

Resettlement Plan

August 2022

Cambodia: Fourth Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project Part 1

Kampong Cham Wastewater and Drainage Subproject

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Detailed Resettlement Plan

Project No. 50099-002
Loan 3686-CAM, Grants 0592-CAM and 0593-CAM
August 2022

CAM: Fourth Greater Mekong Sub-Region Corridor Towns Development Project

Kampong Cham Wastewater and Drainage Subproject

Prepared by the General Department of Resettlement of the Ministry of Economy and Finance
with the assistance of project implementation management support consultants engaged
under the Project.

ER2

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\$1.00	=	KHR4,077 ¹

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AH	–	affected household
AHH	–	Affected household head
AP	–	affected person/people
COI	–	Corridor of impact
DED	–	detailed engineering design
DMS	–	detailed measurement survey
DRP	–	Detailed Resettlement Plan
GDR	–	General Department of Resettlement
IOL	–	inventory of loss
IRC	–	Inter- Ministerial Resettlement Committee
IRP	–	Income Restoration Program
LAR	–	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
MEF	–	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MPWT	–	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
PDMPWT	–	Provincial Department of Ministry of Works and Transport
PGRC	–	Provincial Grievance Redress Committee
PMC	–	Project Management Consultant
PRSC	–	Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee
RGC	–	Royal Government of Cambodia
RCS	–	Resettlement Cost Study
RD1	–	Resettlement Department 1
RF	–	Resettlement Framework
ROW	–	right of way
RP	–	Resettlement Plan
SES	–	Socio-Economic Survey
SOP	–	Standard Operating Procedures
WG	–	working group
WWTP	–	wastewater treatment plant

NOTES

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

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¹ Source: National Bank of Cambodia dated 21 September 2021

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Affected Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the case of an affected household (AH), it includes all displaced/affected persons residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the project or any of its components.
Affected Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the context of involuntary resettlement, affected persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refers to payment in cash or in kind for an asset or resource that is acquired or affected by a Project at the time the asset needs to be replaced. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be considered.
Corridor of Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (i) Permanent. Is the area which is required to be permanently acquired by GDR for easement of the civil works and their unhindered operation & maintenance (O&M) in the future, and it is agreed and demarcated by the executing agency (EA). The exact location of the permanent boundaries of the easement may be required for formal confirmation of boundaries in the cadastral records. (ii) Temporary. Is the area within which the temporary construction activities and movements of equipment will take place during the Project implementation. The extent of the area is somewhat dependent on the types of construction method and machinery used by the contractor. Such impacts and associated remedial measures and costs are typically borne by the contractor at his own expenses depending on the contractual details.
Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out at different stages of the project and land acquisition and involuntary resettlement cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information in Khmer Language that is understandable and readily accessible to AP; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion with due regard to cultural norms; and (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; enables to consider the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures and implementation issues.
Cut-off date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This refers to the date after which people will not be eligible for compensation or assistance. Those persons occupying or using the project prior to the identified date are eligible to be categorized as AHs and to receive compensation and/or assistance. Persons not covered in the census are not eligible for compensation and other entitlements unless they can show

proof that (i) they have been inadvertently missed out during the census and the inventory of losses (IOL); or (ii) they have lawfully acquired the affected assets subsequent to the completion of the census and the IOL and before the conduct of the detailed measurement survey (DMS).

Detailed Measurement Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the aid of detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization of the inventory of losses, severity of losses, measurement of additional losses, and 100% coverage of Socio-economic Survey and 100% census of APs.
Displaced Household (DH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any household physically and/or economically directly affected because of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. Household means all persons living and eating together as a single social unit.
Displaced Persons (DPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the context of involuntary resettlement, DPs are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. <p>The SPS uses the term 'affected person' (AP) in a broader sense in the context of consultations, disclosure, and grievance redress mechanism that includes persons not directly affected by an ADB project. However, the EA understands and uses the term AP as what the SPS calls DP. Accordingly, the term AP is used in this DRP.</p>
Economic Displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refers to loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refers to any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution who has settled in the project area before the cut-off date, that (i) loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or ability to access such assets, permanently or temporary, or (iii) loss of income sources or mean of livelihood, regardless of relocation will be entitled to be compensation and/or assistance.
Entitlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, relocation support, etc. which are due to the APs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Grievance Redress Mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refers to an established mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances/complaints about physical and economic displacement and other project impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups.
Income Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refers to re-establishing productive livelihood of the APs to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than that earned by the APs before the resettlement or of pre-project levels.
Inventory of Losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e. lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs,

wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the project right-of-way are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of APs will be determined.

Involuntary Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refers to when displaced persons have no right to refuse land acquisition by the state that result in their displacement which occurs when land is acquired through (i) expropriation by invoking the eminent domain power of the state, or (ii) land is acquired through negotiated settlement when the pricing is negotiated, and the failure will result in expropriation through invoking the eminent domain of power of the state.
Land Acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refers to the process whereby individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.
Major Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refers to AHs who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets; (ii) have to physically and permanently relocate; and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the Project.
Physical Displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refers to relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land; or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the physical relocation of a displaced person from their pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Replacement Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement cost involves replacing an asset at a cost prevailing at the time of its acquisition. This includes fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs, and any other applicable payments, if any. <p>Depreciation of assets and structures should not be taken into account for replacement cost. Where there are no active market conditions, replacement cost is equivalent to delivered cost of all building materials, labor cost for construction, and any transaction or relocation cost.</p> <p>Where land market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the APs and host populations will be consulted with to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information.</p>
Replacement Cost Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets and land and performed by an independent qualified national consultant (firm or individual) with necessary expertise to carry out asset valuation.
Resettlement Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Resettlement Framework sets out the criteria for screening Subprojects on their resettlement impacts and provides guidance

in preparing Resettlement Plans for eligible Subprojects with insignificant resettlement impacts. It defines the objectives, principles, eligibility criteria and entitlements for displaced persons based on (i) Asian Development Bank's Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009; and (ii) the Royal Government of Cambodia laws, rules and regulations.

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|-------------------|--|
| Resettlement Plan | - This is a time-bound action plan, with budget, setting out the resettlement objectives and strategies, entitlements the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and implementation schedule. The outline Resettlement Plan is in Annex to Appendix 2 of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). |
| Right-of-Way | - It is a government owned strip of land following a centerline (such as for roads, canals, etc.) providing an area of access. |
| Vulnerable Groups | - These are distinct groups of potential APs who are likely to be more adversely affected than others and who are likely to have limited ability to re-establish their livelihoods or improve their status and specifically include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) all the household living below the national poverty rate established by the Government;²(ii) female headed households with dependents living below the national poverty rate,(iii) disabled household heads with no other means of support,(iv) elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support,(v) landless poor living below the national poverty rate, and(vi) indigenous people (who often have traditional land rights but no formal titles). |

² This includes squatters and those without land titles.

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Project and Subproject Description

1. The Fourth Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project (the Project) will support the governments of Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) in enhancing the competitiveness of towns located along economic corridors in the Greater Mekong Subregion. In Cambodia, the Project aims to improve urban services and competitiveness in the participating towns of Kampong Cham, Stung Treng and Kartie. This will be achieved through improved and better integrated regional and local planning, and investments in basic urban infrastructure such as drainage, sanitation, solid waste management, and town center environmental enhancement.

2. There will be two subprojects constructed in Kampong Kam. They include the Wastewater and Drainage Subproject and Solid Waste Management Subproject. The Wastewater and Drainage Subproject (the Subproject) include the construction of components comprising (i) Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) (ii) Wastewater Network; and (iii) Drainage Network. The Subproject will separate drainage and sewage system for the central city areas. The wastewater collection and treatment system consist of a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), 85.7 km of new sewers and associated pump stations. The WWTP is in Boeng Snay some 2 km southwest of Kampong Cham City center. The service area for the sewage and drainage collection works will covering the city center area only and it will have two sewage pumping stations covering the sewerage collection areas in addition to main pumping station the WWTP. Stormwater drainage will cover 4.2 km drainage lines and drainage pumping station South of the WWTP. While the detailed engineering design (DED) for the Subproject is complete, the DED for the Solid Waste Management (SWM) Subproject is delayed due to change of the new controlled landfill site.

B. Summary of Resettlement Impacts

3. The involuntary resettlement impact of the Subproject includes loss of land use (State-owned land), structures, crops, trees, business and livelihoods. The Subproject will not impact on private land and common property resources which are religious and community owned land and structures. A total of 33 affected households (AHs)/152 affected persons (APs) will be affected by the Subproject. However, in addition to 33 AHs, there are of 228 APs who are mobile street vendors around Boeng Kok market will be temporarily relocated 100m away from their original sites on the same and adjoining streets.³ Out of the 33 AHs, no AH will be physically displaced, and 33 AHs will be economically displaced. No AH/AP will lose private agricultural, residential and commercial land. A total of 10 AHs will lose access to public state land of 108,760m² or 10.87ha used for active lotus farming. However, these AHs have not obtained any approval or permit from the local authorities for the right to use the land of lotus farming. Therefore, they are illegally using the land. There will be no impact to any primary structures or houses, while 9 AHs will have impact on secondary structures and 14 AHs will have impact on other structures and 19 AHs will have impact on 176 perennial (fruit) trees and trees. A total of 5 AHs will have impact on their businesses. A total of 10 AHs will lose their productive land use as their main source of livelihood, and hence these AHs will experience major impact on their livelihoods. 1 summarizes the resettlement impacts under the Subproject.

Table 1: Summary of LAR Impact Type under the Subproject

No.	Impact Type	Quantity (measurement units)
1	Affected Households	33 AHs

³ Prior to the preparation of the DRP, GDR had contacted SDCC front office for guidance and obtained no objection to the proposed arrangement to show the 228 mobile street vendors separately (see para. 38) as there will be no loss of business income or livelihoods from the temporary relocation and disruption to their businesses during construction. The front office also advised to include entitlement for them separately in the EM which has been done.

2	Physically displaced	No AH
3	Economically displaced	33 AHs
4	State land (Loss of land use) - Agricultural use	10.87ha used by 10 AHs
5	Main structures	None
6	Secondary structures	239.76m ² of 9 AHs
7	Other Structures	216.92m ² and 11m and 20 Nos. of 14 AHs
8	Crops- Lotus flowers (4 above)	10.87ha of 10 AHs
9	Fruits and Trees	176 trees of 19 AHs
10	Loss of business (4 shops)	175.38m ² of 4 AHs
11	Impact on mobile street vendors	Temporary relocation of 228 mobile street vendors

Source: DMS Data, September 2021-March 2022.

C. Socio-economic Information and Profile of AHs

4. Socio-economic survey (SES) for the Subproject was conducted simultaneously with DMS from September 2021-March 2022 with a total of 33 AHs/152 APs comprising 27 males and 6 females, representing 100% of the AHs.⁴ However, one male (1) AH declined to provide any response to the SES questionnaire but is included in the total number of AHs. Average family size is 4.61 persons/AH. Out of the 33 AHs, 6 AHs are female household heads. Of the total 33 AH heads (AHHs), 28 AHHs or 84.85% are married, 3 AHHs or 9.09% are widowed, 1 AHH or 3.03% is not married and 1 or 3.03% declined to respond. All AHs are of Khmer decent. Majority or 17 AHHs (53.13%) are between 46-60 years followed by 9 AHHs or 28.13% over 60 years. 6 AHHs or 18.75% are between 20-45 years and one (1) AHH declined to respond. Of the 32 AHs surveyed, except for household head that provided no response, only 1 AHH reported having no formal education. The remaining 31 AHHs or received some form of formal education. A total of 9 AHHs (8 male and 1 female) or 27.27% attended university whilst the remaining female household heads received only primary (4 AHHs) or secondary education (1 AHHs). The main source of livelihood of the AHs are trade and business with 13 AHs or 39.39% engaged in the sector, followed by government employees and agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors with 5 AHs each or 15.15% and 4 AHs or 12.12% employed in construction industry. Of the 32 AHs, 4 AHs or 12.12% declared annual income below \$4,200 or below the national poverty rate, 2 AHs or 6.06% declared their income between \$5,000-\$5,999 and 26 AHs or 78.79% declared their income above \$6,000. One (1) male AH did not provide response to his income level but is a very wealthy man. A total 5 AHs were identified as poor and vulnerable.

D. Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

5. Consultations, public meetings and project and subproject discussions with the AHs and the local authorities were conducted (i) prior to detailed measurement survey (DMS); and (ii) during the preparation of this DRP. The first public consultation meeting prior to DMS was conducted on 21 September 2021 and 22 February 2022. Both public consultation meetings provided good opportunity to the AHs to express their concerns mainly about actual impacts on land and the viability of farming on marginal lands after acquisition, DMS, compensation payments, grievance redress costs. All issues were fully discussed and addressed.

6. For information disclosure, summary of the DRP will be translated in the Khmer language and posted at town and Sangkat offices for easy and free access to the 33 AHs including the 228 mobile street vendors and the affected communities. For illiterate people, suitable other communication methods will be used based on the discussion and in consultation with the AHs. They will also be uploaded in websites of the MPWT both in Khmer and English. The updated public information booklet (PIB) was distributed explained in detail to the 33 AHs including the 228 mobile street vendors and posted at the Commune or Town Offices. The DRP approved by the IRC and concurred by ADB and updates, if any, a new RP, an updated DRP, and corrective

⁴ As per the arrangements with SDCC front office in footnote 3, the SES analysis of the 228 mobile street vendors has not been included.

action plan prepared during subproject implementation, if any; and semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports will be disclosed on MPWT and ADB websites.

E. Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

8. The GRM was re-established on 4 October 2021 and is fully functional and operational. The PGRC comprise representatives from the relevant provincial authorities, MEF and municipality, district and community representatives. The AHs were made fully aware of their rights through public consultations and the updated Public Information Booklet (PIB) distributed and explained to them. In addition, the GDR conducted a comprehensive training workshop in October 2021 for the members of PGRC and the other local authorities on the GRM to strengthen the capacity of the members of the PGRC for effective functioning of the GRM.

F. Legal and Policy Framework

9. In Cambodia, the Expropriation Law (2010) is the main legal framework that governs land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. Under the Article 3 of the Expropriation Law (2010) that governs the provision for projects financed by development partners in Cambodia, the RGC issued in 2018 the SOP for Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. The GDR of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) is responsible for providing guidance and clarification to users of the SOP. Given that the Project is funded by the ADB, the SOP is the guiding RGC sub-decree for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and should be read together with this DRP. This DRP also complies with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statements (SPS) 2009 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. There are some, but no significant, gaps between the policies of the SOP and ADB's SPS, which are addressed and clarified in this DRP.

G. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

10. The AHs will be entitled to compensation based on the updated Entitlement Matrix (EM) in this DRP for the Subproject prepared following the results of the DMS. For this Subproject, the entitlements comprise (i) loss of secondary structures; (ii) loss of fruit and other trees; (iii) loss of land use; (iv) support to vulnerable AHs and AHs with loss of land use of land who livelihood source is permanently lost and are eligible for IRP; (v) temporary loss of income; and (vi) unanticipated impacts. The compensation for lost assets is based on the principle of replacement cost as determined by an independent consultant. The RCS was conducted by an independent firm during preparation of the DRP, which established the current market prevailing compensation and replacement cost rates for affected land, structures and crops and trees.

11. The cut-off date for eligibility to the subproject entitlements is 21 September 2021. Following the IR screening and assessment of IR impacts, the Subproject has been classified as category "B" for IR impacts. As there are no indigenous peoples in the Subproject area, or impacted either negatively or positively by the Subproject, it is classified as category C for indigenous peoples impacts.

H. Relocation of Housing and Resettlement

12. There is no relocation of any AHs.

I. Income Restoration Program and Rehabilitation

13. The DMS/SES has identified 10 AHs/66 APs will lose permanently their source of livelihood (lotus flowers), out of which 3 AHs/23 APs are also classified as vulnerable. The AHs will be eligible to participate in the income restoration program (IRP) in addition to other entitlements accruing to the AHs, which is in addition to compensation at full replacement cost with no depreciation to affected structures and compensation for loss of lotus flowers. The vulnerable AH will receive additional assistance of double the cash assistance offered under the IRP, the training under the IRP or cash assistance for the IRP, depending on the AH's preferred choice and priority for employment opportunity in constructions works under the Subproject.

J. Resettlement Budget and DRP Implementation Schedule

14. The total resettlement and compensation cost for the Subproject is estimated at **\$153,154.30**. This includes compensation for land, structures, crops, trees, IRP, other entitlements and allowances of the AHs, management costs for DRP implementation, and contingency. All the costs will be financed from the national budget and no financing will be required from the ADB loan and grant. The MEF will be responsible in ensuring the timely availability of funds.

K. Institutional Arrangements

15. The Subproject will be implemented by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) as the executing agency (EA) through a Project Management Unit (PMU), which will support the EA to undertake overall oversight and management of the Project. However, under the oversight of the Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC), the GDR of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), through its Resettlement Department 1 (RD1), will be the lead agency directly responsible for updating, implementing, reporting and monitoring the planning and implementation of resettlement. A project level Inter-ministerial Committee Working Group (IRC-WG) has been established to provide overall guidance and oversight and ensure effective coordination among various line ministries on matters related to land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) activities. At the provincial level, the MPWT and IRC are assisted by the GRC, PRSC and PRSC-WG. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) has been set up in PDMPWT in Kampong Cham city to work with the IRC-WG and PRSC-WG in guiding, supporting, and endorsing the work.

L. Implementation Schedule

16. All resettlement activities will be coordinated with the civil works schedule. The implementation of resettlement will commence after the clearance of the DRP by IRC and ADB, and the resettlement budget approved by MEF. The compensation payments will be carried out for all AHs prior to site clearance. The temporary relocation of street and market vendors to the nearby site will also be carried out soon after the compensation payments. MPWT will not allow construction activities at affected sites until all resettlement activities have been satisfactorily completed, compensation has been paid, and the site is free of all encumbrances. However, construction that is confined to the right-of-way and where there are no AHs will proceed based on agreement between MPWT and ADB.

M. Monitoring and Reporting

17. **Internal Monitoring.** The Department of Internal Monitoring and Data Management (DIMDM) of the GDR will undertake regular internal monitoring. The objective of internal monitoring is to (i) measure and report on the progress in the preparation and implementation of

the DRP; (ii) identify problems and risks, if any and the measures to mitigate them; and (iii) assess if the compensation and rehabilitation assistance are in accordance with the provisions under the DRP. A semi-annual social safeguard monitoring report will be prepared and submitted to the ADB by DIMDM on all IR issues, and separately by the PMU/MPWT with support of PMIS on construction related matters.

18. **External Monitoring.** Given that the Subproject is classified category B for involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant, no external monitoring will be required.

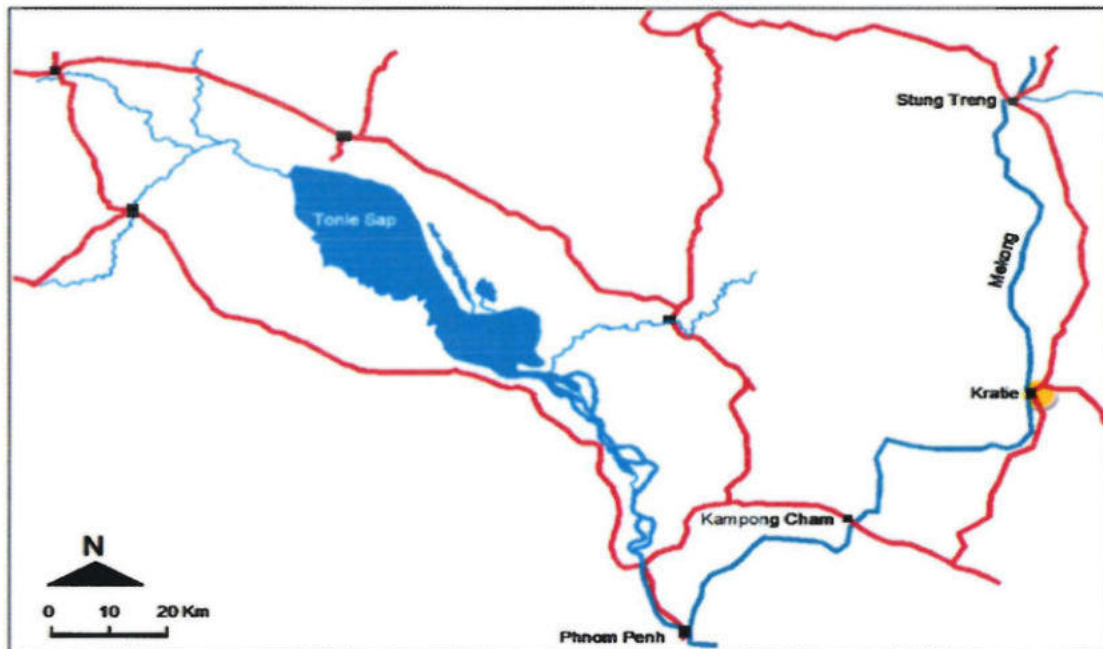
II. PROJECT AND SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Project Background

1. ADB under the Loan 3686-CAM, and ADB Grant 0592-CAM and Grant 0593-CAM: Fourth Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project (CTDP-4) (the Project) is supporting the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to bring about inclusive growth and shared prosperity for its growing urban population by providing improved infrastructure and services in selected towns and urban centers in the country. To achieve this the project will finance key urban environmental infrastructure, enhance climate resilience and enhance institutional effectiveness with a focus on private sector engagement and information and communication technology-based public management systems, and the policy and planning environment for regional economic connectivity.

2. The Project will operate in Kampong Cham, Kratie and Stung Treng, three of Cambodia's provincial cities located along the Mekong River. The CTDP-4 outputs include: (i) separate the wastewater/sewage system and stormwater drainage facilities to improve sanitation and control flood risks, (ii) wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) and rainage system, (iii) controlled landfills for improved municipal waste disposal, solid waste collection vehicles to enhance collection activities, and the closure of existing dumpsites (Stung Treng and Kratie), (iv) town centre landscaping and rehabilitation to create livable public spaces that foster tourism benefits, (v) information and communications technology (ICT) based government systems to optimize operational transparency and resource efficiency in managing the new infrastructures, and (vi) provincial five-year socioeconomic development plans to promote regional economic connectivity and coordinate their strategies. A map showing the location of the three cities is in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Location of Subprojects



Source: IEE, 2021

3. The CTDP-4 is classified as Category B for involuntary resettlement impacts. The loan and grants were approved on 01 August 2018 and became effective on 14 December 2018. The loan and grants will close on 30 June 2024.

4. As per project administrative manual, the Project outputs are:

- (i) **Output 1 - Urban environmental infrastructure improved:** Construction of lagoon-based wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) and pipeline networks including trunk main and sewerage collection pipes, controlled solid waste management (SWM) sites and waste collection vehicles. Pavement improvement and pedestrian walk pavement rehabilitation with street landscaping.
- (ii) **Output 2 - Institutional effectiveness, and policy and planning environment for regional economic connectivity enhanced:** Consultant support for project management, capacity development for staff, and support to establishment of urban service units, preparation of urban development strategy and master plans.

B. Subproject Description

5. The detailed engineering design (DED) of Kampong Cham Wastewater and Drainage Subproject (the Subproject) is complete, whereas the DED for the Kampong Cham Solid Waste Management (SWM) Subproject is delayed due to change of the new controlled landfill site. Therefore, this DRP is prepared only the Subproject to avoid any delays in implementation, and a separate DRP will be prepared for Kampong Cham SWM Subproject. **Table 2** summarizes the civil works components under the Wastewater and Drainage Subproject.

Table 2: Summary of Components under the Wastewater and Drainage Subproject

No	Component	Location	Descriptions
1	Wastewater treatment plant (WWTP)	Boeng Snay, Kampong Cham City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 5,000 m³/day WWTP above flood level Construction of administration, workshop, electrical and security buildings at WWTP Soil Improvement work including Prefabricated Vertical Drains installation at WWTP filling area Provision of Operations & Maintenance Equipment
2	Wastewater network	Kampong Cham town, Veal Vong, Sambor Meas and Boeng Kok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of primary and secondary wastewater collection networks Construction of a tertiary wastewater network and associated service connections for households, and commercial and institutional buildings Construction of three (3) sewer pump stations and associated pumping mains (1.4 km)
3	Drainage network	Kampong Cham town, Veal Vong, Sambor Meas and Boeng Kok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 4.2 km stormwater drainage channel/network Construction of one (1) drainage pump station, associated pumping mains, other allied structures and demolition of the existing drainage pump station

6. A resettlement framework (RF) was prepared and approved in May 2018 during the project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) for the entire Project covering all potential subprojects. During the PPTA, a draft resettlement plan (RP) for one subproject each was prepared in Stung Treng and Kratie Provinces. However, during PPTA, a draft RP was not prepared for either of the two (2) subprojects in Kampong Cham Province.

7. The Subproject was screened for involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts in May-August 2021 by the Project Management Consultant (PMC) to determine the IR category. The Subproject was classified category B for IR impacts and thereafter requirements for the preparation of this DRP after DED, conduct of detailed measurement survey (DMS), socio-economic survey (SES) and replacement cost study (RCS).

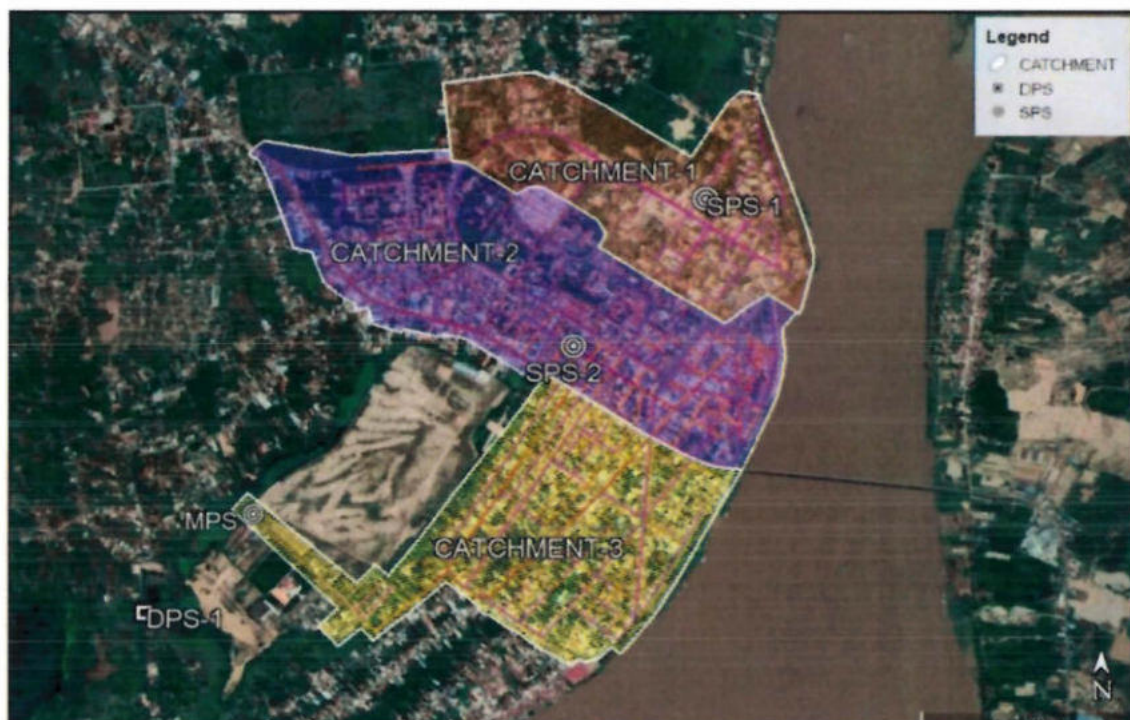
(i) Kampong Cham Wastewater and Drainage Subproject

8. There is no current organized and operational wastewater collection and treatment in Kampong Cham City. Wastewater treatment is limited to septic tanks in the more modern houses,

hotels and restaurants. The majority of households use an unsealed soakaway pit formed with locally available concrete ring sections. These do not allow for any significant treatment; liquid waste soaks into the ground if the water table is low enough (which varies with season and proximity to the river), and solids remain in the pit. Moreover, there are no records kept of numbers, volumes, or condition of septic tanks in the city, private septage trucks and septage disposal are unregulated, and there are no building code stipulating requirements for urban on-site sanitation.

9. The service area for the sewerage and drainage collection networks of the Subproject covers the most densely populated central part of Kampong Cham City and includes the Sangkats of Kampong Cham Town and Veal Vong and partially the Sangkats of Sambuor Meas and Boeng Kok. The service area is approximately 450 ha in size and has a population of about 22,000 (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Wastewater and Drainage Service Area



10. A separate drainage and sewage system for the central city areas was decided instead of a combined system (Figure 3). The wastewater collection and treatment system consist of a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), 85.7 km of new sewers and associated pump stations. The WWTP is in Boeng Snay some 2 km southwest of Kampong Cham City center (see Figure 3 - green highlight). The service area for the sewage and drainage collection works is covering the city center area only (Figure 3 - red highlight) and it has two sewage pumping stations (SPS) covering the sewerage collection area (Figure 3 - green dots) in addition to main pumping station (MPS) at the WWTP. Stormwater drainage is constructed at the same time covering 4.2 km drainage lines (Figure 3 - yellow highlight) and drainage pumping station (DPS) South of the WWTP.

Figure 3: Overview of Subproject Works



11. The new WWTP site will cover 11.26 ha and is located within the Beong Snay wetland (total 19 ha in size), Sambour Meas Commune, Kampong Cham City. WWTP site will be constructed between the University of Kampong Cham complex (South) and Sambuor Meas Commune (North). The surrounding land use includes housing, university, pagoda, agricultural land and undeveloped land (see pictures below). The site is partially used for lotus flower/seed growing. The surrounding Boeng Snay lake (originally total of 107 ha) has been backfilled between 2010 and 2013. The corridor of impact (COI) of the network varies between 1 m to 11.7 m depending on the existing space available.

Pictures 1: Current Status of the WWTP site



12. Waste Stabilization Ponds has been chosen as the most appropriate technology during DED. Due to unavailability of suitable located public land, the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) made the hard decision to place the treatment plant within the remaining part of the Boeng Snay (Figure 4). The subsoil at the site consists of very soft clay and therefore to ensure proper foundation conditions, geotechnical soil improvement works, including installation of Prefabricated Vertical Drains, has to be undertaken. To reduce the costs and risks involved, it

was decided to limit the area that would need to be filled above the maximum flood level and thus would need soil improvement to the area for primary treatment facilities, including the anaerobic ponds, sludge drying beds and other fixed structures and installations. The facultative and maturation treatment is designed to take place in floating wetland ponds utilizing the existing wetland.

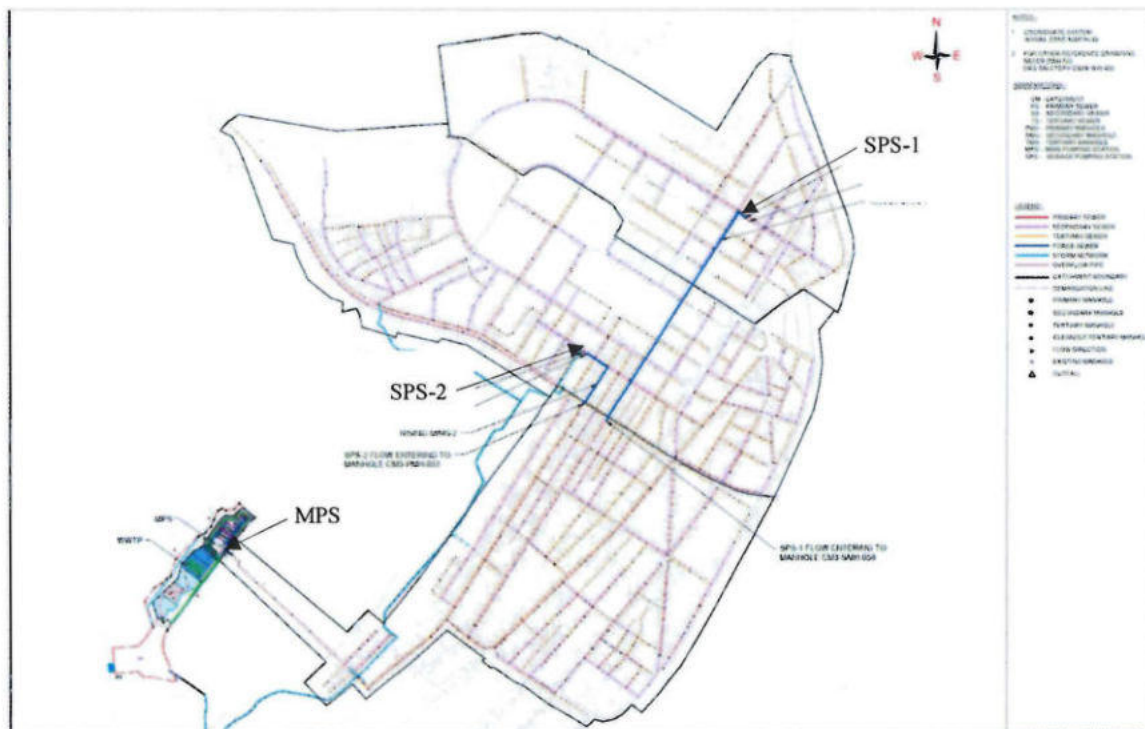
13. The WWTP site includes wetland zones 1 and 2 for secondary and tertiary treatment. The treated wastewater will be mixed with the stormwater from the drainage corridor parallel to the wetlands zones and the stormwater drainage line constructed by the Subproject within the natural wetland in zone 3. A 2-meter-wide pathway will provide pedestrian/motorbike access to the wetlands and the outlet structure for operation and maintenance.

Figure 4: Overview of the Wastewater Treatment Plant Layout



14. The wastewater collection network consists of gravity-based tertiary, secondary and primary sewers. The tertiary sewers connect the households with the secondary network, which conveys the wastewater to the primary sewers and on to two (2) SPS and subsequently to the MPS at the WWTP site, that will then pump the wastewater directly to the WWTP (Figure 5). The pump stations are located on public land or within the existing road right-of-way (ROW). However, there will be impact on private secondary structures during construction due to deep excavation required to install the pump stations underground. The location of the sewer lines has been designed to avoid private property, and all are constructed within the existing road ROW. However, there are some encroachments on the ROW, which causes impact on secondary and temporary structures.

Figure 5: Outline of the Wastewater Network



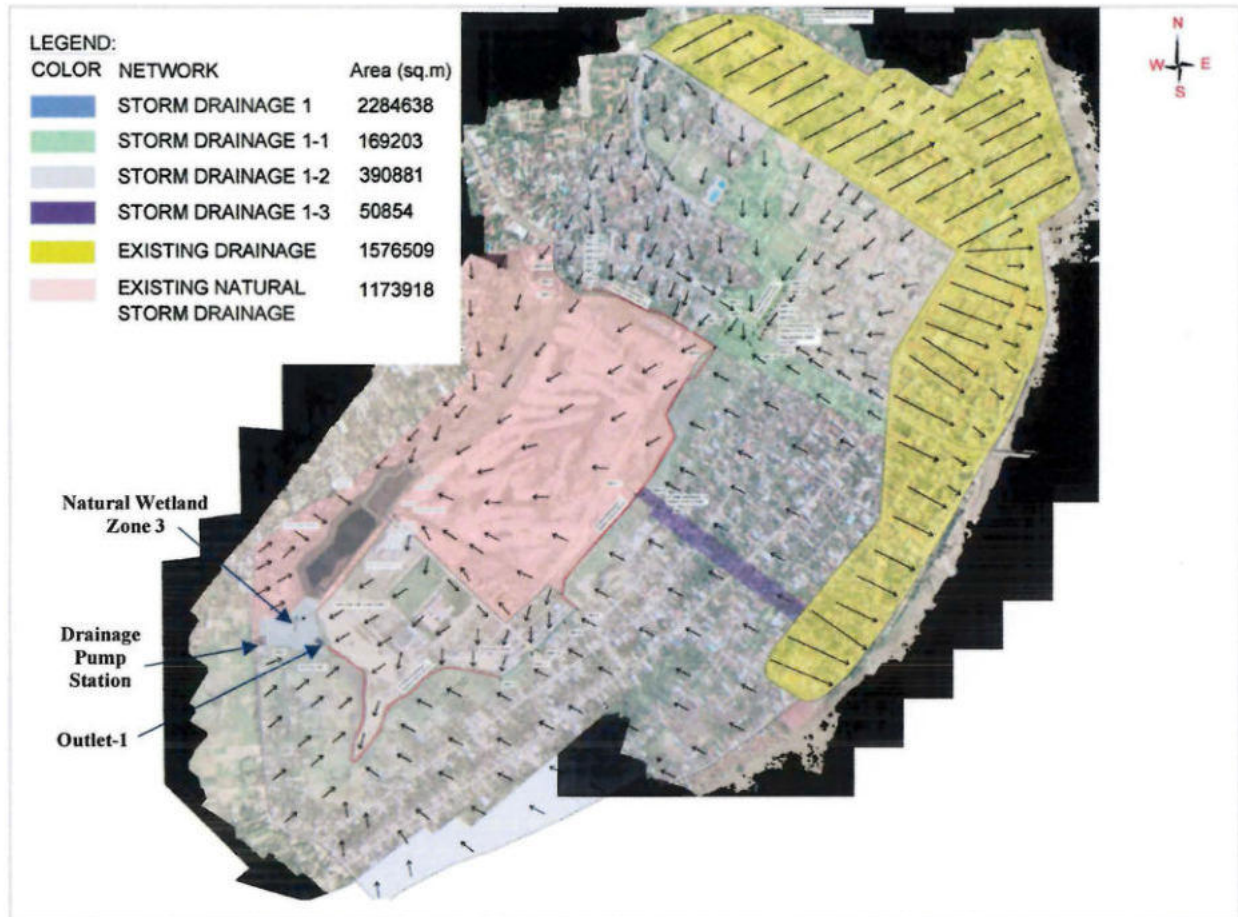
15. There is no need to construct a new WWTP access road as a bitumen road has already been constructed from the East to the backfilled area of Boeng Snay lake, with another access road directly from National Road No. 7 from the Northeast. Access road is wide, unencumbered and reaches past the University complex right to the new WWTP site (Figure 6). However, repairs of the access road may be necessary due to damages during construction, to be completed by the construction contractor.

Figure 6: Access Roads to the WWTP Site



16. The storm drainage system will cover the densely populated inner-city area. The service area is divided into four sub-catchments and one major existing riverside sub-catchment in consideration of the topography and flows from the existing drainage network (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Stormwater Drainage System



17. The stormwater drainage system with total length of 4.2 km (Figure 8) includes primary RCU drains, box drains, trapezoidal drain, pipes, manholes and outlet structure and a drainage pumping station (DPS). Some sections of the existing piped drainage system are in poor condition and will be either replaced or rehabilitated where sections of the existing drainage network will connect to the new drainage system. Stormwater from the four sub-catchments is collected in the primary storm drainage-1 and discharged to the natural wetland zone 3 through Outlet-1. The stormwater drainage network will partially be built within existing ROW of roads and existing open drainage canal, and partially on unused public land. The existing stormwater canal is partially overgrown with various plants and cultivated lotus flower, and partially built over by secondary structures of residential houses (see Pictures 2 below). Some secondary structures and crops will be impacted by the stormwater drainage construction.

18. The existing DPS has insufficient pumping capacity which at times results in localized flooding. The DPS will be replaced by a new pump station with sufficient pumping capacity to pump out both the water discharged from the WWTP, and the stormwater collected by the drainage network. The existing DPS is located on public land.

Figure 8: Outline of the drainage network



Picture 2: Current Status of the Stormwater Drainage Channel



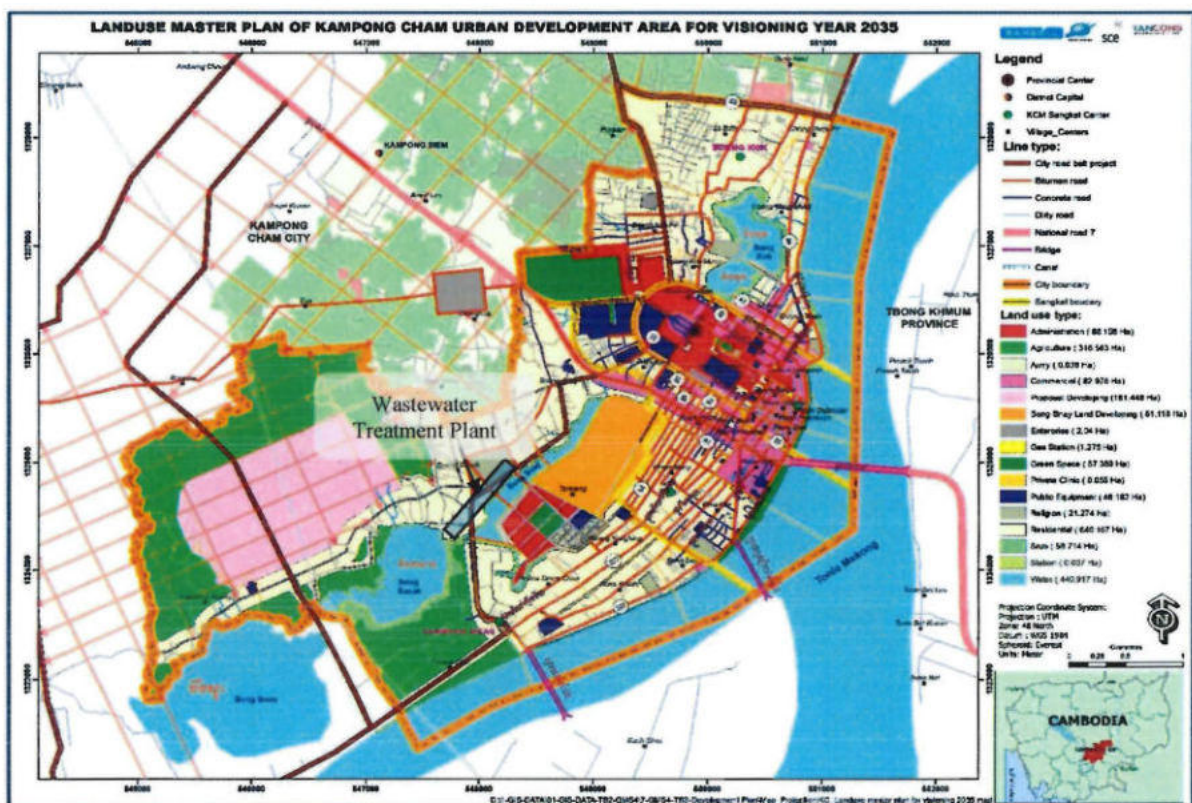
(ii) Due Diligence of Social Impacts

19. As per para. 48 of the Project Resettlement Framework (RF), a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is required for assessing the past, present and future potential social impacts and gender analysis. For any Subproject that involves LAR impacts, a socioeconomic survey (SES) and a census has been carried out, with the appropriate socioeconomic baseline data collected to

identify all affected persons who will be displaced by the Subproject and to assess the Subproject socioeconomic impacts on them at the DED stage. The SES and census have been conducted for both Subprojects as part of the DMS and SES.

20. Site selection for Kampong Cham WWTP was not verified during the PPTA. During the DED, the site selection was done based on the Land Use Masterplan for 2035 (Figure 9), prepared before this Subproject. No land acquisition is required for the WWTP site since it is on State public land (lake). The backfilling of the Boeng Snay Lake was completed in 2013, and as such is not an associated facility. The site is free of encumbrances apart from AHs who use the wetland for lotus flower/seed production.

Figure 9: Kampong Cham Land Use Plan 2035



21. The other components of the Subproject, the sewerage and drainage networks and pump stations are located within the existing ROW of roads and drainage canals, or public land, and therefore do not have any land acquisition. The works have a minor impact on secondary and temporary structures, trees and crops only. Compensation will be paid for any impact on structures, trees and businesses disrupted as per the Entitlement Matrix (EM).

C. Measures Adopted to Minimize Resettlement

22. PMU with PIU and PMC's resettlement specialists and engineering design team worked closely and jointly assessed the subproject areas to avoid, and if unavoidable, mitigate IR impacts for the Subproject. The PMC conducted initial demarcation of COI for the Subproject from 6-31 March 2021 and PMU submitted revised COI to GDR on 1 July 2021. Considerable impact avoidance and mitigation was conducted before, during and after demarcation in close cooperation with engineers, GDR and PMU. This included realigning sewer and drainage network in locations with impacts on private assets and/or land. IR impacts was reduced significantly after two rounds of design changes from initial 368 AHs to 87 AHs by PMC design engineers (exclusive of temporary impact on market vendors). After final DED changes and checks and a further joint

site visit on 10 March 2022, the final number of AHs was further reduced to 33 AHs. However, there will impacts to 228 mobile street vendors at Boeng Kok Market who will be temporarily relocated to 100m on nearby existing and adjoining roads (Figure 9). The avoidance and mitigation under each component are summarized in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Impact Avoidance and Mitigation

No	Component	Expected Impact	Avoidance/mitigation Measures Applied
1	Wastewater network	Business disruption on 228 mobile street vendors at the Boeng Kok market area.	Temporary relocation site agreed with local authority and established for mobile street vendors at Boeng Kok market to continue selling their produce during construction works without business disruption.
2	Wastewater and drainage networks	Impact on 368 AHs on secondary structures, trees, crops and businesses	Narrowing of COI for wastewater and drainage networks and thereby reducing impact from 368 AHs to 33 AHs
3	Drainage network	Impact on secondary structures during drainage canal maintenance	Change of design from open canal into box culvert where secondary structures are constructed over the existing canal
4	Drainage network	Impact on private land along short section of canal	Realignment of drainage canal to completely avoid the private land
5	WWTP site and drainage network	Impact on livelihoods of lotus flower/seed growers at WWTP site and along existing drainage canal	Impact on loss of permanent livelihood source of affected lotus flower/seed growers will be compensated.

III. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Subproject Impacts

23. The DMS/SES conducted in September 2021-March 2022 confirmed the results of IR screening conducted in May-August 2020, and the Subproject is still classified as category "B" for IR impact as it includes resettlement impacts which are deemed not significant. This DRP is based on the RF of Project (May 2018), DED completed DMS/SES and RCS. The DRP is consistent with the ADB's SPS (2009) and relevant laws and regulations of Cambodia.

B. Cut-Off-Date

24. The Cut-Off Date (COD) for determining eligibility for entitlements for compensation and resettlement assistance was the date of completion of the consultation process during the Project feasibility stage. The COD for eligibility is 21st September 2021. All displaced persons in the Subproject site as of the COD will be eligible for compensation. Compensation is not available for those who occupy the Subproject site after the COD regardless of their vulnerability status.

C. Principles of Involuntary Resettlement and Methodology

25. The DED was completed May 2021 and the revised COI was submitted to GDR in July 2021. The field demarcation of COI started on 6 March and was completed on 31 March 2021. During field demarcation of COI in March 2021, all households were consulted on one-to-one basis by PIU and PMC. Households were explained on the project resettlement policies, subproject design and benefits, construction and operation, compensation, and entitlements, upcoming DMS and RCS, and GRM. During the demarcation of the COI, the scale of IR impact assessment on land and other physical assets was jointly done with the AHs by the Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee Working Group (IRC-WG), Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee Working Group (PRSC-WG), PIU and PMC with the assistance of local authorities. The IR impact assessments was done via a transect walk-through of the entire stretch of the three components of the Subproject between the demarcated COI. During the transect walk and visual identification of the IR impacts of the affected assets, the IRC-WG informed the AHs and local authorities on the resettlement impacts within the COI. The AHs and local authorities were also informed that a public consultation meeting will be conducted prior the DMS to explain the processes of DMS/SES and GRM. The IRC-WG and PRSC-WG assisted by local authorities conducted the DMS and SES on AHs/APs from September 2021-March 2022 to determine the potential impacts on land and physical and economic assets of the AHs/APs.

26. The DRP has been prepared based on the final DED of the Subproject. A 100% census was undertaken during the DMS and inventory of Losses (IOL) to update the involuntary resettlement impacts and the inventory of affected property and assets. The DMS Questionnaire provided the key baseline socio-economic data for 100% of the AHs, the full census of the APs and inventory of losses. The information collected includes (a) the names of the displaced persons and demographic and household income data; (b) inventory of loss of land, structures and livelihoods; and (c) measurement of lost assets.

27. Earlier restrictions on public meetings and gatherings caused by COVID-19 pandemic were lifted before DMS/SES, and hence public consultation meetings were conducted with the AHs/APs in the Subproject areas during September 2021-March 2022. The Public Information Brochure (PIB) was updated, distributed, and explained to all households during DRP preparation. The updated PIBs have been posted on Sangkat notice boards.

D. Replacement Cost Study

28. The RCS was conducted by an independent national firm, Key consultants (Cambodia), a professional independent appraiser/firm (RCS Consultant), engaged by GDR. The firm carried

out the RCS in March 2022. The IRC endorsed the RCS report in April 2022 and the rates will be valid for one year from the date of the completion of the DMS. If the offer of the compensation and/or assistance is not made to the AHs within this period, the replacement cost will be updated to reflect the then prevailing market valuation by the RCS Consultant.

E. Summary of LAR Impacts

29. The involuntary resettlement impact of the Subproject within the COI includes loss of land use, structures, crops, trees and livelihoods. The Subproject will not impact on any private land and common property resources which are religious and community owned land and structures. A total 33 AHs/152 APs will be affected by the Subproject. However, in addition to 33 AHs, there are of 228 AHs who are mobile street vendors around Boeng Kok market will be temporarily relocated 100m away from their original sites on the same and adjoining streets.⁵ They will be able to carry on with their businesses without losing any income or livelihood and return to their original location after construction is completed. Out of the 33 AHs, no AH will be physically displaced, and 33 AHs will be economically displaced. No AH will lose private agricultural, residential and commercial land. However, 10 AHs will lose access to public state land of 10.87 hectares (ha) used for active lotus farming. However, these AHs have not obtained any approval or permit from the local authorities for the right to use the land of lotus farming. Therefore, they are illegally using the land. No AH will have impact on primary structures or houses while 9 AHs will have impact on secondary structures and 14 AHs will have impact on other structures. A total of 176 trees will be impacted. 19 AHs will have impact on 176 perennial (fruit) trees and trees. A total of 5 AHs will have impact on their businesses.

30. Table 4 summarizes the resettlement impacts under the Subproject.

Table 4: Summary of LAR Impact Type under the Subproject

No.	Impact Type	Quantity (measurement units)
1	Affected Households	33 AHs
2	Physically displaced	No AH
3	Economically displaced	33 AHs
4	State land (Loss of land use) - Agricultural use	10.87ha used by 10 AHs
5	Main structures	None
6	Secondary structures	239.76m ² of 9 AHs
7	Other Structures	216.92m ² and 11m and 20 Nos. of 14 AHs
8	Crops- Lotus flowers (4 above)	10.87ha of 10 AHs
9	Fruits and non-fruit trees	176 trees of 19 AHs
10	Loss of business (4 shops)	175.38m ² of 4 AHs
11	Impact on mobile street vendors	Temporary relocation of 228 mobile street vendors

Source: DMS Data, September 2021-March 2022.

F. Impact on AHs

31. A total 33 AHs/152 APs will be affected by the Subproject. However, in addition to 33 AHs, there are of 228 mobile street vendors around Boeng Kok market will be temporarily relocated 100m away from their original sites on the same and adjoining streets (footnote 5). Out of 33 AHs, no AH will be physically displaced, and 33 AHs economically displaced out of which 10 AHs will lose their source of livelihood permanently from lotus plantation while 3 AHs and 1 tenant AH businesses will be affected. The rest will have no loss of livelihood but will have some temporary loss of income. The categories of impact on the AHs are in Table 5.

⁵ Prior to the preparation of the DRP, GDR had contacted SDCC front office for guidance and obtained no objection to the proposed arrangement to show the 228 mobile street vendors separately (see para. 38) as there will be no loss of business income or livelihoods from the temporary relocation and disruption to their businesses during construction. Therefore, these 228 APs are not economically displaced. The front office also advised to include entitlement for them separately in the EM which has been done.

Table 5: Impact on AHs

Category of Impact	No. of AHs
Physically Displaced	0
Economically Displaced	33
Total	33

Source: DMS Data, September 2021-March 2022

G. Impact on Land

32. A total of 10.87 ha of land will be required for the Subproject. All the 10.87 ha or 100% of the required land is state-owned land used by 10 AHs/66 APs without legal rights for active lotus farming. The AHs are illegally using the land for farming without obtaining permit/approval for land-use right from the local authorities. Hence, there is no acquisition of private land required for the Subproject. The details of ownership of the land required for the Subproject is in Table 6.

Table 6: Land Requirements for the Subproject

Type of Ownership	No. of AHs	Area (ha)	% of Total
State-Owned Land – No Legal Right	10	10.87	100
Total		10.87	100

Source: DMS Data, September 2021-March 2022

H. Impact on Crops and Trees

33. A total of 10 AHs are using 10.87 ha of state-owned land for active lotus farming that will be affected by the Subproject. In addition, 19 AHs will have impact on their 176 fruit and non-fruit trees. Age of the trees has been recorded during DMS which is the basis for the compensation rate with the species (Annex 5). The detail of affected crops, fruit and timber trees are in Table 7.

Table 7: Affected Crops and Trees

Category	No. of AHs	Unit	
		m ²	No.
1.Crops (Lotus)	10	108,706.00	
2. Fruits and Trees	19		176
Mango	7		7
Longan	3		3
Banana	4		123
Coconut	1		1
Pomelo	1		1
Guava	2		2
Sugar Apple	2		3
Jackfruit	2		2
Lemon	3		3
Jungle Jalebi	3		13
Papaya	3		5
Soursop	1		2
Pomegranate	1		2
Timber	4		9
Total (1+2)	29*	108,706.00	176

* Several AHs have more than one type of tree impacted and is not multiple counted.

Source: DMS Data, September 2021-March 2022

I. Impact on Structures

34. No main structures or houses are affected by the Subproject. Only secondary and other structures are impacted by the Subproject. A total of 239.76m² of secondary structures will be affected by the Subproject. Out of these 41.05m² are of hut/shed of 1 AH, 175.18m² is of shops/kiosk of 4 AHs, 5.72m² of extended roof of a shop of 1 AH, 8.61m² is of stable/animal pen of 1 AH and 9.00m² of yard/shelter of 2 AHs. A total of 4 shops will be affected (Table 9). Other structures include brick fence of 96.80m² of 3 AHs, steel net fence of 13.90m² of 1 AH, brick wall of 36.50m² of 2 AHs, concrete poles of 11m of 2 AHs, 20 Nos. of concrete posts of 1 AH, steel doors of 35.22m² of 3 AHs, rolling shutter door of 18.00m² of 1 AH and steel gate with décor of 16.50m² of 1 AH. Table 8 summarizes the affected structures by type.

Table 8: Summary of Affected Structures by Type

Type of Structure	AHs	Unit of Structures		
Secondary Structures		m ²	m	No.
Hut/Shed	1 AH	41.05		
Shops/Kiosk*	4 AHs	175.38		
Extended roof of shop	1 AH	5.72		
Stable/Animal Pen	1 AH	8.61		
Yard/Shelter	2 AHs	9.00		
Total	9 AHs	239.76	0	0
Other Structures				
Brick Fence	3 AHs	96.80		
Steel Net Fence	1 AH	13.90		
Brick Wall	2 AHs	36.50		
Concrete Poles	2 AHs		11.00	
Concrete Posts	1 AH			20.00
Steel Door	3 AHs	35.22		
Rolling Shutter Door	1 AH	18.00		
Steel Gate with Decor	1 AH	16.50		
Total	14 AHs	216.92	11.00	20.00

* The structure of coffee shop is 50% affected but the remaining space is insufficient to continue doing business.

Therefore, full area is included in the affected structure.

Source: DMS Data, September 2021-March 2022

J. Impact on Business

35. A total of 5 AHs/22 APs will have impact on their businesses at the Beoung Kok Market area (4 AHs/17 APs) and on Kampuchea Kroam Road (1 AH/5 APs) illegally operating their business in the ROW. Out of these 5 AHs/22 APs, 1 AH/5 APs is operating a coffee shop extended from his existing house, 3 AHs/13 APs are doing business from their own homes and rented space and one (1) AH/ 4 APs is renting out the space. 2 of the 3 AHs doing business (one selling rice and the other selling general goods) from their homes have extended the canopy or roofs of their existing structures to cover areas within the ROW. These 2 AHs will be entitled for month of net income loss because they will move back into their property and can continue to do business plus the replacement cost of the structures in the ROW. No transportation allowance is applicable as they simply move their stock in the ROW back into their houses. There is no loss of livelihood as they can continue doing their business. The 1 AH/6 APs is renting the shop and doing leather goods business. The extended area is not temporary and is built with pipe frame fixed to the ground supporting fabric/cover. This AH will need to rent another place elsewhere to continue doing with her business and hence will get 2 months of net income, one month of rental amount and the transport allowance. The 1 AH/4 APs is the owner of the shop illegally renting out to the AH selling leather goods. The AH will be compensated for the structures, transport allowance and will get one-month rental amount (as real estate business loss). The owner of coffee shop (1 AH/5

APs) will have 50% of the structure affected but the remaining area is insufficient for continued business. The AH will be compensated for entire coffee shop structure, 2 months net income and transport allowance. During the contract signing, GDR will ask the local authorities and MPWT to get a written authority from all the 5 AHs that they will not operate or encroach on the ROW after the construction is completed. Payment of compensation will be subject to this written undertaking signed by the AH, MPWT and Local Authority. **Table 9** summarizes the impact on loss of business of the AHs.

Table 9: Impact on Loss of Businesses

No.	AH ID No.	No. of APs	Location	Total Area of Structure (m ²)	Affected Area Structure (m ²)	Remaining Area of Structure (m ²)	% Loss of Structure	Poor ID/VAH
1	000013	5	Kampuchea Kroam Road (Coffee Shop)*	102.48	51.24	51.24	50	
2	II/051	5	Beoung Kok Market (General Goods)	37.80	37.80	0.00	100	
3	II/052	4	Beoung Kok Market (Leather Goods Shop Owner)**	18.90	18.90	0.00	100	
4	II/053	2	Beoung Kok Market (Rice Seller)	16.20	16.20	0.00	100	
5	I/009	6	Beoung Kok Market (Leather Goods Shop Renter)	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	
Total		22		175.38	124.14	51.24		

* Affected area is 51.24m² but is insufficient to continue doing business.

**The pipes are fixed to the ground and does not belong to the leather goods AH. The belong to the owner renting out the shop to the lady selling leather goods

Source: DMS Data, September 2021-March 2022.

Picture of Affected Coffee Shop



Picture of Leather Goods Shop



Picture of Rice Selling Shop



Picture of General Goods Shop

