the rapid replacement cost assessment which is based on existing approximate market rates for land established through key informant interviews and FGDs with farmers and structure owners in the subproject area, will be updated and replaced by a full RCS to be conducted after the DED and DMS.

148. The GDR will recruit a professional independent appraiser/firm (RCS Consultant) qualified and experienced in asset valuation following the DED and during the DMS to conduct RCS to determine compensation rates reflecting current market prices for (i) agricultural, residential and commercial land; (ii) Different types of affected structures; and (iii) crops and trees; business losses; transportation cost; and allowance for essential basic infrastructure services. The rate of compensation for affected land 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. The RCS Consultant will also collect baseline data on housing including house types and construction materials. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets will not be considered.

149. If market conditions are absent or in a formative phase, APs, community members and local authorities will be consulted to obtain adequate information, such as for land regarding recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, availability of land in the subproject area, and other related information.

150. The rates in the RCS report will be valid for one year after the endorsement of the RCS report by the IRC.¹⁶ If the offer of the compensation and/or assistance is not made to the AP, or if compensation is not paid to them within this period, the replacement cost will be updated to reflect the then prevailing market valuation by the RCS Consultant.¹⁷ The GDR will make the RCS report available for ADB's due diligence at the GDR office if required.

¹⁶ Ministry of Economy and Finance. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement para.186 of the Standard Operating Procedure for Externally Funded Projects in Cambodia, 22 February 2018. Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

¹⁷ Para 186, page 51, Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Standard Operating Procedures (2018).

151. The principles of valuation are that lost asset values are calculated at replacement cost without deduction for taxes and/or costs of transaction as follows:

152. **For replacement costs of land**, the RCS Consultant will directly interview households that have recently bought or sold land to collect the evidence of the rate of land transaction; and interview households who are looking for properties to sell or buy within and around the subproject area. The RCS Consultant will also find out from local residents, subject to confirmation/validation through official records of local authorities, the price of various types of land that have been the subject of transactions in the past six months to one year in the community or nearby areas and the prices of various types of land local residents are willing to buy or sell, as well as collect data from government offices on recent land transactions and land market assessment.

153. **For structures**, the RCS Consultant will interview owners of structures to determine the construction materials usually used in the locality for each type of building following existing government categories or standards, sources of construction materials used and the unit costs of said materials, including the costs of transporting the same to the locality and the cost of labor for constructing each type of building found in the locality. In the survey, interviews will also be conducted with building contractors to determine the cost of construction materials for each type of structure in the subproject area following existing government categories, the cost of transporting construction materials to the subproject area (community), the cost of labor for constructing each type of building and the unit cost per meter square of each type of building in the subproject area following existing government categories. The replacement cost will be based on the latest item rates for construction within the subproject area.

154. **For the crops and trees**, interviews will be conducted with owners, market vendors and seedling suppliers to determine the current selling farm gate price of fruits or crops in the area and compensate accordingly. The RCS will also collect data from statistics offices on average yields per type of crop and/or tree identified during the DMS.

155. **For businesses and livelihoods**, the compensation will be based on tax receipts for registered companies or impacted employees, and national poverty level for unregistered businesses and their employees as per EM. This information will be collected during interviews for the DMS and SES with business owners.

156. **For resettlement assistance and allowances**, the standard rates established by the GDR for projects in Cambodia will be used to ensure equality and transparency of assistance and allowances between projects.

157. **Loss of land use**, valuation is based on replacement value of productive land improvements and potential loss of income.

Table 7.1: Entitlement Matrix

Cat	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AH	Entitlements	Clarification
1. Loss of Land					
1a	Permanent Loss of Land	Agricultural, residential and commercial land	Legal owners and holders of real right of land, including those covered by customary rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for land at full replacement cost or land-for-land swap of equal productive value. • Provision of stamp duties, land registration fees and other similar taxes, if applicable, for acquiring legal rights in case of replacement land (land-for-land swap). • Includes option of compensation at same replacement cost for affected land that remains after acquisition if remaining land becomes unviable or unusable for continued agriculture due to being too fragmented, small or inaccessible. • For customary ownership, replacement land to sustain livelihood and way of life. Land registration, stamp duty and other fees to register land ownership or right to use will be reimbursed at cost by the Project. 	<p>AHs will be notified 1 month in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the Project.</p> <p>If land-for-land is offered, title will be registered in names of both husband and wife.</p> <p>Applies to only partial loss of land.</p>
1b			Tenants and Leaseholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for loss of land as not legal owners of land. • Cash compensation at replacement cost for any land improvements by the tenants or leaseholders. • Cash compensation to be paid for the loss of lease fund for the remaining of the lease period. 	AHs will be notified 1 month in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the Project.
1c			Illegal occupiers/squatters without legal titles or rights to land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land loss as not legal owners of land. 	AHs will be notified 1 month in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the Project.
2. Loss of Use of Land					
2a	Loss of Crops and Fruit and Non-Fruit Trees	Agricultural land	All AHs who are engaged in farming.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For rice/seasonal cash crop farming: Net annual income X 1year 	AHs will be notified 1 month in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the Project.

Cat	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AH	Entitlements	Clarification
				<p>In addition, AHs can harvest and retain income from standing crop.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For fruit trees, replacement cost of loss based on following formula: (Quantity Harvested per Year) X (Market Price) X (Number of years it will bear fruit)] + Cost of Seedling <p>Perennial trees that have a growth period of more than 5 years are classified as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sapling Trees under 1 year-not compensated as it can be replanted. Cost of seedling provided. • Young Tree (1 to 3 years): Valued at 1/3 of its full price as it can be replanted plus cost of seedlings. • Young Tree (More than 3 to 5 years) bearing some fruits: valued at 2/3 of its full price plus cost of seedlings. • Mature Tree (more than 5 years) full bearing fruits valued at full price plus cost of seedlings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Non-fruit trees, lump sum compensation per tree as defined by RCS. 	<p>RCS will determine the amounts.</p> <p>Market Price is based on Farm-Gate Price.</p> <p>Full Price is amount calculated from the formula shown in without cost of seedling.</p>

Cat	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AH	Entitlements	Clarification
3. Loss of Houses and Structures					
3a	Loss of Houses and Structures	Residential, commercial structures and other assets	Owners of houses, buildings and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of lost portion of the house/building/structure. If the owner rents or leases, compensation for any improvements/construction carried out by the renter/leaseholder will be deducted from the compensation payment to the owners. • In case of loss of only part of the houses/buildings/structure and the remaining portion is not livable or usable, compensation will be paid for complete structure at same replacement cost. • In case houses/buildings are rented/leased, any improvements/construction added by renters and leaseholders will be compensated at replacement cost and paid to renter/leaseholder. Owners will not get compensation for such improvements/construction. • Option for permanently physically relocated with either (i) social land concession plot and lump sum one-time assistance (if available), or (ii) self-relocation with lump sum one-time assistance. 	<p>RCS will determine the replacement cost.</p> <p>RCS will determine lump sum one-time assistance for relocating AHs be able to find place to live and in no worse off condition. Availability of social land concession for physical relocation to be determined with Provincial Authorities prior to the DMS.</p>
3b	Loss of Houses and Structures		Tenants and Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at replacement cost for any improvements or construction by the tenants or leaseholders. • In case of no improvements or construction, no compensation is paid. • Cash compensation for the remaining paid rental fee. <p>1. Transfer/Disturbance Allowance equivalent to 1 month of rental or lease amount (exclusive of the paid rental advance).</p>	<p>RCS will determine replacement cost.</p> <p>Documentary evidence is required.</p>

Cat	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AH	Entitlements	Clarification
3c	Loss of Houses and Structures		Illegal occupiers or squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of loss of structures constructed by illegal occupier/squatters. Option for physically relocated with either (i) Social land concession plot and lump sum one-time assistance (if available), or (ii) Self-relocation with lump sum one-time assistance. 	<p>RCS will determine replacement value.</p> <p>RCS will determine lump sum one-time assistance for relocating AHs. Availability of social land concession for physical relocation to be determined with Provincial Authorities prior to the DMS.</p>
3d	Loss of Houses and Structures (Transport Allowance)	Transport allowance for household and personal goods	Physically relocated AHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fixed Lump Sum allowance per AH based on average cost of transportation to new relocation place determined by distance: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 5 km; and More than 5 km. 	RCS will determine the lump sum amount for the 2 distance rates.
4. Loss of Income and Livelihood					
4a	Loss of Income during Transition Period- Subsistence Allowance	Loss of Income to all AHs	AHs who lose income during the transition period. .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lump sum amount equivalent to 3 months of standard income based on the official monthly poverty rate established by RGC. <p>National Monthly Poverty Rate X Number of Members in AH X 3.</p>	National Monthly Poverty Rate as established by the RGC.
4b	Permanent Loss of Livelihood Source due to Physical or Economic Displacement	Income Restoration	AHs who lose their source of livelihood permanently or are physically relocated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entitled to participate in any one of the 3 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 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 USD 200 to re-start land-based livelihood. 	<p>Can be provided for the AHs who may opt for this. AHs will only be eligible for any one of the below three options.</p> <p>Land Based for AH who lose land-based livelihood.</p>

Cat	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AH	Entitlements	Clarification
				<p>2. In case of unavailability of suitable land, the AHs can opt for either employment or business base livelihood program¹⁸.</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (iii) A lump sum cash grant of USD 200 to assist in starting micro or home-based business. 	<p>Employment based for AH who lose employment-based livelihood.</p> <p>Business based livelihood program for AH who lose business-based livelihood.</p>
4c	Loss of Business	Commercial land and businesses	All AHs who are engaged in businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For businesses which need to be relocated to a new site, an amount equal to loss of projected net income for 2 months. • For businesses relocated on-site (move back or same area), an amount equal to loss of projected net income for 1 month. • For operating of illegal nature of businesses like gambling, prostitution, drugs and similar types, no compensation is paid. 	<p>Classification will be carried out during the DMS and in accordance with the established criteria in the definition prescribed in the RF and this BRP</p> <p>RCS will determine the amounts.</p> <p>Both registered and unregistered businesses are compensated except when the nature of business is illegal.</p>

¹⁸ To be provided by the Provincial Department of Labor and Vocational Training and/or the Provincial Department of Woman's Affairs

Cat	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AH	Entitlements	Clarification
4d	Vulnerable AHs	Special Assistance	All Vulnerable AHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special assistance of cash lump sum amount equivalent to 3 months of income based on the official poverty rate established by RGC and calculated as National Monthly Poverty Rate X Number of Members in AH X 3 	Classification will be carried out during the DMS and in accordance with the established criteria in the definition prescribed the RF and this BRP.
5. Impacts during Implementation					
5a	Temporary Impacts During Construction	Damages and temporary impacts caused by construction contractors	Residents/ affected owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land outside of the alignment or corridor of impact that is damaged or temporarily impacted by construction activities will be reinstated or compensated in cash or in-kind as agreed by the affected owner at replacement cost by the civil works contractor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impacts due to construction (for example, damages of structures, restricted access to business/income sources resulting from construction activities) and compensation measures will be included in the Project environmental management plan and any costs that will incur will be paid by the contractor. ▪ Principles adopted for the RF and this BRP apply. ▪ Compensation is to be equivalent to this EM. ▪ The impacts and mitigation measures to be recorded and included in the SSMR (PMU).

Cat	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AH	Entitlements	Clarification
5b	Unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts		New eligible AHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New APs that will be identified are entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other APs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GDR shall ensure the conduct of a social impact assessment and update the DRP or formulate a new DRP depending on the extent of the impact changes covering all applicable requirements specified in the DRP in accordance with the SPS and RGC laws and regulations.

Source: Appendix 6 of SOP

VIII. RELOCATION AND REHABILITATION

158. The relocation chapter is only referring to Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject even though IOL/SES for Kbal Hong IS Subproject sample areas indicate that three (3) AHs may be physically relocated due to the new canal construction. However, canal re-alignment and the anticipated possibility of shifting back structures in rural areas indicates that the majority, if not all, relocation can be avoided and minimized during the DED and DMS stage.

159. Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject will cause physical relocation of primary structures. Given the structures are located within the existing ROW/ public land and the proposed works will in effect require most of the available land, it is not possible to shift back all the impacted AHs but one (1) partially impacted AH on remaining land.

160. There are an estimated total of 34 AHs/169 APs to be potentially relocated to another site from their primary structures (Table 8.1), consisting of 16 structures used as residences only and 19 structures used as combined residence and shop.

Table 8.1: Potential Relocated Households

Component	Residential		Residence & Shop or Businesses		Relocation	
	Structure	AH/AP	Structure	AH/AP	Structure	AH/AP
Barrage	11	10/40	16	16/90	27	26/130
MC1	3	3/16	3	3/14	6	6/30
MC2	2	2/9	0	None	2	2/9
Total	16	15/65	19	19/104	35	34/169

Source: LAR-Survey result conducted in December 2023

161. At the time of preparation of the BRP it was not clear whether the Pursat Province has a social land concession, or public land available for land-for-land swap. This will be verified during the DED and DMS.

162. The Project will support the AHs in self-relocation of their preferred choice. Assisted self-relocation include relocation packages as detailed in the EM. The objective of supported self-relocation is to ensure AHs can continue their livelihoods with as minor disruption as possible. Within the self-relocation option, AHs may choose to rent somewhere near their current location or to relocate in a permanent dwelling of their choice, preferably with tenure security. Consultations with receiving household and assessment of sufficiency of space will be needed in case AHs wish to relocate to a relative. The forms of assistance to be provided to AHs vary by category of AHs but are generally geared towards helping them to self-relocate without any financial burden while maintaining and re-establishing income and livelihood sources.

163. Regarding the relocation preferences, 21 AHs (60.00%) preferred self-relocation for buying new land and can build their new primary structure for living. One AH (2.86%) confirmed that they will move to a relative/friend and can build a new house on available land there. A total of 12 AHs (34.29%) did not know or had not decided their preferred relocation yet and will decide at a later stage. The PMU and external independent expert are to follow up with contact details and conduct internal monitoring of physical relocation and restoration of livelihoods of physically relocated AHs. Table 8.2 summarizes relocation preferences of the AHs for Kbal Hong Barrage and Structures Subproject.

Table 8.2: Relocation preferences for Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures

Component	Gender (HHH)	Partial impact and shift-back on remaining land	Self-relocate (Use compensation for affected land to buy a new plot on which to rebuild)	Self-relocate (Move in with relatives / friends)	Unknown	Total
Barrage	Male		8	1	3	12
	Female	1	8		5	14
Intake (MC1)	Male		3		1	4
	Female		2		1	3
Intake (MC2)	Male				1	1
	Female				1	1
Total		1	21	1	12	35
Percentage		2.85%	60.00%	2.86%	34.29%	100.00%

Source: LAR-Survey result conducted in December 2023

164. Upon preparation of the DRP at the DED/DMS stage, further analysis and consultations with physically relocated AHs will be conducted with particular focus on low income and vulnerable AHs to ensure that the offered assisted relocation option is suitable and appropriate to provide both a viable relocation and livelihood rehabilitation options. Consultations will be provided to AHs to also ensure that their needs are addressed and assisted relocation procedures and allowances are understood. These measures will be used to assist each AH to reach a decision and to promote Subproject assisted relocation as a less risky option for their livelihoods and social well-being.

IX. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. General Provisions

165. The AHs (including heads of the households and household members) who will physically relocated to another site or permanently lose their livelihood source will be entitled to participate in the income restoration program (IRP). Eligible members of affected households, determined through an IOL/SES and detailed in BRP, and confirmed through DRP/SES at DRP stage, will have access to skill training tailored to their preferences and economic opportunities in the area at designated vocational centers. This initiative, to be facilitated by the Provincial Department of Labor and Vocational Training, aims to enhance employability and match participants with potential employment or livelihood opportunities, ensuring a holistic approach to livelihood restoration. In addition, the contractor will be requested to implement preferential hiring of AHs experiencing major impacts and vulnerable AHs for non-skilled labor during civil works. Compliance will be monitored by the PMU and ADB during implementation. The eligibility of AHs/APs identified during IOL/SES will be verified during DMS/SES and this IRP will be updated and implemented during preparation of the DRP for all eligible AHs.

B. Eligible AHs/APs

166. For Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject there are an estimated total of 36 AHs/179 APs eligible households, consisting of all the physically relocated (34 AHs/169 APs) AHs permanently losing business (21 AHs/110 APs) will be eligible for two (2) months of the projected net income to allow AHs to re-establish their business, and employees permanently losing livelihoods (4 APs). The actual number of eligible AHs for IRP will be

confirmed during DMS stage and will be correctly reflected in the DRP. For Kbal Hong IS and Kanghot IS subprojects, estimated eligible AHs for IRP consist of 44 AHs/181 APs for Kbal Hong IS sample area and 18 AHs/64 APs for Kanghot IS sample area. The actual number of eligible AHs for IRP will be confirmed during DMS stage and will be correctly reflected in the DRP.

C. Income Restoration Program

167. Eligible APs, depending on their preferred choice, are entitled to participate in any of the three IRP as reflected in this BRP.

168. **Land-based Livelihood Restoration Program:** (i) Access to other land-based sources of income, if affordable productive land is available, like vegetable gardening, fruit trees, livestock and other similar land-based income generating source. The subproject will not provide the land except in the case of land for land swap. APs will need to acquire the land at their own costs. Specifically, designed skills training in farming and livestock will be provided to the APs, and (ii) Financial support in the form of a lump sum cash grant of \$200/AH to assist in re-establishing the livelihood.¹⁹

169. **Employment-based Livelihood Restoration Program:** (i) Provision of employment skills training. A survey of the employment opportunities in the proximity of the relocation sites will be conducted as part of the preparation of the DRP which will be analyzed to determine the types of jobs available, and the skills set requirements. The training program will be developed by the IRC-WG in coordination with the vocational training centers in the subproject area to help build these skills set for the APs. The cost will be included in the DRP budget; (ii) 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 national monthly poverty rate x number of members in the AH x 3, and (iii) Access to temporary job opportunities at the construction site, at the office, or other places if possible and available under the contractor's contracts of the subproject.

170. **Business-based Livelihood Restoration Program:** (i) Provision of business skills training focusing on micro- or home-based businesses, and (ii) 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.

171. For those AHs (elderly, disabled and have prior commitments to other priority activities) who chose not to participate in any of the training programs under the IRP, they will be entitled for a cash grant of \$200 and \$300/AH instead of IRP.²⁰

D. Poor and Vulnerable Group Special Assistance

172. Any vulnerable AH identified during DMS or in subproject implementation are eligible for special vulnerability allowance. They will be provided with special assistance of lump sum amount equivalent to 3 months of income based on the official poverty rate established by RGC and is calculated as national monthly poverty rate X number of members in AH X 3. They will have priority access to employment under the subprojects and priority for getting land concession, particularly the female headed households majority of whom are in the Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject and will be relocated.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ The amount is based on other ADB-financed projects such Basic Resettlement Plan or Draft Resettlement Plan of Livable Cities Investment Project.

173. **Special Package for Poor and Vulnerable Groups.** To assist the poor and vulnerable AHs (who will permanently lose their source of livelihoods) to improve their standard of living, additional financial assistance will be provided in comparison with other AHs. The lump sum grant under the livelihood restoration/support programs will be doubled from \$200 to \$400 for land and business-based programs and from 3 months' income to 6 months' income for employment-based programs. They will also be provided with priority for employment opportunity under the subproject.

E. Consultations

174. Consultation will be conducted with the AHs who will permanently lose their source of livelihoods and are entitled to participate in the IRP under the subprojects during the preparation of the DRP. A meaningful consultation will be conducted by the GDR, Local Authority assisted by the PMIC. The focus of the IRP is to assist the eligible APs to re-establish their sources of livelihoods to improve their economic situation. For this purpose, the IRP will be designed during the preparation of the DRP, and it will be implemented in parallel by GDR with the implementation of the approved DRP by IRC and ADB with the active involvement of the participating AHs.

X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Source of Funds for Resettlement

175. The cost for all compensation and resettlement assistances under the subprojects will be financed from the national budget and no financing will be required from the ADB and AIIB loans and grants.

B. Flow of Funds for Compensation and Cash Assistance

176. After approval of DRP, GDR will prepare compensation plan and consult and draft contracts for compensation payments with AHs. Compensation payments will be made in full after the contracts have been signed and payments completed, but prior to the start of civil works and site clearance.

177. The GDR will be responsible and accountable for all financial management functions relating to the use of the budgeted funds. The Government will set up a designated account, called the counterpart funds account for the Project at the National Bank of Cambodia. The funds for LAR are provided to the GDR from the counterpart funds account. The budget is prepared by the GDR and submitted to MEF for approval once the DRP is approved by IRC and cleared by the ADB/AIIB. The GDR will submit a request for the release of the allocated budget to the General Department of International Cooperation and Debt Management which will process the request and submit it to the General Department of National Treasury. The funds are released and deposited into a project designated account established by the GDR for the subproject at the National Bank of Cambodia. The funds are released from the project designated account, as and when necessary, and provided to the PRSC which is responsible for the disbursement of payments to the AHs.

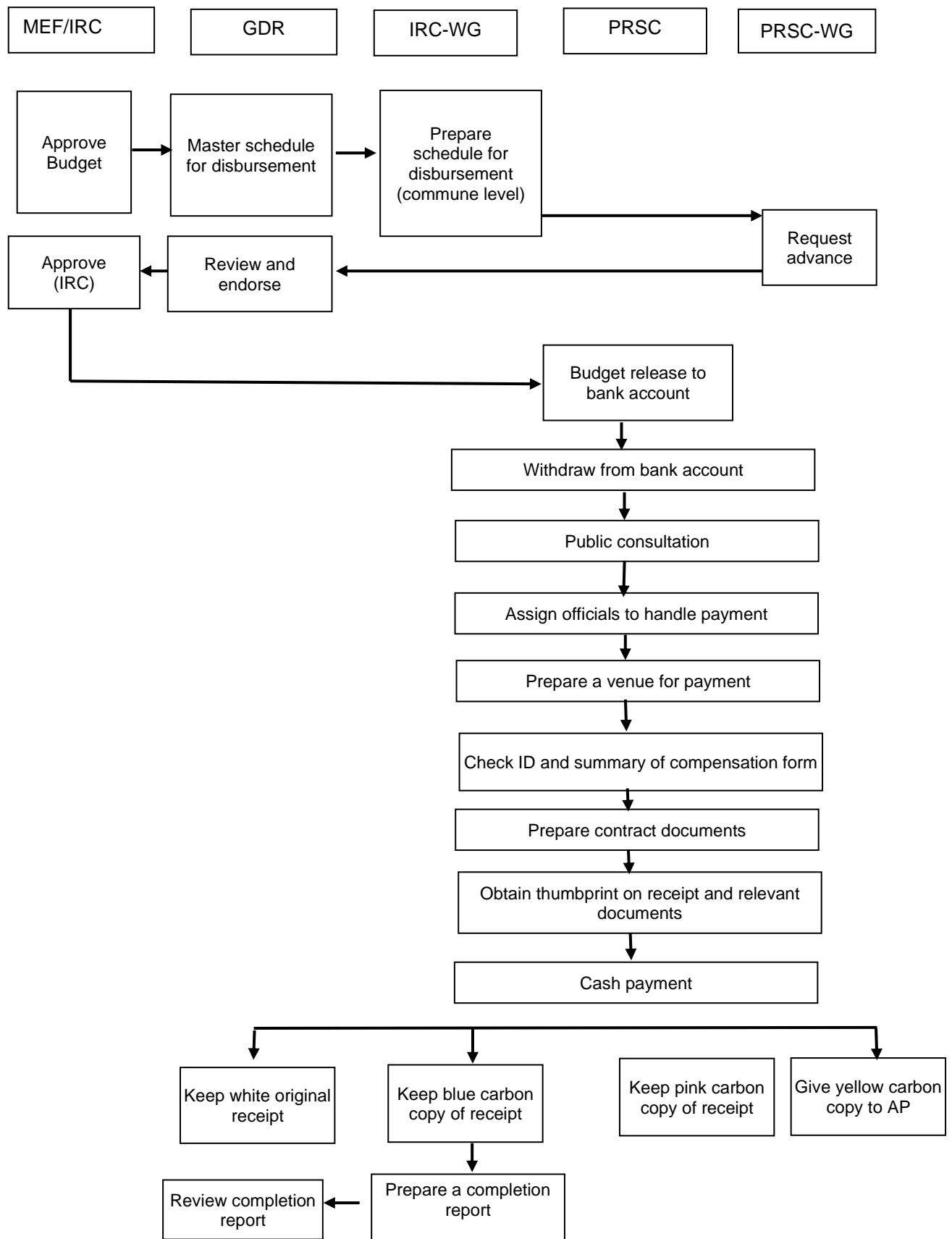
178. The compensation payments will be made in a public place by the PRSC-WG in close collaboration with IRC-WG. The PRSC-WG will inform the commune or the village office on the scheduled dates for the commencement of the payments at least 3 days in advance. A notice will be placed at the commune and village office and community hall, if any, at the same time. The commune and village office will make their best efforts to inform the APs about the scheduled dates for commencement of payments. On the date for the payments, a public consultation meeting will also be conducted to explain the procedures that will be followed

prior to the commencement of the payment to each individual AP. Figure 10.1 illustrates the fund flow diagram.

C. Implementation, Administration and Contingency Costs

179. Administrative costs relative to the preparation and implementation of the BRP, in addition to the cost of monitoring, are included in other budget items of the Project. Therefore, only the cost of compensation, cash allowances, and a 10% contingency are reflected in this BRP. The administrative and contingency funds will ensure that adequate funds are made available as and when necessary for the efficient and timely implementation of resettlement.

Figure 10.1: Fund Flow Diagram



D. Estimated Cost of Resettlement

180. The total indicative resettlement costs for the three Subprojects (Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures, Kbal Hong IS and Kanghot IS subprojects) is estimated at **\$11,194,168**. This includes \$7,229,096 as cost of compensation for affected land, primary and secondary, trees, loss of business, and allowance and assistance, poor and vulnerable AHs, self-relocation and income restoration program; (ii) \$18,000.00 for RCS; (iii) \$420,000 for external monitoring, \$43,198 for land re-registration, stamp and any taxes; (iv) administrative cost of \$1,027,680; and (v) contingency amount of \$685,119.

181. The calculation for compensation and assistance for the Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject presented here is based on the results of the IOL and estimated approximate market prices at full replacement cost. Final unit rates will be established in the completed RCS report after DMS has been completed at DRP preparation stage. The estimated cost of resettlement for the Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject is calculated at **\$721,517.92** and is indicative only. At the DRP stage, the RCS will be conducted, and detailed subproject unit rates and resettlement budget calculated based on the actual impact as per detailed design. The estimated budget includes: (i) \$512,414.34 as cost of compensation for affected primary and secondary, trees, loss of business, and allowance and assistance to relocated, poor and vulnerable and AHs, income restoration program and self-relocation; (ii) \$6,000.00 for RCS; (iii) \$75,000 for external monitoring; (iv) administrative cost of \$76,862.15; and (v) contingency amount of \$51,241.43. Table 10.1 summarizes the estimated/indicative resettlement costs.

Table 10.1: Summary of Estimated Resettlement Costs for Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject

No.	Impact category	Unit	Quantity	Total (USD)
A	Loss of structures			
A.1	Primary structure (full impact)	Structure	35 ^a	164,823.40
A.2	Primary structure (partial impact)	m ²	27.61	4,141.50
A.3	Secondary structures	m ²		
A.3.1	Extended eaves	m ²	1,034	25,853.75
A.3.2	Kitchen	m ²	43	1,634.00
A.3.3	Room	m ²	54	3,132.00
A.3.4	Toilet	m ²	61	2,257.00
A.3.5	Shed	m ²	280	7,546.50
A.3.6	Spirit house	No.	4	300.00
A.3.7	Wooden fence	lm	499	3,493.35
A.3.8	Concrete fence	lm	45	495.00
A.3.9	Brick fence	lm	224	6,048.00
A.3.10	Steel door	m ²	21	399.00
Subtotal				220,123.50
B	Loss of fruit trees			
B.1	Fruit trees (average unit cost)	No.	145	5,800.00
B.2	Timber tree (average unit cost)	No.	152	1,520.00
Subtotal				7,320.00
C	Loss of income and livelihood			
C.1	Permanent business impact (2 months income)	No. of AP	110	23,291.40
C.2	Temporary business impact (1 month income)	No. of AP	4	846.96

C.3	Employees (2 months income)	No. of AP	4	846.96
Subtotal				24,985.32
D	Allowances and assistance			
D.1	Transfer/disturbance allowance (1 month rental)	Lump sum	1	200.00
D.2	Transport allowance (more than 5km)	Lump sum	34	5,100.00
D.3	Subsistence allowance	No. of AP	169	35,784.06
D.4	Income restoration program	No. of AH	36	7,200.00
D.5	Income restoration program (VAH)	No. of AH	19	3,800.00
D.6	Special assistance to all VAHs	No. of AP	179	37,901.46
Subtotal				89,985.52
E	Relocation			
E. 1	Self-relocation	No. of AHs	34	170,000.00
Total F=(A)+(B)+(C)+(D)+(E)				512,414.34
G	Management and administration			
G.1	Replacement cost study consultancy services	Lump sum	1	6,000.00
G.2	External monitoring services	Lump sum	1	75,000.00
G.3	Administrative cost	Percentage	15	76,862.15
G.4	Contingency	Percentage	10	51,241.43
GRAND TOTAL				721,517.92

Source: TRTA consultant estimates

182. A rough estimate on potential IR impacts for compensation and assistance for the Kbal Hong IS and Kanghot IS subprojects was conducted utilizing an averaged ratio for extrapolation of the IS sample areas potential IOL results. The extrapolation for each of the entire IS subproject is based on approximately 2.5% sample area of new canals, and as such has only a low to moderate level of confidence for the results of the extrapolation. This confidence level estimation is based purely on the relative size of the sample and does not account for other crucial factors in determining confidence levels, such as variability, distribution, or sampling method. An approximate market price for full replacement cost was also used for resettlement costing. However, IR impact avoidance and minimization has not been fully conducted as each of the canals have not been identified and their alignments and widths have not been confirmed yet and consultations with AHs yet to be undertaken.

183. The rough estimation of resettlement budget based on extrapolation of small sample area data for the entire subprojects will be unreasonable and uncertain for any concrete decision making. The resettlement budget should be based on actual measurements during the DMS and conclusion of RCS after the completion of DED. At the same time, the scope works for the Kanghot IS and Kbal Hong IS subprojects at this stage are unknown as the new SCs and TCs are of indicative lengths and moreover, their alignments and locations and the topography of the land at their locations are unknown, therefore the requirement of IR impact avoidance and minimization for each canal has not been conducted. Given the uncertainties with the extrapolation accuracy and the fact that IR impact avoidance and mitigation has not been done for each canal, the estimated resettlement cost for both IS subprojects are indicative only. The indicative estimate resettlement cost for Kanghot IS and Kbal Hong IS subprojects are **\$4,082,109.00** and **\$4,241,569.00**, respectively. At the DED stage, IR impact avoidance and minimization will be conducted as required, followed by DMS/SES and RCS. The detailed Kanghot IS and Kbal Hong IS subprojects resettlement budget will be calculated based on the actual impact as per DMS and RCS and reported in the DRP. Tables 10.2 and 10.3 summarizes the indicative estimated resettlement costs for the Kanghot IS and Kbal Hong IS subprojects, respectively.

Table 10.2: Summary of Indicative Estimated Resettlement Costs for Kanghot IS Subproject

No.	Impact category	Unit	Quantity	Total (USD)
A	Loss of land	m ²	2,161,850	2,594,220
B	Loss of structures	Structure	37	3,675
C	Loss of trees	Tree	5,219	155,827
D	Loss of land use (public land used for agriculture)	m ²	390,260	39,026
E	Allowances and assistance			154,693
E.1	Income restoration program	AH	331	66,153
E.2	Income restoration program (VAH)	AH	15	2,940
E.3	Special assistance to all VAHs	AP	404	85,600
Total F=(A)+(B)+(C)+(D)+(E)				3,102,134
F	Management and administration			
F.1	Land re-registration, stamp and any taxes	Percentage	1	25,942
F.2	Replacement cost study consultancy services	Lump sum	1	6,000
F.3	External Monitoring Agency (for LAR)	Lump sum	1	172,500
F.4	Administrative cost	Percentage	15	465,320
F.5	Contingency	Percentage	10	310,213
GRAND TOTAL				4,082,109

Source: TRTA consultant estimates

Table 10.3: Summary of Indicative Estimated Resettlement Costs for Kbal Hong IS Subproject

No.	Impact category	Unit	Quantity	Total (USD)
A	Loss of land	m ²	1,725,585	1,725,585
B	Loss of structures	Structure	515	51,452
C	Loss of trees	Tree	15,031	367,517
D	Loss of land use (public land used for agriculture)	m ²	302,306	30,231
E	Allowances and assistance			530,932
E.1	Income restoration program	AH	753	150,682
E.2	Income restoration program (VAH)	AH	150	30,070
E.3	Special assistance to all VAHs	AP	1,654	350,181
Total F=(A)+(B)+(C)+(D)+(E)				3,236,650
F	Management and administration			
F.1	Land re-registration, stamp and any taxes	Percentage	1	17,256
F.2	Replacement cost study consultancy services	Lump sum	1	6,000
F.3	External Monitoring Agency (for LAR)	Lump sum	1	172,500
F.4	Administrative cost	Percentage	15	485,498
F.5	Contingency	Percentage	10	323,665
GRAND TOTAL				4,241,569

Source: TRTA consultant estimates

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

184. **The Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM)** will be the Project Executing Agency (EA) whereas the Provincial Departments of Water Resources and Meteorology (PDWRAM) in Battambang and Pursat will be the Implementing Agencies (IAs). Subprojects will be implemented by the PMU established under MOWRAM, which will undertake overall oversight and management of the Project. It will be supported by the PMIC on all technical issues, monitoring of the implementation schedules and reporting. The MOWRAM, PMU, PIU and PMIC will not be responsible for carrying out the LAR activities which is mandated as the responsibility of the GDR. PMU will coordinate closely with the IRC-WG on all matters concerning involuntary resettlement, working closely with Resettlement Department 3 (RD3) of GDR to prepare, update and implement the DRPs.

185. **Project Management Unit (PMU).** A dedicated PMU will be established in MOWRAM 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 will coordinate with GDR in the implementation of DRP which is the lead agency directly responsible for all LAR activities in the ROW. The PMU has a designated focal person on social safeguards and is 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 preparation, implementation and monitoring include the following:

- (i) Conduct a social impact assessment of the Project/Subproject, and review and finalize subproject category for IR and IP;
- (ii) Sharing the final the DED with the GDR/MEF;
- (iii) Demarcate with modern digital georeferencing the land requirement along the final alignment in the field after completion of the DED in coordination with GDR;
- (iv) Support GDR in preparation of the DRP;
- (v) Provide GDR with the proposed construction schedule identifying the completion schedule of LAR and handover of sites by sections to the contractor before the planned contract award date;
- (vi) Inform the GDR in a timely manner if the progress of construction is hampered by LAR issues or any unanticipated impacts;
- (vii) Assist and cooperate with the GDR in seeking solutions to problems encountered during Project/subproject implementation;
- (viii) 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, Memorandum of Understanding and Minutes of Meeting;
- (ix) Ensure that no further encroachment on the ROW after handover by the GDR of the land for the Project/subproject;
- (x) Collect, analyze and report relevant information associated with unanticipated IR impacts and/or IP impacts resulting from the Project implementation (if any), and immediately report any unanticipated IR and/or IP impacts to the GDR and ADB/AIIB and take part in developing mitigation measures or corrective action for such impacts;
- (xi) Participate and contribute as needed in preparation of updated or new resettlement plans
- (xii) Prepare DDRs as relevant in coordination with the GDR;
- (xiii) Ensure that the social safeguards requirements are included in bidding documents and civil works contracts;
- (xiv) Support the GRM at Provincial and construction contractor levels;
- (xv) Provide oversight on social safeguards management aspects of subprojects;
- (xvi) Conduct internal monitoring of implementation of DRP related to construction and project implementation; and

(xvii) Submit a SS MRs on construction to the ADB/AIIB.

186. The Provincial **Project Implementation Unit (PIU)** under the IAs will be responsible for:

- (i) Project/subproject implementation at the provincial, district and village levels;
- (ii) Lead annual province level Project/subproject planning and budgeting;
- (iii) Coordinate project review missions and support preparation of progress reports;
- (iv) Support PMU to ensure safeguard policy compliance, safeguard document preparation, reporting and monitoring; and
- (v) Support the implementation and coordination of IRP and preparation of **social** SS MRs for construction related issues.

187. **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 MEF, with members from different line ministries. The IRC carries out its roles through an IRC-WG which is established by MEF for each public investment project with external financing. Key responsibilities of IRC include:

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

188. **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 Project in Battambang and Pursat through its RD3. For this, detailed tasks of RD3 GDR include:

- (i) Coordinate and collaborate with MOWRAM/PMU, line ministries and other agencies involved in LAR activities;
- (ii) Coordinate land-to-land swap and social land concession arrangements with provincial authorities;
- (iii) Conduct public consultations and FGDs with the APs and vulnerable groups;
- (iv) Development and implementation of the IRP;
- (v) Prepare the DRP for the subprojects and submit to the ADB/AIIB for review and acceptance;
- (vi) Develop terms of reference and recruit the replacement cost study consulting firm and (ii) external independent experts for external monitoring;
- (vii) Prepare and secure the necessary budget for the implementation of the DRP;
- (viii) Calculate, prepare contracts, and make payments for compensation for each AH based on the EM in the DRP;
- (ix) Implement all LAR activities in compliance with the DRP;
- (x) Prepare resettlement sites, if any, in close cooperation with MOWRAM and provincial authorities;
- (xi) Ensure the availability of LAR related budget, including budget for the IRP;
- (xii) Ensure proper functioning of the GRM and its data management;
- (xiii) Supervise, monitor, and report on implementation progress of the DRP;

- (xiv) Send Land Handover Letter to PMU/EA with a copy to the ADB/AIIB;
- (xv) Prepare and submit to the ADB/AIIB LAR-SSMRs;
- (xvi) Prepare, agree with the ADB/AIIB and implement corrective action plan, if any, during implementation; and submit the corrective action plan implementation report to the ADB/AIIB for concurrence and disclosure;
- (xvii) Develop terms of reference of an external independent expert to verify the borrower's/client's monitoring information on DRP implementation;
- (xviii) Recruit and mobilize the external independent expert for DRP implementation and monitoring;
- (xix) Conduct awareness workshops for MOWRAM/PMU, line ministries, local authorities and construction contractor on the implementing rules and regulations as specified in the DRP; and
- (xx) Serve as the focal knowledge center for resettlement of the Project or subprojects.

189. 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 EM 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 APs; 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 the land handover letter to MOWRAM to obtain "no objection" for civil works from ADB.²¹ In addition, the DIMDM will prepare and submit semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports and review and forward the external monitoring reports to the ADB and AIIB, both for their review and disclosure.

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

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

- (i) 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;
- (ii) Assist in the resolving of grievances/complaints lodged by the AHs; and
- (iii) Assist the IRC-WG, PRSC-WG, and GDR in developing suitable measures to assist the vulnerable AHs by the subprojects.

192. **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, staff of the Resettlement Department and staff of the MLMUPC. The IRC-WG will be responsible for all the fieldwork under the supervision of the Director of the Resettlement

²¹ The copy of the handover letter to the ADB/AIIB will have an attachment of a map/location coordinates showing the location, the number of displaced persons compensated and assisted and the status of income restoration program, if any.

Department 3 (RD3) and overall guidance and direction of the Director General of the GDR. The fieldwork involves consultations, conducting DMS, SES, IRP as per the EM of this BRP, compensation payments and disseminating LAR GRM information to the affected people.

193. Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC). The PRSC will be established in each province in subprojects with LAR impacts by the Provincial Governor at the request of the IRC for the Project. 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.

194. **Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee Working Group (PRSC-WG)**. The PRSC-WG will be established in each province with LAR impact by the Provincial Governor and is mainly responsible for the technical functions of the PRSC and works with the IRC-WG in conducting the LAR activities at the Provincial level. The PRSC, through the provincial and district working groups, is responsible for the following functions:

- (i) Facilitate public information campaign, ensuring that the public, especially the AHS, are updated on any developments regarding the subprojects 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 road sections along the Project canals;
- (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.

195. Project Management and Implementation Consultants (PMIC). The PMIC will assist MOWRAM/PMU on all technical issues, monitoring of the implementation schedules and reporting. They are also responsible for assisting PMU/PIU/SEO's for activities related to the VLD implementation, monitoring and reporting, and non-LAR and VLD related GRM. PMIC will support the management and supervision of civil works activities and will ensure that the contractor adheres to the terms of their contracts relative to avoiding and/or minimizing resettlement impacts while monitoring and supporting PMU in maintaining the Project in compliance with ADB SPS and RF. The PMIC's role is minimal in the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement aspects of the DRP as this is the responsibility of GDR. PMIC will report to RD3 of GDR on any bottlenecks posed by resettlement during the construction phase of the Project/subprojects.

XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

197. All resettlement activities will be coordinated with the civil works schedule of the subproject. The demarcation and DMS/SES for advanced action for Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject will start once the footprint of the structures have been fully agreed, whereas completion of DED for the structures within the footprint will be completed later. 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. MOWRAM can issue a notice of possession of specific sites to the contractor for construction. However, construction can proceed on sections free from encumbrances, based on the agreement between MOWRAM and ADB. The tentative implementation schedule for resettlement actions is summarized in Table 13.1.

Table 13.1: Indicative Resettlement Implementation Schedule

Activity Description	Responsibility	Advanced Action (Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject)	Tentative Project Implementation (IS subprojects)
Establishment of PMU/Social Safeguards Consultant Team and Project Implementation Units	EA/IA	Apr-Jun 2024	
Loan signing/effectiveness	ADB/MEF	Sep 2024	
Establish IRC and IRC-WG	GDR	Oct 2024	
Establish PRSC, PRSC-WG and PGRC	Provincial Governor	Nov-Dec 2024	
Review DED for impact mitigation and avoidance	EA/DED consultant/PIC	Dec 2024-Feb 2025	Jan 2026
Prepare DDR for civil works constructed on public land	EA/PIC	Mar-Jun 2025	Feb-Jun 2026
Adjusting alignments and DED for each canal in coordination with landowners, farmers and commune	EA/PIC	n/a	Jan-Apr 2026
Consultation with AHs regarding Project scope, entitlements and replacement cost	GDR/DCSC	Mar 2025	Mar 2026
Demarcation of impacts on field	EA/IA	Apr 2025	Apr 2026
DMS/SES	GDR	Apr 2025	Apr 2026
Replacement Cost Survey	RCS consultant	May 2025	May 2026
Prepare Draft DRP document and submit to the ADB/AIIB	GDR/DCSC	May-Jun 2025	May-Jun 2026
Finalize Draft DRP with ADB comments	DCSC/GDR	Jul 2025	Jul 2026
Approval of DRP	IRC/ADB	Aug 2025	Aug 2026
Disclosure of DRP	ADB/PMU	Aug 2025	Aug 2026
Compensation payment to AHs	GDR	Sep-Nov 2025	Sep-Nov 2026
Handing over of the land to the IA	GDR	Dec 2025	Dec 2026
Contract award	PMU/ADB	Dec 2025	Dec 2026
No-objection to construction	ADB	Jan 2026	Jan 2027
Commencement of civil works after mobilization period	PMU/Contractor	Feb 2026	Feb 2027
Semi-annual social safeguards monitoring reports for submission to the ADB/AIIB*	GDR	Every 6 months after DRP approval	

ADB= Asian Development Bank, AHs = Affected Households, DCSC = Design Construction Supervision Consultant, DED = Detailed Engineering Design, DRP = Detailed Resettlement Plan, EA = Executive Agency, GDR = General department of Resettlement, IA = Implementing Agency, IRC = Inter-ministerial Resettlement

Committee, MEF = Ministry of Economy and Finance, PGRC = Provincial Grievance Redress Committee, PMIC = Project Management Implementation Consultant, PMU = Project Management Unit, PRSC = Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee, RCS = Replacement Cost Study, WG = Working Group

* Denotes of the reports will not be prepared once the compensation payments are completed and civil works under subprojects have commenced.

Source: TRTA Consultant.

XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

198. MOWRAM/PMU will be responsible for the monitoring of the overall implementation of the Project and subprojects as well as all aspects relating to VLD for TCs discussed and agreed between MOWRAM and ADB except safeguard matters related to land acquisition or the implementation of the DRP. MOWRAM will be assisted in monitoring of VLD by the consultants recruited by PMU for the PMIC. For LAR, the DIMDM of GDR will be directly responsible for the monitoring and reporting of the implementation of the DRP. The impacts of the Project are to be confirmed at DED phase but are anticipated at this phase to be significant, and therefore external monitoring may be required.

A. Internal Monitoring

199. The role of internal monitoring and reporting is to ensure that resettlement institutions are well functioning during project implementation, and that resettlement activities are undertaken in accordance with the implementation schedule described in the DRP. In this way, the protection of AHs' interests and the schedule for civil works can be assured.

200. For LAR, all internal monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the DRP will be conducted by the DIMDM of GDR in accordance with the principles agreed in RF and this BRP, and the monitoring indicators. The 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 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 submit monthly reports to RD3. The RD3 will compile the field reports and prepare a consolidated report on the implementation of DRP monthly. The report will be submitted to the DIMDM which will (i) review the monthly progress reports, including fielding its own missions to verify the progress and the validity of the data and information, if deemed necessary; and (ii) compile quarterly monitoring report for submission to the Director-General of GDR. The DIMDM will compile semi-annual social safeguards monitoring report (June and December) on the implementation of LAR activities under the DRPs and submit them to the ADB and AIIB for review and disclosure on their websites. The DIMDM SSMR-LAR will follow the standard format for SSMR of GDR/DIMDM.

201. At the same time, PMU with the assistance of PMIC will be responsible for monitoring compliance of construction related activities and will submit a separate construction related semi-annual social safeguards monitoring report (SSMR) to the ADB/AIIB. PMU with support of PMIC will compile semi-annual social safeguards monitoring report for construction implementation and submit them to ADB/AIIB for disclosure on their websites by 30th of following month from end of the last quarter for the semi-annual report in question. The outline for the SSMR from PMU will be decided and prepared upon beginning of the project implementation based on the scope of works, number of subprojects and components, and complexity of the Project implementation. The SSMR to be prepared by PMU and PMIC will cover aspects of (i) project background and introduction, (ii) consultations and disclosure of information, (iii) social safeguards monitoring and compliance, (iv) grievance redress

mechanism and (v) action items and next steps. The SSMR will be substantiated with appropriate annexes.

202. An indicative list of internal monitoring indicators is in Annex G. The internal monitoring report summarizes progress on resettlement activities and notifies IRC-GDR of any changes, as required, to the implementation of the DRP. The contents of the report include the status of the following:

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

203. 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

204. Since the involuntary resettlement impacts are significant, the Project is classified as category A. Therefore, the GDR will recruit an independent external expert to verify the internal monitoring information and carry out the external monitoring of resettlement activities and will provide advice on involuntary safeguards compliance issues and propose corrective actions. The GDR has developed the TOR of the external independent expert approved by GDR Management and have agreed with ADB for recruiting the monitoring expert for various development partner funded projects, including ADB and AIIB. The independent external expert will be a qualified local Consulting Firm/Non-Government Organization or independent consultant with recognized experience on external monitoring of involuntary resettlement in Cambodia. The external independent expert will verify the data and information of the internal monitoring of the implementation of the DRPs carried out by GDR. The independent external expert will prepare external monitoring reports for GDR. External monitoring indicators are included in Annex H. The GDR will forward a copy of the LAR-SSMR and external monitoring report to ADB and AIIB for their review and disclosure on their websites.

PUBLIC INFORMATION BOOKLET

CAMBODIA: PROPOSED INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT KBAL HONG INTAKE STRUCTURES

1. Project Background

What is the Proposed Integrated Water Resources Management Project?

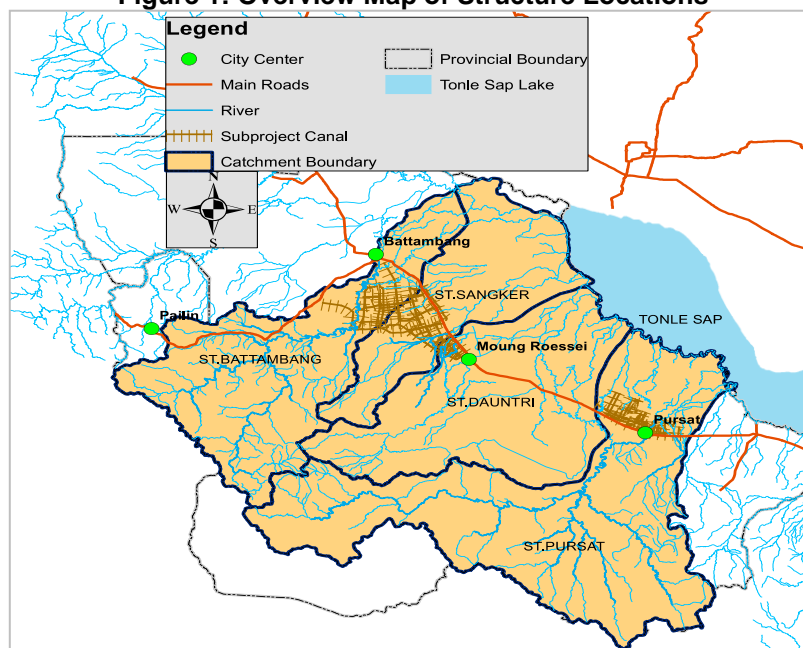
The Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Project (the Project) is a proposed loan project being prepared through a transactional technical assistance (TRTA). The project is to be implemented Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) with funding from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and co-financing from Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The overall project outcome is for the livelihoods in the target river basin group made climate and disaster resilient through climate-adaptive IWRM. The project will be implemented in Pursat and Battambang. The project outputs are:

- Output 1: Planning, coordination, and climate change adaptation capacities of water resources management strengthened;
- Output 2: Water supply capacity during dry season increased; and
- Output 3: Flood risks during wet season reduced.

The physical infrastructure is constructed under Output 2 for (a) Improved River Regulation in Pursat, (b) Fish Passage Provision and Improvements, and (c) Water Distribution - Irrigation System (IS) Improvements (Kbal Hong and Kanghot), and Output 3 with structural flood risk mitigation measures.

The proposed project is at its preparatory stage following ADB loan processing procedure and it is tentatively schedule for implementation from 2024 to 2029. This Public Information Booklet (PIB) is prepared for the Kanghot IS Subproject in Battambang, and Kbal Hong IS and Kbal Hong Intake Structures Subproject in Pursat province. The IS subprojects are illustrated in the map below, whereas the fish passage and flood regulation and mitigation structures are not identified and prepared yet and will be finalized in DED stage.

Figure 1: Overview Map of Structure Locations



Note: Blue line for MC1 (left bank) and MC2 (right bank), and red for Barrage footprint

2. What is the Project Scope of Works?

In Battambang, the **Kanghot IS** will develop an additional irrigated area of 17,000 ha within three blocks. Construction will include 61.8 km of existing main canals rehabilitated, 161.1 km of secondary canals and roads, and 529.5 km of tertiary canals. The secondary and tertiary canal network to be

constructed will be prepared during detailed engineering design stage and covered under a separate resettlement plan. The location of the sample area is shown in Annex 1.

In Pursat, **the Kbal Hong IS** will develop additional irrigated area of 13,500 ha on both left and right side of the Pursat River. Construction will include 25.0 km of existing main canals rehabilitated, 119.6 km of secondary canals and roads, and 329.1 km of tertiary canals. Secondary and tertiary canal network to be constructed will be prepared during detailed engineering design stage and covered under a separate resettlement plan. The location of the sample area is shown in Annex 2.

In Pursat, **the Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures** include Pursat River Barrage (Figure 2) to increase water level for intakes, and main canals on both banks of the river (Figure 3). The components of the Kbal Hong intake structures are presented in Table 1 below.

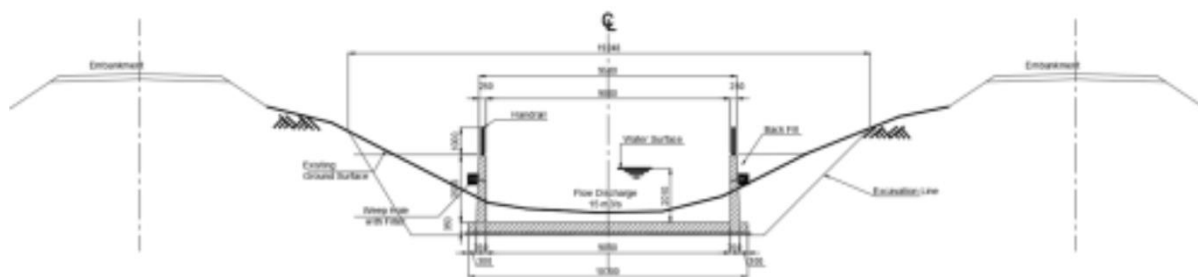
Table 1: Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Components

No.	Component	Length (m)	Location	Remarks
1	Pursat River Barrage	120	Pursat River downstream of existing weir	Three gates and two fishways
2	Main canal 1	50	Left bank of Pursat River	Widening of existing gate and inlet
3	Main canal 2	5,500	Right bank of Pursat River	Narrow u-drain only

Figure 2: Footprint of Pursat River Barrage



Figure 3: Cross-section of MC2 Box-Culvert for Sections with High Population Density



4. What are the scope of land acquisition and resettlement and likely impacts?

Kanghot IS sample area is estimated to impact agricultural land of 80 households. Kbal Hong IS sample area is estimated to impact agricultural land of 120 households. Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures (Main Canal 1 (MC1) and Main Canal 2 (MC2)) is estimated to cause relocation of total of about 40 households along highly urbanized areas next to the river and the canals with residential houses, secondary structures, businesses and trees within the corridor of impact (COI).

5. What are the Row and COI?

The right-of-way (ROW) is state or government-owned land associated with existing public infrastructure. New secondary and tertiary canals do not have a ROW. However, the corridor of impact (COI) is where the proposed works are to be carried out. For the Kbal Hong intake MC1 and MC2, COI refer to width of box culvert construction and rural areas refer to COI for sections with V-shape open canal. The width of COI varies depending on local topography. Table 2 summarizes the ROW and COI of Kbal Hong.

Table 2: Summary of ROW and COI of Kbal Hong Intake Structures

Component	ROW		COI	
	ROW (m)	Definition	COI (m)	Definition
Pursat River Barrage	30	The riverbank at the highest water level	20 (left bank) 30 (right bank)	The riverbank at the highest water level
MC1	10 (20 total)	Distance each side from centerline (m)	Urban area: 14.7 Rural area: 41.8 – 50.28	Distance each side from Centerline (m)
MC2	10 (20 total)		Urban area: 14.7-15.03 Rural area: 30.76 – 46.69	

6. What is the cut-off date (COD) for eligibility for compensation?

The COD is the date established by RGC that establishes the eligibility of the affected households/affected persons (AH/AP) for receiving compensation and resettlement assistance under the proposed project. Only those AHs who are in the COI or have their assets established before the COD will be eligible for compensation and assistance. Any person who occupies land after the COD will be ineligible to receive compensation. Fixed assets such as built structures (new or expansion of existing structures), crops, fruit trees, and other similar assets established after the cut-of-date will not be compensated.

A census and an Inventory of Loss (IOL) will be conducted soon after the first public consultations with the affected communities is completed to preliminarily identify the potential AHs, affected land and non-land assets.

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

The detailed measurement survey (DMS) is a detailed survey and measurement of all affected assets including land, houses and structures, shops, crops and trees of all the AHs. It will be conducted individually for each AH to record and agree on all the AH's losses. The survey will also collect information and data on socioeconomic status, sources of livelihood, income, etc. This is carried out in the presence of the AH and witnessed by a commune or village official. The DMS will be the basis for the calculation of the compensation package for each AH.

The DMS will be carried out after the proposed project is approved by the ADB and MEF, and DED has been completed. The AHs and local authorities will be informed prior to the commencement of this activity.

8. What will be the compensation and entitlements?

Households/People affected by the proposed project are entitled to receive compensation for affected assets under the following key compensation principles:

- (a) Provisions of fair and just compensation in advance.
- (b) Full compensation paid before expropriation or clearance.
- (c) Compensation is based on the replacement costs of lost assets at market prices that will be determined by an independent consultant through a replacement cost study (RCS) without any deductions made for depreciation, salvage materials and transaction costs.

(a) Will I be compensated for lost land?

The ROW is state land and AHs who occupy land on the ROW will not be compensated for the land. However, they will be compensated for any loss resulting from using the land like for example, for operating a stall or planting crops or fruit trees.

In the case of using private land for new alignments or using private land outside of the ROW due to design changes, compensation will be paid at the replacement cost of the land to be used.

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

Yes. Private houses and structures that are affected by the proposed project will be compensated at replacement cost without counting depreciation, salvage materials or transactions costs. Structures include fences, wells, pavements and other similar structures for which the AH can show ownership. If the house or structure is partially affected, then the compensation will be paid for the affected portion unless it can be shown that the remaining portion can no longer be useful with the removal of the affected portion. In such cases, compensation will be paid for the whole structure.

(c) Will I be compensated for my crops and trees?

Yes. For annual crops that are produced on an annual seasonal basis like rice, sufficient notice will be provided to the AHs so that they can harvest the crops in time. No compensation is paid for crops in this case. For standing crops that are ripening but cannot be harvested by the time the land is required, the AHs will be compensated for the lost crop on replacement cost basis.

For perennial crops (trees that produce fruits for multiple years like mango tree), the AHs will be compensated for the loss of fruit which will consider the loss of potential income and the time required to re-establish the perennial trees.

(d) If I have to relocate my house or shop, is there any relocation assistance?

Yes. All efforts are made to avoid any physical displacement of AHs. However, for any relocated houses or shops, apart from the compensation for the structures at replacement costs, transitional allowances will be paid as follows: (i) fixed lump sum transportation allowance for moving the assets; and (ii) loss of business income in case of stalls carrying out business. In case, the AHs are classified as poor and vulnerable, these allowances will be **doubled**.

(e) In case my livelihood is affected, how will I be compensated?

The DMS will take note of the livelihoods of the AHs and whether there is any impact on them. Under the proposed project, for AHs whose livelihood is impacted they will be provided with income loss or restoration support:

- (i) Loss of income during the transitional period where physical relocation is required. This will cover loss of income during the period of self-relocation.

- (ii) When main source of livelihood source is permanently lost, a livelihood restoration/support will be provided to assist the AHs rebuild/restore their livelihood.

In case the AHs are classified as poor and vulnerable, these allowances will be **doubled**. In addition, the proposed project will seek to provide work opportunities during the construction period.

9. How will the replacement cost be decided and compensation calculated?

The payment for compensation will be made based on the market value or replacement cost of the lost assets without a deduction being made for salvage materials, depreciation or transaction costs. A **Replacement Cost Study (RCS)** will be carried out by a local qualified independent consultant with the necessary experience in asset valuation to determine the prevailing market rates. This will be done at the time of the DMS. The RCS consultant will carry out a detailed analysis of the market rates for all types of assets prevailing in the proposed project area and prepare the **unit rates** for each category of the loss asset. These will be used to calculate the replacement value. The General Department of Resettlement (GDR) of the Ministry and Economy and Finance (MEF) will select the RCS consultant before the commencement of DMS.

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

At this stage of preparing the proposed project, the contact persons and their mobile numbers are provided in the box below who can provide you with clarifications on the proposed project related technical issues. At this point in time, the eligibility, loss of assets, the DMS and the compensation packages have not been decided and hence any complaints relating to them will not be entertained.

When the proposed project is approved by ADB and MEF, the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) of the MEF will establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) under which Grievance Redress Committees will be established at both District and Provincial levels. These Committees will be set up and made operational before the commencement of the DMS. Any complaints or grievances on any aspects of the compensation package will need to be sent to these Committees for resolution. An updated PIB with all the details on the GRM will be circulated to the AHs during a separate public consultation meeting before the commencement of the DMS.

Contacts Persons Related to Land Acquisition and Resettlement

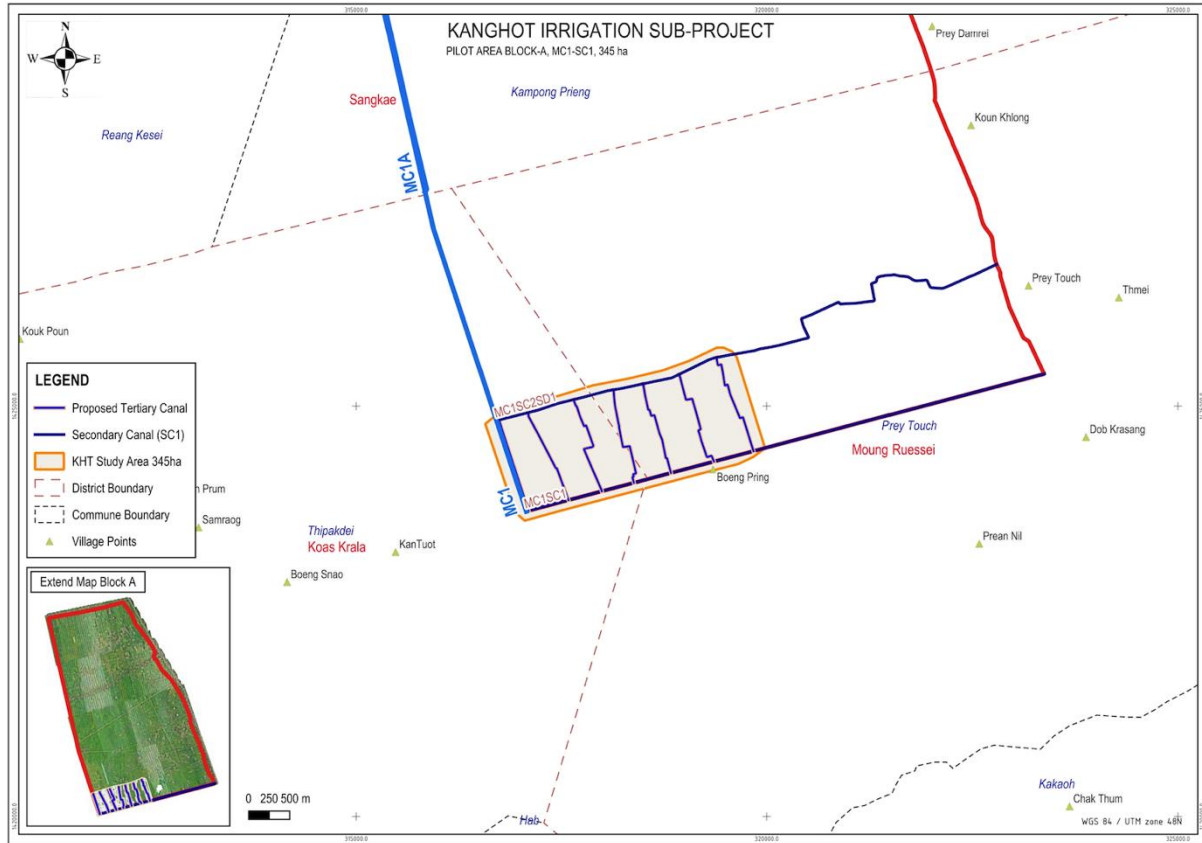
Mr. Hiv Panhaseth, Resettlement Department 3, General Department of Resettlement, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Phnom Penh.

Tel: 078 678 888

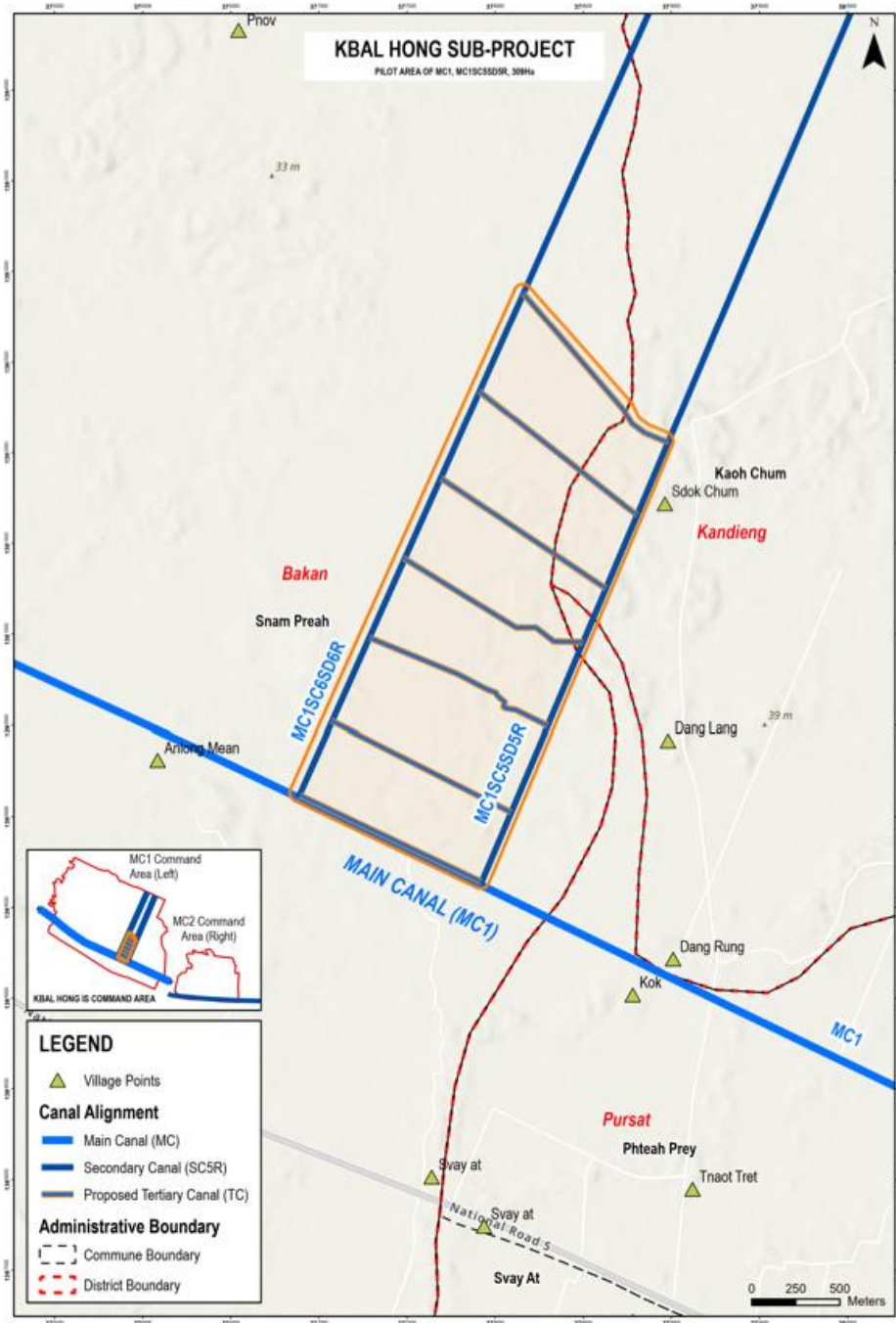
Mrs. Lang Sokkim, Deputy Director of Training and Research Office of the Department of Farmers Water User Group, Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology.

Tel: 012 707 468

APPENDIX 1: KANGHOT IS SAMPLE AREA



APPENDIX 2: KBAL HONG IS SAMPLE AREA



ខិត្តប័ណ្ណព័ត៌មាន
គម្រោងការគ្រប់គ្រងវិស័យធនធានទឹកដោយវិធានការចម្រុះ

១. ប្រវត្តិគម្រោង

តើអ្វីទៅជាគម្រោងគ្រប់គ្រងវិស័យធនធានទឹកដោយវិធានការចម្រុះដែលបានស្នើឡើង?

គម្រោងគ្រប់គ្រងវិស័យធនធានទឹកដោយវិធានការចម្រុះ (IWRM) ដែលបានស្នើឡើង គឺកំពុងស្ថិតក្នុងដំណាក់កាលគាត់តែង និងការសិក្សាសមិទ្ធិលទ្ធភាព។

គម្រោងនេះនឹងត្រូវអនុវត្តដោយក្រសួងធនធានទឹក និងឧតុនិយម ពីឆ្នាំ ២០២៤ ដល់ ២០២៩ ដោយប្រើប្រាស់ហិរញ្ញប្បទានរបស់ធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី (ADB) និងសហហិរញ្ញប្បទានពិធនាគារវិនិយោគហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធអាស៊ី (AIIB) ។

ធាតុចេញនៃគម្រោងរួមមាន ការធ្វើអោយប្រសើរឡើងជីវភាពរស់នៅរបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋគោលដៅដែលរស់នៅក្បែរអាងទន្លេ និងបង្កើនវិធានការបន្សុំនឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុនិងគ្រោះមហន្តរាយ ។ គម្រោងនេះ នឹងត្រូវអនុវត្តនៅខេត្តពោធិ៍សាត់ និងបាត់ដំបង។

គម្រោងនេះមានធាតុចេញចំនួនបីសំខាន់ៗដូចខាងក្រោម៖
ធាតុចេញទី១៖ ការធ្វើផែនការ ការសម្របសម្រួល និងការពង្រឹងសមត្ថភាពលើការគ្រប់គ្រងធនធានទឹកនៃការ បន្សុំការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ។

ធាតុចេញទី២៖ បង្កើនសមត្ថភាពនៃការផ្គត់ផ្គង់ទឹកក្នុងរដូវប្រាំង។

ធាតុចេញទី៣៖ កាត់បន្ថយហានិភ័យទឹកជំនន់ក្នុងរដូវវស្សា។

ការសាងសង់ហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធបន្តនឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងក្នុងធាតុចេញទី២ដើម្បី៖ (ក) ការកែលម្អសំណង់ទ្វារទឹកក្នុងខេត្តពោធិ៍សាត់ (ខ) ការសាងសង់ និងការកែលម្អផ្លូវក្រី និង (គ) ការចែកចាយទឹក - ការកែលម្អប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រ (ក្បាលហុង និង កងក)

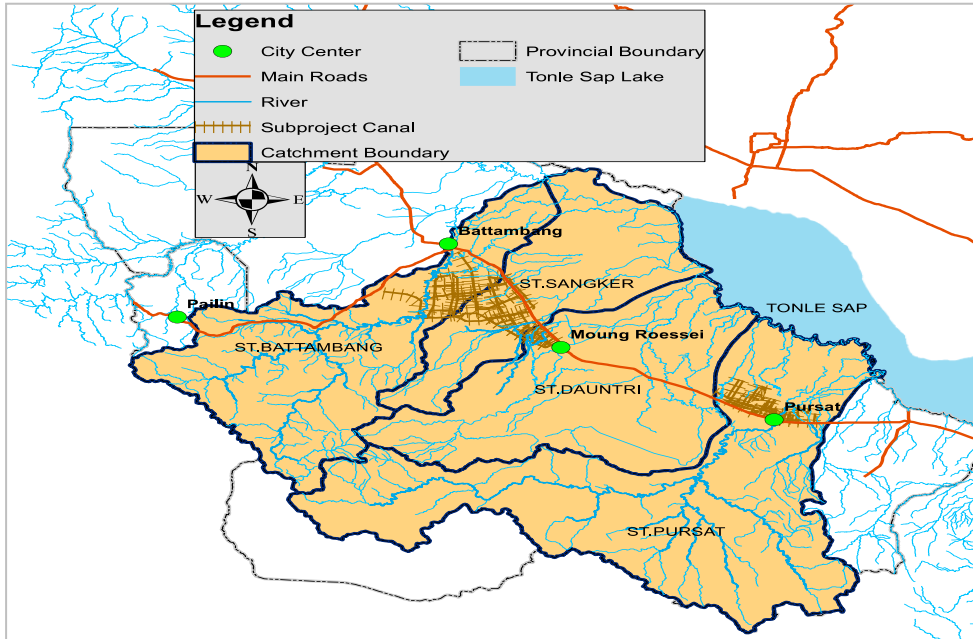
និងធាតុចេញទី៣ ការសាងសង់សំណង់ជាមួយនឹងវិធានការកាត់បន្ថយហានិភ័យទឹកជំនន់។ កូនសៀវភៅព័ត៌មានសាធារណៈនេះ (PIB)

ត្រូវបានរៀបចំឡើងសម្រាប់ប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រកងកក្នុងខេត្តបាត់ដំបង ប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រក្បាលហុង និងប្រព័ន្ធបង្ហូរទឹកចូលក្បាលហុងក្នុងខេត្តពោធិ៍សាត់។

ទីតាំងរបស់អនុគម្រោងនីមួយៗ ត្រូវបានបង្ហាញនៅក្នុងផែនទីខាងក្រោម ចំណែកផ្លូវក្រីឆ្លងកាត់ និងសំណង់សម្រាប់កាត់បន្ថយនិងគ្រប់គ្រងទឹកជំនន់

មិនទាន់បានកំណត់ទីតាំងនៅឡើយទេ ទីតាំងនិងសំណង់ទាំងនោះនឹងត្រូវបានរៀបចំក្នុងដំណាក់កាលរចនាប្តង់វិស្វកម្មលម្អិត (DED)។

រូបភាពទី១: ផែនទីទិដ្ឋភាពទូទៅនៃទីតាំងរបស់ហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធ



ចំណាំ: បន្ទាត់ពណ៌ខៀវសម្រាប់ប្រឡាយមេទី១ (ខាងឆ្វេងនៃអាងទន្លេ) និង ប្រឡាយមេទី២ (ខាងស្តាំនៃអាងទន្លេ) និងពណ៌ក្រហមសម្រាប់ទីតាំងសំណង់ទ្វារទឹក

២. វិសាលភាពរបស់គម្រោង

គម្រោងនឹងធ្វើអោយមានការអភិវឌ្ឍផ្ទៃដីស្រោចស្រពបន្ថែម ១៧,០០០ហិកតា ដែលចែកជាបីប្រភេទ បន្ថែមទៀតនៅក្នុងខេត្តបាត់ដំបង។ ការសាងសង់ប្រឡាយមេដែលមានស្រាប់និងដែលត្រូវបានស្តារឡើងប្រវែង 61.8គីឡូម៉ែត្រ ការសាងសង់ប្រឡាយរងនិងផ្លូវរបស់ប្រឡាយរងប្រវែង 161.1គីឡូម៉ែត្រ និង ប្រឡាយក្តាប់ប្រឡាយបង្ហូរទឹកចូលស្រែ និងផ្លូវរបស់វាប្រវែង 539.5គីឡូម៉ែត្រ។ បណ្តាញប្រឡាយរងនិងប្រឡាយបង្ហូរទឹកចូលស្រែនឹងត្រូវបានរៀបចំនិងសាងសង់ក្នុងដំណាក់កាលរចនាប្តូរវិស្វកម្មលម្អិត

ហើយផែនការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដាច់ដោយឡែកមួយទៀតនឹងត្រូវបានរៀបចំសម្រាប់អនុគ្រោងទាំងនោះ។ ទីតាំងកំរូនៃប្រឡាយ ទាំងនោះត្រូវបានបង្ហាញនៅក្នុងឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ ១។ ចំណែកប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រក្បាលហុងនៅខេត្តពោធិ៍សាត់នឹងជួយអភិវឌ្ឍផ្ទៃដីស្រោចស្រពបន្ថែមចំនួន ១៣,៥០០ ហិកតា ទាំងផ្នែកខាងឆ្វេង និងខាងស្តាំនៃស្ទឹងពោធិ៍សាត់។ ការសាងសង់ប្រឡាយមេដែលមានស្រាប់និងដែលត្រូវស្តារឡើងវិញប្រវែង ២១,៥គីឡូម៉ែត្រ ការសាងសង់ប្រឡាយរងនិងផ្លូវរបស់ប្រឡាយរងប្រវែង ១២៩គីឡូម៉ែត្រ និង ការសាងសង់ប្រឡាយបង្ហូរទឹកចូលស្រែនិងផ្លូវរបស់ប្រឡាយប្រវែង ២៦៦គីឡូម៉ែត្រ។ បណ្តាញប្រឡាយរង និងប្រឡាយបង្ហូរទឹកចូលស្រែ នឹងត្រូវបានរៀបចំនិងសាងសង់ក្នុងដំណាក់កាលរចនាប្តូរវិស្វកម្មលម្អិត

ហើយផែនការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដាច់ដោយឡែកមួយទៀតនឹងត្រូវបានរៀបចំសម្រាប់អនុគ្រោងទាំងនោះ។ ទីតាំងកំរូនៃប្រឡាយ ត្រូវបានបង្ហាញនៅក្នុងឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ២។ សំណង់ទទួលទឹកក្បាលហុងនៅខេត្តពោធិ៍សាត់ រួមមានសំណង់ទ្វារទឹកស្ទឹងពោធិ៍សាត់ (រូបភាពទី២) ដើម្បីបង្កើនបរិមាណទឹកសម្រាប់ប្រើប្រាស់ និងប្រឡាយមេនៅច្រាំងទន្លេទាំងពីរ (រូបភាពទី៣) ។ ធាតុផ្សំនៃសំណង់ទទួលទឹកក

តារាងទី 1: សមាសធាតុប្រព័ន្ធទទួលទឹកក្បាលហុង

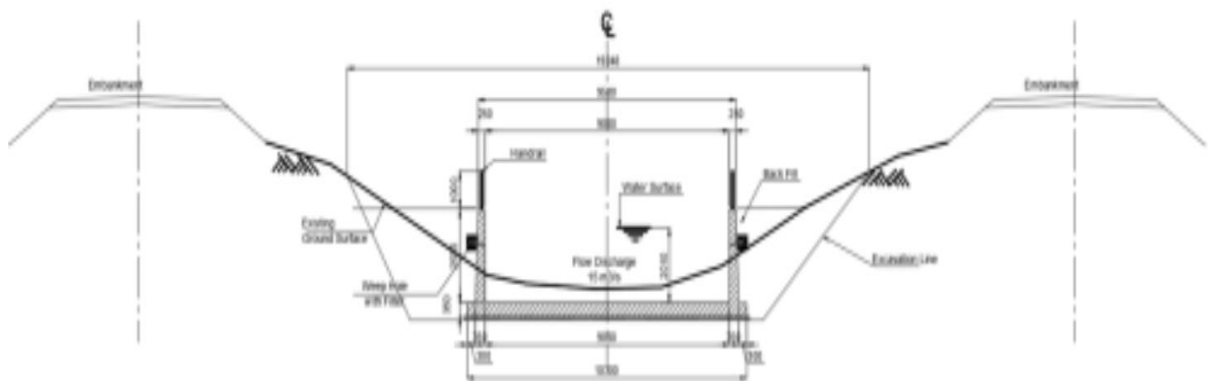
ល.រ.	សមាសធាតុ	ប្រវែង (ម៉ែត្រ)	ទីតាំង	កំណត់សំគាល់
១	សំណង់ទ្វារទឹកស្ទឹងពោធិ៍សាត់	១២០	ស្ទឹងពោធិ៍សាត់ ចុះពីទំនប់ទឹកដែលមានស្រាប់	ទ្វារទឹកចំនួនបី និងផ្លូវត្រីចំនួនពីរ

២	ប្រឡាយមេទី១	៥០	ច្រាំងស្ទឹងពោធិសាត់ខាងឆ្វេង	ការពង្រីកទ្វារ និងច្រកចេញចូលទឹកដែលមានស្រាប់
៣	ប្រឡាយមេទី២	៥៥០ ០	ច្រាំងស្ទឹងពោធិសាត់ខាងស្តាំ	ប្រឡាយតូចចង្អៀតតែប៉ុណ្ណោះ

រូបភាពទី២: គំនូសប្រាងសំណង់ទ្វារទឹកពោធិសាត់



រូបភាពទី ៣: គំនូសកាត់ទទឹងល្អរបស់ប្រឡាយមេទី២ សម្រាប់ទីប្រជុំជន



៣. វិសាលភាពនៃការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដី ផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលអាចកើតមាន និង ការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់

ទីតាំងគម្រោងរបស់ប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រកង្កែក ត្រូវបានប៉ាន់ប្រមាណថានឹងមានផលប៉ះពាល់ដល់ដីកសិកម្មឯកជនចំនួន ៨០ គ្រួសារ។ ទីតាំងគម្រោងរបស់ប្រព័ន្ធធារាសាស្ត្រក្បាលហុង ត្រូវបានប៉ាន់ប្រមាណថានឹងមានផលប៉ះពាល់ដល់ដីកសិកម្មឯកជនចំនួន ១២០ គ្រួសារ។ សំណង់ទ្វារទឹកនិងទទួលទឹកក្បាលហុង ប្រឡាយមេទី១ (MC1) និងប្រឡាយមេទី២ (MC2) ត្រូវបានគេប៉ាន់ប្រមាណថានឹងបណ្តាលឱ្យមានផលប៉ះពាល់ដល់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋសរុបប្រហែល៤០

ក្រសួង ដែលតាំងទីលំនៅលើដីសាធារណៈតាមបណ្តោយជាប់មាត់ទន្លេ និងមាត់ប្រឡាយដែលក្នុងនោះរួមមាន ផ្ទះ សំណង់បន្ទាប់បន្សំ អាជីវកម្ម និង ដើមឈើ មួយចំនួនដែលស្ថិតក្នុងរបៀងនៃផលប៉ះពាល់ (COI) ។

៤. តើចំណីផ្លូវ (RoW) និង របៀងនៃផលប៉ះពាល់ (COI) មានន័យយ៉ាងដូចម្តេច?

ចំណីផ្លូវ (RoW) គឺជាដីរបស់រដ្ឋ ឬរបស់រដ្ឋាភិបាល ដែលត្រូវបានរៀបចំទុកសម្រាប់ការសាងសង់ឬពង្រីកហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធសាធារណៈដែលមាន ស្រាប់។ ប្រឡាយរងថ្មី និងប្រឡាយតភ្ជាប់ពីប្រឡាយរងថ្មី មិនទាន់មានចំណីប្រឡាយ (RoW) នៅឡើយទេ។ ប៉ុន្តែទោះជាយ៉ាងណាក៏ដោយរបៀងនៃផលប៉ះពាល់ (COI) គឺជាទីតាំងដែលបានស្នើសម្រាប់ការងារសាងសង់ប្រឡាយ។ សម្រាប់ប្រឡាយមេទី១ និង ទី២ របៀងនៃផលប៉ះពាល់គឺ សំដៅលើទំហំទទឹងប្រឡាយ បេតុងប្រអប់ដែលគ្រោងនឹងសាងសង់នៅទីប្រជុំជន សម្រាប់ទីជនបទគេនឹងសង់ប្រឡាយ ដីចំហរអក្សរ V ។ ទទឹងនៃរបៀងផលប៉ះពាល់ប្រែប្រួលអាស្រ័យលើសណ្ឋានដីក្នុងតំបន់។ តារាងទី២ សង្ខេបពីចំណីផ្លូវ និង របៀងផលប៉ះពាល់នៅក្បាលហុង។

តារាងទី ២: សេចក្តីសង្ខេបនៃចំណីផ្លូវ និងរបៀងផលប៉ះពាល់ នៃសំណង់ទទួលទឹកក្បាលហុង

សមាសធាតុ	ចំណីផ្លូវ		របៀងផលប៉ះពាល់	
	ប្រវែង (ម)	និយមន័យ	ប្រវែង (ម)	និយមន័យ
សំណង់ទ្វារទឹក ក្បាលហុង (ស្ទឹងពោធិសាត់)	៣០ ម៉ែត្រ	គិតពីច្រាំងស្ទឹង	២០ (ច្រាំងស្ទឹងខាងឆ្វេង) ៣០ (ច្រាំងស្ទឹងខាងស្តាំ)	កំពស់ទឹកខ្ពស់បំផុត ពីច្រាំងស្ទឹង
ប្រឡាយមេ ទី១	១០ ម៉ែត្រ (សរុប ២០ ម៉ែត្រ)	ចម្ងាយសង្វាងពីអ័ក្សប្រឡាយ (ម)	ទីប្រជុំជន: ១៤,៧ ទីជនបទ: ៤១,៨ – ៥០,២៨	ចម្ងាយសង្វាងពីអ័ក្សប្រឡាយ (ម)
ប្រឡាយមេ ទី២	១០ ម៉ែត្រ (សរុប ២០ ម៉ែត្រ)		ទីប្រជុំជន: ១៤,៧ - ១៥,០៣ ទីជនបទ: ៣០,៧៦ – ៤៦,៦៩	

៥. តើថ្លៃណាជាថ្លៃឱសានវាទសម្រាប់ការកំណត់សិទ្ធិទទួលបាននូវសំណង?

ថ្លៃឱសានវាទ COD គឺជាកាលបរិច្ឆេទកំណត់ដោយរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា ដែលបង្កើតលក្ខខណ្ឌសម្រាប់បុគ្គល ឬក្រុមសម្រាប់ផលប៉ះពាល់ (AH/AP) ដើម្បីទទួលបានសំណង និងជំនួយលើការផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីលំនៅដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍនេះ។ មានតែបុគ្គលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលបានមករស់នៅក្នុងរបៀងនៃផលប៉ះពាល់មុនថ្លៃឱសានវាទ COD ឬទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលបាក់បង់របស់ពួកគេមាននៅមុនថ្លៃឱសានវាទ COD ប៉ុណ្ណោះ មានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង និងជំនួយនានា ។ ដោយឡែក បុគ្គលទាំងឡាយណាដែលមកកាន់កាប់ដី នៅក្រោយថ្លៃឱសានវាទនេះ និងពុំមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងទាំងនេះឡើយ។ អចលនទ្រព្យដូចជាសំណង់ដែលបានសាងសង់រួចហើយ (សំណង់ថ្មី

ឬបន្ថែមពីលើសំណង់ចាស់) ដំណាំ ដើមឈើហូបផ្លែ និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិឯទៀត ដែលមាននៅក្រោយថ្ងៃឱសានវាទ នឹងមិនទទួលបានសំណងឡើយ។ ថ្ងៃឱសានវាទ

គឺជាកាលបរិច្ឆេទនៃការបញ្ចប់ដំណើរការពិគ្រោះយោបល់ជាសាធារណៈជាមួយប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរង ផលប៉ះពាល់ក្នុងដំណាក់កាលសិក្សាសមិទ្ធិលទ្ធភាពគម្រោង កាលបរិច្ឆេទនៃការបញ្ចប់នូវការពិគ្រោះយោបល់ជាសាធារណៈដែលបានធ្វើឡើងមុនពេលធ្វើ ការវាស់វែងលម្អិត ករណីកំនួសប្លង់បច្ចេកទេស លម្អិតបានរៀបចំរួចក្នុងដំណាក់កាលសិក្សាសមិទ្ធិលទ្ធភាពគម្រោង។ ក្នុងករណីមានការសាងសង់ ឬការកែលម្អលើដីនិងអចលនទ្រព្យបន្ថែមក្រោយថ្ងៃឱសានវាទ នឹងពុំមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងបន្ថែមចំពោះការសាងសង់ ឬការកែលម្អបន្ថែមទៀតនោះទេ។ លើសពីនេះ អ្នកចូលកាន់កាប់ប្រើប្រាស់ដីក្នុងទីតាំងគម្រោងក្រោយថ្ងៃឱសានវាទ ពុំមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងឡើយ ទោះបីបុគ្គលនោះមានស្ថានភាពងាយរងគ្រោះក៏ដោយ។

៦. តើអ្វីទៅគឺជាការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត ហើយវានឹងត្រូវអនុវត្តនៅពេលណា?

ការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត (DMS) គឺជាការស្ទង់មតិ និងវាស់វែងលម្អិតអំពីទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ទាំងអស់ រួមមានដី ផ្ទះនិងសំណង់ គូបលក់ដូរ ដំណាំ និងដើមឈើទាំងអស់របស់បុគ្គលដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់។ ការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិតនឹងធ្វើឡើងចំពោះបុគ្គលរងផលប៉ះពាល់នីមួយៗ ដើម្បីកត់ត្រា និងឯកភាពគ្នាលើការបាត់បង់របស់បុគ្គលរងផលប៉ះពាល់នោះ។ ការស្ទង់មតិនេះ នឹងប្រមូលព័ត៌មាន និងទិន្នន័យអំពីស្ថានភាពសង្គមសេដ្ឋកិច្ច ប្រភពនៃជីវភាព និងប្រាក់ចំណូលរបស់ពួកគាត់ផងដែរ ។ល។ ការងារនេះ នឹងធ្វើឡើងចំពោះមុខបុគ្គលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ និងមានអាជ្ញាធរភូមិ ឬ ឃុំ ធ្វើជាសាក្សី។ ការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិតនេះ គឺដើម្បីកំណត់កញ្ចប់ថវិកាសំណងសម្រាប់បុគ្គលរងផលប៉ះពាល់នីមួយៗ។ ការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិតនេះ នឹងធ្វើឡើងនៅក្រោយពេលដែល គម្រោងនេះត្រូវបានធានាការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ីអនុម័ត។ បុគ្គលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ នឹងអាជ្ញាធរមូលដ្ឋាន នឹងទទួលបានដំណឹងជាមុនអំពីការអនុវត្តការងារនេះ។

៧. តើសំណង និងសិទ្ធិទទួលបានជារួមខ្លះ?

គ្រួសារ/ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយគម្រោងមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងសម្រាប់ទ្រ ព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ក្រោមគោលការណ៍សំណងសំខាន់ៗដូចខាងក្រោម៖
ការផ្តល់សំណងត្រឹមត្រូវ និងយុត្តិធម៌ជាមុន។
សំណងពេញលេញដែលបានបង់មុនការដកហូតឬការឈូសឆាយ។
សំណងនឹងត្រូវបានផ្តល់ជូនដោយផ្អែកលើការសិក្សាតម្លៃជំនួសនៃទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលនឹង បាត់បង់ក្នុងតម្លៃទិផ្សារ ដែលនឹងត្រូវបានកំណត់ដោយទីប្រឹក្សាឯករាជ្យ តាមរយៈការសិក្សាតម្លៃជំនួសដោយគ្មានការបង់សង់រំលោះ សម្ភារៈជំនួស និងថ្លៃសេវាផ្ទេរកម្មសិទ្ធិ។

(ក) តើខ្ញុំនឹងទទួលបានសំណងសម្រាប់ដីដែលបានបាត់បង់ឬទេ?
ចំណីផ្លូវគឺជារបស់រដ្ឋ ហើយគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលកាន់កាប់ដីនេះនឹងមិនត្រូវបានផ្តល់សំណងសម្រាប់ដីនោះ ទេ។ ប៉ុន្តែទោះយ៉ាងណាក៏ដោយ ពួកគាត់នឹងទទួលបានសំណងសម្រាប់ការបាត់បង់ណាមួយដែលបណ្តាលមកពីការប្រើប្រាស់ ដី ដូចជាគូបលក់ដូរ ឬដាំដំណាំ ឬដើមឈើហូបផ្លែជាដើម។ ក្នុងករណីប្រើប្រាស់ដីឯកជនសម្រាប់ការធ្វើផ្លូវថ្មី ឬប្រើប្រាស់ដីឯកជនដែលនៅខាងក្រៅចំណីផ្លូវ ដោយសារការផ្លាស់ប្តូរប្លង់បច្ចេកទេស សំណងនឹងត្រូវសងតាមតម្លៃជំនួសរបស់ដីដែលបានបាត់បង់។

(ខ) តើខ្ញុំនឹងទទួលបានសំណងសម្រាប់ផ្ទះ និងសំណងរងផលប៉ះពាល់ ដែលជាកម្មសិទ្ធិរបស់ខ្ញុំដែរឬទេ?

ផ្ទះឯកជន និងសំណង់ដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយគម្រោងដែលបានស្នើឡើង និងត្រូវបានផ្តល់សំណងក្នុងតម្លៃជំនួសដោយមិនរាប់បញ្ចូលការរំលោះ សម្ភារៈជំនួស ឬផ្លែស្រវាផ្ទេរកម្មសិទ្ធិ។ សំណងដូចជា របង អណ្តូង សាបបេកុង និងសំណង់ស្រដៀងៗនេះផ្សេងទៀត ដែលគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលអាចបង្ហាញភាពជាម្ចាស់។ ប្រសិនបើផ្ទះ ឬសំណង់ត្រូវបានរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយផ្នែក នោះសំណងនឹងត្រូវទូទាត់សម្រាប់តែផ្នែកដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ប៉ុណ្ណោះ លុះត្រាតែផ្នែកដែលនៅសល់មិនអាចប្រើប្រាស់បានបន្ទាប់ពីដកចេញផ្នែកដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ ក្នុងករណីបែបនេះសំណងនឹងត្រូវទូទាត់សម្រាប់សំណងទាំងមូល។

(ក) តើខ្ញុំនឹងទទួលបានសំណងសម្រាប់ដំណាំ និងដើមឈើរបស់ខ្ញុំទេ?
 សម្រាប់ដំណាំប្រចាំឆ្នាំដែលផលិតតាមរដូវប្រចាំឆ្នាំ ដូចជាស្រូវ និងមានការជូនដំណឹងដល់គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ជាមុនដើម្បីឱ្យពួកគេអាចប្រមូលផលបាន ទាន់ពេលវេលា។ គ្មានការទូទាត់សំណងសម្រាប់ដំណាំក្នុងករណីនេះទេ។ ចំពោះដំណាំដែលបានដាំដុះរួចប៉ុន្តែមិនទាន់អាចប្រមូលបានក្នុងកំឡុងពេលដែលដីនឹងត្រូវ ល្អសនាយ គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់នឹងទទួលបានសំណងសម្រាប់ដំណាំដែលបាត់បង់ដោយផ្នែកលើកម្លៃជំនួស។
សម្រាប់ដំណាំដែលមានអាយុច្រើនឆ្នាំ (ដើមឈើដែលផ្តល់ទិន្នផលច្រើនឆ្នាំដូចជាដើមស្វាយ) គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់នឹងត្រូវបានផ្តល់សំណងសម្រាប់ការបាត់បង់ទិន្នផលផ្ទៃឈើដែលចាត់ត្រូវបាន គេចាត់ជាប្រាក់ចំណូលសក្តានុពល និងពេលវេលាដែលត្រូវបានចំណាយសម្រាប់ការដាំដើមឈើទាំងនោះឡើងវិញ។

(ឃ) ប្រសិនបើខ្ញុំត្រូវផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីតាំងផ្ទះ ឬហាងរបស់ខ្ញុំ តើមានជំនួយសម្រាប់ការផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីតាំងដែរឬទេ?
 បាទ/ចាស ទទួលបាន។ គម្រោងបានខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែងដើម្បីបញ្ចៀសរាល់ការផ្លាស់ទីលំនៅឡើងវិញរបស់គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ ។ តែទោះជាយ៉ាងណាក៏ដោយ សម្រាប់ផ្ទះ ឬហាងនានាដែលនឹងត្រូវផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីតាំង ក្រៅពីសំណងលើសំណង់ក្នុងតម្លៃជំនួស ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភមួយចំនួនក៏នឹងត្រូវទូទាត់ជូនដូចខាងក្រោម៖
 ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភសម្រាប់ការដឹកជញ្ជូន។ (i)
 ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភសម្រាប់ការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលពីតូបលក់ដូរ។ (ii)
 ក្នុងករណីគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ត្រូវបានចាត់ថ្នាក់ជាជនក្រីក្រ និងងាយរងគ្រោះ ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភទាំងនេះនឹងទទួលបានទ្វេដង។

(ង) ក្នុងករណីជីវភាពរបស់ខ្ញុំរងផលប៉ះពាល់ តើខ្ញុំនឹងទទួលបានសំណងយ៉ាងណា?
 ការវាស់វែងលម្អិតនិងកំណត់អំពីជីវភាពរស់នៅរបស់គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ និងថាតើមានផលប៉ះពាល់លើពួកគេដែរឬទេ។ សម្រាប់គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់លើជីវភាពរស់នៅក្នុងគម្រោងនេះ នឹងត្រូវបានផ្តល់ឱ្យនូវការខាតបង់ប្រាក់ចំណូល ឬជំនួយសម្រាប់ការស្តារជីវភាពឡើងវិញដូចខាងក្រោម៖
 (i) ការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលក្នុងអំឡុងពេលធ្វើការផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីលំនៅ។ រួមបញ្ចូលទាំងការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលក្នុងអំឡុងពេលនៃការផ្លាស់ទីលំនៅ ដោយខ្លួនឯង។
 (ii) នៅពេលដែលប្រភពនៃការចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតត្រូវបានបាត់បង់ជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍ ការគាំទ្រ/ការស្តារឡើងវិញ ចិន្តវិធីជីវភាពរបស់ពួកគេនឹងត្រូវបានផ្តល់ជូនដើម្បីជួយដល់ពួកគេកសាង/ ស្តារជីវភាពឡើងវិញ។
 ក្នុងករណីដែលគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ត្រូវបានចាត់ថ្នាក់ជាគ្រួសារក្រីក្រ និងងាយរងគ្រោះ ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភទាំងនេះនឹងត្រូវបានផ្តល់ជូនទ្វេដង។ លើសពីនេះ គម្រោងនឹងស្វែងរកឱកាសការងារក្នុងអំឡុងពេលសាងសង់។

៨. តើតម្លៃជំនួស និងសំណងនឹងត្រូវគេសម្រេច និងគណនាយ៉ាងដូចម្តេច?

ការផ្តល់ប្រាក់សំណងនឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងទៅតាមតម្លៃទីផ្សារ ប្រាក់ម្តែងជំនួស
 ដោយពុំមានការកាត់រំលោះ ឬដកចេញនូវសម្ភារៈដែលនៅសល់
 និងចំណាយប្រតិបត្តិការផ្សេងៗទេ។ ការសិក្សាអត្រាតម្លៃជំនួស
 និងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងដោយទីប្រឹក្សាឯករាជ្យក្នុងស្រុកដែលមានសមត្ថភាព
 និងបទពិសោធន៍ច្បាស់លាស់ក្នុងការវាយតម្លៃទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ ដើម្បីកំណត់អត្រាទីផ្សារទូទៅ។
 ការងារនេះ នឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងស្របពេលនឹងការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត។
 ទីប្រឹក្សាសិក្សាតម្លៃជំនួស
 និងត្រូវរៀបចំការវិភាគលម្អិតជុំវិញអត្រាទីផ្សារសម្រាប់ប្រភេទទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិនៅក្នុងតំបន់គម្រោង
 និងរៀបចំអត្រាតម្លៃវាយ សម្រាប់ចំណាត់ថ្នាក់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលបាត់បង់។
 វានឹងត្រូវគេប្រើប្រាស់ដើម្បីកំណត់តម្លៃជំនួស។
 អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ នៃក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច
 និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ និងជ្រើសរើសទីប្រឹក្សាសិក្សាតម្លៃជំនួស
 នៅមុនពេលចាប់ផ្តើមការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត។

៨. តើខ្ញុំត្រូវទាក់ទងទៅខាងណាដែរ ក្នុងករណីដែលខ្ញុំត្រូវការការបញ្ជាក់ ឬមានបញ្ហា?

នៅក្នុងដំណាក់កាលរៀបចំគម្រោងនេះ បុគ្គលសម្រាប់ទំនាក់ទំនង
 និងលេខទូរស័ព្ទទំនាក់ទំនងមានផ្តល់ជូននៅក្នុងប្រអប់ព័ត៌មានខាងក្រោម
 ហើយពួកគាត់នឹងផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានបញ្ជាក់អំពី គម្រោង ដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងបញ្ហាបច្ចេកទេស។
 នៅក្នុងរយៈពេលនេះ ស្តីទូរទូលបានសំណង ការបាត់បង់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ
 ការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត និងកញ្ចប់ថវិកាសំណងនៅពុំទាន់សម្រេចនៅឡើយទេ
 ហើយរាល់បណ្តឹងផ្សេងៗដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធចំនុចនេះ នឹងមិនត្រូវយកមកពិចារណានោះឡើយ។
 នៅពេល គម្រោងត្រូវបានធានាការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ីអនុម័ត
 គណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួងដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ នៃក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ
 និងរៀបចំឱ្យមានការបង្កើតយន្តការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាក្នុងក្របខ័ណ្ឌនៃគម្រោង។
 គណៈកម្មការនេះនឹងត្រូវបង្កើតឡើង ហើយដំណើរការ
 នៅមុនពេលចាប់ផ្តើមការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត។ ខិត្តប័ណ្ណព័ត៌មាន
 ដែលធ្វើបច្ចុប្បន្នភាពព័ត៌មានលម្អិតអំពីយន្តការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា
 នឹងត្រូវចែកជូនដល់គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់
 ក្នុងអំឡុងពេលនៃកិច្ចប្រជុំពិគ្រោះយោបល់សាធារណៈដោយឡែក
 នៅមុនពេលចាប់ផ្តើមការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត។

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លោកស្រី ឡាង សុខគឹម	អនុប្រធានការិយាល័យបណ្តុះបណ្តាល និង ស្រាវជ្រាវនៃនាយកដ្ឋានសហគមន៍កសិកម្មប្រើប្រាស់ទឹក ជាមន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកលើការងារសុវត្ថិភាពសង្គម ក្រសួងធនធានទឹក និង ឧតុនិយម ភ្នំពេញ
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COMBINED MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology

Integrated Water Resources Management Project (ADB/AIIB)

Combined Minutes of Meetings

The staff of MOWRAM, GDR/MEF assisted by the TRTA Consultants for the feasibility study and the local authorities, conducted six (6) public consultation meetings (PCMs) from 21-23 November 2023 attended by 509 participants out of which 240 or 47.15% were females for (i) Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject and (ii) Kbal Hong Irrigation System (IS) Subproject sample area in Pursat Province and (iii) Kanghot Irrigation System (IS) Subproject sample area in Battambang Province respectively. All consultations have been presented verbally in Khmer language for all AHs to fully understand and be able to participate while using visual tools such as maps and preliminary design drawings. All the PCMs were conducted in Khmer language. The Public Information Booklet (PIB) was distributed to all the participants and read out following the PCM agenda items. The summary of PCM date/time, subproject name, venue, commune, district and number of participants by gender is in the table below.

Summary of PCMs by Date/Time, Venues and Participants, Gender

Date/Time	Subproject Name	Venue Name	Commune Name	District Name	# of Participants
21Nov23/1:30 pm	Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures	Kbal Hong Village	Veal	Kandieng	152 (F 74, M 78)
21Nov23/3:30 pm		Prey Nhi Commune Hall	Prey Nhi	Pursat	115 (F 68, M 47)
22Nov23/8:30 am	Kbal Hong IS	Koh Chum Commune Hall	Koh Chum	Kandieng	38 (F15, M 23)
22Nov23/3:30 pm		Snam Preah Village	Snam Preah	Bakan	74 (F 29, M 45)
23Nov23/8:30 am	Kanghot IS	Prey Touch Primary School	Prey Touch	Maung Russey	78 (F 50, M 28)
23Nov23/10am		Thipadey Commune Hall, Ra Village	Thipadey	Koh Kralor	52 (F 4, M 48)
Total					509 (F:240, M:269)

The persons and local authorities conducting the PCMs are listed below.

1. Pa Sovannareth, Deputy Office Director, PDWRAM
2. Ouk Donirath, Deputy Office Director, GDR / MEF
3. Sun Kundy, Deputy Office Director, GDR / MEF
4. Hiv Penhasith, Deputy Head of Department, GDR / MEF
5. Mr. Chem Sar, Deputy Team Leader, TRTA team
6. Mr Tem Soksan, Social Safeguards Specialist, TRTA team
7. Mr Chan Narith, LAR survey consultant

PCM Agenda

- (i) Opening Remarks from Chairman
- (ii) Provide Information on Project and Subprojects and their Locations (maps and blueprints)
- (iii) Discuss Subproject Benefits and Potential Impacts
- (iv) Presentation the Preliminary Technical Design
- (v) Application of National Laws and Development Partner Policies
- (vi) Compensation Policy
- (vii) Entitlement and Eligibility (**COD**)
- (viii) Questions and answers

Details of PCMs.

In the opening remarks, each Commune Chief welcomed all participants and the conductors of the PCMs and explained that the commune and the farmers will benefit from the respective subprojects in the province financed by the ADB and AIIB under the Integrated Water resource management Project (the Project). They encouraged the participants to read and familiarize themselves with the PIB that

were distributed prior to the PCMs as it includes the detailed information about the Project/Subproject and the potential impacts on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.

A. Explanation on the Proposed Project and the Subprojects including the preliminary technical designs by Deputy Team Leader.

By reading out the PIB the DTL explained that the Proposed Integrated Water Resource Management Project (the Project) has three outputs:

- (i) Output 1: Strengthen planning, coordination, and climate change adaptation capacities of water resources management in the Project area;
- (ii) Output 2: Increase water supply capacity during the dry season; and
- (iii) Output 3: Reduce flood risks during the wet season.

Output 1 is not anticipated to trigger involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts because there is no physical or economic displacement. Output 2 and 3 are expected to cause IR. The expected outcome of the Project is that the livelihoods in the target river basin group are made more climate and disaster resilient through climate-adaptive IWRM. The Project is now at feasibility study stage and will be the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and co-financed by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The Project will be implemented by the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology from 2024 to 2029. The project will be implemented in Pursat and Battambang provinces.

There are three proposed subprojects identified at feasibility study stage to be implemented the Project. They are:

- (i) Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject in Pursat;
- (ii) Kbal Hong Irrigation System in Pursat; and
- (iii) Kanghot Irrigation System in Battambang.

Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject. This Subproject involves rebuilding a removed regulator and renovating existing but defunct intake structures for main canals within Pursat Town. The feasibility study has been on-going since October 2022. The new regulator must be able to satisfy a number of design requirements: (i) Be able to raise water to a level sufficient to convey/supply water to the service area by gravity, (ii) Not exacerbate flooding, (iii) Minimize impact on residents including those of the informal housing during construction and on completion, and (iv) Be able to pass fish upstream and downstream. There will be potential impacts to public land in the right-of-way, structures, trees and businesses.

Kbal Hong Irrigation System Subproject. This subproject is in Phteas Prey and Prey Nhi communes in Pursat Town. It is around 2.5 km north-west direction from the bridge across the National Road 5. The headworks of this subproject are on the Pursat River, within Pursat City. Presently, about 8,200 ha of rice is grown within the Kbal Hong command area during the wet season. The existing left-hand side command area is about 7,000 ha and right-hand side command is about 1,200 ha. Some farmers cultivate rice during two seasons in a year, in wet season about 8,200 ha and the dry season about 1,250 ha. The subproject will develop an additional irrigated area of 11,000 ha on both on the left and right side of the Pursat River. Construction will include 21.5 km of existing main canals rehabilitated, 129 km of SCs and roads, and 296 km of TCs. Alignment for the new SCs and TCs network to be constructed will be finalized during DED phase. Only new secondary and connecting (tertiary) canals are anticipated to cause IR impacts, whereas rehabilitation of existing canals does not cause IR impacts. However, there will be potential impacts to private and state-owned land, structures, and trees.

Kanghot Irrigation System Subproject. The subproject will develop an additional irrigated area of 17,000 ha within three blocks. Under the Feasibility Study the development and upgrading of secondary and tertiary canals of MC1 (Block A), of MC4 (Block B) and of MC6, MC7 and MC8 (Block C) is planned. Construction will include 18.2 km of existing main canals rehabilitated, 237.6 km of SCs and TCs and roads, and 485.5 km of tertiary or connecting canals. These numbers will be revisited and revised during the DED stage. Alignment for the new secondary and tertiary canal network to be constructed will be finalized during DED phase. Only new SCs and TCs are anticipated to cause IR impacts, whereas

rehabilitation of existing canals does not cause IR impacts. However, under the subproject, there will be potential impacts to private and state-owned land, structures and trees.

For all the three subprojects the preliminary technical designs were presented to the participants and used to explain the subproject components. The participants were informed that these preliminary technical designs will be finalized after the Project is approved during the DED.

B. Explanation on Social Safeguards

The Social Safeguard Consultant and GDR Staff explained the applicable safeguard policies of ADB and AIIB and Royal Government of Cambodia, the compensation policy, entitlement and eligibility and the cut-off date by reading them out from the PIB and explaining in detail. The participants were informed that the project/subprojects will comply with the safeguard policies of the ADB and AIIB and that of the Royal Government of Cambodia. The Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 and Environmental and Social Framework of 2016 (amended November 2022) will apply. For RGC the Expropriation Law 2010 is the main legal framework that governs land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. However, the Standard Operating Procedures for Externally Financed Projects in Cambodia (2018) reflects RGC's laws and regulations relating to the acquisition of land and the involuntary resettlement.

The compensation policy under the Project was explained to the participants. They were informed that compensation and other entitlement to the affected households will be paid before physical or economic displacement. The compensation of the affected assets will be made at full replacement cost at the current market price determined by an independent agency qualified and experienced in asset valuation.

The entitlements of the AHs on affected assets were read out from the PIB. The participants were informed that potential affected assets included loss of land (private and state-owned land), structures (houses, shops, stalls, sheds, etc), trees, businesses, loss of livelihood and relocation. The detailed scope of these losses will be finalized after the DED and during the detailed measurement survey and summarized in an entitlement matrix. A replacement cost study will be conducted by an independent agency/consulting firm qualified and experienced in asset valuation to determine the market rates for compensation.

Eligibility was explained to the participants that any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution who has settled in the Project/Subproject area before the COD, that encounters (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.

The COD was also explained as is the date established by RGC that establishes the eligibility of the affected households/affected persons for receiving compensation and resettlement assistance under the proposed project. Only those AHs who are located in the corridor of impact (COI) or have their assets established before the COD will be eligible for compensation and assistance. Any person who occupies land after the COD will be ineligible for receiving compensation. Fixed assets such as built structures (new or expansion of existing structures), crops, fruit trees, and other similar assets established after the COD will not be compensated.

A census and an Inventory of Loss will be conducted soon after the first public consultations with the affected communities are completed to preliminarily identify the potential AHs, affected land and non-land assets. The right-of-way and COI were also explained to the participants, including the names and contact details of persons on matters pertaining to land acquisition and resettlement.

After the explanations on the social safeguards, the participants were encouraged to ask questions or clarify on any matters pertaining to the Project/Subprojects and on land acquisition and resettlement.

Summary of Key Questions/Issues/Suggestions Raised and Responses Provided

A. Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject (Meetings 1 & 2)

No.	Question/Issue/Suggestion	Response
1	My house was previously destroyed by fire, I was later banned by the authorities from constructing a new house on the site. In this case, does the Subproject compensate me?	The eligibility for compensation is based on the COD of the affected structures which is being set during this feasibility study. Since your house is no longer in existence during this feasibility study, you will not be compensated for it.
2	When will the cut-off date be set? When will I receive the compensation?	The COD was set at the time of public consultation during the feasibility stage and prior to the start of the census and IOL. The COD for this Subproject is 21 November 2023 . However, at this stage dissemination of information about the Subproject is done for people to understand the purpose of the Subproject, so that they do not build any more solid structures and plant trees as they will be ineligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance. The Project is at feasibility stage and once it is approved, the DED will be completed, DMS, and replacement cost study (RCS) conducted and DRP prepared and approved. Thereafter, compensation payment of the affected assets will be made
3	People who have land living along the canal are currently banned by the authorities and not allowed to construct other buildings. Why?	The land along the canal has a ROW which is state-owned land. Construction of buildings or solid structures in the ROW is illegal and the ROW is for future development of the canal which will lead to demolition and removal of the building that will not be in the best interest of you.
4	Is the compensation in the form of cash or land? Will I be compensated for lost land?	In this case, it will be cash compensation at full replacement cost for private land who are legal owners of and holders of legal right for ownership of land. There will be no compensation for public land or land in the ROW.
5	Request for the Subproject to pay appropriate compensation because the people are all poor and have lived along river or canal.	Noted. Compensation to affected assets and other resettlement assistance will be paid at full replacement at current market rates determined by an independent agency or a consulting firm qualified and experienced in asset valuation.
6	Suggestion for the Subproject to expedite the study and start construction as soon as possible because it is flooding every year.	Noted. After the feasibility study, ADB will approve the project for loan financing. Thereafter DED will be conducted, DRP prepared, compensation paid, civil works contract awarded, and then civil works will start.
7	How are the impacts on houses and land compensated to the affected households?	The Subproject will not compensate for the land as the affected people have settled on the river and canal ROW, which is state-owned land. If the subproject affects privately owned land, the Subproject will compensate the land at full replacement cost at current market rate. If the remaining portion of private land is unviable for continued use, the Subproject will acquire the entire piece of land. In addition, for other affected non-land assets, such as structures, trees, crops, and other business on the affected land, compensation will be provided at full replacement cost at the current market rate.

		Private houses and structures that are affected by the proposed project will be compensated at replacement cost without counting depreciation, salvage materials or transaction costs. Structures include fences, walls, pavements, and other similar structures for which the AH can show ownership. If the house or structure is partially affected, then the compensation will be paid for the affected portion unless the remaining portion is insufficient for continued use. In such cases, compensation will be paid for the whole structure.
8	Is it possible for construction of a box drain or box culvert <i>for the canal where the people live at the moment?</i>	The canal is large and the flow capacity for irrigation purposes is adequate. Therefore, there is no need to rehabilitate or widen the canal. Construction of box drain, or box culvert would require physical relocation of many houses along the canal. Therefore, the location is not appropriate for box drain or culvert.
9	Request a work plan to be informed to the people before construction.	This is the feasibility study stage of the Subproject. A construction plan will be made available after the DED is completed and contract for construction is awarded.
10	The COD is the date set by the Royal Government of Cambodia. COD creates conditions for affected individuals or families (AH / AP) to receive compensation and relocation assistance as a result of this development project. Only affected persons who live in the corridor of impact prior to the COD are entitled to compensation and assistance. Individuals who come to occupy the land after this deadline will not be entitled to this compensation. Real estate, such as prefabricated structures (new construction or additions to old ones), crops, fruit trees, and other assets that are after the COD will not be compensated. The COD is the date of completion of the public consultation process with affected people during the project feasibility study phase.	You are correct. The COD for this subproject is 21 November 2023 .
B. Kbal Hong Irrigation System Subproject (Meetings 3 & 4)		
1	What is the size of the secondary canal that the Subproject plans to build?	The width of the secondary canal ranges from 17 to 20 meters, but the width may change during DED based on consultation with affected communities and people. The project is expected to reduce the width of some canals.
2	What is the width of ROW for the canal?	According to Sub-Decree No. 98 on the management of the canal basin of the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology issued by the Royal Government of Cambodia, the ROW of the canal is 10 meters wide. However, for the determination of the canal ROW width,

		the project is not the determiner, as the size of the canal land is determined by the Ministry of Land Management, and Urban Planning.
3	Does project provide the compensation for the land along the canal?	The ROW is state land and AHs who occupy land on the ROW will not be compensated for the land. However, they will be compensated for any loss resulting from using the land like, for example, for operating a stall or planting crops or fruit trees. In the case of using private land for new alignments or using private land outside of the ROW, compensation will be paid at the replacement cost of the land to be used.
4	If you want to build a small canal, please help build a road on both sides for transporting agricultural products as well.	Your suggestion is noted, and this information will be taken into consideration during the DED stage of the Subproject.
5	I would like to mention two types of impacts. The first is the impact on the land and the second is the impact on the non-land assets that are owned and used, including properties like houses, and stores, extended eaves, crops and trees that are privately owned by affected people. These will be compensated. The preparation for the Project has 3 stages. The first stage is the feasibility study by the principles of the development partners to study the impacts, the second stage is to prepare detailed engineering design, and the third stage is to conduct detailed measurement survey for update of resettlement plan. The General Department of Resettlement will conduct DMS with full participation of the affected households after which the compensation will be paid out and construction will start.	Thank you for your suggestions and your understanding is correct.
6	For the proposed small canal to be built by the PDWRAM, the people agreed to voluntarily donate land to the project because of small impact as seen in other past projects in the past.	Thank you for your suggestion. This will be considered during the consultations in the DED stage when updating the resettlement plan
7	The payment of compensation will be made after DED stage. Rice or agricultural production can continue as long as all are harvested before starting the construction works under the Subproject.	The AHs can continue planting rice and other agricultural goods as long as they are harvested before construction. However, you are reminded that that any crops grown after the COD will not be compensated. The COD for this subproject is 22 November 2023 .

8	If a of farmland next to the canal is affected, will the Subproject pay compensation?	The farmland appears to be in the ROW of the canal which is state-owned land and AHs who occupy land on the ROW will not be compensated for the land. However, they will be compensated for any loss resulting from using the land like, for example, for operating a stall or planting crops or fruit and non-fruit trees. In the case of acquiring private land for new canal alignments or using private land outside of the ROW, compensation will be paid at full replacement cost of the land to be acquired.
9	Structures are already built on state-owned land. Can I get compensation?	Structures, crops and trees, fences, walls, gates etc on state-owned land built before the COD which the AH can show the ownership will be compensated at full replacement cost. Private houses and structures that are affected by the Subproject will be compensated at replacement cost without counting depreciation, salvage materials or transaction costs. If the house or structure is partially affected, then the compensation will be paid for the affected portion unless it can be determined that the remaining portion has insufficient space with the removal of the affected portion. In such cases, compensation will be paid for the whole structure.
10	During construction can the water still be used for irrigation?	During construction, water can still be used for irrigation. There should be no disruptions to the existing irrigation system.
11	When does the Subproject construction will start? Request the Project to expedite the preparation and approval for early start of construction.	For the Subproject, we have not yet determined the construction date as the Project is not yet approved and DED yet to be done. However, the Project is expected for approval in 2024 and DED completed by 2026, and construction is expected between 2026 and 2029.
12	My understanding from the presentation and discussions in the meeting is that after this meeting the study team will conduct inventory of loss as first step for project preparation. This will be followed by detailed measurement survey after the DED and thereafter the compensation payments will be made only after this phase.	Your understanding is correct. Once the Project is approved by the financing agencies (ADB and AIIB), the DED will commence and followed by detailed measurement survey, compensation payments and start of civil works.
C. Kanghot Irrigation Scheme Subproject (Meetings 5 & 6)		
1	Request to build the canal quickly or the project to start because there is a shortage of water for a long time	This is the feasibility stage of the Project. After Project approval in 2024, DED will be completed in 2025 and construction will start around 2026.
2	At this meeting, I understand that we are not to build solid structures or plant trees on the COI. Growing crops can continue as normal.	Your understanding is correct because any new structures built or trees planted will not be compensated after the COD. The COD for this Subproject is 23 November 2023 .

3	Floods can impact roads, so important to raise the roads higher	Roads will be designed and made climate resilient not to be always affected by flood waters. However, raising roads very high will be costly and the roads will be under water during big floods.
4	Please build roads with red gravel on both sides of the canal	For the Subproject, red gravel will be used.
5	Which areas are affected by the Subproject?	The Subproject consists of three blocks, including Block A, Block B and Block C.
6	The area on the south side of the national road is constantly flooded, causing damage during the rainy season. Please help solve the issue	Your issue has been recorded and this information will be passed onto the design team during the DED phase of the Subproject.

Attendance List (Khmer Language) Meeting #1

 MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND METEOROLOGY INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (IWRM) TAIBET RIVER LOW FLOOD AND DROUGHT CONTROL BY OTTRM Project No. 1000001 សម្រាប់ការគ្រប់គ្រងប្រព័ន្ធប្រព្រឹត្តិការណ៍ប្រយុទ្ធនឹងជំនន់ទឹកជ្រាប និងប្រព័ន្ធប្រព្រឹត្តិការណ៍ប្រយុទ្ធនឹងជំនន់ទឹកខ្សាច់						
វគ្គទី ០១ (១ ថ្ងៃ) កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: ០១/០៩/២០១២ ទីកន្លែង: ភ្នំពេញ ឈ្មោះ: វគ្គទី ០១ (១ ថ្ងៃ)						
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ	ភេទ	តំបន់	ស្ថាប័ន	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ចំណុច
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MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND METEOROLOGY
INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (IWMP)
TAMBUKIT DAM BEHEM AND DAM CONTROL NO. 037100, PROJECT NO. 0304-01
Engineering and Construction Department (EDC)

(List of Payments)

Date of 15/05/2018
 Location: **Abad, Dam, Control No. 037100, Project No. 0304-01**

No.	Work Item	Unit	Quantity	Contract Price	Actual Payment	Retention
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MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND METEOROLOGY
INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (IWMP)
TAMBUKIT DAM BEHEM AND DAM CONTROL NO. 037100, PROJECT NO. 0304-01
Engineering and Construction Department (EDC)

(List of Payments)

Date of 15/05/2018
 Location: **Abad, Dam, Control No. 037100, Project No. 0304-01**

No.	Work Item	Unit	Quantity	Contract Price	Actual Payment	Retention
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NIRAS 6

Attendance list (English Language) Meeting #1

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Telephone
1	Ouk Donirath	Male	Deputy office director	GDR/MEF	017989292
2	Pa Sovannareth	Male	Deputy office director	Department of Water Resources and Meteorology	012435753
3	Sun Kundy	Male	Deputy office director	GDR/MEF	012849790
4	Tem SokSan	Male	Safeguard	NIRAS	017710101
5	Hiv Panhasit	Male	Head of Department	GDR/MEF	078678888
6	Cheam Sor	Male	DTL/TA	NIRAS	012726076
7	Tep Sambath	Male	Commune Council First	Prey Nhi	017909902
8	Iat Sreymach	Female	Commune Council	Prey Nhi	098397277
9	Chan Narith	Male	Safeguard consultant	RDC CAM	089566998
10	Phai Dy	Male	Team Survey	RDC CAM	089509360
11	Bo Dfen	Male	Team Survey	RDC CAM	098696898
12	En Chhai	Male	Team Survey	RDC CAM	078549594
13	Nuon Soeun	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
14	Keo Ton	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
15	Pich Ra	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	088846677
16	Tou Sophy	Female	Villager	Moan Chae	0964579393
17	Soy Bunthoeun	Male	Villager	Moan Chae	0886706094
18	Ly Sophanna	Female	Villager	Sala Kumru	0967723489
19	Keo Vuthy	Male	Villager	Krang Ta Saen	087520042
20	Khuth Voeyun	Female	Villager	Krang Ta Saen	N/A
21	Pen Chhon	Male	Sub of Village	Srah Srang	012296582
22	Van Yen	Female	Villager	Sala Kumru	0712941521
23	Nuon Touch	Female	Villager	Sala Kumru	0882450291
24	Prum Saroeun	Male	Villager	Sala Kumru	N/A
25	Ny Sophanna	Female	Villager	Sala Kumru	N/A
26	Nuon Savy	Female	Villager	Sala Kumru	0125149211
27	Ke Reab	Female	Villager	Srah Srang	096854521
28	Nuon Sokny	Male	Villager	Sala Kumru	N/A
29	Meas Kim Sean	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
30	Sok Sokhen	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
31	Prak Chandaratin	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	015214112
32	Ek Sopheavy	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
33	Hum Sarun	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
34	Chou Sareth	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	088864925
35	Chan Roth	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0695447551
36	Seng Leakena	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
37	Malan addiction	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
38	Chhem Sam Oeun	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	0964213125
39	Chan Eth	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0979821411
40	Ieng Lim Phay	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
41	Sun Sony	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
42	Touch Sopheap	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0895741511
43	Nhean Davuth	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
44	Progress	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	015895515
45	Keo Sar Khoeun	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	097412141
46	Toem Phal	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
47	Nuon Panha	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
48	Nuon Soeun	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
49	Hy Chanleak	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
50	Nuon Sean	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	0895190260
51	Nang Veasna	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
52	Diamonds	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
53	Interview	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0964112211
54	Sithi Chantha	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
55	Sithi Rany	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	08813412131

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Telephone
56	Sombo	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	089592149
57	Sith Mali	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
58	Seng Nga	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
59	Pen Sothy	Female	Chief of Village	Moan Chae	N/A
60	Chhorn Sopheap	Female	Villager	Moan Chae	N/A
61	Sun Bunthoeun	Male	Villager	Moan Chae	085519512
62	Kea Touch	Male	Villager	Moan Chae	0975949211
63	Lot Soknan	Male	Villager	Moan Chae	N/A
64	Kim Kosal	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	0719741216
65	Kim Samnang	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
66	Kan Chenda	Female	Villager	Moan Chae	089512142
67	Chou Sokea	Female	Villager	Moan Chae	N/A
68	Phor Vouchna	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	012214259
69	Sith Rany	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
70	Pure Mali	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0964397374
71	Soth Socheat	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	015964316
72	Seng Nga	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
73	Soth Sithon	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	081486179
74	Maine	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
75	Keo Moeun	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
76	Interview	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
77	Yim Sambo	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	0964226059
78	Nong Veasna	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	093446548
79	Shortcut	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0885693552
80	Hy Chan Leak	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0969090445
81	Nuon Toch	Female	Villager	Sala Kumru	N/A
82	Sao Sary	Female	Villager	Sala Kumru	070540783
83	Nuon Panha	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0968984394
84	Nong Sokchea	Female	Villager	Moan Chae	0317444499
85	Sreng Nha	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	060875760
86	Phay Vouchna	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0974394180
87	Sareth Sotheara	Male	Villager	Prey Nhi	0968151175
88	March ointment	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	09686815316
89	Oeung Ratana	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	0886895316
90	Yok Sokhem	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	0964162214
91	Sek So Chanpong	Male	Villager	Prey Nhi	0889741437
92	Phok Chhoeun	Male	Villager	Prey Nhi	087657294
93	Ing Moeun	Male	Villager	Prey Nhi	085540990
94	Ly Vuthea	Male	Commune Council	Prey Nhi	011373705
95	Diamond Key	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0978854709
96	Productivity	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0965985020
97	Tip Channy	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0712710695
98	Yes, friend.	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
99	On Srey Ny	Female	Villager	Moan Chae	0965683310
100	Cam Sokhon	Female	Villager	Moan Chae	0969641418
101	Srey Kea	Female	Villager	Moan Chae	092919612
102	Ry Thavy	Female	Villager	Moan Chae	0885661163
103	Treasures	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0974560765
104	Question	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0719658628
105	Interview	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0979822784
106	Prom Saren	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0715222454
107	Chea Sareth	Female	Villager	Moan Chae	0962423368
108	Sam Sokhom	Female	Villager	Moan Chae	0967578737
109	Only Phally	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	0977799533
110	Hy Chantani	Female	Villager	Moan Chae	0975850111
111	Tep Phari	Female	Villager	Moan Chae	077424769
112	Siam Day	Female	Villager	Moan Chae	016450584
113	Hy Chantana	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	0979855999
114	Ley Sok Bong	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	081336619
115	Chan Kosal	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	0716778889

Photographs During Conducting Public Consultation Meeting



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ មជ្ឈមណ្ឌល						
ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	តួនាទី	អង្គភាព	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
១	BRUMM	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៨៩៩៥៤៣៩៤	
២	លី វិសាល	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៧៧៧៧៧៧	
៣	សុខា សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩០៩០៩០៩០	
៤	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩២២៣៣៣២	
៥	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៦១៥១៥៦	
៦	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៦៦៦៦៦៦	
៧	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៦៦៦៦៦៦	
៨	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៦៦៦៦៦៦	
៩	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៦៦៦៦៦៦	
១០	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៦៦៦៦៦៦	
១១	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៦៦៦៦៦៦	
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ប្រធានអង្គប្រជុំ					លេខកត់ត្រា	

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ មជ្ឈមណ្ឌល						
ល.រ	គោត្តនាម និងនាម	ភេទ	តួនាទី	អង្គភាព	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
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២						
៣	លី វិសាល	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៧៧៧៧៧៧	
៤	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩២២៣៣៣២	
៥	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៦១៥១៥៦	
៦	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៦៦៦៦៦៦	
៧	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៦៦៦៦៦៦	
៨	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៦៦៦៦៦៦	
៩	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៦៦៦៦៦៦	
១០	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៦៦៦៦៦៦	
១១	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៦៦៦៦៦៦	
១២	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៦៦៦៦៦៦	
១៣	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៦៦៦៦៦៦	
១៤	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៦៦៦៦៦៦	
១៥	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៦៦៦៦៦៦	
១៦	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៦៦៦៦៦៦	
១៧	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៦៦៦៦៦៦	
១៨	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៦៦៦៦៦៦	
១៩	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៦៦៦៦៦៦	
២០	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៦៦៦៦៦៦	
២១	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៦៦៦៦៦៦	
២២	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៦៦៦៦៦៦	
២៣	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៦៦៦៦៦៦	
២៤	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៦៦៦៦៦៦	
២៥	សុខ សុខា	ស្រី	នាយក	អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន	០៩៦៦៦៦៦៦	
ប្រធានអង្គប្រជុំ					លេខកត់ត្រា	

Attendance list (English Language) Meeting #2

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Telephone
1	Ouk Donirath	Male	Deputy office director	GDR/MEF	017989292
2	Pa Sovannareth	Male	Deputy office director	Department of Water Resources and Meteorology	012435753
3	Sun Kundy	Male	Deputy office director	GDR/MEF	012849790
4	Tem SokSan	Male	Safeguard	NIRAS	017710101
5	Hiv Panhasit	Male	Head of Department	GDR/MEF	078678888
6	Cheam Sor	Male	DTL/TA	NIRAS	012726076
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12	En Chhai	Male	Team Survey	RDC_CAM	078549594
13	Nuon Soeun	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
14	Keo Ton	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
15	Pich Ra	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	0888846677
16	Tou Sophy	Female	Villager	Moan Chae	0964579393
17	Soy Bunthoeun	Male	Villager	Moan Chae	0886706094
18	Ly Sophanna	Female	Villager	Sala Kumru	0967723489
19	Keo Vuthy	Male	Villager	Krang Ta Saen	087520042
20	Khuth Voemun	Female	Villager	Krang Ta Saen	N/A

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Telephone
21	Pen Chhon	Male	Sub of Village	Srah Srang	012296582
22	Van Yen	Female	Villager	Sala Kumru	0712941521
23	Nuon Touch	Female	Villager	Sala Kumru	0882450291
24	Prum Saroeun	Male	Villager	Sala Kumru	N/A
25	Ny Sophanna	Female	Villager	Sala Kumru	N/A
26	Nuon Savy	Female	Villager	Sala Kumru	0125149211
27	Ke Reab	Female	Villager	Srah Srang	096854521
28	Nuon Sokny	Male	Villager	Sala Kumru	N/A
29	Meas Kim Sean	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
30	Sok Sokhen	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
31	Prak Chandaratin	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	015214112
32	Ek Sopheavy	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
33	Hum Sarun	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
34	Chou Sareth	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	088864925
35	Chan Roth	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0695447551
36	Seng Leakena	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
37	Malan addiction	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
38	Chhem Sam Oeun	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	0964213125
39	Chan Eth	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0979821411
40	Ieng Lim Phay	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
41	Sun Sony	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
42	Touch Sopheap	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0895741511
43	Nhean Davuth	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
44	Progress	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	015895515
45	Keo Sar Khoeun	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	097412141
46	Toem Phal	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
47	Nuon Panha	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
48	Nuon Soeun	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
49	Hy Chanleak	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
50	Nuon Sean	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	0895190260
51	Nang Veasna	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
52	Diamonds	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
53	Interview	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0964112211
54	Sithi Chantha	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
55	Sithi Rany	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	08813412131
56	Sombo	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	089592149
57	Sith Mali	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
58	Seng Nga	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
59	Pen Sothy	Female	Chief of Village	Moan Chae	N/A
60	Chhorn Sopheap	Female	Villager	Moan Chae	N/A
61	Sun Bunthoeun	Male	Villager	Moan Chae	085519512
62	Kea Touch	Male	Villager	Moan Chae	0975949211
63	Lot Soknan	Male	Villager	Moan Chae	N/A
64	Kim Kosal	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	0719741216
65	Kim Samnang	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
66	Kan Chenda	Female	Villager	Moan Chae	089512142
67	Chou Sokea	Female	Villager	Moan Chae	N/A
68	Phor Vouchna	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	012214259
69	Sith Rany	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
70	Pure Mali	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0964397374
71	Soth Socheat	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	015964316

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Telephone
72	Seng Nga	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
73	Soth Sithon	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	081486179
74	Maine	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
75	Keo Moeun	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
76	Interview	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
77	Yim Sambo	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	0964226059
78	Nong Veasna	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	093446548
79	Shortcut	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0885693552
80	Hy Chan Leak	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0969090445
81	Nuon Toch	Female	Villager	Sala Kumru	N/A
82	Sao Sary	Female	Villager	Sala Kumru	070540783
83	Nuon Panha	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0968984394
84	Nong Sokchea	Female	Villager	Moan Chae	0317444499
85	Sreng Nha	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	060875760
86	Phay Vouchna	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0974394180
87	Sareth Sotheara	Male	Villager	Prey Nhi	0968151175
88	March ointment	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	09686815316
89	Oeung Ratana	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	0886895316
90	Yok Sokhem	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	0964162214
91	Sek So Chanpong	Male	Villager	Prey Nhi	0889741437
92	Phok Chhoeun	Male	Villager	Prey Nhi	087657294
93	Ing Moeun	Male	Villager	Prey Nhi	085540990
94	Ly Vuthea	Male	Commune Council	Prey Nhi	011373705
95	Diamond Key	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0978854709
96	Productivity	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0965985020
97	Tip Channy	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0712710695
98	Yes, friend.	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	N/A
99	On Srey Ny	Female	Villager	Moan Chae	0965683310
100	Cam Sokhon	Female	Villager	Moan Chae	0969641418
101	Srey Kea	Female	Villager	Moan Chae	092919612
102	Ry Thavy	Female	Villager	Moan Chae	0885661163
103	Treasures	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0974560765
104	Question	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0719658628
105	Interview	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0979822784
106	Prom Saren	Female	Villager	Doung Chrum	0715222454
107	Chea Sareth	Female	Villager	Moan Chae	0962423368
108	Sam Sokhom	Female	Villager	Moan Chae	0967578737
109	Only Phally	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	0977799533
110	Hy Chantani	Female	Villager	Moan Chae	0975850111
111	Tep Phari	Female	Villager	Moan Chae	077424769
112	Siam Day	Female	Villager	Moan Chae	016450584
113	Hy Chantana	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	0979855999
114	Ley Sok Bong	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	081336619
115	Chan Kosal	Male	Villager	Doung Chrum	0716778889

Photographs During Conduct Public Consultation Meeting



Attendance List (Khmer Language) Meeting #3

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ខេត្តកោះកុង
ស្រុកកណ្តាល
រដ្ឋបាលឃុំកោះជំរំ
បញ្ជីឈ្មោះ

ស្ថិតិបញ្ជីរដ្ឋបាលឃុំកោះជំរំ ខេត្តកោះកុង លេខ១១៧ រំកិលស្រុកកណ្តាល ខេត្តកោះកុង ១១៤១
 កំរិត១១១ ខេត្តកោះកុង លេខ១១៧ រំកិលស្រុកកណ្តាល ខេត្តកោះកុង ១១៤១
 កំរិត១១១ ខេត្តកោះកុង លេខ១១៧ រំកិលស្រុកកណ្តាល ខេត្តកោះកុង ១១៤១ (TOL/ST)
 ថ្ងៃទី 22 ខែ 11 ឆ្នាំ 2023

ល.រ	នាម និងភេទ	ភេទ	តួនាទី	អង្គភាព	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា	
						ត្រីក	ល្អាត
១	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	ឧបនាយក	កោះជំរំ	01606810		
២	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	កោះជំរំ	09648886		
៣	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	NIRAKH	012726076		
៤	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	GDR/IEEE	01284770		
៥	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	កោះជំរំ	01145593		
៦	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	NIRAKH	01281019		
៧	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	Team Survey	RDC-CAN	09750160	
៨	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	Team Survey	RDC-CAN	09549574	
៩	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	—	09489689		
១០	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	—	—		
១១	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	—	—		
១២	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	—	—		
១៣	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	—	—		
១៤	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	—	—		
១៥	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	—	—		
១៦	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	—	—		
១៧	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	—	—		
១៨	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	—	—		
១៩	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	—	—		
២០	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	—	—		

សរុប១១១នាក់ ថ្ងៃទី 22 ខែ 11 ឆ្នាំ 2023

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ខេត្តកោះកុង
ស្រុកកណ្តាល
រដ្ឋបាលឃុំកោះជំរំ
បញ្ជីឈ្មោះ

ស្ថិតិបញ្ជីរដ្ឋបាលឃុំកោះជំរំ ខេត្តកោះកុង លេខ១១៧ រំកិលស្រុកកណ្តាល ខេត្តកោះកុង ១១៤១
 កំរិត១១១ ខេត្តកោះកុង លេខ១១៧ រំកិលស្រុកកណ្តាល ខេត្តកោះកុង ១១៤១
 កំរិត១១១ ខេត្តកោះកុង លេខ១១៧ រំកិលស្រុកកណ្តាល ខេត្តកោះកុង ១១៤១ (TOL/ST)
 ថ្ងៃទី 22 ខែ 11 ឆ្នាំ 2023

ល.រ	នាម និងភេទ	ភេទ	តួនាទី	អង្គភាព	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា	
						ត្រីក	ល្អាត
១	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	កោះជំរំ	—		
២	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	កោះជំរំ	—		
៣	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	កោះជំរំ	0985097338		
៤	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	កោះជំរំ	090606330		
៥	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	កោះជំរំ	085571688		
៦	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	កោះជំរំ	069356774		
៧	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	កោះជំរំ	071741290		
៨	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	កោះជំរំ	—		
៩	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	កោះជំរំ	0988343159		
១០	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	កោះជំរំ	097701466		
១១	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	កោះជំរំ	—		
១២	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	កោះជំរំ	—		
១៣	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	កោះជំរំ	09796978		
១៤	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	កោះជំរំ	0988442760		
១៥	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	កោះជំរំ	012939897		
១៦	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	កោះជំរំ	—		
១៧	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	កោះជំរំ	090208891		
១៨	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	កោះជំរំ	06196899		
១៩	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	កោះជំរំ	—		
២០	ឃុំ កោះជំរំ	ប	អគ្គនាយក	កោះជំរំ	094351296		

សរុប១១១នាក់ ថ្ងៃទី 22 ខែ 11 ឆ្នាំ 2023

Attendance list (English) Meeting #3

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Telephone
1	Moun Sian	Male	Commune Council	Spean	11606810
2	Hiv Panhaseth	Male	Deputy Head of Department (GDR / MEF)	GDR/MEF	78678888
3	Cheam Sor	Male	DTL/TA	NIRAS	12726076
4	Sun Kundy	Male	Deputy Head of Department	GDR/MEF	12849790
5	Pa Sovannareth	Male	Head of Department	Department of Water Resources and Meteorology	12435753
6	Tem SokSan	Male	Safeguard	NIRAS	17710101
7	Phai Dy	Male	Team Survey	RDC_CAM	89509360
8	En Chhai	Male	Team Survey	RDC_CAM	78549594
9	Bo Den	Male	Team Survey	RDC_CAM	98696898
10	Hean Khom	Male	Villager	Dang Rung	N/A
11	Kan Ton	Male	Villager	Dang Rung	N/A
12	Hop ChhvengHean	Male	Villager	Dang Rung	N/A
13	Noeun Sony	Female	Villager	Dang Rung	N/A
14	Yean Yoeut	Female	Villager	Kaoh Chum	N/A
15	Soeun Phon	Female	Villager	Dang Rung	N/A
16	Yorn Sorom	Male	Villager	Dang Rung	N/A
17	Sok Nary	Female	Villager	Dang Rung	N/A
18	Som Mom	Female	Villager	Dang Rung	N/A
19	Ou Sothea	Female	Villager	Dang Rung	N/A
20	Ou Channary	Female	Villager	Dang Rung	N/A
21	Ouch Pho	Female	Sub of Village	Dang Rung	N/A
22	Ouch Voeng	Male	Chief of Village	Dang Rung	N/A
23	Leng Soth Chenda	Male	Chief of Village	Sdok Chum	8850978338
24	Mi Tol	Male	Chief of Village	Anlong Hab	90506330
25	Tathy	Female	Chief of Village	Spean	85571688
26	Yach Senghan	Male	Villager	Phteah Pring	68356771
27	Bee Saroeun	Male	Chief of Village	Ampil Kanhchrinh	717412308
28	Wei Soy	Male	Sub of Village	Ampil Kanhchrinh	N/A
29	Phorn Phatra	Female	Villager	Dang Rung	888323159
30	Krouch Hun	Male	Chief of Village	Damrei Sa	979701466
31	Lea Yiv	Male	Villager	Dang Rung	N/A
32	Chan Narith	Male	Safeguard consultant	RDC_CAM	89566998
33	Toch Sophony	Female	Second Deputy	Kaoh Chum	883442768
34	Seang Sauret	Female	Council of Commune	Kaoh Chum	17939897
35	Soeun Sokun	Female	Villager	Dang Rung	N/A
36	John Bora	Female	Member of Commune	Kaoh Chum	70208891
37	Buoy Sinit	Female	Member of Commune	Kaoh Chum	61715899
38	Sang Press	Male	First Deputy	Kaoh Chum	886354396

Photographs During Conducting Public Consultation Meeting



Attendance List (Khmer Language) Meeting #4

MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND METEOROLOGY INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (IWRMP) TA-0681 REG. CAM WROMP ADB Grant, Contract No.: 517759, Project No.: 5036-001 ក្រសួងធនធានទឹក និង អាកាសធាតុ							
ឈ្មោះ (List of Participants) Date: 25.11.2015 Location Village: ក្រសួង Commune: ក្រសួង District: ក្រសួង Province: ក្រសួង							
Sl. No.	ឈ្មោះ Name	ប្រភេទ Sex	តំបន់ Position	ស្ថាប័ន/ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Telephone	ឈ្មោះ Signature	
1	
2	
3	
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6	
7	
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9	
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11	
12	

MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND METEOROLOGY INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (IWRMP) TA-0681 REG. CAM WROMP ADB Grant, Contract No.: 517759, Project No.: 5036-001 ក្រសួងធនធានទឹក និង អាកាសធាតុ							
ឈ្មោះ (List of Participants) Date: 25.11.2015 Location Village: ក្រសួង Commune: ក្រសួង District: ក្រសួង Province: ក្រសួង							
Sl. No.	ឈ្មោះ Name	ប្រភេទ Sex	តំបន់ Position	ស្ថាប័ន/ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Telephone	ឈ្មោះ Signature	
1	
2	
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MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND METEOROLOGY INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (IWRMP) TA-0681 REG. CAM WROMP ADB Grant, Contract No.: 517759, Project No.: 5036-001 ក្រសួងធនធានទឹក និង អាកាសធាតុ							
ឈ្មោះ (List of Participants) Date: 25.11.2015 Location Village: ក្រសួង Commune: ក្រសួង District: ក្រសួង Province: ក្រសួង							
Sl. No.	ឈ្មោះ Name	ប្រភេទ Sex	តំបន់ Position	ស្ថាប័ន/ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Telephone	ឈ្មោះ Signature	
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MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND METEOROLOGY INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (IWRMP) TA-0681 REG. CAM WROMP ADB Grant, Contract No.: 517759, Project No.: 5036-001 ក្រសួងធនធានទឹក និង អាកាសធាតុ							
ឈ្មោះ (List of Participants) Date: 25.11.2015 Location Village: ក្រសួង Commune: ក្រសួង District: ក្រសួង Province: ក្រសួង							
Sl. No.	ឈ្មោះ Name	ប្រភេទ Sex	តំបន់ Position	ស្ថាប័ន/ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Telephone	ឈ្មោះ Signature	
1	
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Attendance list (English) Meeting #4

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Telephone
1	Sea Vanna	Male	Villager	Pnov	0882009863
2	Phim Phay	Male	Villager	Pnov	0974785622
3	Binh Sary	Male	Villager	Anlong Mean	09793699926
4	Vit Sok	Female	Villager	Anlong Mean	N/A
5	Brak Pov	Female	Villager	Andoung Sambuor	0884191441
6	Chrek Thoeun	Female	Villager	Andoung Sambuor	0717401038
7	Nem Lang	Female	Villager	Andoung Sambuor	N/A
8	Krem Ratana	Female	Villager	Andoung Sambuor	0969737155
9	Mon Khan	Female	Villager	Andoung Sambuor	0977911446
10	Ouk Ron	Female	Villager	Andoung Sambuor	N/A
11	Art Sarim	Female	Villager	Andoung Sambuor	N/A
12	Art Saruon	Male	Villager	Andoung Sambuor	0314389261
13	Ieng Soeum	Female	Villager	Bak Pring	066458010
14	Hang Sophal	Female	Villager	Bak Pring	0887159027
15	Heng Liv	Female	Member of Village	Khmar	0883549772
16	Chhoeun Sopheap	Male	Villager	Bak Pring	0887622322
17	Ing Khon	Male	Villager	Andoung Sambuor	095344405
18	Srey Ung	Male	Villager	Chambak Meas	0884315108
19	Khuy Sophorn	Male	Member of Village	Chambak Meas	0979150700
20	Sin Lan	Male	Member of Village	Tuol Khmer	0976824128
21	Hem Saron	Male	Sub of Village	Pnov	0718639804
22	Nget Thol	Male	Villager	Snam Preah	0972348172
23	Yang Channa	Male	Villager	Sameakki	092195392
24	Pum Sokun	Female	Member of Village	Khmar	078706313
25	Ros Savuth	Male	Villager	Anlong Mean	0963949764
26	Sut Siyet	Female	Villager	Andoung Sambuor	0717995690
27	Eng Hum	Female	Villager	Andoung Sambuor	0962758412
28	Suon Chantha	Male	Sub of Village	Andoung Sambuor	0717731569
29	Pot Bunthoeun	Female	Villager	Pnov	N/A
30	Umix	Female	Villager	Anlong Mean	089301635
31	Chea Nin	Male	Villager	Andoung Sambuor	0967859007
32	Sou Sok Leng	Male	Villager	Pnov	092544171
33	Lang Sim	Male	Villager	Bak Pring	0978123553
34	Tep Seang	Male	Villager	Andoung Sambuor	N/A
35	Vong Chanthan	Male	Villager	Sdok Svay	0719875193
36	Yoeun Som	Female	Sub of Village	Chambak Meas	012686849
37	An Chamroeun	Male	Villager	Bak Pring	0719736087
38	Vong Sitha	Male	Villager	Sdok Svay	0979496981
39	Chhim Sok Khoeun	Male	Villager	Sdok Svay	067727565
40	Yan Nara	Male	Villager	Sdok Svay	0979424995


No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Telephone
41	Chhoem Phon	Male	Villager	Bak Pring	0888034112
42	Cheam Bo	Male	Villager	Svay At	N/A
43	Cheach Yeum	Male	Sub of Village	Svay At	09742260916
44	Cheam Yun	Female	Villager	Svay At	N/A
45	Phin Sond	Female	Member of Village	Svay At	0964226818
46	Chom Ko Sing	Male	Assistant of Commune	Snam Preah	0976642456
47	Oeun Savuth	Male	Sub of Village	Sdok Svay	0976003358
48	Prak Sovannary	Female	Villager	Sdok Svay	092982525
49	Lao Sokea	Female	Member of Village	Sdok Svay	0885160676
50	Seang Yim	Female	Villager	Sdok Svay	N/A
51	Phai Ron	Female	Villager	Sdok Svay	N/A
52	Nob Khon	Female	Villager	Sdok Svay	0762290392
53	Chea Sokchea	Female	Villager	Sdok Svay	0888613155
54	Peng Roeung	Female	Villager	Sdok Svay	N/A
55	Money Phoeun	Male	Villager	Sdok Svay	N/A
56	Mod Meng	Male	Villager	Sameakki	0762290392
57	Men Sophat	Female	Member of Village	Sameakki	0716328690
58	Yat Sinoeun	Female	Member of Village	Andoung Sambuor	0882074943
59	Men Buntim	Male	Sub of Village	Snam Preah	0975403612
60	Seng Sina	Female	Villager	Snam Preah	066536165
61	Kong Chek	Male	Council of Commune	Snam Preah	011620004
62	Peang Khorn	Male	Council of Commune	Snam Preah	0716018787
63	Sok Mum	Male	Villager	Tram Peaer	0886561383
64	Brok Keng	Male	Villager	Snam Preah	0978385616
65	Ouk Panha	Male	Villager	Snam Preah	0883900633
66	Hiv Panhasit	Male	Deputy Head of Department	GDR/MEF	078678888
67	Pa Sovannareth	Male	Head of Department	Department of Water Resources and Meteorology	012235753
68	Sun Kundy	Male	Deputy Head of Department	GDR/MEF	012849790
69	Tem Sok San	Male	Safeguard	NIRAS	017711201
70	Cheam Sor	Male	DTL/TA	NIRAS	012726076
71	Chan Narith	Male	Safeguard consultant	RDC_CAM	089566998
72	Phai Dy	Male	Team Survey	RDC_CAM	089509360
73	Bo Den	Male	Team Survey	RDC_CAM	09869689
74	En chhai	Male	Team Survey	RDC_CAM	078549594

Photographs During Conducting Public Consultation Meeting





Attendance List (Khmer Language) Meeting #5

 **MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND METEOROLOGY**
INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (IWMP)
TA-961 REG. CAM IWMP ADD Grant, Contract No.: S17709, Project No.: 9026-001
ឧបនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រីវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រ និង បច្ចេកទេសទឹក (NIRAS)

បញ្ជីអ្នកចូលរួម (List of Participants)

Purpose: រៀបចំរបាយការណ៍លទ្ធផលការងារ និងស្រាវជ្រាវការងារសម្រាប់រយៈពេល ១២ ខែ (IOL/LES)
Date: ១៥/១១/២០២២
Location/Village: ក្រសួងប្រកាសសាស្ត្រស្ថិតិ រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Telephone	Signature
1	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	082-522193	
2	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	012226148	
3	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS/ITA	912726076	
4	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	RDC - CSM	095245119	
5	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	RDC - CSM	095245119	
6	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	079009994	
7	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	095-816-847	
8	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	ODR/HEP	09540999	
9	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	ODR/HEP	01849252	

 **MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND METEOROLOGY**
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បញ្ជីអ្នកចូលរួម (List of Participants)

Purpose: រៀបចំរបាយការណ៍លទ្ធផលការងារ និងស្រាវជ្រាវការងារសម្រាប់រយៈពេល ១២ ខែ (IOL/LES)
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No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Telephone	Signature
1	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	082522193	
2	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	012226148	
3	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	912726076	
4	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	RDC - CSM	095245119	
5	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	RDC - CSM	095245119	
6	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	079009994	
7	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	095-816-847	
8	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	ODR/HEP	09540999	
9	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	ODR/HEP	01849252	
10	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
11	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	015721591	
12	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	092528226	
13	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	066544193	

 **MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND METEOROLOGY**
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បញ្ជីអ្នកចូលរួម (List of Participants)

Purpose: រៀបចំរបាយការណ៍លទ្ធផលការងារ និងស្រាវជ្រាវការងារសម្រាប់រយៈពេល ១២ ខែ (IOL/LES)
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
No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Telephone	Signature
14	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
15	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	012226148	
16	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	092528226	
17	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	092528226	
18	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	079269116	
19	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
20	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	096830006	
21	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
22	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
23	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
24	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	092528226	
25	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
26	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	09540999	
27	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
28	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
29	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
30	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	092528226	
31	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		

 **MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND METEOROLOGY**
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ឧបនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រីវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រ និង បច្ចេកទេសទឹក (NIRAS)

បញ្ជីអ្នកចូលរួម (List of Participants)

Purpose: រៀបចំរបាយការណ៍លទ្ធផលការងារ និងស្រាវជ្រាវការងារសម្រាប់រយៈពេល ១២ ខែ (IOL/LES)
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No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Telephone	Signature
1	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	0821645552	
2	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
3	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
4	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	092528226	
5	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
6	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
7	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
8	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	092528226	
9	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
10	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	094650224	
11	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
12	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	012402203	
13	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	082661395	

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បញ្ជីអ្នកចូលរួម (List of Participants)

Purpose: រៀបចំរបាយការណ៍លទ្ធផលការងារ និងស្រាវជ្រាវការងារសម្រាប់រយៈពេល ១២ ខែ (IOL/LES)
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No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Telephone	Signature
14	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	096362815	
15	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	092528226	
16	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	092528226	
17	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
18	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
19	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	092528226	
20	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
21	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
22	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
23	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
24	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	095245119	
25	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
26	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	095245119	
27	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
28	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
29	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
30	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	0764543519	

 **MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND METEOROLOGY**
INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (IWMP)
TA-961 REG. CAM IWMP ADD Grant, Contract No.: S17709, Project No.: 9026-001
ឧបនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រីវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រ និង បច្ចេកទេសទឹក (NIRAS)

បញ្ជីអ្នកចូលរួម (List of Participants)

Purpose: រៀបចំរបាយការណ៍លទ្ធផលការងារ និងស្រាវជ្រាវការងារសម្រាប់រយៈពេល ១២ ខែ (IOL/LES)
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No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Telephone	Signature
1	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
2	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
3	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
4	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
5	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
6	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
7	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		
8	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS	081562545	
9	សៀម វណ្ណ	M	Head of Office	NIRAS		

Attendance list (English) Meeting #5

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Telephone
1	Kuchtha	Male	Council of Commune	Prey Touch	092532197
2	Stamp Sok San	Male	Safeguard	NIRAS	017710101
3	Cheam Sor	Male	DTL/TA	NIRAS	012726076
4	Chan Narith	Male	Safeguard consultant	RDC_CAM	089566998
5	Phai Dy	Male	Team Survey	RDC_CAM	089509360
6	En Chai	Male	Team Survey	RDC_CAM	078549594
7	Bo Den	Male	Team Survey	RDC_CAM	098696898
8	Hiv Panhasit	Male	Deputy Head of Department	GDR/MEF	078678888
9	Sun Kundy	Male	Deputy Head of Department	GDR/MEF	012849790
10	Vin Srey Net	Female	Villager	Dob Krasang	0979912689
11	Pim Hoeun	Female	Villager	Dob Krasang	0885156222
12	Chain Trip	Female	Villager	Prean Nil	N/A
13	Men Chum	Female	Villager	Thmei	N/A
14	Dus Vin	Male	Villager	Dob Krasang	N/A
15	Roeun Da	Female	Villager	Dob Krasang	0886556925
16	Moeun Thin	Male	Villager	Prean Nil	0884351537
17	Chhem Chuot	Female	Villager	Prean Nil	0978965745
18	Van Wun	Male	Villager	Prean Nil	N/A
19	Kien Ratha	Female	Villager	Thmei	0713171581
20	Kheum Kimsan	Female	Villager	Thmei	0882898206
21	Sem Kimhat	Male	Villager	Boeng Pring	066446173
22	Bep Roeum	Female	Villager	Prey Damrei	N/A
23	Uth Oeum	Female	Villager	Prey Damrei	N/A
24	Poeng Thum	Female	Villager	Dob Krasang	0718166034
25	Wei Diep	Female	Villager	Prean Nil	0886150967
26	Voeum Thoeun	Female	Villager	Dob Krasang	0889707737
27	Touch Phum	Male	Villager	Dob Krasang	N/A
28	Roeun Phally	Female	Villager	Dob Krasang	088769116
29	Yun Sony	Male	Villager	Dob Krasang	N/A
30	Prom Kim	Female	Villager	Koun Khlong	0968300014
31	Mak Chan	Male	Villager	Boeng Pring	N/A
32	Ngov Nguy	Male	Villager	Dob Krasang	N/A
33	Dus Vin	Male	Villager	Dob Krasang	0886554693
34	Hoeun Lak	Male	Villager	Prean Nil	N/A
35	Nhoeng Ngean	Male	Villager	Prean Nil	0883354054
36	Voeun Vat	Male	Villager	Prean Nil	N/A
37	Phip Pany	Female	Villager	Prean Nil	N/A
38	Pong Pheap	Female	Villager	Prean Nil	0884277454
39	Ken Channa	Female	Villager	Boeng Pring	N/A
40	Pha Chanthorn	Female	Villager	Dob Krasang	0884445552
41	Sin Nheun	Female	Villager	Thmei	N/A
42	Din Khon	Female	Villager	Thmei	N/A
43	Voeum Thuy	Female	Villager	Thmei	0887768025
44	Zin Yan	Female	Villager	Thmei	N/A
45	Touch Pov	Female	Villager	Thmei	N/A
46	Sula	Female	Villager	Thmei	N/A
47	Phin Ruoy	Female	Villager	Thmei	08875700221
48	Nhep Thi	Female	Villager	Dob Krasang	N/A
49	Mon Srey Leak	Female	Villager	Dob Krasang	066490227
50	Thai Chan	Female	Villager	Dob Krasang	012407240
51	Yen Raksmeay	Female	Villager	Dob Krasang	0976111705
52	Non Nang	Male	Villager	Koun Khlong	0963637135
53	Va Vuthy	Male	Villager	Koun Khlong	0888480153
54	Nal Nget	Female	Villager	Boeng Pring	N/A

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Telephone
55	Ouch Samphos	Male	Villager	Boeng Pring	0885351688
56	Sun Yeuk	Female	Villager	Boeng Pring	N/A
57	Pan Sy	Female	Villager	Boeng Pring	N/A
58	Yem Srey Steng	Female	Villager	Boeng Pring	068535221
59	Voeun Ty	Female	Villager	Prean Nil	N/A
60	Wei Sopor	Female	Villager	Thmei	N/A
61	Pub khom	Female	Villager	Thmei	N/A
62	Kong Sinao	Female	Villager	Boeng Pring	N/A
63	Kong Sophana	Female	Villager	Boeng Pring	N/A
64	Kong thin	Female	Villager	Thmei	N/A
65	Soeuth Phen	Female	Villager	Thmei	0319989861
66	Tuy Kun	Female	Villager	Thmei	N/A
67	Ret Lip	Female	Villager	Thmei	N/A
68	Ti Seoub	Female	Villager	Thmei	N/A
69	Soeuth Sophan	Female	Villager	Thmei	0966513317
70	Nov Som	Male	Villager	Dob Krasang	N/A
71	Mak Nov	Female	Villager	Boeng Pring	N/A
72	Te Roem	Female	Villager	Boeng Pring	N/A
73	Leap Lai	Female	Villager	Boeng Pring	N/A
74	Tuy Phoeut	Male	Villager	Boeng Pring	N/A
75	Ke Ren	Female	Villager	Boeng Pring	N/A
76	Ouch Yoeut	Female	Villager	Boeng Pring	N/A
77	Ke Pov	Female	Villager	Boeng Pring	081568545
78	Ouch Kanha	Female	Villager	Boeng Pring	N/A

Photographs During Conducting Public Consultation Meeting



Attendance list (English) Meeting #6

No.	Name	Sex	Position	Organization	Telephone
1	Dy Chanthan	Male	Villager	Ra	0963132276
2	Suon Sopheak	Male	Sub of Village	Ra	0972946071
3	Sao Ruot	Male	Sub of Village	Boeng Snao	N/A
4	Kong Sophorn	Male	Villager	Samraong	N/A
5	Sut Kol	Male	Villager	Samraong	N/A
6	Khan Rath	Male	Chief of Village	Samraong	N/A
7	Hee hee	Female	Chief of Village	Samraong	0976751227
8	Prom Sakhorn	Male	Chief of Village	Chhay Ballangk	012311749
9	Bot Savoeun	Male	Council of Commune	Boeng Snao	090469342
10	Put Phor	Male	Villager	Thipakdei	092591964
11	Tem Sok San	Male	Safeguard	NIRAS	017710101
12	Chan Narith	Male	Safeguard consultant	RDC_CAM	089566998
13	Phi Dy	Male	Team Survey	RDC_CAM	089509360
14	En Chai	Male	Team Survey	RDC_CAM	078549594
15	Bo Den	Male	Team Survey	RDC_CAM	098696898
16	Hiv Panhasit	Male	Deputy Head of Department	GDR/MEF	078678888
17	Sun Kundy	Male	Deputy Head of Department	GDR/MEF	012849790
18	Cheam Sor	Male	DTL/TA	NIRAS	012726076
19	Sem Sovann	Male	First Deputy	Thipakdei	012461944
20	Keo Bee	Male	Council of Commune	Thipakdei	016790640
21	Kil Keang	Male	Council of Commune	Thipakdei	0978081872
22	Hy hua	Male	Council of Commune	Thipakdei	0884077144
23	Phal Sary	Male	Villager	Thipakdei	095635424
24	Vieng Vin	Male	Villager	Thipakdei	N/A
25	Let Sodi	Male	Villager	Thipakdei	066891893
26	Sar Kimhong	Male	Sub of Village	Ta Thok	0719067366
27	Koe Soet	Male	Sub of Village	Kouk Poun	N/A
28	Soeun Touch	Male	Villager	Chhay Ballangk	N/A
29	Net Nou	Male	Villager	Ta Thok	N/A
30	Phoeut Vit	Male	Villager	Ta Thok	N/A
31	Peng Chong	Male	Villager	Ta Thok	N/A
32	Huon Hing	Male	Villager	Phnum Taphde	N/A
33	Chang Chet	Male	Villager	Phnum Taphde	N/A
34	Chap Chan	Male	Villager	Phnum Taphde	N/A
35	Roeun Ratna	Male	Sub of Village	Kantuot	016491123
36	Phang Vieng	Male	Chief of Village	Koun Prum	0972617506
37	Sorn Sambo	Male	Chief of Village	Kantuot	067551236
38	Seng Suy	Male	Chief of Village	Tuol Mtes	N/A
39	Sim Kheut	Male	Member of Village	Kantuot	N/A
40	Sam Neang	Male	Chief of Village	Kouk Poun	N/A
41	Koe Soeth	Male	Sub of Village	Kouk Poun	N/A
42	Pho Choeun	Male	Sub of Village	Koun Prum	089359711
43	Aep Chhat	Female	Member of Village	Boeng Snao	N/A
44	Heng Sopheap	Female	Member of Village	Chhay Ballangk	0972942527
45	Srey Heang	Male	Villager	Boeng Snao	N/A
46	Kim Toup	Male	Villager	Boeng Snao	N/A
47	Tai Heap	Male	Villager	Boeng Snao	N/A
48	Net Nou	Male	Villager	Ta Thok	N/A
49	So Nop	Male	Chief of Village	Ra	012304459
50	Chreng Samoeun	Female	Villager	Ra	N/A
51	Thoeun Thi	Male	Sub of Village	Chhay Ballangk	N/A
52	Mot Vit	Male	Member of Village	Cheung Tinh	N/A

Photographs During Conducting Public Consultation Meeting



FGD NOTES FOR KBAL HONG BARRAGE AND INTAKE STRUCTURES SUBPROJECT

1st FGD (Women Group Only)

-
- (a) Venue of FGD carried: Sangkat Banteay Dei, Kbal Hong village, Banteay Dei, commune, Pursat district/city, Pursat province
 - (b) Date: 15th December 2023
 - (c) Location: Urban
 - (d) Participants: 15 AHs (Women Group)

2nd Focus Group Discussion (Mix Women and Men)

-
- (a) Venue of FGD carried: Kbal Hong village, Veal commune, Pursat district/city, Pursat province
 - (b) Date: 15th December 2023
 - (c) Location: Urban
 - (d) Participants: 12 AHs (Women Group)

Summary of FGDs under Kbal Hong Barrage and Intake Structures Subproject

No	Question or Discussion Point	Summary of FGD (women group)	Summary of FGD (mixed group)
Introductory			
1	Where do you live and how long have you lived there?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 85% of participants said they have lived here from 1979 to 1980. ● 10% since 1982. ● 5% said they have lived since then they just brought the affected land for 3-4 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All the participants have lived here since 1979. Here are no new people moving into the village and almost all of them have lived here since childhood and got the land from their parents.
2	What do you like most about living in this area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● They said that they like living here because this area has a good location within a common economic zone providing good income and having good health facilities and education facilities. ● Their main occupation depends on this location to earn income. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As the common answer, they said that they like living here because this area has a good location within a common economic zone providing good income, having good health facilities and education facilities, people have a kind heart and friendly, local authority having high responsibility and helpful and living safely without any concerns. ● The reason why the elderly like living here is because to escape the bomb during the war.
3	What is your primary occupation?	Primary occupation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Trader or seller 80%. ● Welder 5%. ● Fishermen 10%. 	Their primary occupation is trader or seller (100%) those with no agricultural land.

No	Question or Discussion Point	Summary of FGD (women group)	Summary of FGD (mixed group)
4	Please tell us as to how you spend your time (daily routine)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Motorbike 5%. <p>Some have another job to find more income, but it is not permanent, and the income is too low sometimes it has no profit to afford the family.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Make prahok 20%. ● Welder 10%. ● Fishman 10%. ● Some have no secondary occupation because they have no time and focus only their main job. 	<p>Some have another job to find more income, but it is not permanent, and the income is too low sometimes it has no profit to afford the family.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Laundry shop. ● Work at an organization. ● Some have no secondary occupation because they have no time and focus on their main job.
Education:			
5	Opinion on the importance of education for the people, and specifically of the girls and women in your area.	<p>100% of the participants said that education is very important.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● They enroll their child to study. ● They let both boys and girls have a chance to study. ● A girl can be educated like a boy and what the boy can do, the girl can be equally capable of doing. 	<p>Education is very important for the people in their area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One participant has 2 children studying at a university in Phnom Penh ● Another participant sent their child to school also, but their child is still a kid. They Said that they would support their child to get the highest education level if they could afford it. ● In their opinion, adult 60% to 70% in their area get a chance to study at a university and the less is because their family can't afford it.
6	Educational level of community people in your locality/area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mostly men can be higher level than women. (20%). ● Women get married young or help the family (50%). ● 30% some women also have a chance to study like men or higher than men. ● Some women may not be educated well but can find more income than men. ● 20% of men in the community finish university ● Commonly high school. ● The lowest level is around 5th or 6th. ● For women generally high school. ● Nowadays both girls and boys are on the same level of education. ● Sometimes the girl is higher if the boy doesn't study hard because both have the same opportunity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Highest educational level of community people in their area is university level (30% to 40%) ● The lowest is around grade 8th or 10th. ● The common is high school level.

No	Question or Discussion Point	Summary of FGD (women group)	Summary of FGD (mixed group)
7	Types of education facilities (formal and non-formal education, its distance) available in the village/neighborhood and parent's perception on quality of education (pre-school, primary, elementary, and secondary/higher secondary).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The education facilities in their area have all types whether kindergarten (2km), primary and secondary schools (3km) high school (3km), and university (6km). ● 100% of participants said that the quality of education is acceptable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The education facilities in their area have all types whether kindergarten (2km), primary and secondary schools (2km) high school (3km), and university (4-5km). ● 70% of participants said that the quality of education is acceptable, but the university is not viral or optional for students because some majors are not included so they need to study at Phnom Penh. ● But some people who have a decent living or are rich will send their children to private schools with high-quality education.
8	Reasons for non-enrolment and dropout amongst children & youth. (Male & Female)	<p>Mostly because of the family</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ For female <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Married young 20%. ● Family can't afford 60%. ● Need to help family. ● Parent's migration. ● Because she gave up on studying. ➢ For male <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Give up on school. ● Help my family. ● Family can't afford 80% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All of them said that there is no non-enrolment child in their area. All children have a chance to get an education. ● 80% of the participants said that the reason for dropping out of school is their family can't afford it. ● Some said that because they don't want to study.
9	Perceived importance of girls' education reasons for sending/not sending girls to school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ The importance of sending a girl to study at school is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To get well educated. ● Get a well-paid job. ● Can help herself and her family. ● Be a good model in the community. ● Keep up with her and her family's dignity and pride. ● Having a better future. ➢ The reasons for not sending the girl to school is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Can't afford it. ● Family factors. ● Stay home and help family. 	Not applicable.

No	Question or Discussion Point	Summary of FGD (women group)	Summary of FGD (mixed group)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> But nowadays it is rare to have family not sending the girl to school. 	
10	Type of engagement of children in household activities for the (type) and extent to which they directly contribute to the earning of the household (type of occupations engaged in).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Here are no children to help in this case. Here are only the children who help their family when they have free time. 	Not applicable.
Vocational Education:			
11	Existing skills and traditional skills amongst the adolescent girls and women that must be revived /encouraged. Explore what external inputs would make them more profitable and sustainable.	<p>That skill commonly comes from their family. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make Khmer noodles. Some desert or traditional desert. Tailoring Teacher Seller <p>These skills help them earn some income</p>	Not applicable.
12.	What are the barriers in terms of resources, availability, transport, and locations of training if any, for pursuing vocational courses by women of your community?	All the participants said mostly because of availability. They don't have enough time or aren't interested in those things. They are busy finding money to support their family.	Not applicable.
13	Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Now NGOs are running vocational courses for adolescents and women in their community. Some women have just registered to study salon. There is a course teaching about air conditioner repair. 	Not applicable.
Economic Activities:			
14	Do the women of the households in the community have ownerships of the property in the community, like houses, land, etc. probe for the reasons for having or not having ownership rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The women participants all said that they have ownership in household like house, land. But sometimes they need to consult their partner in the serious situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The women participants all said that they have ownership in households like houses, and land. The male Participants said that both have their ownership right on those things. Whatever they do or they buy they must consult each other.
15	Please tell us what are the nature of economic activity mainly performed by the community / women of your	The women participants are mostly the sellers.	All of them are sellers or traders so they can make a profit because they are near a city that has a lot of

No	Question or Discussion Point	Summary of FGD (women group)	Summary of FGD (mixed group)
	community? How are they supported by other family members?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of the women in the community run some business small or big depending on their ability and the possibility. 20% work in the government or the private sector. Some work as teachers some work at the company and some participate in politics. 	people and have a big market that makes it easy to find income from selling.
16	Referring to the group ask if there is any form of inequality in the receipt of wages, payments, rewards, etc for the work that the women perform. What are the underlying factors for this prevalence of inequalities?	<p>There is no inequality in wage, payment, or reward between men and women.</p> <p>There are 2 options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If working with the same ability and equal time the salary is the same. If working by using strength the women may lose. 	Not applicable.
17	Is the woman who is working and earning have the ultimate decision on the use of their money?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% said yes, they can decide on their money no need to rely on their husband. They can buy what they want or decide to expand everything in a household, but in some serious cases, they need to discuss it with their husband or a member of the family. 	Not applicable.
Decision Making & Community Participation			
18	What role do the women of the household have in the decision-making process of the household? Do you feel you have equal share along with the male counterpart any household decisions? Does it vary among the earning and non-earning women? (How).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The women also part in the decision-making in the household. Everything in the household the women can decide. Both men and women are equal in household decisions. It varies among the earning and non-earning women because even if they can't earn some income, they have a role the part of decision making in the household. 	Not applicable.
19	Is there any form of inequality or the cases of male dominating the women in the decision-making process at the household level?	There is no form of inequality or the case of males dominating the females in the decision-making process at the household level in their community.	Not applicable.
20	Is there any community-based organization (like NGO's, self-help groups, etc) for the women of your community? If yes, what are the activities those organizations are performing, what is the role of the	<p>There is a self-group that helps the old people in the commune. This group will help the old people by giving them money to organize a funeral.</p> <p>There are no women in the village who are members of NGOs or CBO.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All participants don't know about this point. They think that it may have but they don't know or aren't interested in a case like that. They said that in this case, they suggest asking the local authority

No	Question or Discussion Point	Summary of FGD (women group)	Summary of FGD (mixed group)
	<p>women, is there any positions that they possess, like president, secretary, etc).</p> <p>What proportion of women in the village are members of NGO or CBO? From any particular economic group?</p> <p>How have they benefited? Can this be strengthened in any way?</p>		
21	Do the women of your community are members of any electoral body? If yes, what role actually played by them in terms of their involvement and participation.	Yes, some women in the community are members of the electoral body. They don't know much information about that.	Not applicable.
Health			
22	General health facilities available and the perceived satisfaction on the quality of services (government and private) & affordability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Most of the community people (70%) find the health facilities at the central health center in the province but near the area. ● 30% go to the health center in the community if it is just a simple case. ● Mostly the province center is easier. 	<p>Regarding all the participants, in this area the general health facilities are available and the perceived satisfaction with the quality of the service on both government and private is good and acceptable and the affordability is good.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Most of the community people (80%) find the health facilities at the central health center in the province but near the area. ● But for some go to the health center in the community if it is just a simple case. ● Mostly the province center is easier.
23	Types of commonly prevalent diseases among the community. Are there any specific ailments affecting the women of your community? What are the problems and the facilities available for the treatment. In particular, problem about diseases caused by indoor air pollution because of fuel wood/ kerosene use.	<p>There are no serious diseases in the community but the diseases that used to affect both women and men in the community in the past are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aids ● Tuberculosis ● Liver disease ● Diabetes <p>Now some diseases have low percentages in the community.</p>	There are no serious diseases in the community but the disease that affects the women in the community before is AIDS. Nowadays people with AIDS have a low percentage in this community.

No	Question or Discussion Point	Summary of FGD (women group)	Summary of FGD (mixed group)
24	<p>Is there any provision of special health care services available near to your village/ neighborhood? What are the nearest maternity and child health care facilities available, problems faced, and the perception on the quality of care?</p> <p>What proportion of women deliver at health centers?</p>	<p>Yes, there are special health care services available near their community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The nearest maternity is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 2km (60%) ✓ 3-4km (40%) ● Child health care center <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 70% said it has but it is in the central health center(3km) ✓ 30% use the private service. <p>All of them said that 95% of women are delivered at the health center.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 50% at the province health center (government). ● 45% at clinic. ● 5% accidentally delivered at home or the way to health center. 	<p>Yes, there are special health care services available near their community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The nearest maternity is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 1-2km (70%) ✓ 3-4km (30%) ● Child health care center <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 80% said it has but it is in the central health center(2-3km). ✓ 20% use the private service. <p>All the of them said that 100% of women are delivered at the health center.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 60% at the province health center (government) ● 40% at clinic
Social and Physical Security			
25	Do you / the women feel safe in going outside in the neighborhood during day and nighttime?	Yes, they all feel safe living here and feel safe going out too even in the nighttime. In their community there are streetlights along the street people or women/girls can go out and enjoy themselves without any concern.	Yes, they all feel safe living here and feel safe going out too even in the nighttime. In their community, there are streetlights along the street people or women/girls can go out and enjoy themselves without any concern.
26	Do the women in the community face any kind of domestic violence at their home? If yes provide the reasons.	The women in the community don't face any kind of domestic violence at their house. Some households simply argue but never have any violence in the family.	Not applicable.
27	Do women's groups support the Project?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2 participants do not support the project because it serious impact on their main occupation. ● 50% said support if the project gives them acceptable compensation. ● 20% do not support unless the project exchanges a good location of the concession land. ● 30% are okay with the project but 70% are concerned about the size of the impact. 	Not applicable.
28	Views on the Proposed Project and how it is going to benefit you/the women?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Get a better-irrigated system. ● The farmer has enough water. ● Earn more income. ● Reducing migration. 	<p>As they are all the AHs and do not have agricultural land, they don't see any benefit to them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 60% think there is no benefit.

No	Question or Discussion Point	Summary of FGD (women group)	Summary of FGD (mixed group)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Animal husbandry. ● Enough water usage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 30% said that it may affect them, but the project provides a lot of benefits to other people around the community, especially for the farmers who need the water. ● 10% said it is good and helps the agriculture sector is more potential.
29	Views on the Proposed Project and how it is going to affect the women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Affect the main occupation. ● House and residential land. ● Domestic livelihood. 	Not applicable.
30	Views of their concerns about the negative impacts of the project	Not discussed	<p>This project affects them with residential land, houses, and occupation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 20% affect with residential land. ● 30% affect occupation. ● 40% affect both residential land and occupation. ● 10% affect the trees said that is good if it provides acceptable compensation or reduces some impacts. ● They depend on the affected land to find income if they relocate, they will lose 100% income.
31	What type of compensation do you want?	<p>Type of Compensation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 20% if the project exchanges them with land, which land, where, how much distance, is there market, educational service, and health service? ● 10% don't want to move out because they depend 100% on affected land to live and earn income. ● 70% said if the project compensated them an acceptable price for their property, they would like the compensation as cash. 	<p>Type of Compensation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 60% said if the project compensated them an acceptable price for their property, they would like the compensation as cash. ● 30% said if the project exchanges them with land, which land, where, how much distance, is there market, educational service, and health service? ● 10% don't want to move out because they depend 100% on affected land to live and earn income.
32	If you need to relocate and the project has the concession land around Ptel roundabout, would you move there?	<p>They need the project to inform them of a specific location of the concession land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● If it is near Ptel roundabout, please give them a specific location or specific site they will go there and consider it. But right now, they can't answer. 	<p>They need the project to inform them of a specific location of the concession land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● If it is near Ptel roundabout, please give them a specific location or specific site they will go there and consider it. But right now, they can't answer. ● One participant said that she can relocate if the distance of the land is between 2-5km or 7km if

No	Question or Discussion Point	Summary of FGD (women group)	Summary of FGD (mixed group)
			there is a convenient road, having electrical and water supply, market, an educational service, and a health center.
	<p>Any Other Remarks, Concerns, and Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chen Nav: suggests the project does not exchange the far concession land. If it is too far, with no water supply, no electricity, no market, no health service and education service, she rather would stay at a rented house. ● Heng Sina and Peng Theory: please compensate with acceptable cash or acceptable concession land. ● Leng Am: if the concession land is not too far, she will accept but if it is too far, she suggested cash compensation. ● Sokhom: If the project must relocate her, please don't make it too far because my husband needs to arrive at the market before 3 am. ● Meng Chora: Please provide suitable compensation. 		<p>Any Other Remarks, Concerns, and Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phorn Sophea said that he is affected within the middle of his farmland, so he suggests the project edit the layout plan to affect only one side of the field. ● All the participants suggested the project reconstruct the old canal or the existing canal so that there is no impact on the villagers. ● They said that the project should take the existing canal as the main canal by expanding it and do not construct the new canals. <p>Conclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This is the FGD guide for mixed gender (male and female) which has the participants coming from sammaki village. ● All the participants are the AHs affected by their farmlands. ● All the land has already been registered with the certificate. ● All the participants support the project because it provides many benefits to them. ● The main occupation in this area is farmer

FGD NOTES FOR KBAL HONG IS SUBPROJECT SAMPLE AREA

3rd FGD with Women Group Only

- (a) Venue of FGD carried: Sdock Svay village, Sname Preah commune, Bakan district/city, Pursat province
- (b) Date: 16th December 2023
- (c) Location: Urban
- (d) Participants: 14 AHs (Women Group)

4th Focus Group Discussion with Women and Men Group

- (a) Venue of FGD carried: Sammaki village, Sname Preah commune, Bakan district/city, Pursat province
- (b) Date: 16th December 2023
- (c) Location: Urban
- (d) Participants: 14 AHs (Female and Male Group)

Summary of FGDs under Kbal Hong IS Subproject

No	Question or Discussion Point	Summary of FGD (women group)	Summary of FGD (mixed group)
Introductory			
1	Where do you live and how long have you lived there?	100% of participants have been here since 1977-1979.	All the participants have lived here since 1979. Here are no new people moving into the village and almost all of them have lived here since childhood and got the land from their parents.
2	What do you like most about living in this area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This area is their homeland. ● Living here makes them feel comfortable and fresh. ● The village people are helpful and friendly. ● Have farmland in this area as their main source of income. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This area is their homeland. They were born here and grew up here. ● Even if this is a rural area, they feel comfortable living here with a simple and happy life. ● They live by depend on the farmland in this area.
3	What is your primary occupation?	Primary occupation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 100% of the participants are AHs. ● 100% of them are farmers. ● The primary occupation in the community is farming and working at the factory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 100% of the participants are AHs. ● 100% of them are farmers. ● The primary occupation in the community is farming and working at the factory

No	Question or Discussion Point	Summary of FGD (women group)	Summary of FGD (mixed group)
4	Please tell us as to how you spend your time (daily routine)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● They have free time after the harvest. ● 50% stay at home. ● 50% have secondary occupations such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Take care of some animals like cows, animal husbandry. ✓ Young women working at the factory. ● 100% of the participants stay at home or help take care of the child or animal in the family. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● After the harvest, mostly they have their secondary occupation that earns some income to support their families. ● Take care of some animals like cows, animal husbandry (50%). ● Construction worker (male 30%). ● Factory workers (both male and female 20%).
Education:			
5	Opinion on the importance of education for the people, and specifically of the girls and women in your area.	<p>100% of the participants said that education is very important.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● They let both boys and girls have a chance to study. ● Girls can educate like boys and what the boys can do, the girls can do too. ● They enroll their children to study. ● Education is important to their child future. 	<p>Education is important.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Make life easier. ● Have a well-paid job. ● If the people are well educated, the community will have potential in all sectors. ● Even in agriculture we can do modern agriculture without depending on the rain. ➤ So that is why they all try their best to support their children to get into school. ➤ They sent their kids (girl and boy) to school. ➤ Both boys and girls always get a chance to study. <p>100% of participant's kids got enrolment</p>
6	Educational level of community people in your locality/area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In this village men get higher education than women. ● The highest level of education for men is high school. ● Generally, both men and women are in 6 to 10 grades. ● The education for boys and girls is equal. ● Commonly they can reach high school but if their family can afford it, they will continue to university. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Highest educational level of community people in their area is high school level (30% to 40%). ● The lowest is around grade 8th or 10th. ● The common is primary school level. ● 2 participants have a child who finished high school. ● Chief village has 2 children who are studying at university.
7	Types of education facilities (formal and non-formal education, its distance) available in the village/neighborhood and parent's perception on quality of education (pre-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Elementary and primary school 1-2 km in the village ● Secondary high school in another village 2-3km. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are primary schools (1-2km), and secondary high schools (2-3km) ● 20% said that the quality of the education in their community is good and acceptable.

No	Question or Discussion Point	Summary of FGD (women group)	Summary of FGD (mixed group)
	school, primary, elementary and secondary/higher secondary).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 50% said it is not that good if compared to education in the province but at least their child can study
8	Reasons for non-enrolment and dropout amongst children & youth. (Male & Female)	<p>Mostly because of the family</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ For female <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Family can't afford 80%. ● Need to help their families. ● Parent's migration. ● Married young 10%. ● Because she gave up on studying. ➤ For male <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Give up on school. ● Help their families. ● Family can't afford 70%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All of them said that there is no non-enrolment child in their area. All children have a chance to get an education. ● 70% of the participants said that the reason for dropping out of school is their family can't afford it. ● 30% because they need to help family or can't concentrate on studying.
9	Perceived importance of girls education reasons for sending/not sending girls to school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The importance of sending a girl to study is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To get well educated. ● Get a well-paid job. ● Can help herself and her family. ● Having a better future. ● Be a good model in the community. ➤ The reasons for not sending the girl to school. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Can't afford it. ● Family factor. ● Help my family. ● There are no families in the village not sending a girl to school. 	Not applicable.
10	Type of engagement of children in household activities for the (type) and extent to which they directly contribute to the earning of the household (type of occupations engaged in).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The children just help to do housework like taking care of the younger or the elder in the family. ● Some help their family in their free time. ● There is no child to earn income in the family. ● Normally they are always in school. 	Not applicable.
Vocational Education:			
11	Existing skills and traditional skills amongst the adolescent girls and women that must be revived /encouraged. Explore what external	<p>That skill commonly comes from their family such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Some desert or traditional desert ● Teacher ● Seller 	Not applicable.

No	Question or Discussion Point	Summary of FGD (women group)	Summary of FGD (mixed group)
	inputs would make them more profitable and sustainable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those skills help them earn some income 	
12	What are the barriers in terms of resources, availability, transport, and locations of training if any, for pursuing vocational courses by women of your community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no vocational course in the community for women to participate. 100% of the participants never joined. They don't know the information, or nobody has informed them. If it has one, they may be interested but it depends on whether they have enough time or not (20%). 80% may not because they need to earn money to support their family. 	Not applicable.
13	Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no NGOs to support the community or the women in the village. 	Not applicable.
Economic Activities:			
14	Do the women of the households in the community have ownerships of the property in the community, like houses, land, etc. probe for the reasons for having or not having ownership rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The women participants all said that they have ownership in a household like a house, and land Sometimes they need to consult with their husband but in the small stuff they can decide by themselves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The women participants all said that they have ownership in households like houses, and land. The male Participants said that both have their ownership right on those things. Whatever they do or they buy they must consult each other.
15	Please tell us what are the nature of economic activity mainly performed by the community / women of your community? How are they supported by other family members?	<p>The women participants are mostly the housewife and farmers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main occupation or economic activity mainly performed by the women of their community particularly is farming. 20% animal husbandry(cow) Small scale business30% Local authority 5% 	This community is in a rural area that depends on the agriculture sector. The people in this are the farmers who find income from the rice crop
16	Referring to the group ask if there is any form of inequality in the receipt of wages, payments, rewards, etc for the work that the women perform. What are the underlying factors for this prevalence of inequalities?	<p>There is no inequality in wage, payment, or reward between the men and women.</p> <p>There are 2 options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If working by using strength the women may lose. 	Not applicable.

No	Question or Discussion Point	Summary of FGD (women group)	Summary of FGD (mixed group)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If working with the same ability and at the same time the salary is the same. 	
17	Is the woman who is working and earning have the ultimate decision on the use of their money?	100% said yes, they can decide on their money and no need to rely on their husband's earnings. They can buy what they want or decide to spend everything in a household, but in some serious cases, they need to discuss it with their husband or a member of the family.	Not applicable.
Decision Making & Community Participation			
18	What role do the women of the household have in the decision-making process of the household? Do you feel you have equal share along with the male counterpart any household decisions? Does it vary among the earning and non-earning women? (How).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The women also part in the decision-making in the household. Everything in the household the women can decide. Both men and women are equal in household decisions. It varies among the earning and non-earning women because even if they can't earn some income, they also have a role in the part of decisions in the household. 	Not applicable.
19	Is there any form of inequality or the cases of male dominating the women in the decision-making process at the household level?	There is no form of inequality or the case of males dominating females in the decision-making process at the household level in their community.	
20	<p>Is there any community-based organization (like NGO's, self-help groups, etc) for the women of your community? If yes, what are the activities those organizations are performing, what is the role of the women, is there any positions that they possess, like president, secretary, etc).</p> <p>What proportion of women in the village are members of NGO or CBO? From any particular economic group?</p> <p>How have they benefited? Can this be strengthened in any way?</p>	There are no community-based organizations like NGOs or self-help groups for women in the community.	100% said that there are no community-based organizations like NGOs or self-help groups to support their community.

No	Question or Discussion Point	Summary of FGD (women group)	Summary of FGD (mixed group)
21	Do the women of your community are members of any electoral body? If yes, what role actually played by them in terms of their involvement and participation.	Yes, a village chief is the women.	Not applicable.
Health			
22	General health facilities available and the perceived satisfaction on the quality of services (government and private) & affordability	All people will go to the health center in the commune if they need health services or get sick but if a serious case, they will go to find a health service in the province. The quality of service and affordability is acceptable.	Regarding all the participants, in this area the general health facilities are available and the perceived satisfaction with the quality of the service on both government and private is good and acceptable and the affordability is good. All people will go to the health center in the commune if they need health services or get sick but if there is a serious case they will go to find health service in the province.
23	Types of commonly prevalent diseases among the community. Is there any specific ailments affecting the women of your community? What are the problems and the facilities available for the treatment. In particular, problem about ailments/diseases caused by indoor air pollution because of fuel wood/ kerosene use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are no serious diseases in the community but the diseases that used to affect both women and men in the community. ● It has one concern case like diseases caused by fertilization. 	There are some diseases in the community such as Tuberculosis and Aids. Some women (a low percentage) have those diseases.
24	Is there any provision of special health care services available near to your village/ neighborhood? What are the nearest maternity and child health care facilities available, problems faced, and the perception on the quality of care. What proportion of women deliver at health centers?	There are no health special health care services available near their community. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All of them said that 100% of women are delivered at the health center. ● 80% at the commune health center (government) ● 20% at the clinic. 	There are no health special health care services available near their community. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All of them said that 100% of women is delivered at the health center. ● 80% at the commune health center (government). ● 20% at the clinic.
Social and Physical Security			
25	Do you / the women feel safe in going outside in the neighborhood during day and nighttime.	It's not very safe here to go outside at night because there are gangsters and thieves. There are some villagers who steal motorbikes. So, the parents only allow the children to stay outside until 6 pm.	It's not very safe here to go outside at night because there are gangsters and thieves. So the parents let the child stay outside only before 7 pm.

No	Question or Discussion Point	Summary of FGD (women group)	Summary of FGD (mixed group)
26	Do the women in the community face any kind of domestic violence at their home? If yes probe for the reasons.	The women in the community don't face any kind of domestic violence at their house. Some households simply argue but never have any violence in the family.	Not applicable.
27	Do women's groups support the Project?	100% support the project	Not applicable.
28	Views on the Proposed Project and how it is going to benefit you / the women?	<p>This project provides many benefits to their community as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Getting an irrigated system that provides them water to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Prevent drought. ✓ Farming. ✓ Animal husbandry. ✓ Water usage. ✓ Growing crops. ✓ Reducing flood. ● Earn more income. ● Reducing migration. ● They may lose some of their farmland but they can harvest crops 3 times per year 	<p>This project provides many benefits to their community as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● They may lose some farmland, but they can harvest 3 times per year ● Getting the irrigated system that provides them a water to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Farming. ✓ Animal husbandry. ✓ Water usage. ✓ Growing crops. ✓ Reducing flood. ✓ Prevent drought. ● Earn more income. ● Reducing migration
29	Views on the Proposed Project and how it is going to affect the women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Losing some productive farmland 	Not applicable.
30	Views of their concerns about the negative impacts of the project	Not applicable.	<p>The negative impact of the project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The project provides many benefits, but some villagers may be affected by losing all their farmland and not having another farmland to cultivate. ● What is the reason to have a canal against losing all the farmland? ● 50% of participants said their entire farmland may be completely affected by the project.
<p>Any Other Remarks, Concerns and Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kim Sreypich and Kan Vilaly: Suggested the project to move the layout plan 50-100m from village to the farmland so that it may not affect the residential land and is safe for children. ● Pa Vannak: Requested for the appropriate compensation to be paid for the affected assets. 			<p>Any Other Remarks, Concerns, and Suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phorn Sophea said that he is affected by the middle of his farmland. He suggested

No	Question or Discussion Point	Summary of FGD (women group)	Summary of FGD (mixed group)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toch Synern: Suggested the project impacts to be only one side of the farmland and not in the middle of the farmland. 		<p>the project revise the layout plan to affect only one side of the field.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the participants suggested the project reconstruct the old canal or the existing canal so that there is no impact on the villagers. They said that the project should take the existing canal as the main canal by expanding it and not construct and widen new canals. <p>Conclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the FGD was for mixed gender (male and female) having the participants coming from Sammaki village. All the participants' farmland land will be affected by new canal construction. All the land has already been registered with the certificate. All the participants support the project because it provides many benefits to them. The main occupation in this area is farmer

FGD NOTES FOR KANGHOT IS SAMPLE AREA

5th FGD with Women Group

- (a) Venue of FGD carried: Samraong village, Thipakdei commune, Kaos Krala district, Battambang province
- (b) Date: 17th December 2023
- (c) Location: Urban
- (d) Participants: 10 AHs (Female Group)

6th FGD with Mix Female and Male Group

- (a) Venue of FGD carried: Boeung Pring village, Prey Touch commune, Moung Ruessei district, Battambang province
- (b) Date: 17th December 2023
- (c) Location: Urban
- (d) Participants: 7 AHs (Female and Male Group)

Summary of FGDs under Kanghot IS Subproject

No	Question or Discussion Point	Summary of FGD (women group)	Summary of FGD (mixed group)
Introductory			
1	Where do you live and how long have you lived there?	100% of participants have been here since 1987.	All the participants have lived here since 1979. Here are no new people moving into the village and almost all of them have lived here since childhood and got the land from their parents.
2	What do you like most about living in this area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This area is productive farmland. ● Comfortable ● Safety and good location 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As the common answer, they said that they love living here because they were born here and grew up here and live here depending on the farmland and be the farmer to support their livelihood.
3	What is your primary occupation?	Their primary occupation is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Farmer 60%. ● Civil servants 5%. ● Employee 35%. 	Their primary occupation is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Farmer (85%). ● Factory worker (10%). ● Seller (5%).
4	Please tell us as to how you spend your time (daily routine)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● They have no free time. ● 30% stay at home. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● After the harvest, mostly they have their secondary occupation that earns some income to support their families. ● Take care of some animals like cows, animal husbandry (30%).

No	Question or Discussion Point	Summary of FGD (women group)	Summary of FGD (mixed group)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Construction worker (male 40%). ● Factory workers (female 10%). ● Fertilizer (10%).
Education:			
5	Opinion on the importance of education for the people, and specifically of the girls and women in your area.	<p>100% of the participants said that education is very important due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● They let both boys and girls have a chance to study. ● Education is important to their child's future. ● A girl can be educated like a boy what the boy can do, the girl can be capable of doing too. ● They enroll all their children to study. 	<p>Education is important due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● So that is why they all try their best to support their children to get into school. ● They send their kids (girl and boy) to school. ● Both boys and girls always get a chance to study. ● 100% of participants kids got enrolment in school.
6	Educational level of community people in your locality/area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In this village men get higher education than women. ● The highest level of education for men is high school. ● Generally, both men and women are in 6 to 10 grades. ● The education for boys and girls is equal. ● Commonly they can reach high school but if their family can afford it, they will continue to the university. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The highest educational level of community people in their area is at high school level (10-12 grades) including some university graduates for estimated 40%. ● The lowest education level in the community is around 7- 9 grades estimated at 30%) ● The common education attained is at high school level. ● University (5% amongst the 40% of highest education level).
7	Types of education facilities (formal and non-formal education, its distance) available in the village/neighborhood and parent's perception on quality of education (pre-school, primary, elementary and secondary/higher secondary).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The education facilities in their area have all types of kindergarten(1-2km), primary schools (1-2km), and secondary and high schools in the other village (6km) ● 70% of participants said that the quality of education is acceptable, but the university is not vital or optional for students because some majors are not included. Therefore, they need to study at Universities in Phnom Penh or at the province at Battambang. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The education facilities in their area have all types of kindergarten(1-2km), primary schools (1-2km), and secondary and high schools in the other village (6km) ● 70% of participants said that the quality of education is acceptable, but the university is not vital or optional for students because some majors are not included. Therefore, they need to study at Universities in Phnom Penh or at the province at Battambang. ● 20% said they have no option if they would send their children to the province which may cost a lot of money and they can't afford it.

No	Question or Discussion Point	Summary of FGD (women group)	Summary of FGD (mixed group)
8	Reasons for non-enrolment and dropout amongst children & youth. (Male & Female)	<p>Mostly because of the family</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ For female <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Family can't afford 80%. ● Because she gave up on studying. ➤ For male <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Give up on going to the school. ● Help their families. ● Family can't afford it 70%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All of them said that there is no non-enrolment of children in their area. All children have a chance to get an education. ● 70% of the participants said that the reason for dropping out of school is their family can't afford it. ● 20% said it was because they need to help their family or can't concentrate on studying. ● 10% said it was because of the parents migration
9	Perceived importance of girls education reasons for sending/not sending girls to school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The importance of sending a girl to study is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To get her well educated ● Get her a well-paid job. ● Can help herself and her family. ● Having a better future ● Be a good model in the community. ➤ The reasons for not sending the girl to school i: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Can't afford it. ● Pressing family factors. ● Stay back and help family. ● There are no families in the village who are not sending a girl to school. 	Not applicable.
10	Type of engagement of children in household activities for the (type) and extent to which they directly contribute to the earning of the household (type of occupations engaged in).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Normally they are always in the school. ● The children just help to do housework like taking care of the younger or the elder people in the family. ● Some help their family in their free time. ● No child earns income in the family, 	Not applicable.
Vocational Education:			
11	Existing skills and traditional skills amongst the adolescent girls and women that must be revived /encouraged. Explore what external inputs would make them more profitable and sustainable.	<p>That skill commonly comes from their family include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Some dessert or traditional dessert making. ● Teaching. ● Selling. <p>Those skills help them earn some income include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tailoring. 	Not applicable.

No	Question or Discussion Point	Summary of FGD (women group)	Summary of FGD (mixed group)
12.	What are the barriers in terms of resources, availability, transport, and locations of training if any, for pursuing vocational courses by women of your community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no vocational course in the community for women to participate. 	Not applicable.
13	Is there any organization, government, private or NGO running any vocational courses for the adolescents and women in area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no NGOs to support the community or the women in the village. There are vocational courses for men for motorcycle repair but women can participate 	Not applicable.
Economic Activities:			
14	Do the women of the households in the community have ownerships of the property in the community, like houses, land, etc. probe for the reasons for having or not having ownership rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The women participants all said that they have ownership in a household like a house, or land. Sometimes they need to consult with their husband on complicated issues but for the small issues or matters they can decide themselves. 	<p>The women participants all said that they have ownership in households like houses and land.</p> <p>The male participants said that both have their ownership right on those things. Whatever they do or they buy they must consult each other.</p>
15	Please tell us what are the nature of economic activity mainly performed by the community / women of your community? How are they supported by other family members?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The women participants are mostly housewives and farmers. The main occupation or economic activity mainly performed by the women of their community particularly is farming and employment. Involved in small-scale business 30%. Involved with local authority 10%. 	This community is in a rural area that depends on the agriculture sector. The people in this are the farmers who find income from the rice crop
16	Referring to the group ask if there is any form of inequality in the receipt of wages, payments, rewards, etc for the work that the women perform. What are the underlying factors for this prevalence of inequalities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no inequality in wage, payment, or reward between men and women. There are 2 options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If working by using strength the women may lose. If working with the same ability and at the same time the salary is the same 	Not applicable.
17	Is the woman who is working and earning have the ultimate decision on the use of their money?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% said yes. They can decide on their money and no need to rely on their husband on the use of their money. They can buy what they want or decide to spend on everything in a household, but in some serious cases, they need to discuss them with their husband or a member of the family. 	Not applicable.

No	Question or Discussion Point	Summary of FGD (women group)	Summary of FGD (mixed group)
Decision Making & community Participation			
18	What role do the women of the household have in the decision-making process of the household? Do you feel you have equal share along with the male counterpart any household decisions? Does it vary among the earning and non-earning women? (How).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The women also take part in the decision-making in the household. Everything in the household, the women can decide. Both men and women are equal in household decisions. • It varies among the earning and non-earning women because even if they can't earn, they also take part in the decisions made in the household. 	Not applicable.
19	Is there any form of inequality or the cases of male dominating the women in the decision-making process at the household level?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no form of inequality or the case of males dominating females in the decision-making process at the household level in their community. 	Not applicable.
20	<p>Is there any community-based organization (like NGO's, self-help groups, etc) for the women of your community? If yes, what are the activities those organizations are performing, what is the role of the women, is there any positions that they possess, like president, secretary, etc).</p> <p>What proportion of women in the village are members of NGO or CBO? From any particular economic group?</p> <p>How have they benefited? Can this be strengthened in any way?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no community-based organizations like NGOs or self-help groups for women in the community. 	There are no NGOs or self-help groups to support their community.
21	Do the women of your community are members of any electoral body? If yes, what role actually played by them in terms of their involvement and participation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no women who are the member of electoral body but there are women in local authority. • There are women employees. • There is women teachers. 	Not applicable.
Health			
22	General health facilities available and the perceived satisfaction on the quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All people will go to the health center in the commune if they need health services or get sick but if there is a serious case they will go to find 	Regarding all the participants, in this area the general health facilities are available and the perceived satisfaction with the quality of the service

No	Question or Discussion Point	Summary of FGD (women group)	Summary of FGD (mixed group)
	of services (government and private) & affordability	a health service in the province. The quality of service and affordability is acceptable.	on both government and private is good and acceptable and the affordability is good. All people will go to the health center in the commune if they need health services or get sick but if there is a serious case they will go to find health service in the province.
23	Types of commonly prevalent diseases among the community. Is there any specific ailments affecting the women of your community? What are the problems and the facilities available for the treatment. In particular, problem about ailments caused by indoor air pollution because of fuel wood/ kerosene use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diseases are caused by fertilization. 	Here are only common diseases. No specific ailments affecting the women in their community.
24	Is there any provision of special health care services available near to your village/ neighborhood? What are the nearest maternity and child health care facilities available, problems faced, and the perception on the quality of care. What proportion of women deliver at health centers?	<p>There are no health special health care services available near their community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of them said that 100% of women deliver babies at the health center. Out of these 80% said they deliver at the commune health center (government) and 20% said at the private health clinic. 	<p>There are no health special health care services available near their community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of them said that 100% of women is delivered at the health center. Out of these 70% said they deliver at the province health center (government) 30% deliver at private health clinic
Social and Physical Security			
25	Do you / the women feel safe in going outside in the neighborhood during day and nighttime.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes. It's safe here to go outside at night. 	Yes, they all feel safe living here and feel safe going out even in the nighttime.
26	Do the women in the community face any kind of domestic violence at their home? If yes probe for the reasons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The women in the community don't face any kind of domestic violence at their house. Some households simply argue but never have any violence in the family. 	Not applicable.
27	Do women's groups support the Project?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% support the project 	Not discussed
	Views on the Proposed Project and how it is going to benefit you / the women?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This project provides many benefits to their community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This project provides many benefits to their community.

No	Question or Discussion Point	Summary of FGD (women group)	Summary of FGD (mixed group)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Getting an irrigation system that provides them with regular water. ● Will not prevent farming in the dry season. ● Can do regular farming the whole year. ● Grow animal husbandry as there will be abundance of water. ● Water available for usage ● Growing varieties of crops ● Reduction in flooding ● Increase production and earn more income. ● Reduction in number of people migrating out of the village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● They may lose some productive farmland, but they can harvest crops 3 times per year. ● Getting an irrigation system that provides them with regular water to ● Increase production and earn more income. ● Reduction in number of people migrating out of the village. ● Increasing animal husbandry as there will be abundance of water. ● Enough water is available for use. ● Increase the output of crops. ● Have a stable income with regular farming.
29	Views on the Proposed Project and how it is going to affect the women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Losing some farmland 	Not applicable.
30	Views of their concerns about the negative impacts of the project	Not applicable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The project provides many benefits, but some affected villagers may completely lose their farmland and will not have another farmland of the same quality and production. ● Affect the productive farmland.
<p>Any Other Remarks, Concerns and Suggestions</p> <p>All the villagers suggest moving the secondary canal from the main canal. Please make the secondary canal far from the main canal. Otherwise, do not make it because they already had the main canal.</p>			<p>Any Other Remarks, Concerns, and Suggestions</p> <p>The participants suggest the project construct the road on both sides of the main canal and the secondary canal.</p> <p>They suggest the MC 7 should be parallel to the existing canal so that it may not cause a flood.</p>

GRIEVANCE REDRESS FORMS**Individual Complaint Form****Second Integrated 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/Thump Print: _____

Date: _____

Register of Complaint

Second Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project

Municipality-District-Kahn: _____

Capital-Province: _____

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

Royal Government of Cambodia
Nation Religion King
Letter from Head of District-Khan

Municipality-District-Kahn: _____

Capital-Province: _____

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

Name:

Position:

Sign/Thump Print:

Date:

INTERNAL MONITORING INDICATORS

Purpose	Activities	Monitoring Indicators
1. Identification of compensation recipients	1.1 Verify the list of compensation recipients against eligibility criteria for compensations	1.1.1 Number of persons in the list of compensation recipients, who do not meet eligibility criteria (included by mistake)
	1.2 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	1.2.1 Number of persons who meet the criteria, but are not included in the list of compensation recipients (excluded by mistake)
2. Verification of affected area	2.1 Confirmation of the areas of affected assets (including land plots and real property) against the RP	2.1.1 Area of land subject to acquisition, for which compensation
		2.2.1 Area of structures subject to acquisition for which compensation has been paid
3. Verification of compensation amount, processing and payment	3.1 Examination of financial documents	3.1.1 Number of persons who received compensation in time and in full amount disaggregated by compensation types
	3.2 Identification and analysis of reasons for compensations not being paid in full amount and in time.	3.2.1 Number of persons who did not receive compensation in time and in full amount, disaggregated by compensation types
		3.2.2 Amount of funding allocated for payment of compensations
3.3 Identification of reasons for which funds for compensations have been under/overspent	3.3.1 Rate of spending of funds allocated for compensations, % of amount envisaged in the RP	
4. Verification of compensation timeline	4.1 Identification of reasons for which payment of compensations was delayed (e.g. due to the court trial, inheritance issue, etc.)	4.1.1 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
5. Verification of consultation and participation	5.1 Determine the level of involvement and identification of reasons of inadequate participation	5.1.1 Number of compensation recipients who participated in consultations and coordination meetings at each stage of land
	5.2 Examination of grievance cases; analysis of disputes and complaints content, and resolution of conflicts	5.2.1 Number of complaints received
5.2.2 Number of complaints resolved		

EXTERNAL MONITORING INDICATORS

Indicative DRP External Monitoring Indicators

Purpose	Activities	Monitoring Indicators
Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Compensation	Facilitate the acquisition of land and assets and ensure compensation at full replacement cost to affected persons	Percentage of total required land parcels acquired and transferred without dispute.
		Average time taken to complete compensation payments to affected persons.
		Percentage of affected households receiving full compensation as per DRP.
		Progress and completion of payment on the compensation contracts to the AHs.
		Confirm the adequacy of the compensation contract/payment against the DMS results in the DRP.
		Confirm the compensation unit rate used in the signed contract followed the RCS results.
Resettlement Planning and Implementation	Develop and implement a comprehensive DRP to restore and/or improve the livelihoods of affected households.	Timeliness and completeness of DRP implementation.
		Number and status of resettlement sites identified, developed and completed.
		The percentage of relocated households with secured land tenure after relocation.
		The percentage of affected households with restored or improved livelihoods.
	Ensure vulnerable AHs are not worse off.	Compare socio-economic conditions of vulnerable AHs at baseline (DMS) and after the compensation payments.
Percentage of vulnerable AHs who have received all the entitled assistance and support.		
Legal and Policy Compliance	Ensure adherence to ADB's SPS, national laws and GDR SOP, while implementing effective stakeholder engagement and grievance redress mechanism.	Compliance of implementation to loan covenants.
		Number of land acquisition-related disputes or grievances raised, resolved, and pending.
		Time taken by the grievance redress mechanism in resolving concerns and complaints.
	Ensure compliance with project safeguards documentation.	Compensation, assistance and allowances provided to AHs as detailed in entitlement matrix in the DRPs and RF.
Disclosure and publicity requirements on DRP, SSMR, and GRM and GRM focal point contact detailed to the affected communities and AHs complied with.		
Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening	Strengthen the capacity of implementing agencies and stakeholders through training, awareness campaigns, and institutional strengthening initiatives.	Number participants for public consultations organized with affected persons.
		Number of training sessions conducted, and stakeholders trained.

Purpose	Activities	Monitoring Indicators
	The adequacy and capacity of the safeguard team in the IAs/PIUs in managing safeguards.	<p>Numbers of officers and consultants responsible for safeguard management of the project.</p> <p>Numbers of trainings on GRM and safeguard management conducted by PMIC safeguard expert.</p> <p>Availability of PMIC safeguard experts (national and international).</p>