

# Social Monitoring Report

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1<sup>st</sup> Semestral Report  
September 2020

## CAM: Second Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project

Prepared by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport for the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Asian Development Bank.

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# Semi-Annual Resettlement Safeguards Monitoring Report

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Project Number: 46443-002  
ADB Loan: 3314-CAM

## CAM: Second Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project (CTDP-2)

October 2019 - June 2020

Prepared by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) assisted by CTDP-2 Project Implementation Support and Capability Building Consultants (PISCB)

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## Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
COI	Corridor of Impact
CTDP-2	Second Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project
DDR	Due Diligence Report
DIMDM	Department of Internal Monitoring and Data Management
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DRP	Detailed Resettlement Plan
EA	Executing Agency
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GDR	General Department of Resettlement
GMS2	Second Greater Mekong Subregion
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HHs	Households
IA	Implementing Agency
IOL	Inventory of Loss
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
IRC	Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee
KPT	Kampong
LAH	Landless Affected Household
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
PAM	Project Administration Manual
PDOWA	Provincial Department of Women's Affairs
PDPW	Provincial Department of Public Works
PIB	Public Information Booklet
PISCB	Project Implementation Support and Capacity Building
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMC	Project Management Consultant
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPTA	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PRSC	Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee
RCS	Replacement Cost Survey
RF	Resettlement Framework
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
SHV	Sihanouk Ville
SMR	Semi-Annual Safeguards Monitoring Report
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPS	ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009)
SWM	Solid waste management (note: can also refer to subproject)
UD	Urban Drainage
WG	Working Group
WWCT	Wastewater Collection and Treatment
WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Plant

## 1.0 Introduction

### 1.1 Background

1. The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has received a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the Second Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS2) Corridor Town Development Project (the Project) under Loan No. 3314-CAM. The loan was approved on 13 November 2015 and was declared effective on 29 February 2016. The physical completion date is 31 December 2020 while the loan closing date is 30 June 2021.

2. The Project covers four subprojects comprising: (a) Strategic Local Economic Development Plans implemented; (b) Priority urban infrastructure investments implemented; (c) Institutional capacities for managing public investments strengthened; and (d) Community Awareness on project activities and environmental sustainability improved. The Project for Cambodia will improve urban services in the two towns of Kampot and Sihanoukville.

3. The scope of the Project under Urban Infrastructure Investments is broken into four civil works (CW) subprojects which are: (i) CW 01 - Kampot Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Urban Drainage Works; (ii) CW 02 - Kampot Solid Waste Management; (iii) CW 03 - Sihanoukville Urban Drainage Works; and (iv) CW 04 - Sihanoukville Solid Waste Management and Project Management Capacity Building Consultancy Services.

4. The Executing Agency of GMS2 is the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) through the Project Management unit (PMU) while the project implementing units are Provincial Departments of Public Works and Transport of Kampot and Sihanoukville. The Project Management and Implementation Support and Capacity Building (PISCB) is NJS Consultants Co. Ltd. in joint venture with CEST Incorporated and Key Consultants Cambodia, Ltd.

### 1.2 Basic Data

5. The key data for the Loan implementation for the Second Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project is shown in **Table 1** below.

**Table 1: Project Basic Data**

<b>ADB Loan number:</b>	ADB Loan 3314-CAM funded by Asian Development Bank
<b>Project Title:</b>	Second Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project
<b>Beneficiary:</b>	Royal Government of Cambodia
<b>Executing Agency:</b>	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	(i) Kampot Provincial Government and Kampot Provincial Project Implementation Unit (ii) Preah Sihanouk Provincial Government and Preah Sihanouk Provincial Project Implementation Unit
<b>Date of Effectiveness:</b>	29 February 2016
<b>Loan Closing Date:</b>	30 June 2021

### 1.3 The GMS2 Subprojects

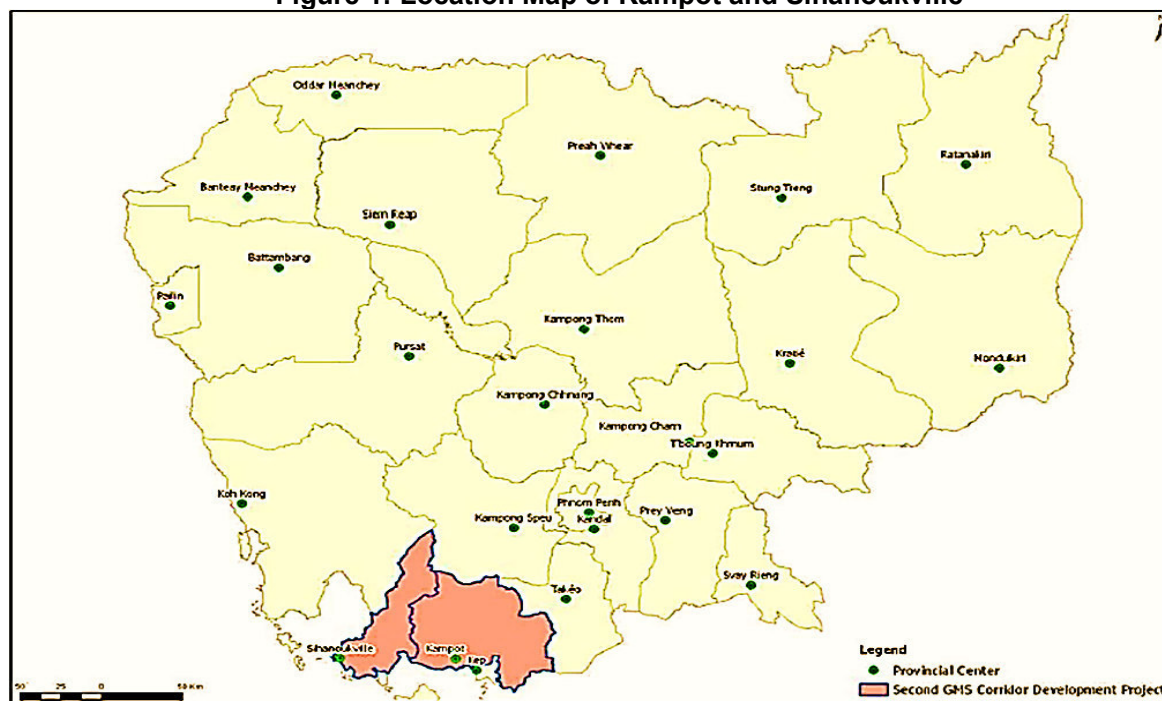
6. Under the Urban Infrastructure Investments, there are four civil works projects with 2 civil works projects located in Kampot and another 2 civil works projects located in Sihanoukville. These four subprojects are briefly described in the following paragraphs;

7. **Civil Works 01 (CW01)** –Kampot Wastewater Treatment (WWCT) and Urban Drainage Works. CW01 aims to separate the wastewater and stormwater at source, such that the wastewater can be treated at a new wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The waste water collection is a separated sewer system and has three catchment areas, covering the main built-up urban area. The wastewater treatment plant is a lagoon type and is located some 5 kms to the south of the built-up urban area.

8. The Urban Drainage (UD) Works will improve the existing drainage which are concentrated on several strategic urban roads in and around the main built-up urban area east of the Kampot River. The total length of the proposed drainage system is 7,390 meters including the drainage lines on both sides of Urban Drainage Lines 2, 3, 4B, 5, 6 and 7a which will all discharge into Kampot River.

9. **Civil Works 02** – Kampot Solid Waste Management. CW02 will abandon the privately-owned existing dumpsite in Kampot and improve solid waste collection and treatment through the provisions of a new managed landfill and extension of collection services. The managed landfill includes cell development, clay lining, leachate collection and storage, regular waste covering, surface water management, covered soil storage, surface water management and groundwater monitoring. A separate pit for medical waste is provided with a small incinerator with shed for infectious waste. The privately-owned existing dump site will be no longer be used by the garbage contractor once the managed landfill is operational. The locations of these 2 provinces are shown in *Figure 1*.

**Figure 1: Location Map of Kampot and Sihanoukville**



Source: Second Greater Mekong Sub-Region (GMS2) Second Quarter Report (April – June 2020)

10. **Civil Works 03 (CW03)** – Sihanoukville Urban Drainage. CW03 aims to construct new road drains in the main built-up urban areas on the basis of the six priority strategic links. The roads are mainly situated in flood prone areas close the coastline and or in valley areas. The total road length is some 24.85kms.

11. **Civil Works 04 (CW04)** – Sihanoukville Solid Waste Management. CW04 will improve the solid waste collection and treatment through a more sustainable mode of operation at the existing



landfill and extended collection services. This civil works project proposes to: (i) move the existing solid waste into one confined area, compacted in layers and then covered with earth; (ii) open up new cells with a projected 5-year life span and introduce a managed landfill concept; (iii) provide basic amenities to waste pickers (e.g., clean water supply). Design of the proposed landfill includes clay lining, groundwater monitoring, planned cell development, leachate collection and storage, surface water management, and regular covering of waste and controlled waste picking. A separate pit for medical waste is provided together with a small incinerator and shed for infectious waste. The subprojects are summarized in **Table 2** below.

**Table 2: Description of Subprojects**

Province	Subprojects	Components	Description of works	Budget* (USD)
Kampot (KPT)	Urban Drainage (UD) (CW1)	LINE 4b	Total length: 2,233.14m	284,344.50
		U-Drain	There are lines 2, 3, 4A, 5A, 6 & 7 with total length of 5,177m	1,079,245.09
	WWCT (CW1)	Sewerage System	- Force Mains length: 1000m - Pumping Station No.: 02 (MPS & C1PS) - Sewerage- Length: 7,874m (Connector Pipes=1,084m; Lateral Sewer Pipes=102m; & Trunk Sewer Pipes=6,688m)	4,423,181.09
		WWTP	Total size: 10.12 ha	2,181,706.1
	SWM (CW2)	Landfill	Total size: 20.10 ha	
Sihanoukville (SHV)	Urban Drainage (UD) (CW03)	Drainage System	Terminated	
	SWM (CW4)	Landfill	Cancelled	

\* As detailed in contract No. PMU/MPWT/CTDP-2ICB/CW01

## 1.4 Institutional Arrangements

12. The executing agency (EA) of this Project is the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT). The implementing agencies (IAs) are the Kampot and Preah Sihanouk Provincial Governments, Department of Public Works and Transport and Provincial Project Implementation Units (PIUs). At the City level the PIUs were created to coordinate the implementation of Project activities in the participating cities.

13. The Project Management Unit (PMU) was established under the General Department of Public Works, MPWT. The PMU has the responsibility for overall project implementation and management including financial disbursement, procurement, safeguards and monitoring and reporting. The PMU is directly responsible for internal semi-annual safeguards monitoring (civil works) and submission of these semi-annual reports to ADB. The Project Implementation Support and Capability Building (PISCB) Consultant will support PMU in preparing the internal monitoring report on semi-annual basis.

14. The General Department of Resettlement (GDR) is the lead agency directly responsible for all LAR activities under the Project. It is the lead agency for the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the DRP (Sub Decree No. 22 ANK/BK on 22 February 2018). The GDR has assigned the responsibility for the preparation, implementation of DRP to Resettlement Department 1 (RD1).

15. The monitoring of the implementation of the DRP and the management of the GRM is carried out by the Department of Internal Monitoring and Data Management (DIMDM) under GDR. In addition, the DIMDM records and reviews all complaints and grievances submitted by the APs, investigates them and makes recommendations on compliance to the Director General of GDR. The Institutional roles and responsibilities related to social safeguards are shown in **Table 3** below.

**Table 3: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities for Social Safeguards**

Activities	Agency Responsible
<b>Site selection stage</b>	
Finalization of sites/alignments for subprojects	PMU, PIU, PMC
Sharing subproject details and sites for land acquisition by issuing a request letter to GDR	MPWT/PMU Director
Meetings at community/household level with APs and DPs	GDR, MPWT/PMU, PIU, PMU Safeguards Coordinator, PMC
<b>URP/DDR/IPP Preparation/Updating Stage</b>	
Conducting Census of all APs and DMS	GDR, PMU Safeguard Coordinator, PMC Safeguards consultant
Conducting FCGs/meetings/one-one-one consultations during SIA	Safeguards consultant
Calculation of Replacement Cost Survey (RCS) of land/trees/crops/incomes/assets proposed for acquisition	GDR, recruited RCS consultant
Categorization of APs for finalizing entitlements	GDR
Formulating compensation and rehabilitation measures/package	GDR
Conducting discussions/ meetings with all APs and other stakeholders	GDR, PMU Safeguards Coordinator
Finalizing entitlements and rehabilitation packages	GDR
Endorsing the DRP and allocating budget	MEF, IRC
Payment of compensation	GDR, IRC/WG
Consultations with APs during civil works	PMU Safeguards Coordinator, PIU, PMC Safeguards Consultant
Grievance Redress	GDR
Internal Monitoring	GDR, PMU Safeguards Coordinator

16. There are two aspects of social safeguards internal monitoring, the first is internal monitoring during the implementation of the DRP and second, during the implementation of civil works. GDR's Department of Internal Monitoring and Data Management (DIMDM) is responsible for carrying out the internal monitoring on DRP implementation, which will review the quarterly progress reports provided by the relevant Resettlement Department, including fielding its own missions to verify the progress and the validity of the data and information, where necessary. GDR prepares a resettlement completion report confirming that all resettlement impacts were addressed based on the DRP and GDR turns over the construction site to MPWT/PMU.

17. Once ADB issues a no objection letter to proceed with the implementation of civil works, the PMU/PIU assumes the role of internal monitoring. This second aspect of internal monitoring is conducted during civil works implementation to ensure that unforeseen resettlement impacts that may arise from the activities of the contractor are adequately addressed based on the resettlement policy of the project. In the event that resettlement impacts during civil works implementation cannot be resolved in the PMU/PIU level, these issues will be referred back to GDR<sup>1</sup>. Internal monitoring for the second aspect is the responsibility of the PMU/PIU.

18. Since the GMS2 subprojects are classified as either Category B or Category C, external monitoring is not required. Only projects classified as Category A on involuntary resettlement are required to have an external monitoring organization.

<sup>1</sup> In cases where a serious problem is encountered at any time during the preparation or implementation of the DRP, the DIMDM will field a special mission to assess the situation and prepare a special report for remedial action and submit to the Director General of GDR for endorsement. (Paragraph 255, Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, Standard Operating Procedures for Externally Financed Projects in Cambodia, 2018)

## 1.5 Progress on Project Implementation

19. As of 30 June 2020, project implementation is behind the originally envisaged program; the estimated physical completion of the Project is some 38 % and 21.50 % behind their respective target, while the time elapsed from effectiveness date was 81 % since project effectiveness. The construction is underway for civil works package, CW01 Kampot Wastewater Treatment Plant and Drainage works. Works on the DED and preparation of the bidding documents for CW02 Kampot Solid Waste Management is ongoing.

20. The project in Kampot has two subprojects: (a) Wastewater Collection and Treatment and Drainage and Sewerage (CW01); and (b) Solid Waste Management (CW02) while the Sihanoukville has also 2 subprojects; (c) Urban Drainage (CW03) and Solid Waste Management (CW04). The status of contract award and the progress of civil works implementation are summarized by subproject in the following **Error! Reference source not found.** below.

**Table 4: Status of Civil Works Contracts to Date**

Province	Sub Projects	Components	Bid Date	Award Date	Contract Signed	Start of Work	Work Progress
KPT	UD (CWO1)	Line 4B	09 Aug. 2018	Contract will be done after compensation	26 Sep.2019	21 Oct.2019	38% as of end of June 2020
		U Drain					
	WWCT (CWO1)	Sewerage System					
		WWTP					
		SWM (CWO2)	Landfill	On-going DED scheduled to complete on 15 July 2020;			
SHV	UD (CWO3)	Urban Drainage	15 Aug.2018	20 Mar.2019	03 Apr.2019	28 May 2019	Terminated on Sept 2019
	SWM (CWO4)	Landfill	Cancelled (DED Completed)				Cancelled

Note: The Kampot landfill area was reduced to 10.34 ha area and the detailed design was revised based on the reduced area.

21. **CW01** --. The contract of Civil Works 01 (CW01) was signed on 26 September 2019 and commencement of work was issued on 21 October 2019. The contractor has 720 days to complete the construction and the date of completion is on 09 Oct. 2021. As of end of the reporting period, 163 days had elapsed and the work progress is estimated at 38%.

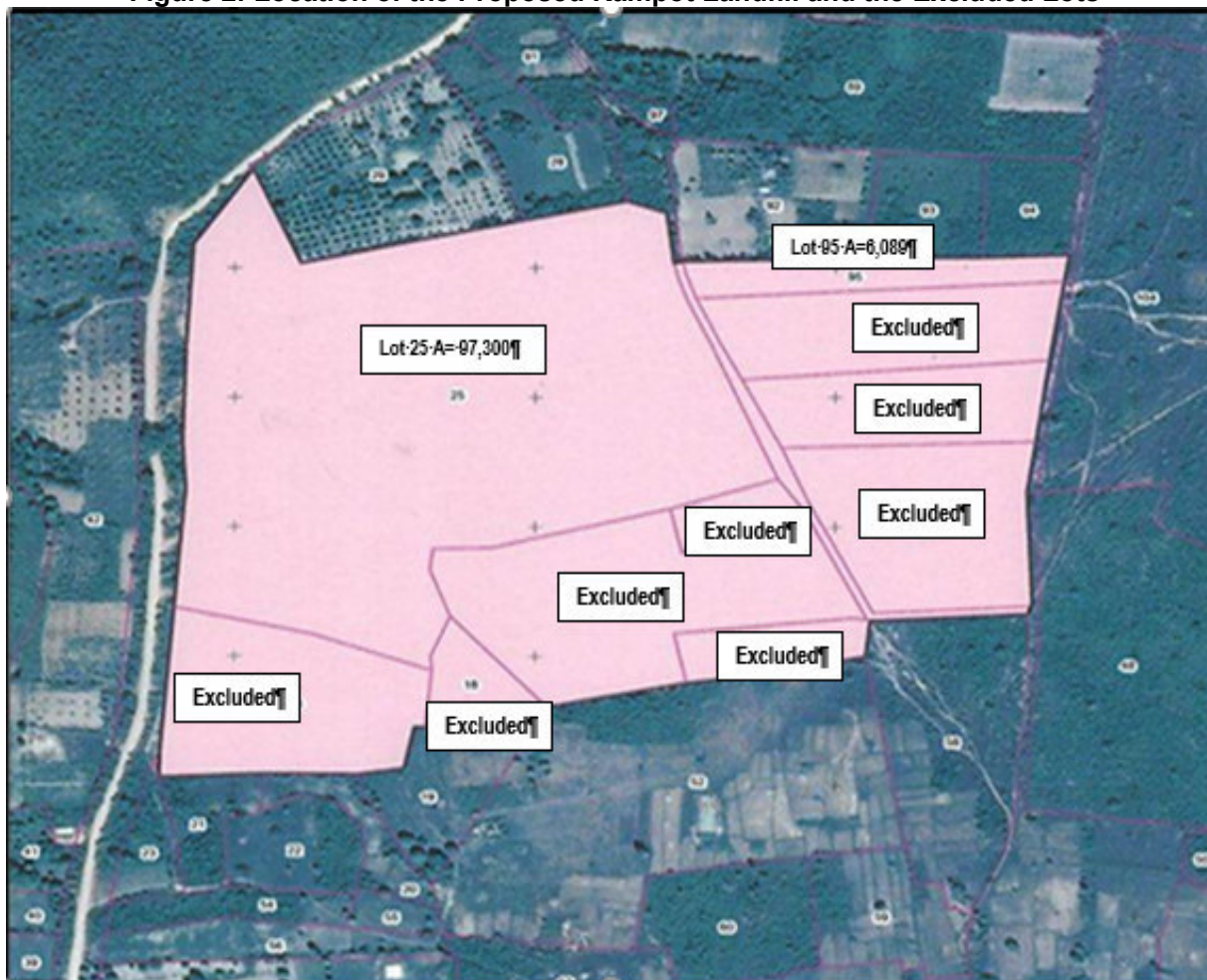
22. The document submission from the Contractor to the Engineer was approved and starting to make pre-cast of U-Drain on 17 March 2020, it was produced of 1,697 pieces till 30/June/2020. The progress work for Kampot Wastewater Treatment Plant and Drainage Works (CW01) as following:

1. The main pumping station (MPS) is suspended as site development, foundation and the configuration of the pumping station is under review because of flooding.
2. The WWTP, construction work started on 17 May 2020. The contractor has mobilized its staff and equipment and started drive piling of reinforced concrete (RC) for base Anaerobic pond, 15m deep, total 90 sites completed and preparing base slab concrete and rebar work.
3. The Pumping Station (C1), construction started on 08 May 2020, the contractor has mobilized its staff and equipment and completed drive piling of RC for 4 sites, 18m deep; completed base slab concrete, rebar work and concrete wall work.
4. The trees cutting (Chak) activity for clearing the open canal line 4b with a length of 2,238m started on 19 May 2020 and was completed on 15 June 2020. This is also part of CW01. This

activity has been highlighted because of previous consultations with APs who are claiming to be owners of these trees. It was decided by GDR that this is a natural occurring tree species which was long present in the canal and therefore owned by the state. Hence there are no private owners of these trees.

23. **CW02** -- Works on the DED and preparation of the bidding documents for CW02 Kampot Solid Waste Management is ongoing and expected to be completed on July 2020. The original area of 20.1 hectares was reduced to 10.34 hectares. Because of the change of area, the detailed design was revised to adjust to the reduced area of the landfill. **Figure 2** shows the original 20.1 ha proposed landfill and the reduced area (less excluded lots) of the proposed landfill (10.34 ha)

**Figure 2: Location of the Proposed Kampot Landfill and the Excluded Lots**



Source: Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport, Kampot Province

24. The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) through GDR had entered into a negotiated purchase agreement with the land owner of the 10.34 ha proposed site for the CW02 subproject. The detailed engineering design (DED) and the bidding documents are being finalized.

25. The PISCB will submit the DED and bidding documents of CW02 by July 2020. The contract for CW02 must be awarded before the end of the fourth quarter of 2020. The ADB Mission prepared an indicative timeframe for finalizing the detailed engineering design and obtaining all the necessary approvals for contract award by November 2020. PISCB consultant was requested to mobilize the resources to expedite the works for CW02. A variation was submitted, along with the proposed implementation schedule to confirm the revised person-months for the project.

26. **CW03 and CW04** -- The Government of Cambodia on 16 October 2019 requested the cancellation of the two subprojects in Sihanoukville (SHV), namely CW03-Urban Drainage and CW04- Solid Waste Management. On 24 January 2020 ADB acknowledged the request for cancellation and reallocation to other projects. The request for cancellation of the 2 subprojects in Sihanoukville was considered by ADB and was subsequently cancelled.

27. By the time that the cancellation was finally approved by ADB, the physical works for CW03 had already commenced and the contractor had already performed around 5% of its contract. A letter of termination has been sent by MPWT to the contractor. The PMU and the PISCB is determining the final accounting of the project for the final report of this project.

28. CW04 was also cancelled but the detailed engineering design for CW04 was already completed. MPWT sent a formal notice for the cancellation of the scope of work to PISCB. PISCB will review its person months considering the cancellation of this project.

29. In summary, as of end of June 2020, there are only 2 remaining subprojects under the urban Infrastructure Investment of the Second Greater Mekong Subregion Economic Corridor Towns Development Project, (a) the CW01 (Waste Water Treatment and Urban Drainage which is undergoing civil works and (b) CW02 (Solid Waste Management) where the revised DED and bidding documents will be submitted on July 2020. The on-going civil works for CW03 was terminated while CW04 was cancelled.

## **1.6 Health Monitoring**

30. A general approach to prevent the transmission of COVID-19 has been adopted by the GMS2/MPWT offices since the first quarter up to the end of the reporting period (June 2020). The MPWT including the PMU and the PISCB offices have adopted these health measures. This general approach consists of basic hygiene practices to prevent or at least minimize the spread of the virus.

31. Persons entering MPWT compound and project office are screened for their body temperature to ensure that persons have no fever because high temperature is an indication of one of the symptoms of COVID 19. Other symptoms include coughing, sneezing, itchy throat dizziness and loss of smell. In addition, frequent washing of hands is encouraged.

32. Persons are encouraged to practice social distancing or avoidance of close contacts with another person to prevent the transmission of the virus. Hence face to face meetings are discouraged and in lieu of these personal interactions, meeting through video conference (Skype) with the PMU, MEF, ADB and TL for project related meetings.

## **1.7 Purpose and Methodology**

33. This is the semi-annual internal monitoring report (SAMR) submitted by the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) as the executing agency of the Second Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS2) Corridor Town Development Project. The reporting period is from October 2019 to June 2020 to synchronize the semi-annual to June and December every year. This semi-annual monitoring report (SAMR) is a requirement under the Safeguards Policy Statement 2009 (SPS 2009).

34. Since this is the first social safeguards semi-annual monitoring report, the report contains a summary of activities since this project has been proposed. These activities include the Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA), activities based on preliminary drawings, activities during



the detailed engineering design (DED), activities during the preparation of the detailed resettlement plan (DRP) and activities during civil works implementation (CW01).

35. This semi-annual monitoring report presents the status of social safeguards including the compliance with approved RAP for Kampot UD line 4 B and the due diligence reports (DDRs) of other components covering the review period from October 2019 to June 2020. It also provides a summary of accomplishments during the reporting period, identifies major issues and concerns and recommends remedial actions required, compliance with safeguards and covenants, and lists activities to be carried out in the next semi-annual period.

36. This report also establishes and summarizes various resettlements and social safeguards activities that was undertaken for this sub-project that were presented in some other reports during the covered period. Highlights and important milestones are reiterated to produce this document containing all the previous documentation and activities for this sub-project. This report is undertaken to establish the basis and foundation for future reports.

37. This report contains chapters on: (a) previous resettlement activities; (b) budget and time frame; (c) delivery of compensation and entitlements; (d) public participation and consultations; (e) grievance redress mechanism; (f) benefit monitoring; and (e) requirements for remedial actions.

38. Based on project documents and the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) of GDR, the monitoring reports for RAP implementation should be formulated by their Department of Internal Monitoring and Data Management (DIMDM). However, this is not being followed by GDR. The PMU has no access to these monitoring summaries or reports, especially on the details of compensation payments as well as information on relocation and/or income restoration. Instead, PMU has to assign a national social safeguards officer who coordinates with GDR to get monitoring data from GDR on a need-to-know basis. Recently, PMU's national social safeguard and resettlement specialist met with DIMDM to discuss the pending issues. As result of the meeting, DIMDM agreed to submit their quarterly internal monitoring report to PMU on regular basis.

39. This report is prepared by the PISCB Consultant and will be submitted to MPWT/PMU who will then coordinate (through the national social safeguards officer) with the relevant units of GDR for the inclusion of confidential data on the implementation of the DRP and other resettlement-related activities such as public consultations and grievance redress mechanism. This is also the arrangement for additional information requested by ADB for this semi-annual monitoring report. Only after GDR has provided the monitoring information can this report be completed. The completed monitoring report will then be submitted to ADB for comments, approval and proper disclosure.

## 2.0 Previous Resettlement Activities

### 2.1 Project Preparation Technical Assistance

40. The Regional Project Preparation Technical Assistance (PPTA) established the basis for the proposed investments and capacity building strategies in selected economic corridor towns in the Kingdom of Cambodia. The recommended subprojects to be carried out are located in Kampot and Sihanoukville and components for each town were agreed by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) and senior provincial and municipal/district representatives. In Kampot town, the following components were proposed: (1) Waste Water Collection and Treatment; (2) Urban Drainage; and (3) Solid Waste Management.

#### 2.1.1 Kampot Subproject Resettlement Plan

41. **CW01 (Waste Water Collection and Treatment)** -- Based on preliminary engineering design and field visits of the PPTA Team, one component will have permanent LAR impacts, the Waste Water Collection and Treatment Component because it will involve the acquisition of 6.1 ha of land.

42. An inventory of losses (IOL) and census of affected persons (APs) and affected households (AHs) were conducted between on the 16th and 20th January 2015 in Kampot. The resettlement impacts included the following; (i) an area of 6.1 ha of private agricultural land required for the component of Wastewater Collection and Treatment will affect 13 households (HHs) (65 APs). Among the AHs, 6 HHs with 30 APs will be severely affected in the WWTP area as they will lose more than 10% of their total income through the acquisition of agriculture land and 2 HHs with 5 APs will be severely affected due to removal of their living wooden tins shed within the right of way of the channel. Based on these losses, the Kampot Subproject was classified as Category B and a basic resettlement plan was formulated dated August 2015.

43. **CW01 (Urban Drainage)** -- For the urban drainage component, the LAR impacts will affect 04 HHs (12 APs) along the drainage channels (two wooden tin sheds, one kitchen and one pig shelter will be removed and compensated).

44. **CW02 (Solid Waste Management)** -- For the solid waste management component, 19 HHs (95 APs) will be affected with loss of trees such as 628 mangos, 233 cashews, and 133 other trees, and 01 HH (05 APs), a temporary resting shelter.

#### 2.1.2 Sihanoukville Resettlement Due Diligence Report

45. Field assessment of the impacts of the proposed subprojects was carried out on 22-23 January 2015 by the PPTA Team. During field assessment, they met the local authorities to discuss the dump site and proposed drainage system. Field validation of resettlement impact for the proposed subprojects (solid waste dumping site and urban drainage) conducted on 23-24 June 2015.

46. **CW03 (Sihanoukville Urban Drainage)** -- Based on the initial resettlement assessment conducted on 22 January 2015, the proposed urban drainage component will not have any potential loss of assets and/or livelihood. There will be temporary minor disturbances such as noise and dust pollution and traffic difficulties during the months of construction period and these will be mitigated and addressed in the Environment Management Plan.

47. **CW04 (Solid Waste Management)** -- Based on the initial social assessment conducted on 23 January 2015, the proposed solid waste management component will not have any potential loss of assets and/or livelihood. The renovation of the existing dump site will cause only temporary disturbances to the operation of the landfill, which will be mitigated and addressed in the Environment Management Plan during the construction period. In addition, the performance of the renovated landfill including enhanced waste picker working conditions and livelihoods far outweigh the disturbances.

48. The Due Diligence Report confirms that the two proposed subcomponents in Sihanoukville subproject will have no adverse impacts associated with land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) and that the project will benefit the residents of the city. However, the minor impacts during construction should be addressed in a site specific EMP (Environmental Management Plan).

49. Indigenous people's safeguards are not triggered by any project component in Kampot or Sihanoukville, and the safeguard category for indigenous peoples is C in accordance with the requirements of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement.

## **2.2 Screening and Categorization of Subprojects**

50. Actual site visits were undertaken to the 4 proposed subprojects located in Kampot and Sihanoukville with the technical team from the PISCB Consultants who were undertaking the DED. These visits were done in coordination with the PIU based in the two provinces and the Cadastral Administration Office of Kampot and Sihanoukville to determine the impacts.

51. Involuntary Resettlement (IR) screening and categorization of the 4 subprojects were completed. IR categorization for each subproject were finalized based on the preliminary drawings. IP categorization were also validated and/or updated based on stakeholder consultations. The following paragraphs contain the discussions on the screening and categorization of each civil work subproject.

### **2.2.1 Waste Water Collection and Treatment (WWCT) and Urban Drainage (UD)**

52. The detailed engineering design (DED) for the WWCT subproject was submitted to GDR in February 2018. The WWCT's DED was redesigned to avoid or minimize resettlement impacts. The WWCT subproject was screened for IR impact and determined to be Category C and the required land has been acquired under negotiated settlement. A report for ADB's due diligence has been prepared for the WWCT subproject and submitted to ADB.

53. The proposed Kampot WWTP site is 10.12 ha located in Trapeang Kanchhait village, Samraong commune, Tuek Chhu district about 6 km from Kampot town. The new site was formerly used for salt production and the ground is almost completely flat and low with an average elevation of 1.75 msl. The existing access road is laterite pavement and connected from national road No.3 and can be used for heavy vehicles.

54. The 10.12 ha land is owned by the provincial government of Kampot which was previously purchased by GDR/MEF. A validation report on consultation and negotiation processes to purchase the land under negotiated settlement by a third-party national consulting firm engaged by GDR has been completed and submitted for ADB's due diligence. Detailed consultations on potential environment impacts including possible economic loss will be included in an environmental report for this subproject.

55. The Involuntary Resettlement (IR) Impact Screening Checklist confirmed that the General Department of Resettlement (GDR) negotiated with the landowner to voluntarily purchase the land



on the basis of willing seller and willing buyer. There will be no land acquisition for Kampot WWTP and urban drainage. These two civil works subprojects were later combined to form CW01. Based on the IR screening, these two projects are classified as Category C.

56. The DED for the urban drainage works was submitted to GDR in January 2018. However, the DED was redesigned to minimize resettlement impacts. Therefore, majority of the drainage lines (those relating to drainage lines 2, 3, 4A, 5A, 6 and 7) except for Drainage Line 4B, has been screened for IR impacts and determined to be Category C and a report for ADB's due diligence has been prepared for these urban drainage lines.

57. Urban Drainage Line 4-B has been screened for IR impacts and determined to be Category B and a detailed resettlement plan (DRP) has been prepared and submitted to ADB. The DRP was approved by ADB on 9 October 2019.

## **2.2.2 Kampot Solid Waste Management**

58. The original proposed solid waste management subproject site, a 19-ha lot in Prey Khmum Commune, Teuk Chhou District, Kampot Province was identified as early as November 2011 and a deed agreement was signed between all local authorities and government departments in Kampot province including the District Forest Administration, the Department of Environment, and the Department of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction. This was the basis for the original proposed site to be part of the original plan and was included in the August 2015 draft RP.

59. Based on the inventory of loss conducted in 2015 for the proposed original landfill site, 19 AHs (95 APs) earning revenues from the tree plantations will be affected by the loss of the following trees: 628 mangos, 233 cashews, and 133 other trees. Another AH (4 APs) will be compensated for the removal of a temporary resting shelter.

60. However, the people who attended the project consultations in 2011 learned that the proposed SWM subproject will be located on a government land, some of them began planting other trees while some others dug a borrow pit and began extracting aggregates. In addition, the boundaries of the reserved land for the SWM subproject were not clearly demarcated by boundary poles which further encouraged people to encroach on this reserved land. In the same year (2015), the provincial government filed a court case contesting the claims/rights of these people to possess/occupy/own the said land which would take significant time before the case is resolved in court. Therefore, MPWT has to look for an alternate new site for the proposed SWM subproject to progress with land acquisition for subsequent DED

61. MPWT considered two alternative sites, namely Site A and Site B (See), all located Thmey Village, Thmey Commune, Kampot District. Site A has an area of 21.34 ha and is located approximately 6 km from National Road 3 and about 13 km from Kampot town center. Site B has an area of about 10 ha and is located 14 km from Kampot Town. Based on the area requirement of the proposed landfill, Site B is small and would only service Kampot Town for a limited number of years compared to Site A, which is bigger and nearer to the town. In addition, while Site B is further from Kampot Town, the price of land acquisition is higher per square meter because Site B is densely planted with fruit bearing trees such as mango and durian trees and the owners were reluctant to sell their land compared to Site A which is sparsely planted with mango trees. Furthermore, there is a portion of land in Site A which is a former borrow pit area where aggregates were sourced for the construction of NR3 while other portions are covered by wild shrubs and bushes, indicating no recent cultivation.

62. To ensure the size of the land for the proposed SWM subproject was adequate, a technical study was conducted on projected waste generation by the projected population of Kampot town

from 2018-2040, to justify the size of the land to be acquired for the proposed SWM subproject. The study results confirmed that the proposed SWM subproject will require a land area of 20 ha.

63. Based on these reasons, Site A has been selected for the proposed SWM subproject for Kampot Town. Involuntary resettlement impact screening to initially determine the involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts of the proposed landfill has been conducted and the subproject is classed Category B for IR. A Detailed Resettlement Plan (DRP) was formulated.

64. However, the DED was further improved and the area was reduced from 20.1 ha to the final area of 10.34 ha, primarily to minimize resettlement impacts. The DED for SWM will be submitted to MPWT (it was submitted on the 2<sup>nd</sup> second week of September 2020) based on the reduced area from 20.1 ha to 10.34 ha. The site has been identified and boundaries demarcated. A negotiated land purchased between the landowner and GDR has been signed on May 2020 and the handover letter has been submitted to EA/PMU-MPWT on 07 October 2020 (see in annex 2). An involuntary resettlement (IR) impact screening of the new site has been carried and the subproject is classified Category C. Correspondingly, a due diligence report (DDR) specifically for the Kampot SWM subproject will be prepared based on the IR impact screening.

65. Existing Dumpsite -- The existing dumpsite is privately owned and operated and is free from any structure. There are around 30 persons involved in waste picking and some reside within a km from the dumpsite while others live in the neighboring communes. There are no households living within the dumpsite but there are some temporary makeshift shelters made of plastics retrieved from the dumpsite to shield them from rain or sun.

66. There will be no physical displacement for the waste pickers because their physical assets are located elsewhere and will not be affected by the operations of the new landfill or abandonment of the existing dumpsite. However, the waste pickers will gradually suffer economic loss because the sources of their income/livelihood coming from the daily garbage brought to the dumpsite will altogether come to an end because of the operations of the new landfill.

67. Economic displacement is defined as 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. As defined, the waste pickers will suffer from economic displacement because they will lose access to recyclable materials from which they derive income. However, there is a concurring condition for such economic displacement to fall under the Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS), 2009 of ADB and that economic displacement should be 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.

68. The existing dumpsite is privately owned and will not be subject to involuntary acquisition of land nor involuntary restriction on land use, hence the IR policy is not triggered. However, based on the original 2015 resettlement plan for Kampot subprojects, the economic displacement of waste pickers will be addressed in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for this subproject.

### **2.2.3 Sihanoukville Urban Drainage**

69. Following the detailed engineering design (DED) and demarcation of land boundaries, a joint field assessment to complete the Involuntary Resettlement (IR) Impact Screening Checklist was undertaken on 14 November, 2018 comprising representatives from PMU, PIU, IRC-WG, and PISCB consultants for the Sihanoukville urban drainage. The IR Impact Screening Checklist confirmed that there will be no involuntary resettlement and land acquisition activities for Sihanoukville UDS.

70. There are permanent obstructions such as houses, buildings, fences, services utilities, and other structures that were within the sidewalks that will be damaged if the option to install the drains were 3 meters outside of the road curbs. However, adjustments were made to the scope of works and the DED of the Sihanoukville UDS. The impacts on the permanent structures were fully mitigated by undertaking drain location options to totally avoid resettlement impacts by installing the drains beside the road curbs and under the road pavement where the installation beside the road curbs were not feasible

71. Therefore, the IR impact of the subproject is classified as Category C and requires preparation of a due diligence report (DDR) to verify and confirm that there are no land acquisition and IR impacts. A Due Diligence Report (DDR) was submitted on January 2019 and was subsequently approved by ADB.

## 2.2.4 Sihanoukville Solid Waste Management

72. The original SWM project in Sihanoukville entailed only the improvement of the management of the existing the solid waste dump site which is going to be developed near the settlement of waste pickers. These works are seen as a “stop-gap” whilst government identifies and secures a larger piece of suitable land closer to the city for development of a controlled landfill with a minimum design life of 15-20 years and with space for future expansion.”

73. The revised plan based on the preliminary drawings was to construct a managed landfill around one km away from the existing dumpsite. A joint field assessment to complete the Involuntary Resettlement (IR) Impact Screening Checklist based on preliminary drawings was undertaken on November 13, 2018 composed of PMU representative, PIU representative, IRC-WG, and members of the PISCB consultants for the Sihanoukville urban drainage project.

74. The Involuntary Resettlement (IR) Impact Screening Checklist confirmed that there will be no involuntary resettlement and land acquisition (LAR) activities for Sihanoukville urban drainage sub-project. This Due Diligence Report (DDR) was prepared to verify and confirm this IR impact categorization and any unanticipated impacts after detail engineering design (DED. The details of the required social safeguards documents are shown in **Table 5**.

**Table 5: Summary Social Safeguards Documents for Subprojects**

Province	Sub Projects	Subproject Components	Prepared Documents	Date of Submission to ADB	Status
KPT	UD (CWO1)	Line 4B	DRP	September 2019	Approved
		U-Drain	DDR	March 2019	Approved
	WWCT (CWO1)	Sewerage System			
		WWTP			
	SWM (CWO2)	Landfill	Negotiated land purchase has been signed on May On-going negotiated settlement for land & assets		
SHV	UD (CWO3)	U Drain	DDR	March 2019	Canceled
	SWM (CWO4)	Landfill	Completed DED only		Canceled

## 2.3 Anticipated Social Impacts

75. The GMS2 subprojects are expected to produce mostly positive social impacts while the negative impacts are limited and largely temporary during construction works, except for Kampot UD Line 4B which has some negative resettlement impacts which were addressed in the DRP. The urban drainage (UD) and waste water collection and treatment (WWCT) subprojects will provide improved access to basic service of wastewater treatment, leading into reduction of environmental pollution in the waterbodies and residential areas while reducing localized flooding. The SWM

subproject will result in improved environmental conditions thereby contributing to the improvement of the health of the residents, especially of poor and vulnerable households.

### 3.0 Budget and Time Frame

76. The General Department of Resettlement (GDR) under the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) is responsible for the preparation, implementation, monitoring and reporting of resettlement plans in accordance with the laws and implementing rules and regulations related to LAR and the mandatory requirements of the safeguard policies of the DPs.

77. It is a full-fledged and functioning general department composed of five departments namely; Department of General Affairs, Department of Internal Monitoring and Data Management, Resettlement Department 1, Resettlement Department 2 and Resettlement Department 3. The Kampot subprojects are handled by Resettlement Department 1.

78. The Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) mechanism was established, by the Prime Minister's Decision No. 13 dated 18 March 1997, updated on 16 February 1999 by the Decision No. 98; and Decision dated 3 December 2010, with 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, by virtue of the Prime Minister's Decision, exercises the authority of the Expropriation Committee under the Expropriation Law and is a collective entity, permanently chaired and led by the MEF, and with members from different line ministries. The IRC carries out its role and responsibilities through the IRC-WG which is established for each public investment project by MEF.

79. On 17 October 2018, the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) met for the Kampot subprojects. H.E Nhean Leng, The Under Secretary of State, the Ministry of Economy and Finance and as the Chairman of the IRC presided the meeting composed of H.E Vong Piseth, the project director, the Ministry of Public Works and Transport; Mr. Nget Savoeun, deputy chief of Kampot provincial administration office, representing H.E deputy provincial governor, and with the participation of representatives from the General Department of Resettlement of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, local technical advisors, Resettlement Advisors, relevant departments and institutions, as well as related local authorities.

80. The IRC Chairman confirmed that the cut-off date is 20 January 2015 and assets introduced or constructed after the cut-off date in the canal ROW will not be compensated. The provincial authority agreed to provide the master plan of land titles of people residing along the canals to the IRC. The demarcation-working group proceeded to demarcate the corridor of impact (COI) at the same time with the DMS working group.

81. The Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee Working Group (IRC-WG) will carry out the day to day LAR activities under the DRP and will be led by the Deputy Director of Department of Resettlement 1 (RD1) of the GDR and comprise, staff of RD1, technical CPMU staff of the MPWT/PDPWT, staff of the RD1, and staff of the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction. The IRC-WG is responsible for all the fieldwork under the supervision of the Director of the RD1 and overall guidance and direction of the Director General of the GDR. The composition of the IRC-WG is shown in **Table 6**.

**Table 6: Composition of the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee- Working Group**

No.	Name of Representative	Position/Title
1	Mr. Chhieng Chhorlin	Head of Office, RD1-GDR, Team Leader
2	Mr. Srun Kundy	Vice-Head, RD1-GDR, Deputy Team Leader
3	Mr. Nhet Prom	Officer, DIMDM, Member,
4	Mr. Hean Raksmey	Officer, ADMIN and Finance, Member
5	Mr. Vong Rada	Vice-Head, Office Infrastructure, MPWT, Member
6	Ms. Chea Soveasna	Head, Department of Planning, MPWT, Member
7	Ms. Mouk Savorn	Vice-Head, Department of Planning, MPWT, Member
8	Mr. Kong Sam Art	Vice-Head, Department of IT, Photograph, MLMUPC, Member
9	Mr. Pou Manith	Head, Department of Planning, MPWT, Member

*Source: Resettlement Department 1, General Department of Resettlement dated 04 August 2017*

## 4.0 Delivery of Compensation and Entitlements

82. Both ADB's SPS (2009) and RGC's Expropriation Law requires that all compensation for the acquired land, housing, and other assets are based on full replacement cost. Full replacement cost is the cost of replacing an expropriated asset of the same or better quality in the current land and/or housing market. This will be determined by a replacement cost study.

### 4.1 Replacement Cost Study

83. The main objective of the replacement cost study (RCS) is to determine the rate of land prices based on actual transaction records of the affected areas, of affected main and secondary structures, and of fruit trees, trees and crops. Based on the results of RCS, the AH will receive compensation at replacement cost (reflecting market price) from RGC for their loss of land and property due to the subproject.

84. The full replacement cost for Kampot UD Line 4B was determined through a RCS carried out by a professional independent national firm (RCS Consultant) qualified and experienced in property valuation in the subproject area 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; transportation cost; and allowance for essential basic infrastructure services. The replacement cost study (RCS) was completed on April 2019. Bill of Quantity Method was used to derive unit rates reflecting current market prices.

85. **Replacement costs of land.** The affected private lands were divided into two main categories: (i) residential land and (ii) farmland, the latter with two subcategories as farmland with backfilled with soil and farmland without any backfill. The market rates were estimated from gathering data from (a) basic land price used in Kampot land taxation (2014) and converted to 2019 prices; (b) land prices from Kampong Kandal Sangkat for 2016-2017 and converted to 2019 prices; (c) by direct interviews with (i) landowners that have recently bought or sold land to collect the evidence of the rate of land transaction, (ii) households who are looking for properties to sell or acquire within and around the subproject area, (iii) local authorities at/around the subproject area. Per results of the RCS, the unit costs of land covered with recognized proofs of ownership, structures, crops, perennials, and timber trees in districts and communes traversed by the project road are provided.

86. **Replacement costs for structures.** The RCS Consultant interviewed 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 dismantling and constructing each type of building found in the locality. During the survey, interviews were also conducted with building contractors to determine the cost of construction materials for each type of affected structures; the cost of transporting construction materials to the area; the cost of labor for constructing each type of building; and the unit cost per meter square of each type of building in the area. The replacement cost has been calculated based on the unit rates of construction within the subproject area.

87. **Replacement costs of crops and trees.** The data has been collected through interviews with owners, market vendors and seedling suppliers to determine the current selling farm gate price of fruits or crops in the subproject area. The market rates of crops and trees have been calculated based on the yield and the period of maturity of trees and crops as determined from interviews with farmers. The formula used for fruit trees was as follows:

1. Fruit Trees - ((quantity of harvested per year x market price) x (number of years it will mature)) + cost of seedling;
2. Perennial trees that have a growth period of more than five (5) years have been classified as follows:
  - (i) Sapling tree under 1 year will not be compensated as it can be replanted;
  - (ii) Young tree (1-3 years): will be valued at one-third (1/3) of its full price because it can be replanted;
  - (iii) Young tree (3-5 years), bearing some fruit will be valued at two-thirds (2/3) of its full price; and
  - (iv) Mature tree (more than five years) fully bearing fruit will be compensated at full price.
3. Non- fruit and other trees were valued based on the following:
  - (i) Price collected from the people who sold non-fruit trees in their location or in the market;
  - (ii) The maturity or the age of the trees plus cost to looking after their growth and fertilizer; and
  - (iii) Transportation costs of the trees to the markets.

## 4.2 DRP Resettlement Budget for UD Line 4B

88. For CW01, the Waste Water Collection and Treatment as well as the Urban Drainage are classified as Category C in involuntary resettlement except Urban Drainage Line 4B which is classified as Category B. Urban Drainage Line 4B merited a Detailed Resettlement Plan (DRP) while the rest of CW01 subprojects had resettlement Due Diligence Reports (DDR). The DED of CW02 is not completed yet while CW03 was terminated and CW04 was cancelled.

89. Hence, Urban Drainage Line 4B has a resettlement budget based on results of the DMS and the RCS reflecting the full replacement costs of affected assets. The cost for all land acquisition, compensation, resettlement assistances under the Urban Drainage Line 4B has been financed from the national budget and no financing has been required from the ADB loans and grant. The MEF has ensured the timely provision of funds and will meet any unforeseen obligations in excess of the resettlement budget in order to meet the resettlement objectives.

90. The costs estimate is based on the April 2019 market prices and unit rates for land, structure, and trees provided in the RCS Report (See Detailed Resettlement Plan). The estimated direct cost for DRP implementation is US\$ 247,853.86. The itemized compensation is for (i) land, (ii) main structures, (iii) secondary structures, (iv) other structures (v) trees/crops, (vi) relocation costs; (vii) IRP costs; and (viii) one-time cash assistance and transportation costs. Administrative contingencies were estimated at 20% each respectively of the total compensation costs.

91. In the Aide Memoire (February 2020) The ADB Mission noted the earlier advice from the General Department of Resettlement (GDR) and acknowledged that resettlement compensation for CW01 UD Line 4B has been completed. All compensation has been completed by the end of 2019. GDR/MEF issued a letter dated 10 February 2020 confirming that the land has been purchased through negotiated settlement and is now owned by MPWT, ready for subproject construction (see **Annex 1**

92. Relocation -- There were 9 landless affected households (LAHs) who have lost their entire lands they illegally occupy in the canal ROW and lost also 100% of their houses. Out of 9 LAHs, 3 LAHs opted for relocation sites being offered in Trapeang Sangkae village, Trapeang Sangkae commune. Their families felt comfortable living in these relocation sites because they have relatives in the host communities. In addition, they belonged to the Cham ethnic minority group and the host community is a Cham Village. They have many commonalities such as dialect, culture, religion and way of living and felt the warm acceptance of the residents of the host community.

93. The remaining 6 LAHs opted for the cash option of \$5,000/AH. The reasons for their choices were varied. Many opted for cash because they plan to self-relocate in other areas outside of the 3 relocation sites. Some have close relatives who are living elsewhere and they were willing to share spare pieces of land for them to resettle. Others plan to buy small plots of land to their preferred choice of their site for self-relocation.

94. **Income Restoration** -- The results of the DMS identified 9 AHs or 39 APs that will lose their entire houses and house cum shops and will become landless. and are entitled to participate in the income restoration program (IRP). They were given two options; Option 1- cash assistance of \$500/AH for IRP or Option 2 - \$500 of skills training. In addition, an assistance of \$100/AH will be given to poor and vulnerable households. All 9 AHs chose Option 1 or cash assistance of \$500/AH and neither wanted to attend any agricultural training as they didn't have any land to cultivate nor any skills development training.

95. MPWT has not allowed construction activities in a specific section to commence until the APs have been relocated in accordance with the approved final RP and after ensuring that the specific section of the area is free of all obstructions.

### **4.3 Kampot Solid Waste Management**

96. Originally, there were 6 AHs who will be affected by this CW02 (Kampot SWM) located at Thmey village, Thmey commune, Teuk Chhou district, Kampot Province. However, with the reduction of the area from 20.1 ha to 10.34 ha, only one household (Kheng Sareth) will be affected. The lands of the 5 previously identified as affected households were now excluded in the reduced area of this project.

97. Regarding the purchase of the land for the Kampot Landfill, on 27 May 2020, GDR entered into a negotiated purchase of a 103, 389 sqm with Mr. Kheng Sareth with a total cost of US\$ 465,250.50. This amount is part of the counterpart funding of the Royal Government of Cambodia for this project. As of end of reporting period (30 June 2020), the total amount for the negotiated purchase of the 10.34 ha has not been paid yet to the landowner. Once this is completely paid, GDR/MEF will issue a certification similar to annex 1 which is also a requirement for the IEIA Report to secure a license for construction.

### **4.4 Kampot Waste Pickers**

98. A public consultation meeting started at 8:45 AM on August 19, 2019 at the Junkshop of Seang Saren located at Wat Ang Village, Prey Khmum Commune, Teuk Chhuo District, Kampot Province. A limited demographic and household survey and focus group discussion (FGD) was conducted among the waste pickers. The participants were 28 waste pickers, the PISCB resettlement team and two members of the Kampot PIU, including their resettlement officer.

99. The purpose of the meeting is to gather initially as much data as possible and understand their present conditions, arrangements in the waste picking activity and livelihood options when the privately-owned existing dumpsite will be abandoned because of the operation of a new managed landfill. Based on the development plans of the proposed managed landfill, the existing dumpsite is not included because the land is owned by a private person who has an internal arrangement with the private waste collector (GAEA) commissioned by the province of Kampot to collect solid waste in Kampot Town. The findings are the following;

1. The gender percentage of waste pickers is 40% males and 60% females. This gender ratio may be attributable to their coping mechanism of males going to urban areas to earn additional household income. The average household size is 3.04 persons per household.



Around 70% of waste pickers are in the 15 years to 45 years age bracket with no waste picker below 15 years or above 60 years old. Out of the 45 waste pickers in the Kampot dumpsite, 35 are full time waste pickers while only 10 are part time waste pickers.

2. In terms of educational attainment, there were 13 (46.43%) WPs who have no formal education. Another 13 (46.43%) WPs reached the elementary level while 2 (7.14%) reached high school level. The limited educational attainment of waste pickers restricts their choices to engage in other livelihood options and will affect the options that may be offered to them.
3. The waste pickers originated from two nearby villages of Thmei (28.57%) and Wat Angk (71.43%). Presently, they are living in the three villages of Thmei (10.71%), Wat Angk (71.43%) and Wat Por (17.86%). Waste picking in Kampot is a localized activity being exploited by nearby residents to earn extra income because going to the dumpsite is very accessible and will not require extra efforts like transportation fares or rigid time schedule to waste pick.
4. The waste pickers are composed of two types of pickers. The first type is the dependent waste pickers who rely on this activity as their main source of income. There are 12 WPs who depend on waste picking for more than 50% of their household income and out of this total, 6 WPs are 100% dependent on waste picking. The remaining 6 WPs who are more than 50% dependent of waste picking augment their household income from other sources. In addition, there are 14 WPs whose main source of income come from waste picking and many of them raise animals to augment their income.
5. The second type of waste pickers which constitutes more than half (56.14%) is the part time waste pickers. The contribution of WP income on their total income is less than 50% and they have more stable sources of income such as wages and rice cultivation.
6. In terms of impact, the first type will suffer severe loss of income and would require outside interventions to at least restore their income to their present levels while the second type will also suffer adverse economic impacts but on a lesser degree.
7. For males, the priority for income restoration would be employment in construction activities during the construction of the proposed managed landfill and employment in its operations. For females, the priority for income restoration would be skills training for sewing and cosmetology. For both genders, access to credit and technical support for backyard animal raising, especially chicken and pigs.

100. There will be no physical displacement for the waste pickers because their physical assets are located elsewhere and will not be affected by the operations of the new landfill or abandonment of the existing dumpsite. The existing dumpsite is privately owned and is not part of the project. However, the waste pickers will gradually suffer economic loss because the sources of their income/livelihood coming from the daily garbage brought to the dumpsite will stop because of the operations of the new landfill. The following are measures that will mitigate their income losses;

1. There is a plan for waste pickers which can be found under the Consultancy Contract of the Project Implementing Support and Capability Building (PISCB) in Package 2 (Capability Building). Under Area 2, Sustainable Livelihoods Development and Community Awareness, one package was included that will target skills development (Vocational Skills Training and Livelihood Program for Waste Pickers, Poor Young Women, Youth and Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to enhance employment and livelihood opportunities. The coverage is 100% of informal waste pickers, mostly women, near existing dumpsite. It is recommended to intensify the existing capability building component for waste pickers under Package 2 of the project; and if possible, realign some of the training budget in favor of the waste pickers

2. In addition, as part of responsibility of the Gender Specialist, the socio-economic survey design has been developed (as of June 2019) to be used to update and establish the socio-economic characteristics and livelihood profiles of the project areas. These are all part of the management plan as envisioned in the SPS which would mitigate the potential economic losses of waste pickers brought about by the improvement on the environmental aspect in improving an open and uncontrolled dumpsite to the proposed managed landfill.
3. The project through the training specialist may link-up with pertinent government agencies to facilitate the waste pickers' access to relevant existing government programs. It is recommended that one area to be explored is the access to credit facilities that may be used by waste pickers to augment their existing backyard animal raising livelihood activities. To support this activity, relevant government agencies may have agricultural extension services to improve their skills in animal raising. This is important to improve their chances of success by providing the required knowledge on animal raising.
4. In the Project Design and Monitoring Framework under Priority Urban Infrastructure Investments, one of the performance indicators of the project is "(2a.) At least 30% of unskilled laborers employed in subproject construction are women. At least 30% of staff employed in operation and maintenance are women. At least 75% of all unskilled laborers or staff are of local origin (2015 baseline: N/A)."
5. It is recommended that in the bidding documents, a provision shall be included that the contractor will hire willing and qualified waste pickers who are all of local origin, as unskilled laborers for the construction of the proposed landfill to mitigate the loss of income coming from their waste picking activities. Furthermore, priority in employment of waste pickers should be extended in the operations of the managed landfill.

## 5.0 Public Participation and Consultations

### 5.1 Project Preparation Technical Assistance

101. Consultations, public meetings and village discussions with the AHs and the local respective governments about project information and resettlement policies were done prior to and during the conduct of the IOL from 16 to 20 January 2015 as part of the resettlement planning process. Further assessment of the resettlement impacts was done on the 31st of May 2015. These activities will continue during the updating and implementation of the final RP, consistent with the Project's participatory approach. The participants of the consultation meeting welcomed the project and also asked for quick implementation with appropriate compensation for the losses. The preparation and distribution of project information leaflets written in Khmer will be carried out at the time of the DMS. In compliance with ADB's 2009 SPS, final RPs endorsed by IRC and approved by ADB will be placed at relevant Commune Offices and will be uploaded on the ADB's website in compliance with ADB's 2009 SPS.

102. The local people were informed that said cut-off date will coincide with the IOL and full census of the APs, which is 20 January 2015.

### 5.2 Detailed Resettlement Plan Preparation

103. A public consultation meeting (see **Annex 11**) was conducted in Wat Sovann Sakor, Kampot City on 26 October 2018. The PISCB consultants presented the technical aspects of the Kampot subprojects. They are (i) wastewater collection and treatment; (ii) urban drainage; and (iii) solid waste management. The Deputy Director of the Department of Resettlement 1 provided detailed explanations regarding RGC's policy to comply with ADB's safeguard policy statement on land acquisition and resettlement.

104. On 2 January 2019, another public consultation was held in in Wat Sovann Sakor, Kampot City. The consultation was headed by Deputy Director of RD1 of GDR, MEF and the chief of the provincial office and the chairman of the PRSC-WG, the IRC-WG, members of PRSC-WG, as well as the deputy governor of Kampot city. The participants were representatives from Teuk Chhor district, deputy chief of Kampomg Kandal commune, chief of Chum Kriel commune, and relevant villages, particularly residents living along canal Drainage Line 4B. The purpose of the meeting was to disseminate the methodology of the DMS, discuss in detail the DMS questionnaire and explain in detail the GRM process and procedures.

105. It was explained by the Deputy Director of RD1 that the road along the Prek Chak canal will be constructed 5-meter in width, 2-meter slope for both sides; therefore, the total length of land required is between 9m and 10m based on the technical design. The Demarcation working group has already demarcated the land boundaries to be acquired. It was emphasized to the participants that 7m of land from the edge of the canal on each side was the right of way and was state land, as clarified by the Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, and this land cannot be compensated. However, if the demarcation boundary to be acquired is beyond the 7m, the additional width of land belonged to the villagers, and the Government will pay cash compensation of the land and non-land assets to the affected villagers in accordance with the subproject compensation policy. An independent private company will carry out the valuation of the affected land and non-land assets which is based on the current market price as basis to calculate actual compensation amount. A total of 108 participants attended this meeting out which 55 were women. The updated PIB with entitlements was distributed to all the attendees.

106. After the DMS data analysis, the IRC-WG conducted a public consultation meeting with the AHs who were identified as vulnerable, including landless poor and those who experienced major impacts on 02 May 2019 at 2:00 pm at Kampot Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport. The purpose of the meeting was to inform the AHs of their entitlements. The AHs were informed that the landless affected households (AHs) will be assisted in securing land tenure through either (i) 105m<sup>2</sup> of land free of charge under Social Land Concession Sub-Decree or (ii) provided cash grant to assist AH to acquire a plot of land of its preferred choice for self-relocation, and (iii) landless AHs will be entitled to participate in the income restoration program (IRP).

107. For those households experiencing major impacts (i.e. the loss is equivalent to 10% of their total income capacity, and the AHs who lose their entire houses), the AHs have been provided one-time cash assistance \$200/AH and two options for IRP such as agricultural enhancement program and agricultural training program; Option 1- cash assistance of \$500/AH for IRP or Option 2 - \$500 of skills training. In addition, an assistance of \$100/AH have been given to poor and vulnerable households. These AHs have been accorded priority for employment in the subproject construction works.

108. On 05 August 2019, the IRC-WG, PRSC-WG, Chief of Provincial Administration and the 9 LAHs visited the Tropeang Sangkae village in Trapeang Sangkae commune to inspect the three sites with the Village Chief and leaders of the host community. They were shown provisions of basic infrastructure and service facilities that host community had in the villages. After the site visits, the Village Chief of Trapeang Sangkae village in Trapeang Sangkae Commune together with some of the elders and residents of the host community formally informed the 9 LAHs and members of the IRC-WG and PRSC-WG that the village has no objection to the LAHs will be relocated in their village.

109. A public consultation meeting was conducted with the Kampot waste pickers on August 19, 2019 at the Junkshop of Seang Saren located at Wat Ang Village, Prey Khmum Commune, Teuk Chhuo District, Kampot Province. An open forum was also conducted to enable participants for clarifications and further details. After the public consultations, a brief socio-economic survey was conducted with all of the 28 participants by the resettlement team. The participants were the waste pickers, the PISCB resettlement team and two members of the Kampot PIU, including their resettlement officer.

### 5.3 Civil Works Implementation

110. In line with the project approach of strengthening the cities as sub-national structures, communication and awareness raising campaigns in environmental sanitation, disaster risk management, project benefits, potential socioeconomic risks and mitigation measures, status and progress information to citizens, are managed by the cities and the Provincial Governor's Office, with the Commune and Sangkats as implementers in some cases. The Provincial Department of Women's Affairs (PDOWA) provided support to implementation for specific gender related communication needs. The list of capability development and training activities before and during the civil works implementation are summarized in **Annex 10**.

111. Public Information Booklets (PIBs) have been disseminated and updated if any change in the project designs become available for the subprojects. The PIB contains information about the project, entitlements or compensation for the AHs, the local grievance redress mechanism (GRM), including agencies (i.e., ADB, MPWT/PMU, etc.) to inform AHs about whom they should contact with their concerns, including contact persons in the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The entitlement matrix (EM) and GRM complaint forms was also included in the PIB as attachments. PIBs had been distributed to potentially affected households and residents prior to start of DMS.

## 5.4 Compliance with Stakeholder Participation Plan

112. To ensure inclusiveness, transparency, timeliness and the meaningful participation of stakeholders in the project a stakeholder participation plan (see **Annex 99**) has been prepared during PPTA (see PAM). The strategy serves to inform and support community development, enhance government agency capacity to manage project outcome and outputs, enhance project benefits and mitigate negative impacts. The SCS ensures that vulnerable groups, such as the poor, elderly, indigenous and ethnic groups, and women, who risk being marginalized, are provided with adequate information and opportunities arising out of project implementation.

113. Aside from the design and implementation of civil works, another component of the project is project implementation support and capability building. The capacity development program is intended to ensure smooth implementation of urban infrastructure and to provide sustainable capacity development. The public consultations, stakeholders' engagement and training/seminars conducted in the project are intertwined because project information dissemination, consultations with identified stakeholders and training and seminars occurred simultaneously in many of these gatherings. **Table 7** shows the project's compliance with the stakeholders' participation plan (SPP). The first column contains the stakeholders as identified in the SPP.

**Table 7: Engagements with Stakeholder Groups**

Stakeholder's Groups	Date	Type of Engagement
Project Implementing Units Provincial Department of Public Works & Transport	14 June 2019	Grievance Redress Mechanism (training)
	17-18 July 2019	Capacity Building (training) Formulation of Business Plan (training)
	18-19 Sept 2019	Social safeguards (training)
	13 Jan 2020	Environmental safeguards (training)
	21 Jan 2020	Project Management Introduction (training)
Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning & Construction (PDLMUC)	2 Jan 2019	Public consultation; project partnership Clarification of the nature of affected lands
Provincial Department of Women's Affairs (PDWA), Municipal Department of Women's Affairs (MOWA)	2-4 July 2019	Gender and Development (project information, training/seminar)
	9-11 July 2019	Gender and Development (project information, training/seminar)
	22 Aug 2019	Skills assessment of waste pickers
	8-10 October 2019	Social Risks Affecting Vulnerable Women like Human Trafficking and Prostitution (seminar)
	16-18 October 2019	
Provincial Department of Labor and Social Affairs (PDLA)	17-20 July 2018	Awareness raising, identification of potential employment opportunities
Provincial Department of Tourism (PDT)	17-20 July 2018	Information meetings on infrastructures improvements; Gender awareness
Sihanoukville Municipality and Kampot Municipality	16-17 Nov 2019	Gender Awareness
KM: Solid waste contractor: Global Action for Environment Awareness (GAEA)	17-20 July 2018	Information gathering, focus group discussion
Khmer Women's Cooperation for Development	16-17 Nov 2019	Gender Awareness
Users of solid waste collection services	02 May 2019	Public Consultation
Users of wastewater treatment services (Kampot only)	26 October 2018	Project information dissemination
	2 Jan 2019	Public consultation
	02 May 2019	Public Consultation
Households affected by land acquisition and damage on private assets	26 October 2018	Project information dissemination
	2 Jan 2019	Public consultation
	14 Jan 2019	Grievance redress mechanism (

Stakeholder's Groups	Date	Type of Engagement
	02 May 2019	Public Consultation
	05 Aug 2019	Public Consultation, visit to proposed relocation site Tropeang Sangkhae village.
	27 May 2020	Public consultation, contract signing
KPT: Waste Pickers in Dumpsite	17 July 2018	Ocular visit; key informants' interviews
	19 Aug 2019	Public Consultation, focus group discussions Conduct of socio-economic survey
	22 Aug 2019	Skills assessment of waste pickers
House owners along urban drains	26 October 2018	Project information dissemination
	2 Jan 2019	Public consultation
	02 May 2019	Public Consultation

## 6.0 Grievance Redress Mechanism

114. The GRM procedures outlined in the approved 2015 RP were applied in the DRP for Kampot Urban Drainage Line 4B Subproject. The objective of GRM is to resolve complaints as quickly as possible and at the local level through a process of conciliation; and, if that is not possible, to provide clear and transparent procedures for registering complaints and their resolving processes. AHs are entitled to lodge complaints regarding any aspect of the preparation and implementation of the DRP without prejudice to their right to file complaints with the Provincial Courts at any point in the process.

### 6.1 Composition and Procedures

115. The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is designed to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of residents' concerns, complaints and grievances during project implementation. A provincial grievance redress committee (PGRC) has been established in Kampot Province. The Provincial Governor confirmed the establishment of PGRC on 03 October 2017, and the training was carried out by GDR on 04 October 2018 to strengthen the capacity of the PGRC members. The PGRC comprising representatives from the relevant provincial authorities and MEF is in **Table 8**.

**Table 8: Composition of the PGRC for Urban Drainage Line 4B Subproject**

No.	Name	Position
1	H.E. Ly Saveth	Deputy Provincial Governor, Chair
2	Mr. Ven Sitha	Director, Provincial Administration Office, Vice Chair
3	Mr. Ching Kuong	Director, Provincial Department of Public Work and Transport, Vice Chair
4	Mr. Yin Bun An	Director, Provincial Department of Economic and Finance, Vice Chair
5	Mr. Yin Vuth	Director, Provincial Department of Land Management and Urban Planning Construction and Cadastral, Vice Chair
6	Mr. Suy Thea	Director, Provincial Department of Environment, Member
7	Mr. Neak Sovanary	Teuk Chhou District Governor, Member
8	Mr. Leang Roeurn Sothy	Kampot City Mayor, Member
9	Mr. Oun Khorn	Deputy District Governor of Kompong Trach District, Member
10	Ms. Kong Bunnary	Chief, Provincial Office of Planning and Investment, Member
11	Mr. Vith Varthana	Chief, Provincial Office of Inter Sectors, Member
12	Commune Representative	Relevant Chief of Commune, Member
13	Village Representative	Relevant Chief of Village, Member
14	Community Representative	Relevant Member of the Community

116. As practiced, the grievance committee includes the local commune or village leaders only. The use of local NGO is allowed only to assist APs in filing complaints, particularly for those who do not know how to prepare written complaints. The designated commune officials shall exercise all efforts to settle AP's issues at the commune level through appropriate consultation with the complainants. All meetings shall be recorded in each grievance process and copies shall be provided to AHs. A copy of the minutes of meetings and actions undertaken shall be provided to IRC and ADB upon request. The procedures for grievance redress are set out below.

117. Stage 1: Affected Household (AH) will submit directly a letter of complaints/requests to Commune Office or through the village chief or IRC working group and, if he or she wishes, to the nominated local NGO working on the GRC. The NGO will record the complaint/request in writing and accompany the AH to the Village or Commune Office. The Commune Office will be obliged to provide immediate written confirmation of receiving the complaint. If after 15 days the aggrieved AH does not hear from Commune Office, or if the AH is not satisfied with the decision taken by in the first stage, the complaint may be brought to the District Office

118. Stage 2: The District office has 15 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. If the complaints cannot be solved in this stage or the complainant is not satisfied with the decision taken by the district office, the AH can bring or request the district office to bring the case to the Provincial Grievance Committee.

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

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

121. All costs involved in resolving the complaints to stage 3 (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by the executing agency and costs for court proceedings will be borne by aggrieved AH.

122. The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is in place in all subprojects and has been explained to community leaders and GCR members. Incidents are recorded and reported as required to MPWT and ADB. Incident forms are included in the PIB's using form in this report in Annex 8: Complaints and Incident Forms.

## **6.2 Grievance Reporting and Monitoring**

123. The DMDIM records and reviews all complaints and grievances submitted by displaced persons, investigates them and makes recommendations on compliance to the Director General of GDR. The IRC-WG and the PRSC-WG gathered data and information on the progress of the LAR from the field and prepare and will submit monthly reports to RD1. The RD1 compiled the field reports and prepare a consolidated report on the implementation of DRP on monthly basis.

124. The report submitted to the DIMDM which would (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. After the quarterly monitoring report is endorsed by the GDR, it will be submitted to ADB.

125. As of the end of the reporting period, DIMDM has not furnish any information to either PMU and/or PISCB on project related grievances nor any filled up form of the grievance form shown in **Annex 8** (Complaint and Incident form).

126. However, in an email dated December 18, 2019 from Mr. Ratha Kong, Director of DIMDM addressed to ADB, he acknowledged the request submitted by an AP on urban drainage Line 4B requesting an increase in resettlement compensation payment.

127. A special mission from DIMDM in cooperation with IRC-WG and local authorities conducted a comprehensive review and investigation on the verbal complaint by Mr. Ros Souhaimy, Mr. Rors El's son, on a possible increase in resettlement compensation payment from 13,900.59 USD to



20,000 USD. This amount was previously agreed in the compensation contract dated 28th November 2019 on the amount of compensation for the loss of use of land, buildings and structures, transport allowance, cash assistance to the poor and the vulnerable, allowance for relocation and income restoration program (IRP).

128. A meeting with Mr. Ros Family took place on 13th December 2019. The DIMDM explained again the pertinent provisions of the involuntary resettlement policy of the project including the special provisions on the poor and vulnerable APs. In addition, the grievance redress mechanism and its procedures were also explained. As a result of the discussions, both parties mutually reached a common understanding about the invalid request by the AH and agreed on the original amount of resettlement compensation (13,900.59 USD) stated in the signed contract. As requested by Mr. Ros's family, the GDR will fasten the compensation payment process by the end of January 2020 so that those AHs are able to afford the self-relocation.

129. It should be noted that this complaint was not recorded in any report of DIMDM. There was no entry on the complaint log about this complaint. PISCB and MPWT were reassured several times by RD1 that there is no complaint filed by any APs during the preparation of this semi-annual monitoring report. This email was shared by ADB only after PISCB and MPWT have repeatedly stated that there is no complaint filed by any AP under CW 01 as per GDR records. If DIMDM fails to share monitoring data on complaints from APs, PISCB has no means to discover and report such complaint.

## 7.0 Benefit Monitoring

130. A requirement of ADB SPS (2009) is to be provided an opportunity for AHs/APs to participate in the project to enhance, or at least restore, their livelihoods in real terms relative to the pre-project levels and to improve their standards of living. Benefit monitoring is a process of identifying and documenting direct and indirect benefits derived from the subproject.

131. Benefit monitoring focuses on changes occurring between pre-project conditions of AHs and comparing them to with the present or future conditions that are attributable to a project. These changes involve their patterns of occupation, production and resource use; income and expenditure patterns; cost of living; social and economic parameters relating to living standards; changes in displaced persons and vulnerable groups. Changes in these parameters of benefit monitoring are more apparent during the completion of a project or at least, substantial progress has been attained in the project implementation.

132. Benefits derived from a subproject usually focuses on project employment. The rate of participation of AHs/APs and the residents of affected villages and other areas is an indicator on the benefits directly coming from the project. In addition, women's participation in the project is also an indicator of benefits coming from the project.

133. Based on the Design and Monitoring framework, at least 30% of unskilled laborers employed in subproject construction should be women and at least 30% of staff employed in operation and maintenance are women. In addition, at least 75% of all unskilled laborers or staff are of local origin (2015 baseline: N/A)

134. Based on the first quarter of 2020, there were 524 persons employed as workers for Wastewater Collection and Treatment and Urban drainage construction (Kampot). Out of this total, 286 workers were males while 238 workers were females. Women workers represented 45% of the total workers hired for the first quarter of 2020.

135. For Kampot UD Line 4B and other subprojects, benefit monitoring can be measured on the direct economic and sanitary benefits that each subproject is able to generate and benefit the serviced population. However, based on the construction accomplishment of UD Line 4B, it is still early for the population to really experience the benefits of this project. Based on the Project Performance Monitoring and Evaluation, aside from project employment which are readily measurable, assessment of other benefits will start upon completion of construction of the subprojects.

136. Benefit monitoring will be undertaken upon completion of construction of the subprojects. Baseline data will come from the socio-economic survey as well as from the detailed measurement survey conducted by RD1 of GDR. These data will be shared with the PMU/PIU and PISCB. Assessment of benefits will be undertaken by the PMU/PIU supported the PISCB and the Infrastructure Operator

## 8.0 Requirements for Remedial Action

### 8.1 Access to GDR Monitoring Data

137. The responsibilities of the General Department of Resettlement under the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) are contained in Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Externally Financed Projects in Cambodia. The SOP has been promulgated under Sub Decree No. 22 ANK/BK on 22 February 2018.

138. Based on paragraph 254 of the SOP, the primary responsibility for gathering the data and information on the progress of the LAR implementation from the field rests with IRC-WG and the PRSC-WG which will submit monthly reports to the responsible Resettlement Department. The Resettlement Department compiles the field reports and prepares a consolidated report for the Project on a monthly basis. These reports are submitted to the DIMDM which is responsible for internal monitoring. The responsibility of the DIMDM is to (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. After the quarterly report is endorsed by the GDR, it submits to the DPs, where required.

*Based on paragraph 258 of the SOP, the Resettlement Department will develop a reporting format that will show the data and information to be collected on the main activities under the DRP. This will assist IRC-WG and the PRSC-WG in gathering the relevant data in the field. Annex 7*

139. **Annex 7: Data Collected and Reported by GDR for Quarterly Reports** shows the data and information that are collected and reported in the quarterly progress reports.

140. The PISCB has closely coordinated with the PMU to get access to the quarterly progress reports of RD1 and the internal monitoring reports of DIMDM to ensure that data are available for reporting. The PMU has requested GDR several times for access to these monitoring data from both RD1 and DIMDM. There were also requests for data by PISCB from GDR. Both these requests from PMU and PISCB are still pending as of end of October 30, 2020. The coverage and details of the monitoring reports on DRP implementation will solely depend on the coverage and details of data shared by GDR to MPWT/PISCB.

### 8.2 Coordination with Project implementing Unit

141. The Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport (PDPWT) in Kampot province is the Project Implementing Unit (PIU) for the project (Sihanoukville subprojects were either terminated or cancelled). The PIU was established through the issuance of a Prakas (105), dated 18 August 2016. The PIU is responsible for overseeing and coordinating the implementation of the subproject components.

142. The implementation and effectiveness of the Resettlement Plan (RP) has been monitored internally. The PIU<sup>2</sup> is responsible for internal monitoring of RP implementation during civil works. In particular, the PIU with assistance from the consultants has supervised and managed monitoring of

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<sup>2</sup> Project Administration Manual (PAM), 2017, Paragraph 70. Safeguards monitoring – resettlement. The implementation and effectiveness of the Resettlement Plan (RP) will be monitored internally and externally. The PIUs are directly responsible for internal monitoring of RP implementation. In particular, the PIUs with assistance from the consultants will supervise and manage monitoring of resettlement activities and implementation arrangements

resettlement activities and implementation arrangements. This should be distinguished from the monitoring of LAR implementation which is the responsibility of DIMDM.

143. The PMU in coordination with PISCB consultants has provided quarterly reports on the implementation of civil works to the ADB. Since social safeguards monitoring during the implementation of civil works is the responsibility of the PMU, the PISCB who is preparing these monitoring reports should closely coordinate with the PIU not only on technical matters but also resettlement issues and concerns arising out of the implementation of civil works.

### **8.3 Preparation of Social Safeguards Documents for CW02**

144. As discussed earlier in Section 2.2.2, an involuntary resettlement screening was undertaken for the SWM landfill site and the subproject is classified as Category C in involuntary resettlement. A negotiated land purchase between the landowner and GDR has been signed on May 2020. The required land of 10.34 ha has been acquired through a negotiated purchase. Based on this classification a due diligence report (DDR) is required.

145. There are two pending remedial actions on this subproject, the full payment of the agreed purchase price which will be certified by GDR. This payment is expected to be fully paid on July 2020. This certification<sup>3</sup> is needed as evidence for the land purchase and will be submitted to ADB. The second remedial action is the preparation of a DDR by the PISCB consultant and submitted to GDR for finalization, tentatively scheduled on September 2020. This DDR report will then be submitted by the RGC to ADB for approval.

### **8.4 Waste Pickers in the Existing Dumpsite**

#### **8.4.1 Social Safeguards**

146. A social safeguards due diligence report (DDR)<sup>4</sup> was formulated for the existing Kampot dumpsite. The former owner of this parcel of land was Mr. Sok Khut but sold this land to the present owner, Mr. Kim Sophorn, 55 years old with ID # 110013699. A certification was issued by Mr. Kuy Ya, Commune Chief of Prey Khmum on July 22, 2019 attesting to the real owner of the land.

147. There will be no physical displacement for the waste pickers because their physical assets are located elsewhere and will not be affected by the operations of the new landfill or abandonment of the existing dumpsite. However, the waste pickers will gradually suffer economic loss because the sources of their income/livelihood coming from the daily garbage brought to the dumpsite will stop because of the operations of the new landfill.

148. The waste pickers will suffer economic displacement because they will lose access to assets (recyclable materials) from which they derive income. However, there is a concurring condition for such economic displacement to fall under the Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS 2009) of ADB; the economic displacement should be 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.

149. There is no voluntary or involuntary acquisition of land in the existing dumpsite. It is privately owned and the landowner has his private arrangement to receive the garbage from the private garbage collector of Kampot town. There is no land acquisition that will take place because

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<sup>3</sup> Note. The MEF certification on the Kampot Landfill was finally issued on October 7, 2020.

<sup>4</sup> The results of this DDR were included in the DRP submitted on September 2019.

of the project. There are no inhabitants or residents in the existing dumpsite. The dumpsite cannot be closed or rehabilitated by the project because the land is privately owned and government funds cannot be used for a private purpose (closing or rehabilitating a privately-owned dumpsite). There are no involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. The land use in the area in and around the dumpsite will continue to what was the land use before this project.

150. Hence, while the waste pickers will lose access to assets from which they derive income, the second and concurrent condition of involuntary acquisition of land or involuntary restriction to land use or access to legally designated parks and protected areas is clearly not satisfied to effectively bring the case of the waste pickers under the ambit and domain of the involuntary resettlement under ADB's SPS.

#### **8.4.2 Environmental Safeguards**

151. An updated initial environmental examination (IEE) was conducted for the Kampot dumpsite (September 2019). In addition, an Environmental Compliance Audit (ECA) was also conducted for the existing dumpsite in Kampot. The findings of the ECA are as follows;

1. Approximately 30 persons involved in waste picking, living within 1 km or within neighboring communes.
2. No households living within the dumpsite but there are some temporary makeshift plastic covered structures.
3. A wholesaler 300 meters from the dumpsite buys recyclables for sale to a bigger wholesaler in Kampot
4. A waste picker earns an average of 6,000-7,000 Riels a day; some are farmers who scavenge to supplement their income when farming duties are complete

152. The ECA further states that "Waste pickers will gradually suffer economic displacement because the sources of their income/livelihood coming from the daily garbage brought to the dumpsite will stop because of the operations of the new landfill located elsewhere. Hence, the General Department of Resettlement is responsible for income restoration for the waste pickers as they will be prevented from accessing the new landfill."

#### **8.4.3 Standard Operating Procedures**

153. The Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) being followed by the General Department of Resettlement (GDR) is applicable for acquisition of land and involuntary resettlement of affected people for foreign-funded public infrastructure investment projects.

154. Previously, the coverage of the waste pickers in Kampot under the SOP was referred to the GDR. It is in the opinion of GDR that since RGC has no intention of acquiring the privately-owned existing dumpsite, involuntary resettlement has not been triggered. Hence, the condition of the waste pickers is beyond the jurisdiction of GDR and cannot provide for any income restoration because the SOP has not been triggered.

155. There is a plan for waste pickers which can be found under the Consultancy Contract of the Project Implementing Support and Capability Building (PISCB) in Package 2 (Capability Building). Under Area 2, Sustainable Livelihoods Development and Community Awareness, one package was included that will target skills development (Vocational Skills Training and Livelihood Program for Waste Pickers, Poor Young Women, Youth and Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to enhance employment and livelihood opportunities. The coverage is 100% of informal waste pickers, mostly women, near existing dumpsite.

156. ADB should provide guidance on this matter, particularly on what interventions are needed and who will spearhead the initiative to mitigate the economic losses that the waste pickers will suffer. Any developments on the Kampot waste pickers will be included in the next reporting period.

## **8.5 Recommendations**

157. In future monitoring reports, requests for monitoring data from GDR as outlined in the SOP and PIU as mandated by the Project Administrative Manual should be provided officially, early on, before the deadline of the submission of the monitoring reports. This will give sufficient time for GDR and PIU to prepare the needed reports and avoid delays in the submission of monitoring reports.

158. The PIUs are the implementing units of the subprojects who are responsible for the supervision of the implementation of the daily activities of the contractors. The social safeguards officer in PMU and in PISCB should ensure that the reports from the PIUs are complete and submitted in a timely manner and copies are provided to the PISCB. This coordination will become more important because internal monitoring of social safeguards during civil works implementation is no longer the responsibility of GDR but with MPWT.

159. The PISCB should closely scrutinize the monthly monitoring reports of the contractor to ensure that resettlement-related issues and concerns are properly documented and included in these reports. The contractors should indicate what were the measures taken to resolve these issues and concerns. If these are not resolved, the monthly reports should indicate that these are outstanding issues and concerns.

160. The monthly reports of the contractor should also be a good source of monitoring information since issues and concerns, even if non-technical, will affect the negatively project implementation. This is clear, especially on complaints or grievances arising out of the implementation of the subproject.

**Annex 1: MEF Certification -- Urban Drainage Line 4 B**

Kingdom of Cambodia  
Nation Religions King

Ministry of Economy and Finance  
No.: 826 S.H.V. អនក្រឹត្យ

**Unofficial Translation**

Phnom Penh, Monday 10 February 2020

**Respectfully yours,**  
**His Excellency Senior Minister, Minister of Public Works and Transport**

**Subject:** Proposed to hand over the policy-settled location to the affected people in the Kampot Drainage Systems of Line 4B Sub-Project of the GMS-2 Corridor Town Development Project in Kampot Province under the cooperation financing from the Asian Development Bank.

**Reference:** Letter No. 104 S.K dated September 19, 2018 of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

As stated in the subject and reference above, I would like to inform **His Excellency Senior Minister** of Mercy:

The working group of the Inter-Ministerial Commission for Resolving Impacts, in cooperation with the working group of Kampot Provincial Sub-Committee and local authorities, paid for the policy subsidy for the people affected by the Kampot Drainage Systems of Line 4B Sub-Project of the GMS-2 Corridor Town Development Project located in Kampong Bay Sangkat, Kraing Ampil Sangkat, Kampot Town, Trapaing Thom Commune, and Chum Kreal Commune, Teuk Chhou District, Kampot Province, completed on January 09, 2020.

Therefore, the Inter-Ministerial Commission for Resolving the Impact of Development Projects, please hand over the land that has already been resolved in the above geographical location to the Ministry of Public Works and Transport to continue to use and manage this site in accordance with the procedures in force from the date of handover.

As mentioned above, **His Excellency the Senior Minister**, please be informed and act accordingly.

Please accept, **His Excellency the Senior Minister**, the assurances of my highest consideration.

**Secretary of State, Ministry of Economy and Finance**  
**And Chairman of the Inter-Ministerial Commission for**  
**Resolving Impacts of Development Projects**  
**Secretary of State**

**Nhean Leng**

Copy:

- Cabinet of His Excellency the General, Deputy Prime Minister
- Minister of Economy and Finance
- Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
- Kampot Provincial Administration
- Asian Development Bank in Cambodia
- Chronological documents

**Annex 2: MEF Certification Kampot Landfill**

Kingdom of Cambodia  
Nation Religions King

Ministry of Economy and Finance  
No.: 8448 S.H.V. អនក

**Unofficial Translation**

Phnom Penh, Wednesday 07 October 2020

**Respectfully yours,**  
**His Excellency Senior Minister, Minister of Public Works and Transport**

**Subject:** Proposed to hand over the policy-settled location to the affected people in the Kampot Landfill Sub-Project of the GMS-2 Corridor Town Development Project in Kampot Province under the cooperation financing from the Asian Development Bank.

**Reference:** Letter No. 104 S.K dated September 19, 2018 of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

As stated in the subject and reference above, I would like to inform **His Excellency Senior Minister** of Mercy:

The working group of the Inter-Ministerial Commission for Resolving Impacts, in cooperation with the working group of Kampot Provincial Sub-Committee and local authorities, paid for the policy subsidy for the people affected by the Kampot City Landfill Sub-Project of the GMS-2 Corridor Town Development Project located in Thmey village, Thmey commune, Teuk Chhou district, Kampot province, completed on July 23, 2020.

Therefore, the Inter-Ministerial Commission for Resolving the Impact of Development Projects, please hand over the land that has already been resolved in the above geographical location to the Ministry of Public Works and Transport to continue to use and manage this site in accordance with the procedures in force from the date of handover.

As mentioned above, **His Excellency the Senior Minister**, please be informed and act accordingly.

Please accept, **His Excellency the Senior Minister**, the assurances of my highest consideration.

**Secretary of State, Ministry of Economy and Finance  
And Chairman of the Inter-Ministerial Commission for  
Resolving Impacts of Development Projects  
Secretary of State**

**Nhean Leng**

Copy:

- Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
- Kampot Provincial Administration
- Asian Development Bank in Cambodia
- Chronological documents



### Annex 3: Photographs



Photo 1: Clearing of Chak trees along the canal in Line 4B as part of the rehabilitation of the canal.



Photo 2: The canal rehabilitation involves minimalization of resettlement impacts on existing structures.



Photo 3. Monthly meeting held on May 27 with PMU, PIU, PISCB and contractor.



Photo 4: Video conference of PMU and PISCB with ADB officers held last May 25, 2020.



Photo 5. Meeting of PMU, PISCB and contractors held last June 25, 2020.



Photo 6: Another photograph of the June 25, 2020 meeting.

#### Annex 4: Composition of PGRC for Kampot Subproject

No.	Name	Position
1	H.E. Ly Saveth	Deputy Provincial Governor, Chair
2	Mr. Ven Sitha	Director, Provincial Administration Office, Vice Chair
3	Mr. Ching Kuong	Director, Provincial Department of Public Work and Transport, Vice Chair
4	Mr. Yin Bun An	Director, Provincial Department of Economic and Finance, Vice Chair
5	Mr. Yin Vuth	Director, Provincial Department of Land Management and Urban Planning Construction and Cadastral, Vice Chair
6	Mr. Suy Thea	Director, Provincial Department of Environment, Member
7	Mr. Neak Sovanary	Teuk Chhou District Governor, Member
8	Mr. Leang Roeurn Sothy	Kampot City Mayor, Member
9	Mr. Oun Khorn	Deputy District Governor of Kompong Trach District, Member
10	Ms. Kong Bunnary	Chief, Provincial Office of Planning and Investment, Member
11	Mr. Vith Varthana	Chief, Provincial Office of Inter Sectors, Member
12	Commune Representative	Relevant Chief of Commune, Member
13	Village Representative	Relevant Chief of Village, Member
14	Community Representative	Relevant Member of the Community

*Letter from Provincial Governor dated 03 October 2017*

#### Annex 5: Composition of the Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee

No.	Name of Representative	Position/Title
1	H.E Pil Kosal	Vice Governor, Chair
2	Mr. Ven Sitha	Director, Administration Office, Deputy Head
3	Mr. Ching Kuon	Director, Department of Public Work and Transport, Deputy Head
4	Mr. Yin Bun An	Director, Department of Economic and Finance, Deputy Head
5	Mr. Yin Vuth	Director, Department of Land Management and Urban Construction, Member
6	Mr. Suy Thea	Director, Department of Environment, Member
7	Mr. Neak Sovanary	Teuk Chhou District Governor, Member
8	Mr. Leang Roeurn Sothy	Kampot Mayor, Member
9	Ms. Kung Bunnary	Director, Management Plan and Investment, Member
10	Mr. Venth Varthana	Director, Cross Sector, Member

*Source: Provincial Governor Letter dated 17 October 2018*

# **Annex 6: Composition of the PRSC-WG**

No.	Position/Title	Name of Representative
1	Veth Vathana,	Director, Inter Sectoral Office, Team Leader,
2	Thorn Soravuth	Head of Office of PDPWT, Deputy Team Leader
3	Dan Sary	Head of PCAP, Deputy Team Leader
4	Bun Hav	Chief of Property Office of PDMEF
5	Thoch Chanseryboth	Chief, Office PDPWT
6	Em Chansonthon	Deputy Governor, Teuk Chou District
7	Chem Pha	Deputy Governor, Kampot Town
8	Soun Lao	Deputy Chief of PDPIO
9	Et Sary	Deputy Chief, Construction Development Management
10	Chea Chan	Officer, Cross Sector Office
11	Head/Chief	Relevant Commune and Sangkat
12	Police Chief	Relevant Police Office
13	Head	Relevant Village

Source: Provincial Governor Letter dated 03 October 2017

### Annex 7: Data Collected and Reported by GDR for Quarterly Reports

Activities	Data Collection
Institutional Set-Up	Establishment of IRC-WG, PRSC, PRSC-WG, and PGRC
DMS and Contract Signing	Completion of DMS- Number of APs and overall % Completion of Draft Contracts- Number of APs and overall % Completion of Contract Signing- Number of APs, Number Unlocated/ Uncontactable and overall %
Entitlements and Compensation Payment	Number of APs paid Number of APs cannot be located and steps taken to locate them Payments by Category of Losses Timelines for Disbursements Disbursements for Poor and Vulnerable Group Number of relocated APs paid Relocation Allowances Overall % of Budget Disbursed for Compensation
Resettlement Sites	% Completion of Site Development (basic infrastructure) Number of Land Plots Allocated Number of APs Physically Relocated
Grievances	Number of Complaints Number on which decision has been made Number Pending and at What Level of the GRM
Public Consultation and Meetings	Number of and Types of Consultations Meetings Summary of Main Issues raised, if any Participation Rate at each Meeting; % of women; % of Poor/Vulnerable Number of PIB distributed
Budget Expenditure	Budget Expenditures by Category Overall % of Budget Disbursement
Livelihood Support Program (if applicable)	Number of displaced persons eligible for Land-Based, Employment-Based and Business/Enterprise-Based Program Disbursement of financial support grant across the three programs Disbursements for Poor and Vulnerable Group Number opted for skills training (women, men, and vulnerable groups). Number opted for micro/small business training Participation rate in training

Source: Paragraph 258, Standard Operating Procedures for Externally Financed Projects in Cambodia (promulgated under Sub Decree No. 22 ANK/BK on 22 February 2018)

## Annex 8: Complaints and Incident Forms

### Individual Complaint Form

#### Second Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development 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 Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development 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		
<b>Summary of Complaints</b> <i>(Same as in Individual Complaint Register Form)</i>		
GRC Meeting Held		
Date:	Time:	Location:
Participants		
Summary of Discussion		
Date of Field Inspection (if any)		
Result of the Meeting / Decision		
Reject-No basis as per Entitlement Matrix Has Merit - Complaint forwarded to Resettlement Department for necessary action		

**Name:**

**Position:**

**Sign/Thump Print:**

**Date:**

**Annex 9: Stakeholders' Participation Plan**

# Project Participation Plan

---

November 2015

Kingdom of Cambodia: Second Greater Mekong  
Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project

Kampot and Sihanoukville Subprojects



## **I. INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE**

1. Consultation and participation of project affected communities and civil society stakeholders are required by ADB as established in the Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and Public Communication Policy (2011). This exercise is done right through from the project concept, design, preparation and implementation stages. During the project design phase, the exercise involves fully sharing information on the proposed Cambodia Second Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project (GMS CTDP II CAM) with the targeted beneficiary households and communities and affected people (APs). Its purpose is to engage stakeholders on the potential impact and effectiveness of the GMS CTDP II CAM to enhance positive benefits for them as well as mitigate any negative impacts. It also serves to provide them with information about projects and programs including potential impacts, safeguard plans, mitigation measures, and institutional arrangements.

2. The Participation Plan (PP) thus serves as a framework to guide the participation of civil society and organizations that engages with CSOs/NGOs during project implementation. The dissemination of project information to stakeholders and affected communities and enabling dialogue of associated needs and preferences can help reduce potential opposition to a project, avoid conflicts that may occur during implementation, and minimize the risk of project delays.

3. Mindful of the above objectives and principles, a Stakeholder Analysis was undertaken to inform the preparation of the PP by identifying key stakeholder groups, their interest with respect to proposed project interventions, and understanding of local perceptions of problems and issues which the project design proposes to address.

4. The PP, presented in Table 15.1, identifies who are the key stakeholders assisting civil society and representing the target beneficiaries and APs in the GMS CDTP II CAM. It outlines the reasons for their involvement in the project; what mechanisms for participation are to be used to meaningfully engage them; the parties responsible for facilitating the consultation and participation; timing and indicative costs. The PP together with the Stakeholder Communication Strategy (SCS) are important guiding documents for GMS CTDP II CAM's implementation, since a significant portion of the total population of 112,142 people in Kampot and Sihanoukville are expected to benefit from improved wastewater collection and treatment (about 13,000 people in Kampot), urban drainage (3,765 households in both towns), solid waste management (16,538 people in Kampot and 21,780 in Sihanoukville) and training and capacity building. Their engagement and participation are crucial to the Project's effectiveness and success.

**Table 1: Participation Plan**

Stakeholder Group	Objective of their Intervention	Approach to Participation and Depth	Participations methods			Timeline		Cost Estimate/ included in budget
Central/Local Government	Why Included		Method	Who responsible	Start date	End date		
Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning & Construction (PDLMUC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Ensure resettlement or land acquisition for minimizing the impacts and implement the compensation delivery system</li></ul>	Partnership (medium)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Ad hoc meetings with local communities</li><li>▪ Quarterly Reporting disseminated to relevant stakeholders</li><li>▪ Yearly Project Assessment Workshop including the 2 subproject beneficiary towns in Laos and stakeholders from Laos and Vietnam 2nd. GMS-CTDP</li></ul>	PDLMUC Director	2015	2020	Department Budget and consulting and capacity building budget	
Provincial Department of Women's Affairs (PDWA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Expertise in promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women</li></ul>	Collaboration (high)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Participation in packages of Capacity Building and Strengthening Program</li><li>▪ Organize Information Generation &amp; Sharing meetings with women at milestones</li><li>▪ Organize Consultation meetings with women at milestones</li><li>▪ Organize awareness raising and communication campaigns on issues related to implementation</li><li>▪ Organize training sessions on issues related to implementation</li><li>▪ Monthly report disseminated to relevant stakeholders</li></ul>	PDWA Director	2015	2020	Department Budget and consulting and capacity building budget	

Second Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project  
Project Number: 46443-002, ADB Loan 3314-CAM

Provincial Department of Labour and Social Affairs (PDLSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote development opportunities created by subprojects for households needing additional income.</li> </ul>	Collaboration (high)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation in packages of Capacity Building and Strengthening Program</li> <li>Information and consultation meetings at milestones</li> <li>Awareness raising and communication campaigns on issues related to implementation</li> <li>Vocational training on subproject relevant modules</li> <li>Quarterly report disseminated to relevant stakeholders</li> </ul>	PDLSA Director	2015	2020	Department Budget and consulting and capacity building budget
Provincial Department of Tourism (PDT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring subproject components related to development of tourism to achieve their objectives</li> <li>Disseminating subproject information to support development of tourism</li> </ul>	Collaboration (medium)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation in packages of Capacity Building and Strengthening Program</li> <li>Information meetings on infrastructures improvements with potential investor in tourism sector</li> <li>Creation and dissemination of information on subproject activities in favor of tourism</li> <li>Consultations with beneficiaries at subproject milestones</li> <li>Quarterly report distributed to relevant stakeholders</li> </ul>	PDT Director	2015	2020	Department Budget and consulting and capacity building budget
Sihanoukville Municipality and Kampot Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To assist provincial government to manage project at the very local level</li> <li>To contribute mobilizing communes and villages in co-ordination with city-level Sangkats</li> </ul>	Collaboration (high)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation in packages of Capacity Building and Strengthening Program</li> <li>Information disclosure and consultation meetings with beneficiaries at subproject milestones</li> <li>Weekly and ad hoc meeting with PIU</li> <li>Monthly report submitted to relevant stakeholders</li> </ul>	Chairman of Municipal Council	2015	2020	Municipality Budgets and consulting and capacity building budget

Technical Agencies						
KM: Solid waste contractor: Global Action for Environment Awareness (GAEA) SHV: Solid waste contractor: CINTRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Participate in communication activities</li><li>Facilitate the management of collection service and dumpsite</li><li>Interest in revenue increase</li></ul>	Collaboration (medium)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Attend appropriate packages of the Capacity Building and Strengthening Program so as to improve operation and management of their services</li><li>Information-sharing and consultations on operating and management of services with the villagers and towns residents including women, poor and vulnerable groups</li><li>Advocate payment of solid waste collection fees</li></ul>	GAEA Director CINTRI Director	2016	2020
Agency budgets and consulting and capacity building budgets						
Civil Society						
Khmer Women's Cooperation for Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Collaborate with PMUs, PDWAs and PDLA in information, consultation and awareness raising activities</li></ul>	Collaboration (medium)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Organize information and consultation meetings at milestones</li><li>Organize awareness raising and communication campaigns on issues related to implementation</li><li>Organize training sessions on issues related to implementation</li><li>Monthly report disseminated to relevant stakeholders</li></ul>	NGOs, CBOs Director	2015	2020
Entity budget and consulting and capacity building budget						
Beneficiary/ Poor and Vulnerable Groups						
Users of solid waste collection services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Design and implementation of the subproject component are adjusted to the local situation, and receive support of beneficiary communities.</li></ul>	Consultation (high)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Information Generation &amp; Sharing meetings at milestones</li><li>Consultation meetings at milestones</li><li>Awareness raising and communication campaigns on issues related to implementation and O&amp;M</li><li>Community Workshops</li><li>Use of participatory methods and tools</li></ul>	PIU, and community	2015	2020
Consulting and capacity building budget						
Users of wastewater treatment services (Kampot only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Design and implementation of the subproject component are adjusted to the local situation, and receive support of beneficiary communities.</li></ul>	Consultation (medium)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Information Generation &amp; Sharing meetings at milestones</li><li>Consultation meetings at milestones</li><li>Awareness raising and communication campaigns on issues related to implementation and O&amp;M</li><li>Community Workshops</li></ul>	PIU, and community	2015	2020
Consulting and capacity building budget						

Second Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project  
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Households affected by land acquisition and damage on private assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Member of committee for participation and consultation during project preparation to ensure a fair acquisition and compensation process.</li> </ul>	Consultation (high)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information sharing and consultation meetings focusing on acquisition and compensation procedures according to national and ADB policies, including compensation for damage on private assets</li> <li>Community Workshops</li> <li>Use of participatory methods and tools</li> </ul>	Committee Chairman	2015	2020	Consulting and capacity building budget
SHV: Waste collectors living at the dumpsite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste collectors agree with proposed economic and social inclusion measures</li> </ul>	Consultation (medium)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information Generation &amp; Sharing meetings at milestones</li> <li>Consultation meetings at milestones</li> <li>Community Workshops</li> </ul>	Waste collectors representatives	2015	2020	Consulting and capacity building budget
House owners along urban drains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design and implementation of the subproject component adjusted to the local situation, and receive support of beneficiary communities</li> </ul>	Consultation (medium)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information Generation &amp; Sharing meetings at milestones</li> <li>Consultation meetings at milestones</li> <li>Awareness raising and communication campaigns on issues related to implementation and O&amp;M</li> <li>Community Workshops</li> </ul>	PIU, PISC and community	2015	2020	Consulting and capacity building budget

**Annex 10: List of Capacity Development and Training Activities**

**Updated: June 2020**

No.	Title	Date	Venue	Agency	Participants		
					Female	Male	Total
1	EMP Development and Implementation	30 April and 02 May 2019	PIU office in SHV and PIU office in Kampot	Contractor SHV	0	2	2
				CS SHV	0	1	1
				Staff of Provincial Hall KP	1	0	1
				PIU SHV	0	4	4
				PIU KP	0	7	7
				<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>
2	Survey Methodology	23-24 and 28-29 May 2019	PIU office in Kampot and SHV	PIU KP	2	5	7
				Deputy Governor Hall KP	0	1	1
				PIU SHV	0	3	3
				PDOPWT SHV	0	4	4
				<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>
3	Grievance Redress Mechanism	14 June 2019	PIU office in SHV	Contractor SHV	0	2	2
				District Deputy Governor	1	0	1
				Village Chief	0	1	1
				CC	0	2	2
				<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
4	Gender Sensitization, Women and Development and Building Self-Esteem Of Women	02-04 KP and 09-11 SHV	PIU Office in Kampot and SHV	PIU KP	2	6	8
				MOWA	0	1	1
				PDOWA KP	1	0	1
				<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>

Second Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project  
Project Number: 46443-002, ADB Loan 3314-CAM

		July 2019		Commune Chief MOWA PDOWA SHV PIU SHV Commune Chief <b>Total</b>	0 1 1 2 0 <b>7</b>	5 0 0 1 2 <b>15</b>	5 1 1 3 2 <b>22</b>
5	Simplified Business Plan	17-18 July 2019 KP	PIU Office in Kampot	PIU KP <b>Total</b>	2 <b>2</b>	7 <b>7</b>	9 <b>9</b>
6	Focus Group Discussion	19 July 2019 KP	PIU Office in Kampot	PIU KP Civil Contractor Worker Chief Village <b>Total</b>	0 0 0 0 <b>0</b>	2 5 2 1 <b>10</b>	2 5 2 1 <b>10</b>
7	The Preparation of revenues Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	25-26 July 2019 SHV	PIU Office in SHV	PIU SHV OWSU at Provincial OWSU at Municipal Tax Officer Municipality Hall <b>Total</b>	2 2 3 0 1 <b>8</b>	3 2 0 1 2 <b>8</b>	5 4 3 1 3 <b>16</b>
8	The Preparation of revenues Improvement Action Plan (RIAP)	01-02 August 2019 KP	PIU Office in KP	PMU PIU KP	0 1	1 3	1 4

Second Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project  
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					PDOWA DoLM DoE DoWRAM OWSU at Provincial Deputy Governor <b>Total</b>	1 0 0 0 1 0 <b>3</b>	0 1 1 1 0 1 <b>8</b>	1 1 1 1 1 1 <b>11</b>
9	Simplified Business Plan	26-27 August 2019 SHV	PIU Office in Sihanoukville		PIU SHV <b>Total</b>	2 <b>2</b>	4 <b>4</b>	6 <b>6</b>
10	Focus Group Discussion	28 August 2019 SHV	PIU Office in Sihanoukville		PIU SHV Chamber of Commerce Private Staff Businesswoman <b>Total</b>	0 0 0 1 <b>1</b>	1 3 7 0 <b>11</b>	1 3 7 1 <b>12</b>
11	Social safeguards and resettlement training	18 Sept 2019	PIU Office in Sihanoukville		PIU SHV <b>Total</b>	2 <b>2</b>	6 <b>6</b>	8 <b>8</b>
12	Social safeguards and resettlement training	19 Sept 2019	PIU Office in KP		PIU KP PMU <b>Total</b>	1 0 <b>1</b>	6 4 <b>10</b>	7 4 <b>11</b>
13	Social Risk Affecting Vulnerable Women like Human trafficking and	8-10 Oct 2019	PIU office in Kampot		PIU KP DPDOWA	1 2	2 0	3 2



Second Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project  
Project Number: 46443-002, ADB Loan 3314-CAM

	Prostitution			Commune staff	3	0	3
				<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>
14	Social Risk Affecting Vulnerable Women like Human Trafficking and Prostitution	16-18 Oct 2019	PIU office in SHV	PIU KP	2	2	4
				DPDoWA	0	0	0
				Commune staff	0	4	4
				<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>
15	Gender Awareness	16-17 Dec 2019	PIU office in Kampot	PIU KP	1	1	2
				PMU	0	2	2
				DPDoWA	1	1	2
				Stakeholder	13	13	26
				<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>32</b>
16	Project Implementation Environmental Safeguards	13 Jan 2020	PIU Office in Kampot	PMU	0	2	2
				PIU KP	1	1	2
				Contractor	0	4	4
				<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
17	Grievance Redress Mechanism	14 Jan 2020	PIU Office in Kampot	PMU	0	2	2
				PIU KP	0	2	2
				Stakeholder	5	20	25
				<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>29</b>
18	Project management Introduction	21 Jan 2020	PIU Office in Kampot	PIU	2	4	6
				<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>18 Courses</b>			<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>61</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>232</b>

## Annex 11: Public Consultation Meeting with Waste Pickers

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# Public Consultation Meeting with Kampot Waste Pickers

## 1.0 Introduction

1. A public consultation meeting started at 8:45 AM on August 19, 2019 at the Junkshop of Seang Saren located at Wat Ang Village, Prey Khmum Commune, Teuk Chhuo District, Kampot Province. The participants were 28 waste pickers, the PISCB resettlement team and two members of the Kampot PIU, including their resettlement officer.

2. The purpose of the meeting is to gather initially as much data as possible and understand their present conditions, arrangements in the waste picking activity and livelihood options when the privately-owned existing dumpsite will be abandoned because of the operation of a new managed landfill. Based on the development plans of the proposed managed landfill, the existing dumpsite is not included because the land is owned by a private person who has an internal arrangement with the private waste collector (GAEA) commissioned by the province of Kampot to collect solid waste in Kampot Town.

3. This is very relevant because while they will be economically impacted by the proposed project, there is no land acquisition because the existing dumpsite is owned by a private person and the government has no intention of acquiring such land. The proposed site for the managed landfill is around 1 km away from the existing dumpsite. It is expected that the waste pickers will suffer adverse economic impacts (loss of household income) caused by the abandonment of the existing dumpsite. These economic impacts will be caused by project activities (construction and operation of a new managed landfill) other than involuntary resettlement.

4. Understanding the present conditions of the waste pickers and possible options is crucial in formulating any assistance that they can be provided because technically, the managed landfill project cannot officially intervene with the waste pickers because they are not part of the project.

5. Package 2 of the Second Greater Mekong Subregion contains capacity building component for the waste pickers. In addition, it was recommended in the project design and monitoring framework that waste pickers should be employed in the construction of the landfill facility. It is possible that there are existing projects and programs of the government that can be tapped in behalf of the waste pickers and the project can facilitate the delivery of these assistance as part of income restoration of waste pickers.

## 2.0 Objectives

6. The Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) provides for the identification of potential adverse socioeconomic (including impacts on livelihoods through environmental media, community health and safety, vulnerable groups and gender issues) and environmental impacts

that are caused by project activities other than land acquisition and to recommend measures to avoid, minimize and mitigate such impacts during project construction and operation.

7. The SPS further provides that if such impacts are found to be significantly adverse (such as on livelihoods) at any stage of the project, as a second step, the SPS requires a project to develop and implement a management plan to restore the livelihoods of affected persons to at least pre-project level or better. To develop the management plan, the borrower (MPWT) may consider applying the policy principles and requirements for involuntary resettlement, even though no land acquisition was involved.

8. The major actors in this project (RGC and ADB) are limited by their mandates to intervene in behalf of the waste pickers. However, one thing is certain, because of the proposed managed landfill, the waste pickers will lose household income in various degrees which runs contrary to the mandates of the major actors to improve the standard of living of the people.

9. The main objective of the public consultation is to document their present conditions, arrangements in the waste picking activity and livelihood options and identify existing government projects and programs which are outside of the project that can be used to mitigate their loss of household income.

10. These are poor Cambodians who are forced by their inadequate financial resources to engage in waste picking because of the absence of access to other livelihood alternatives. They are exposed daily to adverse environmental conditions which in the long term will affect their health and well-being.

### **3.0 Background of the Dumpsite**

11. The existing dump site is in a flat and hilly area, 10 km north of the Kampot Town in Prey Khmom commune, Teuk Chhou district, and is accessible through a 3-km unsealed track off the main highway. A solid waste collection service (Global Action for Environment Awareness (GAEA) is contracted by the provincial government with approximately 85% of houses on the collection route having garbage collected. A monthly collection fee of one US dollar per family/month is collected by GAEA from the serviced households. Big waste generators such as restaurants, markets and hotels are charged with a much higher solid waste collection fee. The province reported that originally the 17.2 ha site was divided into three parts: a) dump site (15.2 ha); b) hazardous waste site (1 ha); and c) a composting area (1 ha).

12. The dump site was originally divided into 80m x 30m x 4m deep cells. However, the current facility is an uncontrolled dump with no leachate collection or cell management. The cells are not distinguishable. Garbage is dumped over a wide area close to the access road without organized compaction or regular covering with earth. Garbage is periodically burned.

13. The existing dumpsite was investigated to determine the nature of landownership and extent of the dumpsite. The dumpsite has an area of 55, 426.40 m<sup>2</sup> located in Wat Ang Village, Prey Khmum Commune, Teuk Chhuo District, Kampot Province. The former owner of this parcel of land was Mr. Sok Khut but sold this land to the present owner, Mr. Kim Sophorn, 55

years old with ID # 110013699. A certification was issued by Mr. Kuy Ya, Commune Chief of Prey Khmum on July 22, 2019 attesting to the real owner of the land.

14. The present dumpsite is devoid of any kind of permanent structure. However, there are around 30 persons involved in waste picking and some reside within a km from the dumpsite while others live in the neighboring communes. There are no households living within the dumpsite but there are some temporary makeshift structures near the dumpsite made of plastics retrieved from the dumpsite to shield them from strong rains or sunlight during their sorting activities. These makeshift structures also served as temporary storage areas for their retrieved recyclables which they placed in sacks to be sold weekly to the nearby junkshop.

15. The 2015 resettlement plan (RP) did not discuss or provide any list of the names of waste pickers who were in the dumpsite when the cut-off date was set on January 20, 2015 but focused on the original proposed landfill site. Hence, there is difficulty on determining who were the waste pickers when the cut-off date was set on the said date.

16. A wholesaler (Seang Saren) located around 300 meters from the dumpsite buys all the retrieved recyclables. The wholesaler sells these materials to a bigger wholesaler in Kampot who in turn sells to a waste consolidator in Phnom Penh. This waste consolidator transports the sorted waste to Vietnam and sells the recyclables to the big recyclers. A waste picker earns an average of 6,000-7,000 Riels a day. It was observed that some of the pickers were part of families who scavenge after doing their household and/or farm chores to augment their household income.

#### **4.0 Methodology**

17. After the meeting with the PIU in Kampot on May 11, 2017, the team proceeded to visit the proposed alignment of the wastewater collection and treatment plant, urban drainage and the existing dumpsite and the proposed site of the managed landfill.

18. A field work by PISCB was undertaken (July 17-20, 2018) to rapidly determine the resettlement impacts through ocular inspections and walk through some UD alignments for both projects and the WWTP for Kampot and Sihanoukville provinces. For the proposed managed landfills for both provinces, informal key informants' interviews were conducted to update previously collected data.

19. A limited demographic and household survey and focus group discussion (FGD) was conducted among the waste pickers on August 19, 2019 at the junkshop located around 300 meters from the dumpsite. The junkshop owner invited all the waste pickers and 28 waste pickers responded.

20. Each waste picker was interviewed to get their personal data in front of other waste pickers. In some instances, other waste pickers corrected the demographic information provided by the respondent. This method was effective because it minimizes inaccuracies in the data provided by the respondent and exert some form of pressure to provide accurate data.

21. The questions from the PISCB team were predetermined to ensure that the discussions proceed logically and cover as much areas as possible. There were instances however, when the direction of the discussions veered away from the question outline because of some new and relevant information provided in their previous answers.

22. The interviews and FGD took around 2 and half hours. The participants were glad that they were given the opportunities to directly learn from the project team the details of the proposed project. They are also thankful that they were given the chance to ask clarificatory questions and voice out their concerns and opinions.

## 5.0 Socio-Economic Survey Results

23. There were 28 waste pickers (WPs) who were interviewed and participated in the focus group discussion (FGD). Out of this total, 11 (39.29%) were males while the balance of 17 (60.71%) were females. Twenty-three (82.14%) WPs are married, 2 (7.14%) WP are single while 3 (10.71%) WPs are widowed.

24. In terms of educational attainment, there were 13 (46.43%) WPs who have no formal education. Another 13 (46.43%) WPs reached the elementary level while 2 (7.14%) reached high school level. The details are presented in the following **Table** .

**Table 1. Demographic Information of Waste Pickers**

Demographic Information	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Total %
<b>Gender</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>39.29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>60.71</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Civil Status</b>						
Married	9	32.14	14	50.00	23	82.14
Single	2	7.14	0	0.00	2	7.14
Widow	0	0.00	3	10.71	3	10.71
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>39.29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>60.71</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Educational Attainment</b>						
None	5	17.86	8	28.57	13	46.43
Elementary	5	17.86	8	28.57	13	46.43
High School	1	3.57	1	3.57	2	7.14
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>39.29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>60.71</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: PISCB Socio-Economic Survey, August 19, 2019

25. Out of the total of 28 WPs, 13 (46.43%) WPs are in the 31-45 years old age bracket. Eight (28.57%) WPs are in the 46-60 years old age bracket while 7 (25%) WPs are in the 15-30 years old age bracket. There are no WPs in the below 15 years old and above 60 years old age brackets. The details are presented in the following Table.

**Table 2: Age of Waste Pickers**

Age Bracket	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Total %
Below 15 years	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
15-30 years	3	10.71	4	14.29	7	25.00
31-45 years	5	17.86	8	28.57	13	46.43
46-60 years	3	10.71	5	17.86	8	28.57
Above 60 years	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

Age Bracket	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Total %
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>39.29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>60.71</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: PISCB Socio-Economic Survey, August 19, 2019

26. There are 85 members of the 28 households or an average of 3.04 members per household. The male headed households have smaller household size with an average of 2.64 persons per household. The female headed households have an average of 3.29 persons per household.

27. Out of the total of 85 household members, only 29 (34.12%) HH members are males while 56 (65.88%) HH members are females. The gender ratio is highly unusual because for every 3 persons, 2 are females and only one is male. However, during the FGD, information was shared that males tend to go to urban areas to look for better employment and/or livelihood opportunities. Hence, many of the males ranging from 15 years to around 35 years are not in their villages. The pertinent data are presented in the following **Table**.

**Table 3: Household Size**

Household Size	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Total %
1	1	3.57	1	3.57	2	7.14
2	6	21.43	4	14.29	10	35.71
3	2	7.14	6	21.43	8	28.57
4	0	0.00	4	14.29	4	14.29
6	2	7.14	1	3.57	3	10.71
8	0	0.00	1	3.57	1	3.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>39.29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>60.71</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Number of HH Members</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>34.12</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>65.88</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Average Household Size</b>	<b>2.64</b>		<b>3.29</b>		<b>3.04</b>	

Source: PISCB Socio-Economic Survey, August 19, 2019

28. Out of the total of 85 members of the 28 households, there are 45 (52.94%) waste pickers. There were 35 waste pickers (77.78%) who are full time picking recyclables from garbage and out of this total, 22 (48.89%) WPs are females while 13 (28.89%) WPs are males. There are 10 part time waste pickers and one half are males and the other half are females. The summary is presented in the following **Table**.

**Table 4: Time Spent in Waste Picking Activity**

Waste Pickers in the HH	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Total %
Full-Time	13	28.89	22	48.89	35	77.78
Part Time	5	11.11	5	11.11	10	22.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: PISCB Socio-Economic Survey, August 19, 2019

29. Analyzing the results of this question, this question should be improved in future surveys. The question was “did you waste pick every day or only some days a week.” Every day answers were categorized as full time. However, the hours devoted to waste picking was not raised so the results did not differentiate some day waste picking but 8 hours per day with every day waste picking with only several hours a day.

161. The waste pickers were asked about their village origins and their present addresses to determine migration patterns. The waste pickers originated from two nearby villages of Thmei (28.57%) and Wat Angk (71.43%). Presently, they are living in the three villages of Thmei (10.71%), Wat Angk (71.43%) and Wat Por (17.86%). These are shown in

**162. Table.**

**Table 5: Origin of Waste Pickers**

<b>Original Village of Waste Pickers</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total %</b>
Thmei	4	14.29	4	14.29	8	28.57
Wat Angk	7	25.00	13	46.43	20	71.43
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>39.29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>60.71</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Present Village of Waste Pickers</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total %</b>
Thmei	2	7.14	1	3.57	3	10.71
Wat Angk	7	25.00	13	46.43	20	71.43
Wat Por	2	7.14	3	10.71	5	17.86
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>39.29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>60.71</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: PISCB Socio-Economic Survey, August 19, 2019

30. Based on the origin of waste pickers, they are all from the two villages of Thmei Commune but presently residing in the same two villages and Wat Por village. There are no waste pickers that originate or residing from other villages. Waste picking in Kampot is a localized activity being exploited by nearby residents to earn extra income because going to the dumpsite is very accessible and will not require extra efforts like transportation fares or rigid time schedule to waste pick.

31. Out of the total number of WP households, 14 (50%) WP households are deriving their main income from this activity. The main source of household income for 7 (25%) households comes from wages while 2 WP households derived their income from rice cultivation. The rest of the households (5) have combination of two activities, mostly rice cultivation and some other income generating activity. The rice cultivation/ support means that one of the members of this household is working elsewhere and is sending money to the household (remittance). The main sources of household income are summarized in **Table**.

**Table 6: Main Sources of Household income**

<b>Main Sources of HH Income</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total %</b>
Waste Picking	5	17.86	9	32.14	14	50.00
Wage	2	7.14	5	17.86	7	25.00
Rice Cultivation	2	7.14	0	0.00	2	7.14
Business with Waste	1	3.57	0	0.00	1	3.57
Rice/Animal Raising	1	3.57	0	0.00	1	3.57
Rice/Support	0	0.00	1	3.57	1	3.57
Rice/Wage	0	0.00	1	3.57	1	3.57
Wage/Eatery	0	0.00	1	3.57	1	3.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>39.29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>60.71</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: PISCB Socio-Economic Survey, August 19, 2019



32. There are 7 (25%) households whose main source of income comes from wages. The spouses and/or their dependents earn additional income through waste picking. For these households, the cessation of existing dumpsite will not affect them as much as the 14 (50%) households whose main source of household income is waste picking.

33. It should also be noted that 5 households owns/cultivates rice. Waste picking is appropriate because they do not require to have capital, skills and they can pick according to they own schedules.

34. The waste pickers were asked about their secondary sources of household income. Six (21.43%) households have no secondary source of household income, they rely on waste picking as their only source of household income. There are 13 (46.43%) households whose secondary source of income is waste picking with one (3.57%) household having a combination of waste picking and animal raising. Three (10.71%) households have rice cultivation as their secondary source of income with another three (10.71%) households having a combination of rice cultivation and animal raising. The details are shown in **Table**.

**Table 7: Secondary Sources of Household Income**

<b>Secondary Sources of HH Income</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total %</b>
None	3	10.71	3	10.71	6	21.43
Poultry	1	3.57	1	3.57	2	7.14
Rice		0.00	3	10.71	3	10.71
Rice/Animal Raising	1	3.57	2	7.14	3	10.71
Waste Picking	5	17.86	8	28.57	13	46.43
Waste Picking/Animal Raising	1	3.57		0.00	1	3.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>39.29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>60.71</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: PISCB Socio-Economic Survey, August 19, 2019

35. It should be noted that animal raising (cattle, pigs, and chickens) undertaken by six households is done in combination with other income generating activities. It is very possible that food scraps from the dumpsite are fed to pigs. This is a form of recycling that converts food scraps to household income through raising of pigs.

36. The income derived from waste picking ranges from 5,000 to 7,000 per day per picker. This translates into 150,000 to 21,000 per month per picker. It is a practice in the dumpsite that after their household activities and main sources of income are completed, the part time waste pickers go to the dumpsite to assist other members of the households.

37. The respondents were also asked what percentage of their waste picking earning comprise total household income. There are 10 (35.71%) households who are very dependent because 76% up to 100% of their household income comes from waste picking. Based on the survey, out of these 10 seriously affected, 6 households have no secondary sources of income while 4 households have secondary sources (2 HHs from poultry and 2 HHs from rice cultivation) of household income.

38. There are two (7.14%) households who rely on waste picking to earn 51% to 75%) of their household income. Their secondary sources of income are rice cultivation and animal

raising. There 8 (28.57%) households who get 26% to 50% of their household income from waste picking while another 8 households get less than 25% of their household income from waste picking. The details are presented in **Table**.

**Table 8: Percentage of Waste Picking on Household income**

<b>% of Waste Picking on HH Income</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total %</b>
Below 25%	3	10.71	5	17.86	8	28.57
26% to 50%	3	10.71	5	17.86	8	28.57
51% to 75%	1	3.57	1	3.57	2	7.14
76% to 100%	4	14.29	6	21.43	10	35.71
	<b>11</b>	<b>39.29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>60.71</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: PISCB Socio-Economic Survey, August 19, 2019

## **6.0 Focus Group Discussion**

39. Owner of the existing dumpsite – The former owner was Mr. Sok Khut but sold this land to the present owner, Mr. Kim Sophorn. The waste collector, GAEA, is leasing the land from the present owner Mr. Kim so that it can dump the collected garbage in the site. There are unconfirmed reports from the PIU personnel who accompanied the PISCB team that GAEA has already bought the land from Mr. Kim to save on lease rental.

40. Buyer of Recyclables – Seang Saren owns the junkshop that buys all the retrieved recyclables from the dumpsite. The recyclables are composed of all types of plastics, glass bottles, aluminum cans and all types of metals.

41. He buys the sorted recyclables and sells them to a waste consolidator in Kampot. The recyclables are then sent to Phnom Penh for further consolidation with other recyclables from other provinces. These recyclables are transported to Vietnam and sold to the recyclers. There is a similar junkshop operating in the neighboring province of Ta Keo.

42. Waste Pickers – A limited survey was conducted with the waste picker and later a focus group discussion (FGD) on 19 August 2019 at the junkshop adjacent to the existing dumpsite in Kampot. The two survey methodologies enable the gathering of both quantitative and qualitative data about the waste pickers. Here are the results of the FGD.

43. The waste pickers retrieved and store their recyclables in their own small areas around the dumpsite. The recyclables are bought once a week from the waste pickers and are paid in cash. Waste pickers can make cash advances or borrow money from junkshop owners and the amounts borrowed are deducted from the proceeds of the weekly sales.

44. The waste pickers find the buying price reasonable because they are also aware of the prices in Phnom Penh through friends. They knew that if the prices of certain recyclables increase in Phnom Penh, the buying price for their recyclables also increase within 2 days.

45. Before their waste picking, majority were farmers. Some own small parcels of rice lands while others work for owners of large rice lands. The bulk of their work occurs during planting and harvesting season. Hence, their seasonal works enable them to do other income

generating activities. However, their options are limited because majority have limited educational attainment which limit their options to find even part time jobs.

46. In addition, they are poor and have no extra cash to go into livelihood projects. There is no available source of credit where they can borrow money to start some livelihood projects. Their income is barely sufficient to supply food for their families. Because of their very limited options caused by being poor and low educational attainment, waste picking is a good option for them. Furthermore, the dumpsite is very accessible and would not require travelling long distances.

47. The waste pickers were asked what would they do if the dumpsite will stop receiving new garbage. How will they replace the income that were coming from their waste picking activities?

48. Generally, the response by both genders was that they will find another dumpsite so that they can continue their waste picking, preferable in the proposed project. The participants were informed that in the proposed landfill, the whole area will be fenced. This fencing is to prevent the animals, dogs, cats, chicken and cattle into entering the managed landfill to minimize the spread of diseases. The exposed garbage will be compressed by a bulldozer and will be covered by soil daily. Hence, in the proposed landfill, it is not possible to retrieve recyclables.

49. The owner of the junkshop who is constructing a warehouse for recyclables expressed concerns about the prospect of waste pickers inability to enter and retrieve the recyclables in the proposed managed landfill. This arrangement will deprive his supply of recyclables and main source of income

50. Some of the waste pickers raised their concerns about the abandonment of the dumpsite. There are some households who are entirely dependent on waste picking as their only source of household income. Hence, they will be left with no source of household income. Some WPs said that this will adversely affect the education of their children. Others were concerned about the medical bills when they get sick.

51. The aspect of skills training was raised by the PISCB team to find alternative sources of income. The general response among males were; they are too old to receive training and will not remember what have been taught to them. They are amendable however to take up construction activities in relation to the proposed landfill project. Others were willing to be part of the landfill operations, if given the opportunity to work.

52. For women, they are amendable on receiving training, particularly on cosmetology and sewing so that they can be employed in the garment factories. Some said that they wanted to learn livelihood skills that can be done at home so that they can continue their household chores.

53. In general, the waste pickers are willing to engage in alternative livelihoods to mitigate the loss of income from waste picking. Women are more flexible and adaptable on changes on their income source that will occur with the proposed project. Males have limited preferences

on what may substitute to their loss of income. It is very possible that given their limited educational attainment and limited exposure to other possible livelihood alternatives, the waste pickers found it hard to specifically identify what type of training they would like to have.

54. The waste pickers were asked about their health conditions. The leading causes of morbidity were cough, colds and fever and they did not ascribe these illnesses to their work in the dumpsite. They do not know of any death that are attributable to their work in the dumpsite. They have not experienced any epidemic or outbreak of diseases in their respective villages. They prefer going to private clinics for medical consultations.

55. Generally, they do not find any health threat in the working in the dumpsite. They get sick like other residents in the nearby villages. They did not notice any bad effects of the dumpsite in their water supply. However, they get annoyed of the number of flies originating from the dumpsite which find their way to their homes. They also notice that birds, dogs and cats are also looking for food in the dumpsite.

## **7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations**

### **7.1 Conclusions**

56. The gender percentage of waste pickers is 40% males and 60% females. This gender ratio may be attributable to their coping mechanism of males going to urban areas to earn additional household income. The average household size is 3.04 persons per household. Around 70% of waste pickers are in the 15 years to 45 years age bracket with no waste picker below 15 years or above 60 years old. Out of the 45 waste pickers in the Kampot dumpsite, 35 are full time waste pickers while only 10 are part time waste pickers.

57. In terms of educational attainment, there were 13 (46.43%) WPs who have no formal education. Another 13 (46.43%) WPs reached the elementary level while 2 (7.14%) reached high school level. The limited educational attainment of waste pickers restricts their choices to engage in other livelihood options and will affect the options that may be offered to them.

58. The waste pickers originated from two nearby villages of Thmei (28.57%) and Wat Angk (71.43%). Presently, they are living in the three villages of Thmei (10.71%), Wat Angk (71.43%) and Wat Por (17.86%). Waste picking in Kampot is a localized activity being exploited by nearby residents to earn extra income because going to the dumpsite is very accessible and will not require extra efforts like transportation fares or rigid time schedule to waste pick.

59. The waste pickers are composed of two types of pickers. The first type is the dependent waste pickers who rely on this activity as their main source of income. There are 12 WPs who depend on waste picking for more than 50% of their household income and out of this total, 6 WPs are 100% dependent on waste picking. The remaining 6 WPs who are more than 50% dependent of waste picking augment their household income from other sources. In addition, there are 14 WPs whose main source of income come from waste picking and many of them raise animals to augment their income.

60. The second type of waste pickers which constitutes more than half (56.14%) is the part time waste pickers. The contribution of WP income on their total income is less than 50% and they have more stable sources of income such as wages and rice cultivation.

61. In terms of impact, the first type will suffer severe loss of income and would require outside interventions to at least restore their income to their present levels while the second type will also suffer adverse economic impacts but on a lesser degree.

62. For males, the priority for income restoration would be employment in construction activities during the construction of the proposed managed landfill and employment in its operations. For females, the priority for income restoration would be skills training for sewing and cosmetology. For both genders, access to credit and technical support for backyard animal raising, especially chicken and pigs.

## **7.2 Recommendations**

63. There is a plan for waste pickers which can be found under the Consultancy Contract of the Project Implementing Support and Capability Building (PISCB) in Package 2 (Capability Building). Under Area 2, Sustainable Livelihoods Development and Community Awareness, one package was included that will target **skills development** (Vocational Skills Training and Livelihood Program for Waste Pickers, Poor Young Women, Youth and Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to enhance employment and livelihood opportunities. The coverage is 100% of informal waste pickers, mostly women, near existing dumpsite. It is recommended to intensify the existing capability building component for waste pickers under Package 2 of the project; and if possible, realign some of the training budget in favor of the waste pickers

64. In addition, as part of responsibility of the Gender Specialist, the socio-economic survey design has been developed (as of June 2019) to be used to update and establish the socio-economic characteristics and livelihood profiles of the project areas. These are all part of the management plan as envisioned in the SPS which would mitigate the potential economic losses of waste pickers brought about by the improvement on the environmental aspect in improving an open and uncontrolled dumpsite to the proposed managed landfill.

65. The project through the training specialist may link-up with pertinent government agencies to facilitate the waste pickers' access to relevant existing government programs. It is recommended that one area to be explored is the access to credit facilities that may be used by waste pickers to augment their existing backyard animal raising livelihood activities. To support this activity, relevant government agencies may have agricultural extension services to improved their skills in animal raising. This is important to improve their chances of success by providing the required knowledge on animal raising.

66. In the Project Design and Monitoring Framework under Priority Urban Infrastructure Investments, one of the performance indicators of the project is "(2a.) At least 30% of unskilled laborers employed in subproject construction are women. At least 30% of staff employed in operation and maintenance are women. At least 75% of all unskilled laborers or staff are of local origin (2015 baseline: N/A)."

67. It is recommended that in the bidding documents, a provision shall be included that the contractor will hire willing and qualified waste pickers who are all of local origin, as unskilled laborers for the construction of the proposed landfill to mitigate the loss of income coming from their waste picking activities. Furthermore, priority in employment of waste pickers should be extended in the operations of the managed landfill.



Photographs of the Public consultation



Piles of Plastics in the junkshop



Recyclables for delivery to Kampot town.



Participants in the Public Consultation



Participants in the Public Consultation



Participants in the Public Consultation



Participants in the Public Consultation



# ATTENDANCE SHEET



## គម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ក្រុងរៀងនៃបង្ការអនុវត្តបង្កើនបេតិកភណ្ឌ


















Second GMS Corridor Towns Development Project

កម្មវិធី ៣៣១៤-CAM

### បញ្ជីចូលរួម

### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

ប្រជុំពិភាក្សាក្រុម ជាមួយអ្នកតំណាងសម្តីពីការគ្រប់គ្រងសំណង់នៃ  
នៃការអនុវត្តគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ក្រុងរៀង  
ថ្ងៃទី ២០ ខែ សីហា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៩

ល.រ No	នាមនិងគោត្តនាម Name	ភេទ Sex	មុខរបរ/តំណែង Occupation/Position	អាសយដ្ឋាន/ស្ថាប័ន Address/Institution	ទូរស័ព្ទ Phone	ហត្ថលេខា Signature
1	លោក ហ៊ុន ឆន្ទៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	087 667293	 ✓
2	លោក ហ៊ុន ឆន្ទៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	087 667293	 ✓
3	លោក ហ៊ុន ឆន្ទៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	081 569246	 ✓
4	លោក ហ៊ុន ឆន្ទៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	081 569246	 ✓
5	លោក ហ៊ុន ឆន្ទៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	—	 ✓
6	លោក ហ៊ុន ឆន្ទៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	071 8467444	 ✓
7	លោក ហ៊ុន ឆន្ទៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	—	 ✓
8	លោក ហ៊ុន ឆន្ទៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	—	 ✓
9	លោក ហ៊ុន ឆន្ទៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	—	 ✓
10	លោក ហ៊ុន ឆន្ទៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	—	 ✓
11	លោក ហ៊ុន ឆន្ទៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	—	 ✓
12	លោក ហ៊ុន ឆន្ទៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	—	 ✓
13	លោក ហ៊ុន ឆន្ទៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	0975392872	 ✓
14	លោក ហ៊ុន ឆន្ទៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	—	 ✓
15	លោក ហ៊ុន ឆន្ទៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	—	 ✓
16	លោក ហ៊ុន ឆន្ទៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	—	 ✓
17	លោក ហ៊ុន ឆន្ទៈ	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	—	 ✓



18	අනු චන්ද්‍ර	ච	විකල්පවත්ත	චන්ද්‍ර		චන්ද්‍ර ✓
19	චන්ද්‍ර චන්ද්‍ර	ච	—	—		චන්ද්‍ර ✓
20	චන්ද්‍ර චන්ද්‍ර	ච	—	—		චන්ද්‍ර ✓
21	චන්ද්‍ර චන්ද්‍ර	ච	—	—		චන්ද්‍ර ✓
22	චන්ද්‍ර චන්ද්‍ර	ච	—	—		චන්ද්‍ර ✓
23	චන්ද්‍ර චන්ද්‍ර	ච	—	—		චන්ද්‍ර ✓
24	චන්ද්‍ර චන්ද්‍ර	ච	—	—		චන්ද්‍ර ✓
25	චන්ද්‍ර චන්ද්‍ර	ච	—	චන්ද්‍ර	087669293	චන්ද්‍ර ✓
26	චන්ද්‍ර චන්ද්‍ර	ච	—	චන්ද්‍ර	—	චන්ද්‍ර ✓
27	චන්ද්‍ර චන්ද්‍ර	ච	—	චන්ද්‍ර	—	චන්ද්‍ර ✓
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30	චන්ද්‍ර චන්ද්‍ර	ච	—	—	—	චන්ද්‍ර ✓