

Resettlement Plan

September 2022

Cambodia: Fourth Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project

Stung Treng 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

Stung Treng Wastewater and Drainage Subproject

Prepared by the General Department of Resettlement of the Ministry of Economy and Finance for
the Royal Government of Cambodia.

Exchange Rate

Currency unit	–	riel (KHR)
KHR1.00	=	\$0.00025
\$1.00	=	KHR4,101 ¹

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AH	–	Affected Household
AHH	–	Affected Household Head
AP	–	Affected Person
BOQ	–	Bill of Quantities
COI	–	Corridor of Impact
DED	–	Detailed Engineering Design
DMS	–	Detailed Measurement Survey
DRP	–	Detailed Resettlement Plan
EM	–	Entitlement Matrix
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
PCM	–	Public Consultation Meeting
PDOMPWT	–	Provincial Department of Ministry of Works and Transport
PGRC	–	Provincial Grievance Redress Committee
PMC	–	Project Management Consultant
PRSC	–	Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee
RGC	–	Royal Government of Cambodia
RCS	–	Resettlement Cost Study
RD1	–	Resettlement Department 1
RF	–	Resettlement Framework
ROW	–	Right-of-Way
RP	–	Resettlement Action Plan
SES	–	Socio-Economic Survey
SOP	–	Standard Operating Procedures
WG	–	Working Group
WWTP	–	Wastewater Treatment Plant

NOTES

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

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¹ Source: National Bank of Cambodia dated August 2022

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

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

subsequent to the completion of the census and the IOL and before the conduct of the detailed measurement survey (DMS).

Detailed Measurement Survey	– With the aid of detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization of the inventory of losses, severity of losses, measurement of additional losses, and 100% coverage of Socio-economic Survey and 100% census of APs.
Displaced Household (DH)	– Any household physically and/or economically directly affected because of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. Household means all persons living and eating together as a single social unit.
Displaced Persons (DPs)	– In the context of involuntary resettlement, DPs are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
<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	– Refers to loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Eligibility	– Refers to any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution who has settled in the project area before the cut-off date, that (i) loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or ability to access such assets, permanently or temporary, or (iii) loss of income sources or mean of livelihood, regardless of relocation will be entitled to be compensation and/or assistance.
Entitlement	– Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, relocation support, etc. which are due to the APs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Grievance Redress Mechanism	– Refers to an established mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances/ complaints about physical and economic displacement and other project impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups.
Income Restoration	– Refers to re-establishing productive livelihood of the APs to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than that earned by the APs before the resettlement or of pre-project levels.
Inventory of Losses	– This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e. lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the project right-of-way are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of APs will be determined.

Involuntary Resettlement	<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.
Resettlement Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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).

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|------------------------------|---|
| 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 | <p>– 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:</p> <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 or ethnic minorities (who often have traditional land rights but no formal titles). |
| Willing Buyer Willing Seller | – Process where the Government purchases a property from private owner with a fair market value, which a willing seller approves. In the arrangement neither party is being under any compulsion to buy or to sell and both having reasonable knowledge of relevant facts, and eminent domain is not used. |

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 Stung Treng. They include the Wastewater and Drainage Subproject and Solid Waste Management Subproject. The Solid Waste Management Subproject is under construction. The Wastewater and Drainage Subproject (the Subproject) include the construction of components comprising (i) Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) (ii) Wastewater Network; and (iii) Drainage Diversion. **Table 1** summarizes the location and detail description of each component of the Subproject.

Table 1: Summary of Location and Components under the Subproject

No	Component	Location	Descriptions
1	Wastewater treatment plant (WWTP)	Krang Memay Village, Preah Bat Commune, Stung Treng City	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction of 2,900 m³/day WWTP above flood level with total area of 8.07ha of land• Construction of administration, workshop, electrical and security guard buildings at WWTP site• Laterite wearing course on the 4.5 m wide access road the first 85 meter from the WWTP to the east• Provision of Operations & Maintenance Equipment
2	Wastewater network	Preah Bat, Srah Ruessei and Stung Treng	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction of primary and secondary wastewater collection networks for 47.841 km• Construction of a tertiary wastewater network for 5.528 km with associated 2,373 service connections for households, and commercial and institutional buildings• Construction of three (3) sewer pump stations and associated pumping mains (3.077 km)• Upgradation of one (1) existing storm drainage pumping station with additional one pump in existing pump station building, associated pumping main, and other additional allied units and structures
3	Drainage diversion	Sangkat Stung Treng	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction of 1.8 km stormwater drainage diversion, including outlet structure

Source: Project Management Consultants

B. Summary of Resettlement Impacts

3. The involuntary resettlement impact of the Subproject includes loss of private agricultural land, secondary and other structures, fruit and non-fruit trees, temporary impacts during construction and unanticipated impacts. A total 32 affected household (AHs) will be affected by the Subproject. However, in addition to 32 AHs, there are of 112 APs who are mobile street vendors selling goods around Samaki market in Stung Treng City who will be temporarily relocated to the provincial garden off Street Number 63 opposite the market.³ Out of the 32 AHs, no AH is physically displaced and 32 AHs are economically displaced, 2 AHs will lose 8.07ha of private agricultural land, no primary

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. 29) 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.

structures are impacted, 10 AHs will have impact on 100.29m² of secondary structures and 27 AHs will have 207.16 m² and 11 units of other structures, 31 AHs will have impact on 678 perennial (fruit) trees while 11 AHs will have impact on 52 non-fruit trees, only one (1) AH will have partial impact on his businesses, no AH will lose source of livelihood permanently. In addition, two public schools will have of 64.00m² and 3.00 units of other structures will be affected and one shop of 1 AH will be impacted. **Table 5** summarizes the resettlement impacts under the Subproject.

Table 2: Summary of LAR Impact Type under the Subproject

No.	Impact Type	Quantity (measurement units)
1	Affected Households	32 AHs
2	Agricultural land (private)	8.07 ha of private agricultural land of 2 AHs
3	Secondary structures	100.29m ² of secondary structures of 10 AHs
4	Other structures	207.16 m ² and 11 units of other structures of 27 AHs
5	Impact on common property and resources	64.00m ² and 3 Nos. of other structures of two schools.
6	Perennial (fruit) trees	678 fruit trees of 31 AHs*
7	Non-fruit trees	52 non-fruit trees of 11 AHs*
8	Impact on business	5.28m ² of extended roof of one shop of 1 AH
9	Temporary impact on mobile street vendors	Temporary relocation of 112 mobile street vendors

* Denotes double counting as 1 AH owned both fruit trees and non-fruit trees and some owned more than one type of tree.

Source: DMS Data, September-October 2021.

C. Socio-economic Information and Profile of AHs

4. Socio-economic survey (SES) for the Subproject was conducted simultaneously with DMS from September-December 2021 with a total of 32 AHs comprising 27 males and 5 females, representing 100% of the AHs. A full census of the mobile street vendors was carried out between 23-25 June 2022 which is separately discussed in paras. 28-29 of this DRP.⁴ Out of the 32 AHs will be affected by the Subproject, 5 AHs are female household heads. The average household size is 4 persons/AH. Out of the 32 AHHs, 27 AHHs or 84.38% are male and 5 AHHs or 15.63% are female. Of the total 32 AHHs, 28 AHHs or 87.50% are married and 4 AHHs or 12.50% are widowed. All AHs are of Khmer decent. A total of 12 AHHs or 37.50% are between 31-45 years old followed by 11 AHHs or 34.38% between 46-60 years and 8 AHHs or 25.00% between 61 to 75 years of age. One 1 AHH is aged between 20-30 years. A total of 3 AHHs or 9.38% have no formal education while 29 AHHs or 90.63% have some form of formal education. High school education attainment is the highest level by majority of the AHHs comprising 14 AHHs (13 male and 1 female) or 43.75%, followed by secondary level by 9 AHHs (males) or 18.75% and then primary education by 6 AHHs (3 male and 3 female) or 18.75% whilst 3 AHHs (2 male and 1 female) or 9.38% did not attend school and have no education. The main source of livelihood of the AHHs are trade and business with 15 AHs (11 males and 4 female) or 46.88% followed by government employees 13 AHHs males or 40.63% and then 3 AHHs (2 male and 1 female) or 9.38% engaged in private sector whilst 1 AHH (male) or 3.13 declined to provide his main source of livelihood. Of the 32 AHs, 2 AHs or 6.25% declared annual income below \$3,390 or below the national poverty rate, 3 AHs or 9.38% declared their income between \$3,390-\$4,999 and 25 AHs or 78.13% declared their income above \$6,000. Two (2) male AHHs did not provide response to their income levels. Only one (1) AH with ID Poor Card was identified as poor and vulnerable.

⁴ As per the arrangements with SDCC front office in footnote 3, the SES analysis of the 112 mobile street vendors has not been included.

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 20 July 2021 for the WWTP site, followed by second meeting on 19 December 2021 (stormwater pipeline network and drainage diversion) and last on 25 March 2022 for the mobile street vendors around Samaki market. The public consultation meetings provided good opportunity to the AHs to express their concerns mainly about actual impacts on land 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 32 AHs including the 112 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 32 AHs including the two (2) Directors of the affected public schools and 112 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 RP, and corrective action plan prepared during subproject implementation, if any; and semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports will be disclosed on MPWT and ADB websites.

E. Grievance Redress Mechanism

7. The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will follow the 3-Step process as described in the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement for Externally Financed Projects in Cambodia promulgated under Sub-Decree No. 22.ANK.BK on 22 February 2018. Aggrieved AHs/APs can lodge a complaint at the District, GDR, and Provincial levels to seek timely resolution. The authority is vested with the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee (PGRC) to make the final administrative decision if 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 09 December 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 updated Public Information Booklet (PIB). In addition, DIMDM is in the process of formally writing to the Provincial Governor to conduct a refresher training course on GRM 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 private agricultural land; (ii) loss of secondary and other structures; (iii) loss of fruit and non-fruit trees; (iv) support to vulnerable AHs (v) temporary impacts during construction; and (vii) 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 rates for affected land, structures and trees.

11. The cut-off-dates for eligibility for the Subproject are 20 July 2020 for WWTP site, 19 December 2012 for stormwater pipeline network and drainage diversion and 25 March 2022 for the mobile street vendors. 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 no AHs losing permanently their source of livelihood. Therefore, no AH will be entitled for income restoration program.

J. Resettlement Budget and DRP Implementation Schedule

14. The total resettlement and compensation cost for the Subproject is estimated at **\$468,192.09**. This includes compensation for private land, secondary and other structures, trees, public properties, 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 Stung Treng 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 mobile street 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 in the sections of the COI where there are no AHs and no IR impacts may 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 not deemed significant, no external monitoring will be required.

II. PROJECT AND SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Project Background

19. 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.

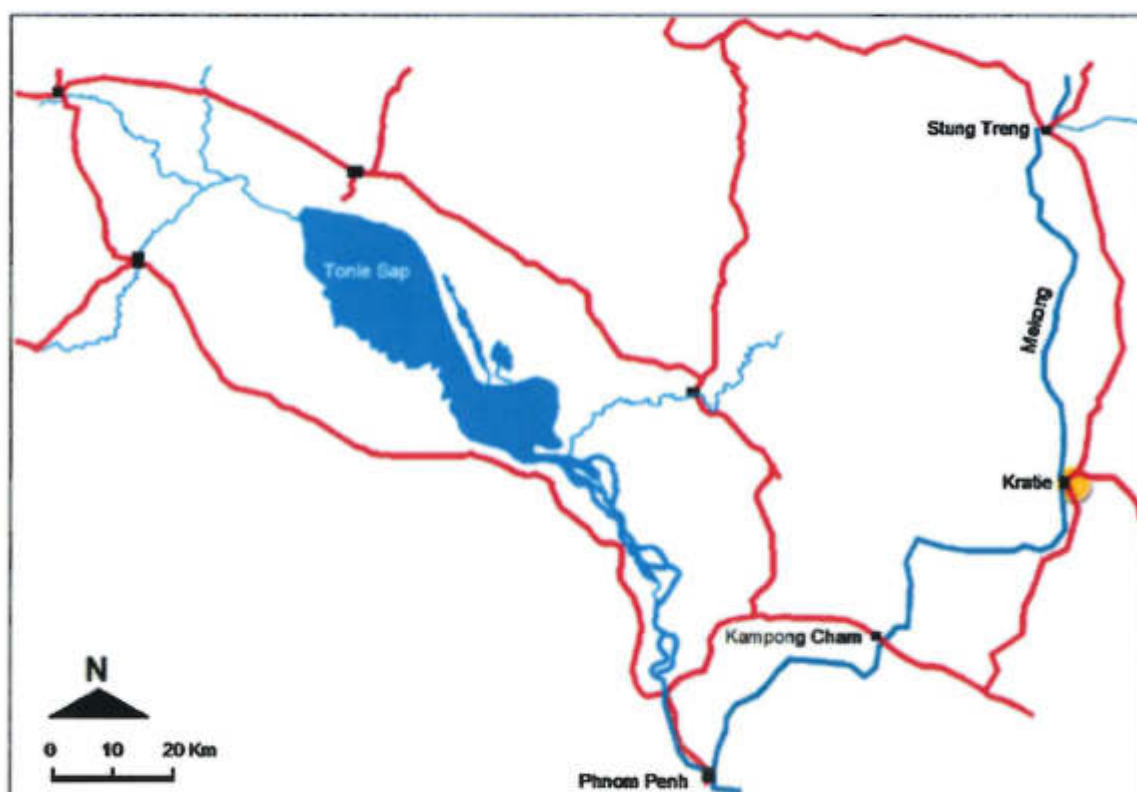
20. The Project will operate in Kampong Cham, Kratie and Stung Treng, three of Cambodia's provincial cities located along the Mekong River. The CTDP-4 outputs include: (i) separate the wastewater/sewage system and stormwater drainage facilities to improve sanitation and control flood risks, (ii) Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and drainage 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 center 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.

21. The Project is classified as Category B for involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts in accordance with the Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS, 2009) of the ADB. 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. The Ministry of Public Works and Transport is the Executing Agency for the Project. A map showing the location of the subprojects in three towns is in **Figure 1**.

22. As per project administrative manual (PAM), 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.

Figure 1: Location of Subproject Towns



Source: Project Management Consultants (PMC), 2021

B. Subproject Descriptions

23. The detailed engineering design (DED) of Stung Treng Wastewater and Drainage Subproject (the Subproject) is complete, whereas the DRP for the Solid Waste Management subproject in Stung Treng has already been cleared and construction has started. Therefore, this DRP is prepared for the Subproject only. **Table 3** summarizes the components and their locations under the Subproject.

Table 3: Summary of Components under the Subproject

No	Component	Location	Descriptions
1	Wastewater treatment plant (WWTP)	Krang Memay Village, Preah Bat Commune, Stung Treng City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 2,900m³/day WWTP above flood level with total area of 8.07 ha Construction of administration, workshop, electrical and security guard buildings at WWTP site Laterite wearing course on the 4.5m wide access road the first 85 meter from the WWTP to the east Provision of Operations & Maintenance Equipment
2	Wastewater network	Preah Bat, Srah Ruessei and Stung Treng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of primary and secondary wastewater collection networks for 47.841km Construction of a tertiary wastewater network for 5.528 km with associated 2,373 service connections for households, and commercial and institutional buildings Construction of three (3) sewer pump stations and associated pumping mains (3.077km) Upgradation of one (1) existing storm drainage pumping station with additional one pump in existing pump station building, associated pumping main, and other additional allied units and structures
3	Drainage diversion	Sangkat Stung Treng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 1.8km stormwater drainage diversion, including outlet structure

Source: Project Management Consultants

24. A draft resettlement plan (RP) was prepared and cleared for Stung Treng Subprojects in May 2018. The resettlement framework (RF) the Project was also prepared and approved in May 2018 during project preparatory technical assistance stage. For Stung Treng, a site for wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) was identified and proposed in draft RP, but has been changed to a more suitable site prior to DED as the initially proposed site was no longer available. The Subproject was screened for involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts in September 2021 by the Project Management Consultant (PMC) to determine the IR category. The Subproject was classified category B for IR impacts and thereafter the requirements for the preparation of this detailed resettlement Plan (DRP) following the completion of detailed measurement survey (DMS) and socio-economic survey (SES) and replacement cost study (RCS).

(i) Stung Treng Wastewater and Drainage Subproject

25. There is no current organized and operational wastewater collection and treatment in Stung Treng 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.

26. The service area for the sewerage and drainage collection networks of the Subproject covers the most densely populated central part of Stung Treng City and includes the Sangkats of Preah Bat, Srah Ruessei and Stung Treng. The service area is approximately 450 ha in size and has a population of about 19,700 (**Figure 2**). 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 is composed of a WWTP, 47.841 km of new primary and secondary sewers, 5.528 km of tertiary sewers, three (3) associated pump stations (PS) and 2,373 household connections. The WWTP is in Krang Memay village some 3 km southwest of Stung Treng City center (see **Figure 2** - violet highlight). The service area for the sewage and drainage collection works is covering the city center area only (**Figure 2** – yellow, violet and pink highlights) and it has three (3) sewage pumping stations (SPS) covering the sewerage collection area in addition to main pumping station (MPS) (**Figure 4** - red dots). Stormwater diversion is constructed at the same time covering 1.8 km drainage line and upgrading of stormwater pumping station (**Figure 2** – blue dot).

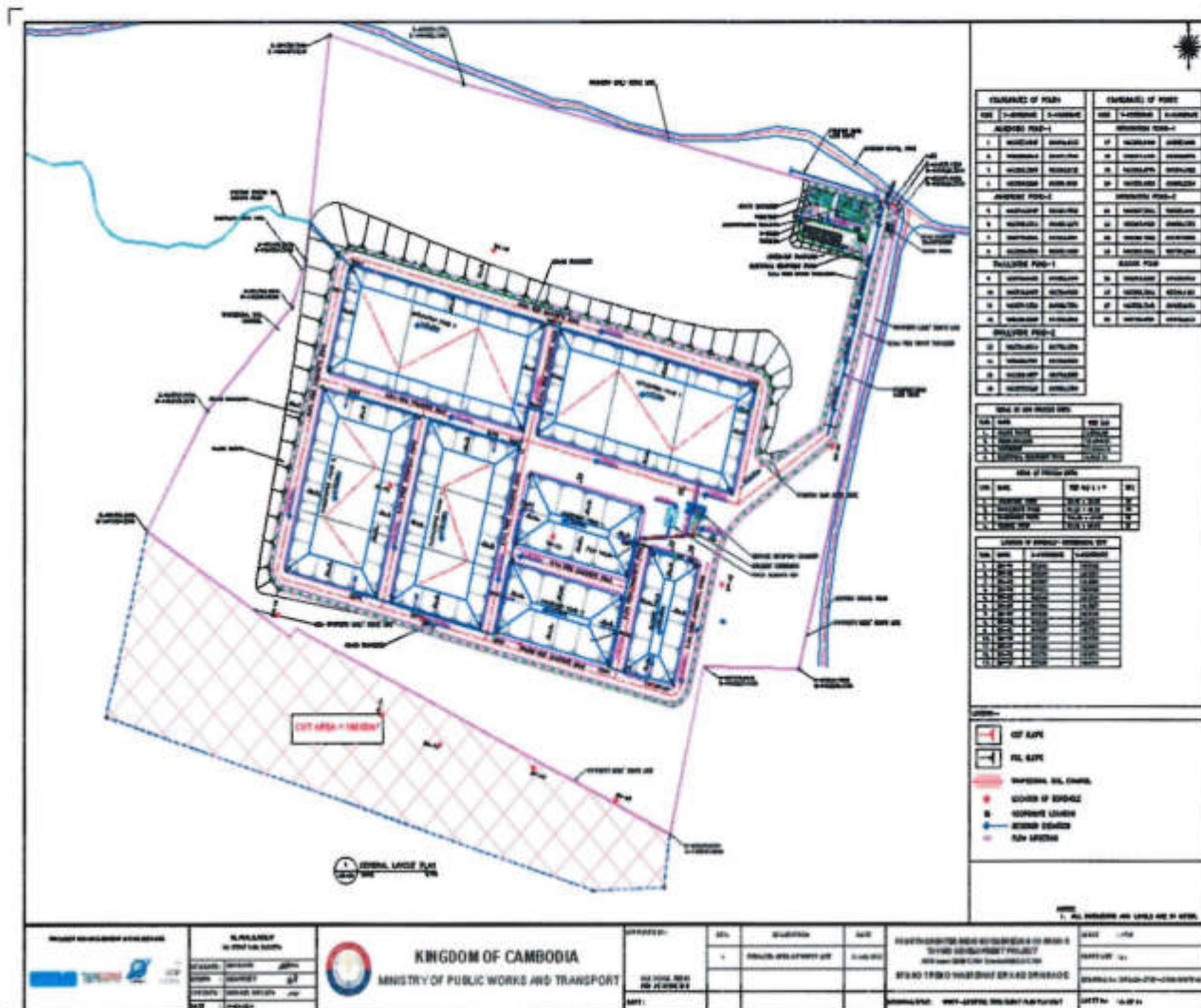
Figure 2: Wastewater and Drainage Service Area



27. Waste Stabilization Ponds have been chosen as the most appropriate technology during DED as seen in **Figure 3** WWTP site layout plan. This technology consists of a series of different types of waste stabilization ponds (anaerobic, facultative, maturation) that rely entirely on natural processes by algae and bacteria with sunlight as the only energy source. This is a well-established, low-cost, low maintenance, highly efficient, entirely natural and sustainable technology for domestic wastewater treatment in tropical climates.

28. The WWTP site for Stung Treng City comprises a dual series of 2 x anaerobic, 2 x facultative and 2 x maturation ponds. The treated wastewater will be discharged via an existing stream to the Mekong River. The site is located 100m – 150m to the nearest single houses, 250m to housing along the road on the left bank of the Mekong River, about 4km from National Road No. 9, and about 2km from densely populated areas. During the feasibility study, it was decided that the WWTP will be constructed on a 9.9-hectare land plot and was designed to collect and treat wastewater until 2040. Of this land, 3 ha was state land while the rest was privately owned idle agricultural land. Treated effluents from the WWTP will be discharged into an existing stream within the site which flows into the Mekong River. However, during the detail engineering design this site was not available, and a new site was selected. The new site for WWTP is 8.07 ha has two (2) private landowners, and therefore the land acquisition cannot be acquired by willing buyer - willing seller arrangement but through expropriation as part of this DRP. The most of site area is idle covered with grassland, shrub and a portion used to plant cashew trees, the latter will be compensated as part of the land acquisition.

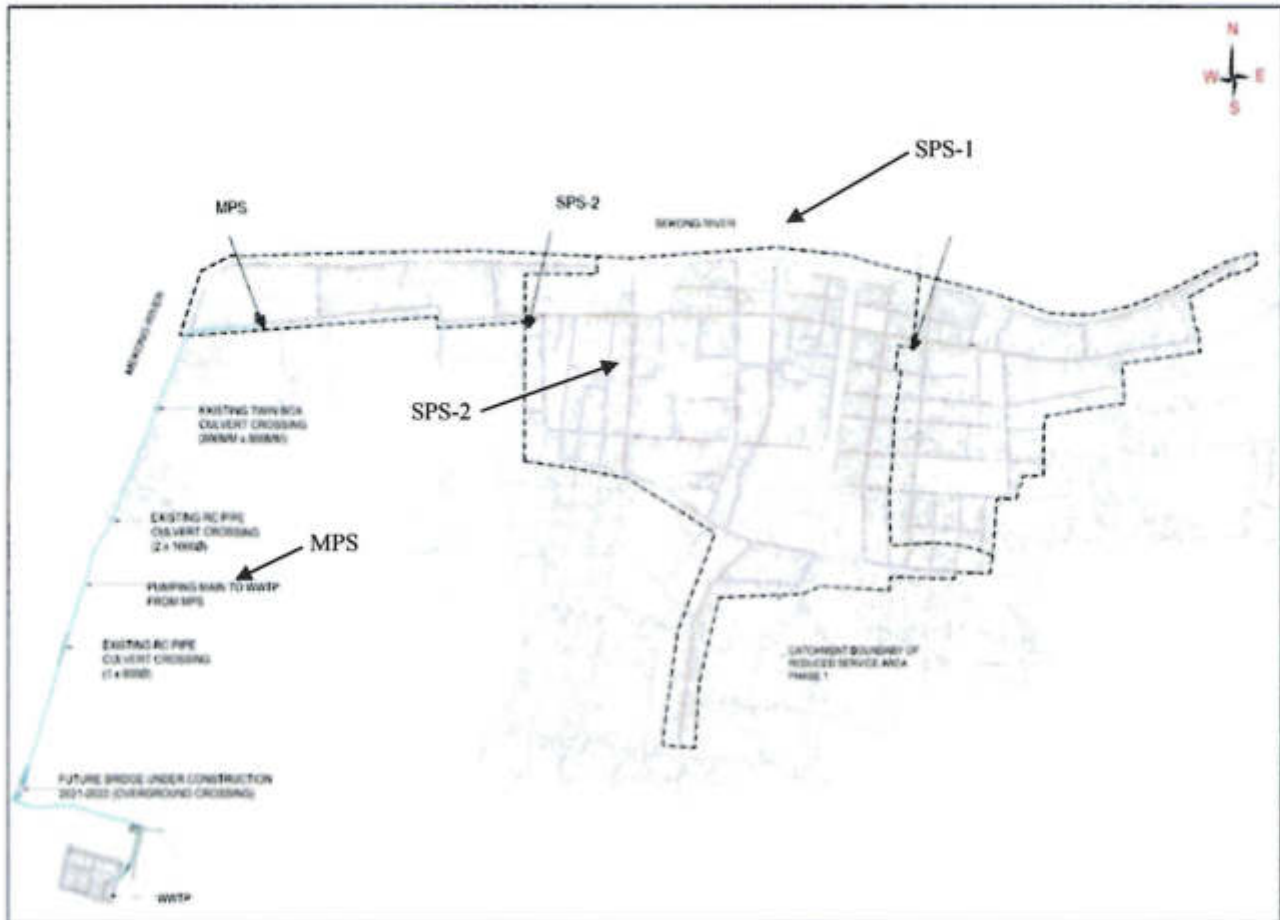
Figure 3: Overview of the Wastewater Treatment Plant Layout Plan



29. 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 three (3) pump stations (2 network Sewage Pump Stations, (SPS), and one MPS), that will then pump the wastewater directly to the WWTP. The sewers will be installed within the road right-of-way to avoid any private properties. The wastewater collection network is shown in **Figure 4**. The pump stations are located on public land and/or within the existing road right-of-way (ROW). 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 other temporary structures.

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Figure 4: Outline of the Wastewater Network

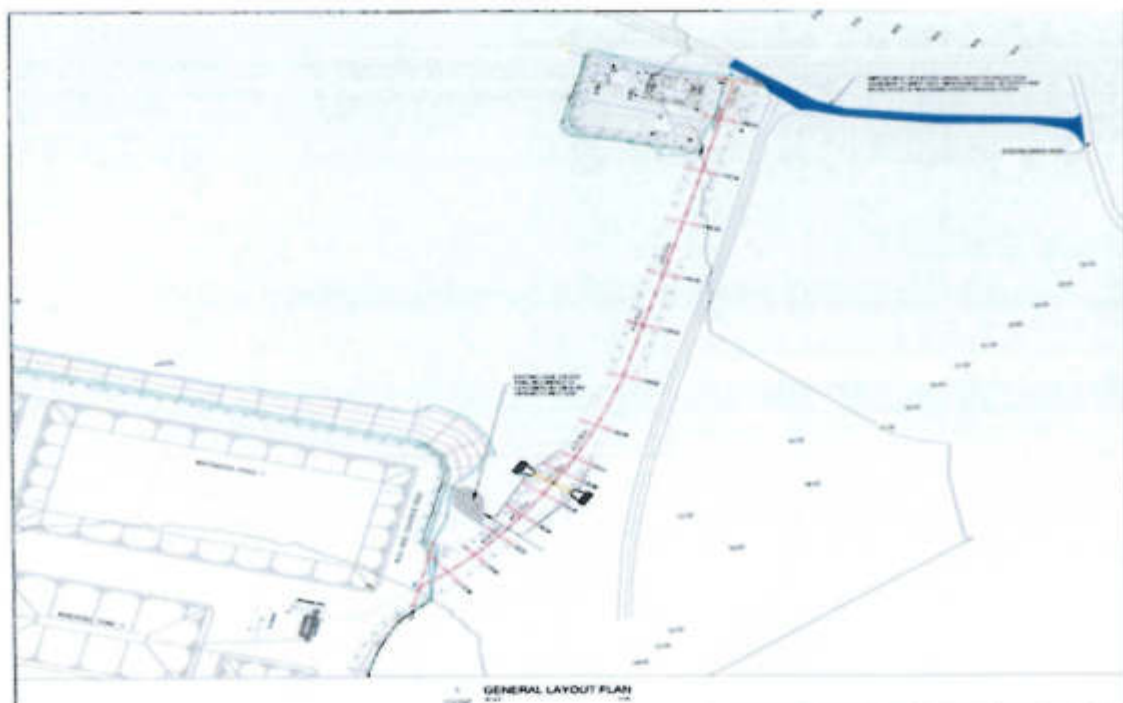


30. There is no need to construct a new WWTP access road as there is an existing a laterite road from the East of the WWTP site with access directly to the National Road No. 64 (**Figure 5 and Figure 6**). The existing right-of-way (ROW) of the access road is 12m (6m each side of centerline), whereas COI is 4.6m (2.3m on each side of centerline), including a shoulder of 0.25m on each side. The COI is unencumbered and therefore does not cause IR impacts.

Figure 5: Access Road to the WWTP Site (yellow line)



Figure 6: COI of Access Road to the WWTP Site



Pictures of WWTP access road



31. The storm drainage diversion system will cover the inner-city main road and market area. The network will overlap with the sewage service area and include upgrading of the existing storm water pumping station. The primary objective of the drainage system is to mitigate flooding and resolve other drainage problems in the urban center (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Outline of the Stormwater Drainage System



(ii) Due Diligence of Social Impacts

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

33. Site selection for Stung Treng WWTP was changed after the PPTA due to the original site proposed at PPTA not being available. The site is totally privately owned by 2 AHs. The other components of the Subproject, the sewerage network, stormwater diversion and pump stations are located within the existing ROW of roads, or public land, and therefore do not have any land acquisition. The works have minor impacts on secondary and other structures, fruit trees and non-fruit trees, on other structures of two (2) public schools. Compensation will be paid for any impact on structures, trees and businesses disrupted as per the EM.

C. Measures Adopted to Minimize Resettlement Impacts

34. 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. PMC conducted demarcation of COI for WWTP and PMU submitted the COI to GDR. Considerable impact avoidance and mitigation were conducted before, during, and after demarcation in close cooperation with engineers, GDR, and PMU. This included realigning sewer and drainage networks in locations with impact on private assets and/or land, narrowing design alignment, and placement of the pumping stations on public land in close cooperation with the PIU. Hence, IR impacts were reduced from initial 120 AHs/560 APs to 37 AHs/168 APs. However, the business of estimated 112 mobile street vendors will be disrupted as the construction works will be carried out during day. These mobile vendors will be temporarily relocated close to the market in the provincial garden area off Street No. 63 (see **Figure 10** temporary relocation area). The avoidance and mitigation of IR impacts were carried out as detailed in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Impact Avoidance and Mitigation

No	Component	Expected Impact	Avoidance/mitigation Measures
1	Wastewater network	Tempory business disruption of an estimated 120-150 mobile street vendors*	Night-time work schedule will be used around the market to avoid all IR impacts to the vendors.
2	Wastewater network	Impact on the 5 house/shelter (5 AHs)	Avoiding the house/shelter impact by narrow down the COI and using only one line for the network
3	Wastewater network	Impact on the secondary structure and trees along the narrow road (21 AHs)	Narrow down the COI and using only one line for the network for small road section.
4	Wastewater network	Impact on trees only along the road network (42 AHs)	Reduce the COI width
5	Wastewater network	Impact on 15 business structures (15 AHs)	Narrow down the COI width. Only one shop is partly affected.
6	Wastewater network pumping stations	Impact on future expansion plans of public services where pumping stations (PSs) to be located	Construct PSs as close as possible to the existing brick wall on the southeast (SPS 2) and southwest (MPS) of public land for avoiding disruption and ease of maintenances during operation, while not disturbing the public services and leaving adequate space for expansion

* During the full census conducted in June 2022 the number of mobile street vendors was confirmed to 112 APs.

III. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

35. The DMS conducted in December 2021 confirmed the results of IR screening conducted in September 2021, and the Subproject is still classified as category "B" for IR impact as it includes land acquisition and resettlement impacts which were not deemed significant. This DRP for the Subproject is an update of the draft RP of Stung Treng Subprojects and RF of the Project (both of May 2018), final DED, completed DMS/SES and RCS. The DRP is consistent with the ADB's SPS (2009) and relevant Cambodian laws and regulations.

A. Methodology

36. The DED and COI for the WWTP was submitted to GDR in April 2020. The DED and COI for the stormwater drainage system was submitted to GDR in November 2021. During field demarcation of COI, all households who were interested on demarcation works were unofficially 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/SES 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 and pointed out to 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. The IRC-WG and PRSC-WG assisted by local authorities conducted the DMS and SES on AHs/APs for the WWTP in September 2021 and stormwater pipeline network and drainage diversion in December 2021 to determine the potential impacts on land and physical and economic assets of the AHs/APs. Since the Subproject will have temporary impact on 112 mobile street vendors, a full census on the mobile street vendors was conducted in from 23-25 June 2022. Consultations were conducted with the mobile street vendors and the market authorities and they were explained on the project resettlement policies, subproject design and benefits, construction and operation, compensation and entitlements, upcoming DMS/SES and RCS, and GRM. The vendors were also informed of the disruptions that will be caused during construction and were informed and shown the site of their temporary relocation to avoid any loss of income.

37. For the Subproject, the COI was defined and all assets within COI, such as land (private and state land), secondary and other structures, business disruption, and other assets such as trees among others were measured and recorded. The IRC-WG, PRSC-WG and PIU measured the areas of affected land and structures, identified their types of materials, and assessed the viability of the remaining structures for continued use. They identified the types of trees to be impacted and established their productive ages. The DMS data obtained information on the names of the AHs and all affected assets that are within the COI. The DMS included 100% of the AHs. The SES was conducted in parallel with DMS by employing a survey questionnaire which contained questions on demographic and socio-economic profiles of AHs and APs. There are 32 AHs and 122 APs who are mobile street vendors which represent 100% of the AHs.

38. 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. Public Information Brochure (PIB) was updated, distributed and explained to all households and Sangkat offices during DRP preparation. The updated PIBs have been posted on Sangkat notice boards.

B. Summary of LAR Impacts

39. The involuntary resettlement impact of the Subproject includes loss of private agricultural land, secondary and other structures, fruit and non-fruit trees, temporary impacts during construction and unanticipated impacts. A total 32 affected household (AHs) will be affected by the Subproject.

However, in addition to 32 AHs, there are of 112 APs who are mobile street vendors selling goods around Samaki market in Stung Treng City will be temporarily relocated to the provincial garden off Street Number 63 opposite the market.⁵ Out of the 32 AHs, no AH is physically displaced and 32 AHs are economically displaced, 2 AHs will lose 8.07ha of private agricultural land, no primary structures are impacted, 10 AHs will have impact on 100.29m² of secondary structures and 27 AHs will have 207.16m² and 11 units of other structures, 31 AHs have impact on 678 perennial (fruit) trees while 11 AHs will have impact on 52 non-fruit trees, only one (1) AH will have partial impact on his businesses, no AH will lose source of livelihood permanently. In addition, two public schools will have of 64.00m² and 3.00 units of other structures affected and one shop of 1 AH will be impacted. **Table 5** summarizes the resettlement impacts under the Subproject.

Table 5: Summary of LAR Impact Type under the Subproject

No.	Impact Type	Quantity (measurement units)
1	Affected Households	32 AHs
2	Agricultural land (private)	8.07 ha of private agricultural land of 2 AHs
3	Secondary structures	100.29m ² of secondary structures of 10 AHs
4	Other structures	207.16m ² and 11 units of other structures of 27 AHs
5	Impact on common property and resources	64.00m ² and 3 Nos. of other structures of two schools.
6	Perennial (fruit) trees	678 fruit trees of 31 AHs*
7	Non-fruit trees	52 non-fruit trees of 11 AHs*
8	Impact on business	5.28m ² of extended roof of one shop of 1 AH
9	Temporary impact on mobile street vendors	Temporary relocation of 112 mobile street vendors

* Denotes double counting as 1 AH owned both fruit trees and non-fruit trees and some owned more than one type of tree.
Source: DMS Data, September-October 2021.

C. LAR Impact by Type

(i) Impact on Land

40. The Subproject will impact a total of 8.07 ha of private agricultural land of 2 AHs. No residential and commercial land will be affected by the Subproject. **Table 6** summarizes the impact on land.

Table 6: Summary of Impacts on Land

Type of Ownership	No. of AHs	Area (ha)	% of Total
Private Agricultural Land	2	8.07	100.00
Total	2	8.07	100.00

Source: DMS Data, September 2021-23 June 2022

(ii) Impact on Structures

41. The DMS identified no main structures (houses) will be affected by the Subproject. Only secondary and other structures are impacted by the Subproject. A total of 100.29m² of secondary structures of 10 AHs will be affected by the Subproject. Out of these 89.01m² are zinc extended roof of 8 AHs, 6.00m² of fibro extended roof of 1 AH and 5.28m² of extended roof of one shop of 1 AH. Other

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 112 mobile street vendors separately (see para.30) 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.

affected structures include 291.18m² of doors, sign post, fences, steel net fences, walls, water pool of 17 AHs, 2 stair cases of 2 AHs and 11 brick and concrete posts of 4 AHs. **Table 7** summarizes the affected structures by type.

Table 7: Summary of Affected Structures

Type of Structure	AHs	Unit of Structure	
		m ²	Nos.
Secondary Structure			
Zinc extended roof	8	89.01	
Fibro extended roof	1	6.00	
Shop extended roof	1	5.28	
Total	10	100.29	
Other Structures			
Brick Fence (200mm) with Pave	1	37.60	
Brick Fence (100mm) with with Pave and painting	1	3.94	
Brick Fence (100mm) no Pave	2	13.00	
Steel Net Fence with Wood Post	1	12.90	
Zince Fence with Wood Post	1	7.00	
Wood Fence with Wood Barrier	1	6.30	
Wood Fence with Wood Barrier	1	10.30	
Steel Fence	1	13.60	
Zince Fence with Wood Post and Wood Barrier	1	19.00	
Brick Post (0.30m*0.30m*2m)	1		4.00
Post (0.40m*0.40m*2m)	1		1.00
Concrete Post (0.20m*0.20m*2.50)	1		3.00
Brick Wall (200mm) with Pave and Painting	1	3.40	
Brick Wall (200mm) with Pave	1	10.88	
Concrete and Wood Stairs	1		1.00
Wood Stairs	1		1.00
Gas Station Sign Post	1		1.00
Zinc Door with Steel Barrier	1	9.02	
Steel Door (8.20m*2.50m)	1	4.10	
Steel Door (3.50m*2)	1	7.00	
Zince Door with Wood Barrier	1	4.86	
Folding Zince Door with Wood Barrier	1	18.50	
Zinc Rolling Door	1	11.88	
Brick Water Reservoir (200mm) with Pave	1	6.88	
Brick Retaining Wall (200mm) with Pave and Painting	1	3.60	
Steel Net Fence	1	3.40	
Total	27	207.16	11.00

Source. DMS Data, September-December 2021

(iii) Impact on Crops and Trees

42. The Subproject will not impact on any crops. A total of 42 AHs will have impact on their 730 fruit and timber/non-fruit trees. Out of these, 678 are fruits trees and 52 are timber/non-fruit trees of 31 AHs and 11 AHs with double counting respectively. Cashew nut trees account for the most number of affected fruit trees which are farmed for commercial purposes at the WWTP site. However, they have been counted as individual trees by age and costs estimated based on their age. The age of the trees has been recorded during DMS which is the basis for the compensation rate with the species. **Table 8** summarizes the impact on the fruit and non-fruit trees and age of the trees by type of species and rates are in **Annex 6**.

Table 8: Summary of Impacts on Trees

Category	Number of AHs	Number of Trees
Fruits Trees		
Cashew Nut	1	615
Areca Palm	1	12
Longan	7	11
Papaya	6	10
Palm	1	9
Banana	1	5
Coconut	1	3
Jujube	3	3
Pomegranate	2	3
Mango	2	2
Acacias	1	2
Guava	1	1
Sugar Apple	1	1
Milk Fruit	1	1
Jackfruit	1	1
Phyllanthus	1	1
Subtotal	31	678
Timber/Non-fruit Trees		
Acacias	1	2
Tnong	2	37
Cassia Fistula	2	4
Terminalia Catappa	2	3
Schefflera	1	2
Lead	1	2
Noni	1	1
Ficus Benghalensis	1	1
Subtotal	11	52
Total	42*	730

*Denotes that the total number of AHs are double counted, 1 AH owned both fruit trees and non-fruit trees and some owned more than one type of trees.

Source. DMS Data, September-December 2021

(iv) Impact on Common Property and Resources

43. The Subproject will impact on other structures of two public schools namely (i) Ponlew Koma Kindergarten School and (ii) Hun Sen Ba Chong Primary School. For the public school in (i) above, the affected other structures include 27.50m² of steel door of school gate, 10.00m² of 200mm brick fence with décor and painting and 3 Nos. of brick posts measuring 0.40mx0.40mx3.00m. For public school under (ii) above, the only affected other structure is barbed wire fence with wooden posts measuring 26.50m². During the DMS, discussions were held with the Directors of both schools. They were handed out the Updated PIB that included the GRM procedures and were explained to them during the DMS. They were informed that compensation for the affected structures will be made to them at the current market rates at full replacement costs. **Table 9** summarizes the impacts on public properties.

Table 9: Summary of Impacts on the Schools

Type of Structure	Unit of Structure	
	m ²	Units
Ponlew Koma Kindergarten School		
Steel Door (school gate)	10.00	
Brick Fence (200mm) with decor and painting	27.50	
Brick Posts (0.40m * 0.40m * 2.50m)		3.00
Hun Sen Ba Chong Primary School		
Barbed Wire Fence with Wooden Posts	26.50	
Total	64.00	3.00

Source. DMS Data, September-December 2021

(v) Impact on Businesses

44. The Subproject will impact on only 1 shop of 1 AH. The affected area is extended roof and eaves (**Figure 8**) will obstruct the construction works. They will be removed to allow for construction to proceed and can be put back after completion of works. The construction will be for a very short duration (less than one day). Therefore, will be no disruption to the business income as the contractor will provide temporary access to the shop.

Figure 8: Impact on Business



(vi) Impacts on Livelihoods

45. The May 2018 RF for the Project defines major impacts for those who would be losing more than 10% of their total productive assets. During the detailed engineering design and DMS, most of the land was found to be idle and not in use except for a portion which planted with cashew nut trees. As per the SES (Table 14) agriculture is not the main source of livelihood for the AHs on which their income is directly dependent on as they are not actively farming the land. As per the DMS Mastelist the the AHs are identified as AH #33 with DMS No. 1-001 and AH #34 with DMS No. 1-002. For AH #33, the main source of livelihood is from government employment. The affected land is not a productive land and not used to cultivate anything beside the few trees affected. For AH #34, the main source of livehood is from private sector/trade business and also has secondary source of livelihood from agriculture which is demonstrated by just planting chew nuts of a portion of the affected land. The AH # 34 declared 12,000,000 Riel or 37.03% of 32,400,000 Riel of total anauual income from Agriculture Fisheries & Forestry sector while the remainder 20,400,000 Riel is from engagement in buisness in private sector. Therefore, although all the 2 AHs will lose 100% of their land, they will not lose their source of livelihood permanently and none of them are eligible for income restoration program.

(vii) Impact on Vulnerable Group

46. The income data during the DMS/SES (September-December 2021) was obtained only on verbal interviews. The AHs who declared their income below the poverty line were asked to produce their ID Poor Cards. Only one (1) AH declared having income below \$70.58/month/AP and produced ID Poor Card Table 10.

Table 10: Summary of Vulnerable AHs/APs

No.	AH ID No.	APs	No. of Poor households living below the national poverty rate (<\$70.58/month/AP) / ID Poor	No. of Female headed households with dependents living below the national poverty rate/ ID Poor	No. of Disabled headed households with no other means of support	No. of Elderly headed households who are landless and with no other means of support	No. of Landless poor living below the national poverty rate/ ID Poor	No. of IP
1				1				
Total				1				

DMS/SES Data September-December 2021.

D. Temporary Impact during Construction

47. The Subproject will also cover the market areas on the roads in the urban center. A full census affected areas around the market area was conducted in June 2022. The data analyzed that 112 mobile street vendors will be affected during the construction of the stormwater pipelines. The 112 mobile street vendors sell vegetables and goods on roadsides around the Samaki Market areas in Stung Treng city during the day will be temporarily affected during construction of the stormwater pipelines. These mobile street vendors around the market area have movable and foldable plastics mats and/or materials such as cardboards, wooden boxes/sheets and tables etc. to place their vegetables and goods to sell on roadsides. Their vegetables are sheltered from sun with mobile umbrellas mounted on steel frame. These are made of light-weight material which can easily be moved by vendors (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Mobile Street Vendors on Roads around Samaki Market



48. The construction works in the market area will be carried out during the day and it will cause disruptions to the mobile street and market vendors to continue with their daily sales. From the construction schedule, it will take about 3-4 months to complete the construction works around the market area. During construction, the mobile street vendors will be temporarily relocated from their original selling sites (Zones 1-4) to nearby site off Street No. 63 in provincial garden area (**Figure 10**) where they can continue their daily sales without any disruptions to their livelihoods. The movement can be completed in a few hours and carried out during the period when they are not selling their product. Prior to construction in the selected zone, the mobile street vendors will be moved from selected zone to the temporary relocation site. After the completion of the construction of the selected zone, the mobile street vendors will be moved back to the zone to continue with their daily sales. The construction and relocation process will be repeated for all the remaining mobile vendors in the remaining zones. The PMU will coordinate with the contractor to provide assistance to the mobile street vendors to move them to the temporary relocation site. This arrangement and relocation of temporary business site was agreed with the vendors and the local authority (**Annex 1**). To minimize inconvenience for these vendors, the vendors will be given advance notice of one month before the start of civil works in the zones where they conduct their businesses. There will be no loss of business income or livelihoods from the temporary relocation and disruption during construction. However, an ex gratia lump sum of \$50.00/AH for disturbance/transport allowance will be provide to each street vendor. In addition, at the time of the preparation of the individual contracts during the implementation of the DRP, GDR will ascertain if any of these mobile street vendors have an ID Poor Card. The disturbance/transport allowance of the vendors with an ID Poor Card will be **doubled**.⁶ During construction, the contractor will provide temporary access to the public over the open trenches in each zone to the main market. Access to the main market will be always available from the zones which are not under construction. Therefore, there will be no business disruption to the market vendors inside the Stung Treng Market.

⁶ The contingency amount has been kept at 15% to cover the costs of poor and vulnerable mobile street vendors.

Figure 10: Temporary Relocation of Mobile Street Vendor



49. The wastewater and drainage network works will be carried out within the COI in the existing road ROW, therefore, the public facilities such as existing bituminous surface roads and walkways will be temporarily impacted during construction. Design of and bill of quantities (BOQ) for the sewerage and storm water drainage includes permanent reinstatement and improvement of roads and sidewalks along the alignments. Thus, these temporarily affected public facilities will not only be restored but will be enhanced after construction as part of the Subproject design. This temporary impact also concerns the movement and storage of construction equipment and materials, and any unanticipated impacts. These will be addressed during the Subproject implementation based on actual impacts and in accordance with the national laws and ADB's safeguards policy statement (SPS, 2009).

50. Some of the private houses and shops have either extended their properties illegally on the roadside footpaths or are temporarily using the footpaths for businesses or as storage area. These extended assets or properties if impacted regardless of their legal status will be either reinstated or compensated by the contractor in accordance with the provisions in this DRP. Majority of these private assets are of light-weight material or mobile (shop shelves or display tables). The households will be given advance notice to move their mobile assets away from the COI prior to construction. The civil works contract (included in BOQ also) as well as EMP will also require the construction contractor to reinstate the structures within the COI and any impacted structures along the construction works area to their pre-Subproject condition after the installation of wastewater and drainage network alignment is completed. The contractor is to record the pre-condition of the roads and assets with drawings and georeferenced pictures and/or video.

51. Mitigation and reinstatement of impacts caused by construction works incorporated in the BOQ include: (i) additional minor works to avoid impact; (ii) temporary removal of minor structures on roadside footpaths such as roadside advertisements, movable stalls, display cases etc.; (iii) removal and reinstatement of existing walls/fences; (iv) reinstatement of private access to properties such as driveways, footpaths, stairs, and; (v) all other repair/reinstatement works not covered under the provisions for day-works.

52. For any temporary site installation or other area, the contractor will have to propose in a site installation and access plan and obtain approval from the PMU. Where possible, unoccupied, and unused public land will be used for temporary land use or storage. The contractor shall rent the private space with agreed rental fee (written contracts to be prepared). Both private and public space shall be returned in the same or improved condition compared with pre-Subproject situation. Through a transparent and contractual approach, the PMU will provide the contractor with the Subproject's land acquisition and compensation principles in the form of this DRP to ensure that (i) official compensation rates are applied, (ii) re-instatement of affected assets contractually defined, (iii) consultation takes place throughout the Subproject, (iv) the grievance mechanism is followed, (v) the EMP is applied, and (vi) other items specified are complied with, in compliance with the ADB SPS and RGC's SOP.

E. Unanticipated Impact

53. In case there are changes in the Subproject's scope and/or location during the Subproject implementation, social impact screening of new impacts shall be conducted, and update or amendment of the DRP or formulate a new resettlement plan covering all applicable requirements specified in ADB SPS (2009)⁷. Unanticipated impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in this DRP. Any new APs that will be identified (i.e., those who will be included among the adversely affected because of changes to the Subproject design or alignment prior to or even during construction works) are entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other APs. The new APs will not include any occupant entering the COI or construction area after the cut-off date.

⁷ Any changes or additions in design/scope of the Subproject during construction will be screened and validated for IR impact only in case the changes and/or additions are outside the original COI or WWTP site area.

IV. SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

54. A full census and socio-economic survey (SES) of the 32 AHs/127 APs under the Subproject was conducted in December 2021 by the IRC-WG. The SES respondents consisted of affected household heads (AHHs) and household representatives. The SES questionnaire contained demographic variables (age, marital status, employment, and gender of respondents), means of employment of APs and households' monthly income. The SES provides baseline information on the socio-economic situation of the AHs/APs in gender disaggregated format.

A. Demographic Profile of Affected Households

55. A total 32 AHHs/127 APs persons will be affected by the Subproject. Out of these 27 AHHs or 84.38 % are male and 5 AHHs or 15.63 % are female. With respect to the APs, 64 APs or 50.39% % are male and 63 or 49.61 female. The average AH size is 4 members. **Table 11** summarizes the gender of AHHs and APs.

Table 11: Summary on Gender of AHHs and APs

Category	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
AHHs	27	84.38	5	15.63	32	100.00
APs	64	50.39	63	49.61	127	100.00

Note: Total 34 DMS (2 DMS community affected public school)

Source. SES Data, September 2021-December 2021.

56. Of the 32 AHHs, 28 AHHs or 87.50% are married and the remaining 4 AHHs or 12.50% are widowed. All the male headed households are (26 AHHs or 96.30%) are married except one AHH who is widowed. The widower rate is higher amongst the females AHHs compared to the male AHHs. All AHHs and APs are Cambodians and of Khmer ethnicity. A total of 12 AHHs or 37.50% are between 31-45 years old followed by 11 AHHs or 34.38% between 46-60 years and 8 AHHs or 25.00% between 61 to 75 years of age. One 1 AHH is aged between 20-30 years. **Table 12** summarizes the demographic profile of the AHHs by Gender.

Table 12: Demographic Profile of Affected Household Heads

Category Description	Male Household Head	%	Female Household Head	%	Total	%
Marital Status						
Not Married	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Married	26	96.30	2	40.00	28	87.50
Divorced	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Widowed	1	3.70	3	60.00	4	12.50
Total	27	100.00	5	100.00	32	100.00
Ethnicity						
Khmer	27	100.00	5	100.00	32	100.00
Total	27	100.00	5	100.00	32	100.00

Age						
20 to 30 years	0	0.00	1	20.00	1	3.13
31 to 45 years	11	40.74	1	20.00	12	37.50
46 to 60 years	10	37.04	1	20.00	11	34.38
61 to 75 years	6	22.22	2	40.00	8	25.00
>75 years	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	27	100.00	5	100.00	32	100.00

Source. SES Data, September-December 2021

B. Educational Attainment

57. A total of 3 AHHs or 9.38% have no formal education while 29 AHHs or 90.63% have some form of formal education. For male AHHs, 2 AHHs or 7.41% have no formal education while 25 AHHs or 95.59% have some form of formal education. For female AHHs, 1 AHHs or 20.00% has no formal education while 4 AHHs or 80.00% have some form of formal education. Majority of the AHHs or 14 AHHs (43.75%) attained high school education followed by 9 AHHs or 28.13% secondary school and the remaining 6 AHHs or 18.75% primary school education. No AHHs have university or vocational education. The details of the **Table 13** summarizes the educational attainment of the AHHs by gender.

Table 13: Summary of Educational Attainment of AHHs by Gender

Education	Male Household Head	%	Female Household Head	%	Total	%
None	2	7.41	1	20.00	3	9.38
Primary	3	11.11	3	60.00	6	18.75
Secondary	9	33.33	0	0.00	9	28.13
High School	13	48.15	1	20.00	14	43.75
University	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Vocational	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	27	100.00	5	100.00	32	100.00

Source. SES Data, September-December 2021

C. Livelihood and Household Income

58. **Livelihood.** The main sources of livelihood for the AHHs are from trade/own businesses and government employment with 28 AHHs or 87.51% combined. A total of 13 AHHs or 40.63%, all males, are employed by government and a further 15 AHHs (11 male and 4 female) or 46.88% are engaged in trade or own business. 3 AHHs (2 male and 1 female) or 9.38% are engaged in the private sector. 1 male AHH did provide response. **Table 14** summarizes the main source of livelihood of the AHHs.

Table 14: Summary of Main Source of Livelihood of AHHs

Source of Livelihood	No. of AHHs					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Government	13	48.15	0	0.00	13	40.63

Private Sector	2	7.41	1	20.00	3	9.38
Trade/Own Business	11	40.74	4	80.00	15	46.88
No Reply	1	3.70	0	0.00	1	3.13
Total	27	100.00	5	100.00	32	100.00

Source. SES Data, September-December 2021

59. A total of 19 AHHs (18 male and 1 female) reported having secondary sources of livelihood. The majority, 10 AHHs or 52.63% are involved in trade/own business. 3 AHHs or 15.79% are engaged in other income activities, 2 AHHs or 10.53% are engaged in the agriculture, fishing and forestry sector, 2 AHHs or 10.53% are engaged in the private sector and 1 AHH is employed by government. 1 AHH did not provide a response. **Table 15** summarizes the secondary source of livelihood of the AHHs.

Table 15: Secondary Source of Livelihood of AHHs.

Source of Livelihood	No. of AHHs					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Government	1	5.56	0	0.00	1	5.26
Private Sector	2	11.11	0	0.00	2	10.53
Trade/Own Business	10	55.56	0	0.00	10	52.63
Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry	2	11.11	0	0.00	2	10.53
Others	2	11.11	1	100.00	3	15.79
No Reply	1	5.56	0	0.00	1	5.26
Total	18	100.00	1	100.00	19	100.00
Government	1	5.56	0	0.00	1	5.26

Source. SES Data, September-December 2021

60. **Household Income.** Of the 32 affected households, 2 AHHs did not provide incomes and 2 AHHs (1 male and 1 female) declared their annual income below \$3,390 (poverty rate). 3 AHHs declared incomes between \$3,390 - \$4,999. The remaining 25 AHHs or 78.13% declared household income above \$6,000. **Table 16** summarizes the monthly income of AHs per person.

Table 16: Total Household Income for AHHs by Gender

Annual Income	Male AHH	%	Female AHH	%	Total	%
<\$3,390 (Poverty Rate)	1	3.70	1	20.00	2	6.25
\$3,390 - \$4,999	2	7.41	1	20.00	3	9.38
\$5,000 - \$5,999	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
>\$6,000	22	81.48	3	60.00	25	78.13
No Reply	2	7.41	0	0.00	2	6.25
Total	27	100.00	5	100.00	32	100.00

Source. SES Data, September 2021-December 2021

D. Poverty and Vulnerable Groups

61. The households living below poverty are identified based on the criteria established by the Royal Government of Cambodia (Government). Each household which is assessed by the Government and found to be poor and vulnerable are issued with an official ID Poor Card. The AHHs under the Subproject have been categorized as living below the poverty line based on the ID Poor registration and holding an ID Poor Card. The self-reported or declared income status by the AHs during DMS/SES is not used for poverty and vulnerability classification.

62. **Vulnerable AHs** Only 1 female AHH has been identified as being Poor and Vulnerable and has an ID Poor Card. There are no landless households; no elderly headed households with no means of support; and no disabled headed households and no indigenous people. **Table 17** provides the breakdown of ID Poor categories of poor and vulnerable households.

Table 17: Vulnerable Households

Type of Vulnerability	No. of AHs
ID Poor Categories	
Female Headed with Dependents (below poverty rate)	1
Landless Below Poverty Rate	0
Elderly Headed with No Means of Support	0
Disabled Headed	0
ID Poor Other	0
Total ID Poor (Below Poverty Rate)	1
Indigenous	0
Total Poor & Vulnerable	1

Source. SES Data, September-October 2021

E. Gender Considerations

63. Gender concerns and issues have been considered in resettlement planning and in this DRP. Gender differentiated benefit-sharing measures are included in the DRP to ensure that the women and men of the households are treated equally. There are no legal or customary/cultural obstacles for women to own land, houses, and other property in their villages. Both men and women in the AHs participate in income- generating activities for their families and are involved in public activities as well as in decision making. During the preparation of the DRP, both women and men were invited to actively participate in the consultation meetings, jointly participate in house-to-house consultations, participate in DMS/SES and measurement of affected assets. A separate gender action plan has been prepared for the Project and updated. In general, no significant gender issues in the Subproject area as well as in the AHs were found during consultations with the community and conducting the SES with the AHs. However, more women are mobile street vendors doing business, thus involved in increased income generating activities. Therefore, relocating them temporarily during construction will not disrupt their livelihoods. Similarly, women are more responsible for doing household chores than the men.

F. Indigenous People

64. No Indigenous Peoples are affected by the Subproject as all the APs are Khmer people.

V. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

65. Public consultation and participation aim to develop and maintain avenues of communication between the Project, stakeholders, and AHs. To ensure that the views and concerns of the AHs are considered in Project/subproject preparation and implementation and to reduce or offset adverse impacts and enhance benefits from the Project, a strategy of meaningful participatory has been adopted by and implemented under the Project for information disclosure, consultation, and participation. All consultations have been presented verbally in Khmer language for illiterate to fully understand and be able to participate, while using visual tools such as maps, brochures, banners, and drawings.

A. Consultation and Participation

66. The first public consultation meeting (PCM) for the Subproject was conducted by the IRC-WG, PRSC-WG and PIU assisted by the local authorities prior to the commencement of DMS/SES. A total of three (3) meetings were conducted, the first meeting on 20 July 2021 (WWTP site), followed by the second meeting on 19 December 2021 (stormwater pipeline network and drainage diversion) and last on 25 March 2022 (mobile street vendors). However, prior to the PCMs, the IRC-WG, PRSC-WG, PMU, PIU, and PMC with the assistance of local authorities carried out a joint transact walk with the AHs within the COI. During the joint transact walk, the AHs were informed on the impacts to their affected assets.

67. During the PCMs, the AHs and/or participants were informed about the Subproject and its scope, the resettlement impacts and mitigation the measures applied, entitlements, and compensation for lost assets, cut-off date, GRM, including contact persons. However, prior to the commencement of the PCMs, the updated PIB with information on entitlements and GRM and DMS Questionnaire were also made available and explained to the AHs by reading them out. The updated PIB was also shared and explained to individual AHs during house-to-house DMS and measurements of land and property assets. The DMS was conducted jointly with full participation of the AH to ensure that the AH to confirm the loss of assets and the measurements and fully understand the basis on which the compensation will be paid for the loss of assets and other entitlements. The Minutes of the PCMs, Attendance List and Photographs taken is in **Annex 2**.

68. A separate PCM was conducted with the mobile street vendors, market chief and market officers on 25 March 2022. During the PCMs, the AHs and/or participants were informed about the Subproject and its scope, the resettlement impacts and mitigation the measures applied, entitlements, and compensation for lost assets, cut-off date, GRM, including contact persons. However, prior to the commencement of the PCM, the updated PIB with information on entitlements and GRM and DMS Questionnaire were also made available and explained to the AHs by reading them out. The mobile street vendors were informed that due to the constructions works, their daily sales will have major disruptions and will impact on their livelihoods. Therefore, they will temporarily relocate to nearby site off Street No. 63 (**Figure 10**) to continue selling without any disruption to their businesses and loss of income under the arrangements made by the Provincial Authority (**Annex 1**). The DMS was conducted with individual vendors and the SES information and data obtained on each household vendor. The Minutes of the PCMs, Attendance List and Photographs taken is in **Annex 2**.

69. **Table 18** summarizes the public consultations undertaken with the participants. No NGO/CSO participated in the public consultation meetings.

Table 18: Summary of Public Consultations

No.	Date	Location	Topic and Summary of Discussions	Participants
1	20 July 2021, 2:30 PM	Sangkat Preah Baht	Consultation and explanation of the Subproject scope of works and standard procedure on resettlement policies. Consultation explained	3 chief of village (1 female), 1 commune councilor (male)

			mitigation and avoidance of involuntary resettlement impacts, technical design of subproject components, EM, cut-off date for eligibility, GRM, PIB and DMS/SES process. It was also explained that the WWTP site is located on the floodplain/lake, and hence is State land.	5 AHs (7 male and 2 female)
2	19 December 2021, 8:30 AM	Sangkat Preah Baht		2 chiefs of village (male), 2 Deputy chiefs (1 female) 16 AHs (13 male and 3 female).
3	25 March 2022 8:00 AM	Samaki Market	<p>Consultation and explanation of the Subproject scope of works and standard procedure on resettlement policies. Consultation explained mitigation and avoidance of IR impacts for network and especially market area, contractor responsibilities for reinstatement of COI, day-time work schedule, EM, cut-off date for eligibility, GRM updated PIB and DMS/SES process.</p> <p>Street and market vendors were informed of their temporary relocation under the arrangements by the Provincial Authority. They were informed of their entitlements of temporary relocation and will return to their original selling locations after the completion of construction works.</p>	103 vendors (10 male and 93 female) and market chief & market tax collector (both male)

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

Table 19: Summary of Key Discussion Points

No.	Date	Question	Response
1	20 July 2021	When will the construction begins?	The construction may start only when all AHs are paid due compensation, the Handover letter is issued to notify the completion of resettlement implementation.
		When do we receive the compensation?	Once the DRP is approved by IRC and cleared by ADB and the resettlement budget approved, the IRC-WG will begin the contract signing procedures and thereafter disbursement of compensation will be made to the affected AHs.
2	19 December 2021	How is RCS done?	GDR of MEF will engaged an independent agency to carry out the Replacement Cost Study. The RCS will be carried out based on current Market value.
		How is compensation calculated? Market rate?	The EM clearly set out the types and category entitlement to compensation. However, the market rates for land are based on current market prices reflecting land sales at the time of RCS in the area or in comparable locations. For structures market prices are based on actual prices for materials, transportation and labor without depreciation. For crops, it is based on annual yield and for trees it is based on productive ages of trees as per the agreed formula in the EM. The formula is in the EM of the updated PIB. These market rates are determined by the independent agency during the RCS
3	25 March 2022	Where do we temporarily move?	As mentioned earlier, the temporary site is off Street No. 63 in the provincial garden area.

		How long until we can return to selling like initially?	The mobile street vendors are selling goods on Streets 63, 61, 12 and 14 around the Samaki Market. All the vendors cannot be moved at once. Therefore, they will be moved street by street and moved back after the construction completion. It is expected that construction will be completed in one month on each street. Therefore, the maximum time of relocation from each street will be month
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B. Consultation During DRP Implementation

71. In situation where Covid-19 is not a safety risk, a follow up consultation will be conducted after approval of this DRP to disclose the information in the DRP, and in preparation of the compensation payments. It will be undertaken jointly by the IRC-WG and PRSC-WG. The meeting will be held in a public place at the commune or village for all AHs and commune/village representatives and the PIB for compensation package and estimated construction schedule will be provided and explained to all AHs. All consultations and disclosure during implementation will be presented verbally in Khmer for illiterate to fully understand and be able to participate. Updated PIBs will be distributed and explained after consultations to illiterate if needed. The schedule for AHs contract signing with deadlines and the legal requirements to receive the compensation (national ID, evidence of land ownership etc) will also be explained. Each AH will be provided with the draft contract and the compensation amounts explained to the satisfaction of the AH on one-to-one basis. The AHs will be given option to sign the contract there and then or given 3 working days to submit the signed contract to the IRC-WG through the village council office. For those AHs who are unable to participate in the public meeting on contracts, best efforts will be made to visit them at their houses or seek the assistance of the village office to contact them to complete the contracts.

72. In case Covid-19 situation in Cambodia changes to worse again and hence causes increased risks, number of precautions will be adopted in the Subproject consultations, preparation and implementation. Social distancing, face masks and hand washing will be compulsory for all staff and experts conducting the consultations, and for all participants to public consultation meetings. In situations where public consultation meetings are too risky, either one-on-one individual consultations will be conducted during the contract offer, signing and disbursements.

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

C. Information Disclosure

74. Updated PIB was published in Khmer was distributed and explained to the AHs during the DMS (Annex 3). This DRP will be translated in the Khmer language and posted at town and Sangkat offices for easy and free access to the AHs and the affected communities. For illiterate people, other suitable communication methods will be used based on the discussion and in consultation with the AHs. The DRP will also be disclosed on website of the MPWT both in Khmer and English.

75. Public information and disclosure about the Subproject will be continued during the DRP implementation in the Subproject areas. The updated PIB, including final Subproject information, construction schedule and contacts of the contractor, will be distributed after contract award to update the AHs especially regarding the expected works construction schedule and any potential temporary impacts. The updated PIB will also contain information about the Project and Subproject, entitlements, or compensation for the AHs, the local GRM, PGRC members, including agencies (i.e., ADB, MPWT/PMU, etc.) so that AHs are clear about whom they should contact their concerns.

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

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

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

VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

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

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

80. A Provincial Grievance Redress Committee (PGRC) has been established by the Governor for the Subproject or for any other subprojects to be financed and implemented under the Project in Stung Treng. GRM was initially established based on decision dated on 09 December 2021 January 2019 (**Annex 4**). In addition, DIMDM is in the process of formally writing to the Provincial Governor to conduct a refresher training course on GRM for the members of PGRC and the other local authorities on the GRM to strengthen the capacity of the members of the PGRC for effective functioning of the GRM. The individual complaints forms, registration/ logbooks and recoding of responses of complaints are in place. The PGRC comprise representatives from the relevant provincial authorities, MEF and municipality, district and community representatives. The composition of PGRC is shown in.

Table 20: Composition of PGRC

No	Name	Position	Position assigned
1	Excellency, Svay Som Eang	Provincial Governor	Chair
2	Mr. Joung Pov	Deputy Provincial Governor	Vice Chair
3	Mr. Menh Sejay	Director of Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction and Cadastral	Member
4	Mrs. Kheng Tithseyha	Director of Provincial Department of Economic and Finance	Member
5	Governor	Related City and District	Member
6	Mr. Sor Kimnat	Director of Provincial Department of Ministry of Public Works and Transport	Member
7	Mr. Chan Bunjom	Chief Law office and public safety of Stung Treng Provincial Administration	Member
8	Mr. Kheng Bunheng	Representative from the NGO, Cambodia Rural Development Team	Member

Source: Letter No. 147/27 SSR dated 09 December 2021 from Governor on PGRC, Stung Treng

81. The grievances will be handled through a 3-step formal approach detailed in the approved May 2018 draft RP for the Stung Treng Subprojects and RF for the Project. However, prior to the First Step, the AH may informally seek the assistance of the commune chief or a community elder to discuss and find an amicable solution to his/her complaint or grievance with the leader of the PRSC-WG. This is done verbally and informally and moreover, its aim is to resolve the matter to avoid lodging formal written complaints. Complaints raised at all levels, including at the commune

level will be reflected in the quarterly/semi-annual monitoring reports submitted to ADB.⁸ If this verbal process of problem solving does not resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of the AH, s/he can seek the formal route for lodging the grievance. Formal lodging can be done verbally (to community elder or representative who will record the complaint) or in writing, and the process is detailed below:

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

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

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

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

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

84. The IRC-WG has circulated and explained the Guidelines for GRM to the AHs during consultations during the DRP preparation. These guidelines outline each of the above Steps and include the administrative procedures for receiving and redressing complaints during the consultative meetings as described in the Consultation, Participation and Disclosure section of this DRP. The GRM guidelines have been explained in detail by reading out to all AHs during the preparation of this DRP.

⁸ Para. 12 of the Aide Memoire of the Safeguard Policy Dialogue Mission 22-23 August 2019.

VII. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

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

86. There are existing laws that govern land acquisition and resettlement in Cambodia. These laws, along with the ADBs SPS, shall govern the procedures for land acquisition and resettlement for the Subproject.

A. 2010 Expropriation Law

87. The Cambodian **2010 Expropriation Law** is the main legal framework that governs land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. The **2010 Expropriation Law** has listed the development of public infrastructure as one of its objectives and extended the definition of public infrastructure to any infrastructure *"required by the Nation in accordance with the determination made by the government."* Public interest is also understood in a broad manner as *"the use of land or property by the public or by public institutions or their agents."* The expropriation of the ownership of immovable property and real right to immovable property can be exercised only if the Expropriation Committee has paid fair and just compensation in advance to the owner and/or holder of real right.

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

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

89. Under the Article 3 of the 2010 Expropriation Law that governs the provision for projects financed by development partners in Cambodia, the RGC issued in 2018 the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (LAR).⁹ The **SOP for Externally Financed Projects in Cambodia and LAR (2018)**, reflects RGC's laws and regulations relating to the acquisition of land and the involuntary resettlement of AP and the safeguard policies and procedures of Development Partners (DPs) as applied to public infrastructure investment

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

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

B. ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 2009

1. ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

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

91. The involuntary resettlement safeguard covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of: (i) involuntary acquisition of land or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It also covers whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary

92. ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy principles include:

- (i) Screen early to identify involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of APs, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with APs and affected local communities. Inform all APs of their entitlements and resettlement options and ensure their participation in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement and pay attention to the needs of vulnerable groups especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the APs' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of APs and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be prepared by a social preparation phase.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all APs through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically APs with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and vulnerable group to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable

- access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
 - (vii) Ensure that APs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
 - (viii) Prepare a RP elaborating on APs' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
 - (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation on the consultation process in a timely manner before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to APs and other stakeholders. Disclose the detailed resettlement plan and its updates to all APs and other stakeholders.
 - (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
 - (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the RP under close supervision throughout project implementation.
 - (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of APs, and whether the objectives of the RP have been achieved by considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring and disclose monitoring reports.

2. Other Considerations

93. **Indigenous Peoples.** Subprojects involving involuntary resettlement of Indigenous People (IP) will not be considered under this Subproject.¹⁰

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

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

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

No.	ADB's SPS Requirements on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and SR-2	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), 2018	Gap between ADB SPS and SOP	Clarifications
1	Meaningful Consultations and Disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SOP, in its chapter IV and under its key tasks in basic resettlement plan preparation, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SOP mostly complies with the requirement of SPS, 2009, however, it does not specifically 	<p>Some of the proposed clarification include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal detailed information of the

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

No.	ADB's SPS Requirements on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and SR-2	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), 2018	Gap between ADB SPS and SOP	Clarifications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out Meaningful consultations with APs including vulnerable groups (VGs), relevant stakeholders and information disclosure on entitlements and resettlement options. • (VGs include: those below poverty line, the landless, the elderly, female headed households, women and children, IPs, and those without legal title to land). <p><i>To comply with ADB SPS IR Principles 2, 9, 12 (page 17), para 54 (page 20), para.73 (page 26), Appendix 2, para 18 (page 47), para 26, 27, 28 (page 49)</i></p>	<p>mentions about consultation as one of the tasks which aims at bringing awareness about the Project to the affected communities and inform them about the possible alignment and seek their feedback.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Chapter V, under key tasks in detailed resettlement plan (updated RP after detailed design), it mentions about consultation as one of the tasks which aims to inform APs about the overall entitlements and methods of compensation and the GRM procedures; about relocation to Resettlement Sites; and house to house consultation to confirm measurement survey. • Chapter- VIII of SOP describes in detail the need for public consultations, participation and disclosure. In para 126, it mentions that the consultation is undertaken throughout the project cycle. 	<p>mention about disclosing the entitlement matrix (EM) to the people during consultation. However, it mentions that the BRP/RP and the DRP/UDRP are disclosed at the Commune Offices for disclosure to affected communities. The EM is integral part if these documents and hence are disclosed to the affected communities. This is explained in more detail in Appendix 7. It is clearly pointed out that the EM and the entitlement under the EM is explained to each AH during the household-to-household consultation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also, there is no mention of disclosure of monitoring reports. The SOP does not specifically mention about particular attention to women and vulnerable groups for their inclusion during consultation. 	<p>displaced persons and their socio-economic status and other sensitive information compromising their privacy will not be disclosed at any time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RPs/updated RPs/resettlement monitoring reports contain summary of AP consultations (including VGs) through- out the project cycle. • RPs/updated RPs/resettlement monitoring reports are disclosed on the ADB and project websites and Khmer versions left at communes and district levels offices. • SOP para. 120; generic information for the PIB includes the compensation policy (the generic entitlements) as stated in para 119. • Four specific consultation meetings are mentioned in the SOP but as the SOP states consultation will be carried out as an on-going process throughout implementation. • ADB staff may participate in consultation meetings. • Efforts will be made to consult with potentially vulnerable affected people (as defined in para 53-55) and will be done throughout implementation.

No.	ADB's SPS Requirements on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and SR-2	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), 2018	Gap between ADB SPS and SOP	Clarifications
2.	<p>Grievance Redress Mechanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a grievance redress mechanism that is understandable, readily accessible, transparent procedures, gender responsive and culturally appropriate. <p><i>To comply with ADB SPS IR Principle 2 (page 17), para 59, 60 (page 22), Appendix 2, para 29 (page 49)</i></p>	<p>Chapter IX of the SOP deals with Grievance Redress Mechanism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GRM is established as a locally based arrangement at the provincial level for receiving, recording, assessing and facilitating the resolution of complaints and grievances raised by the affected persons in relation to their compensation and entitlements for the expropriation of land and other immovable property under the Law on Expropriation. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status of complaints at the commune level will be included in the periodic monitoring report to ADB. Appendix 8.2 is the Register of Complaint, however when reporting, the status of complaints will be included.
3.	<p>Compensation and assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide physically and economically APs with compensation and needed assistance <p><i>To comply with ADB SPS policy principle 3, 4, 5, 7 (page 17) and Appendix 2, paras 7, 8, 9,10 (page 45), 11 and 12 (page 46), 16 and 17 (page 47).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SOP includes the compensation and transition/disturbance allowance to the APs in its entitlement. SOP has provisions for relocation land (for APs with titles or recognized rights to land) and are subject to conditions i.e availability of government land. This does not apply to illegal squatters or occupiers. SOP has provisions for loss of livelihoods for all DPs (limited to selection of 1 out of 3 pre-defined programs) SOP has provisions for providing relocation site to eligible DPs which is selected factoring in location, the availability of the basic social services and 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SOP Entitlement Matrix 2b transitional allowance to be commensurate with the time taken to relocate the business, but to re-establish the business is much more complex and requires more time than relocation. Livelihood restoration will be commensurate with the impact assessed during DMS social economic survey of the APs. For vulnerable groups except for illegal squatters, provision of legal and affordable access to adequate housing and income sources. Valuation rates are valid for a period of one year from the date of endorsement of RCS report by the IRC

No.	ADB's SPS Requirements on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and SR-2	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), 2018	Gap between ADB SPS and SOP	Clarifications
		infrastructure development, depending on availability of land at affordable prices and availability of State land near the project area.		<p>and thereafter updated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected people with legal rights both with hard and soft titles are treated the same.
4.	<p>Procedures for Negotiated Settlement</p> <p>Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement</p> <p><i>To comply with ADB SPS IR safeguards policy principle 6 (page 17), para 73, (page 26), Appendix 2, para 25 (page 48-49)</i></p>	Chapter-X (Section-B) of the SOP mentions that in the case of acquisition of private land where the seller is willing to sell and the buyer is willing to buy, such land may be acquired under a commercial contract. The price will be negotiated as part of commercial norms.		<p>1. For the willing buyer willing seller cases (where expropriation will not be used), ADB will have access to all the documentation for on-site verification at GDR. If agreement between the willing buyer and willing seller cannot be reached, alternate site will be selected.</p> <p>2. Where negotiated settlement is applied in lieu of compulsory land acquisition based on SR 2 requirements para 25 will be followed, documented and described in the resettlement plan and information of the negotiations included in the monitoring reports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A negotiated settlement will offer adequate and fair price for land/or other assets. Ensure that any negotiations with displaced persons openly addresses the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties involved in such transactions. Negotiated settlement procedures will follow para 25 of Appendix 2

No.	ADB's SPS Requirements on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) and SR-2	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), 2018	Gap between ADB SPS and SOP	Clarifications
				of SPS and agreed with ADB.
5.	<p>AHs (without titles or recognizable rights to land)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that APs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets <p><i>To comply with ADB SPS IR policy principles 2, 5, 7 (page 17), Appendix 2, paras 9, 11, 12, 16 and 17 (pages 45, 46 and 47).</i></p>	<p>Chapter-VII:</p> <p>Section B para 104 says:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land will be paid for AP occupying land in the ROW. <p>Section C of the SOP states that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The entitlement to compensation of affected persons largely depends on the legality of possession or ownership to the land and other assets at the time of the Cut-Off Date. The following types of displaced persons shall be eligible to compensation, but compensation would vary depending on their situation: • Legal owners and holders of title or rights to land, including customary rights. • Tenants and leaseholders, including employees, workers and hawkers. • Those who have no formal title or rights to the land (illegal occupiers) who are engaged in farming or businesses. • Poor and vulnerable groups. 	<p>Clarification needed for how poor and vulnerable APs are provided legal and affordable access to land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social land concession is not an entitlement. However, IRC can just inform the relevant and competent local authorities about the affected poor, landless households who may be eligible to apply for social land concession. Criteria for providing social land concession will be defined by other competent authority. The decision on granting a social land concession will also be made at the sole discretion of the relevant authorities in accordance with Cambodia regulations on social land concession. • GDR will provide information if there is any social land concession program available in the Project area in its monitoring report

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

VIII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Objectives

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

B. Eligibility

97. Only persons and organizations with fixed assets and sources of income in the Subproject COI at the time the cut-off date are eligible to receive the Subproject entitlements agreed between the RGC and ADB. The cut-off-dates for eligibility for the Subproject are 20 July 2020 for WWTP site, 19 December 2012 for stormwater pipeline network and drainage diversion and 25 March 2022 for the mobile street vendors. Those who encroach into the Subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance, except if changes in the Subproject design or additional land take entail a modification of the Subproject area. The cut-off dates were included in the updated PIB and was explained to the AHs by the IRC-WG prior to DMS.

C. Principles for Valuation

98. The DMS confirmed that there will be only loss of private land (residential and agricultural), loss of land use, secondary structures and fruit trees under the Subproject. The rate of compensation for acquired land, structures, and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. RCS also collected baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets will not be considered.

99. Replacement cost is the amount calculated before displacement which is needed to replace an affected asset without deduction for taxes and/or costs of transaction as follows:

- a) Productive Land (agricultural and aquaculture) based on actual current market prices that reflect recent land sales in the area, or, in the absence of such recent sales, based on recent sales in comparable locations with comparable attributes, fees and taxes or in the absence of such sales, based on productive value;
- b) Residential land based on current market prices, which reflect recent land sales at the time of conducting the replacement cost study (RCS), or, in the absence of such recent land sales, based on prices of recent sales in comparable locations with comparable attributes and fees and taxes for land;
- c) Secondary structures valuation is based on actual current market prices, (as per agreed RCS), for materials, transportation and labor without depreciation or deduction for salvaged building materials;
- d) Trees compensation will be at full replacement cost, which shall be based on productive ages as per agreed formula in the EM; and
- e) Loss of land use valuation is based on replacement value of productive land improvements and potential loss of income.

100. The RCS was conducted by an independent national firm, Key Consultants (Cambodia) - KCC, a professional independent appraiser/firm (RCS Consultant), engaged by GDR. The firm carried out the RCS in October 2021. The IRC endorsed the RCS report in March 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 AP within this period, the replacement cost will be updated to reflect the then prevailing market valuation by the RCS Consultant.

D. Entitlements

101. The Subproject entitlements have been defined in accordance with the various impacts identified based on the results of the DMS/SES. An EM was developed for the RF, which is the basis for the updated EM for this DRP. The eligibility on entitlements applies to all AHs impacted by the Subproject which is categorized in the Updated EM. The Updated EM is presented in the **Table 22** indicating each type of loss and degree of impact with corresponding benefits applicable to the specific condition and impacts on AHs and standards set in the original EM in the RF are not downgraded.

Table 22: Updated Entitlement Matrix for LAR

Cat.	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AH	Entitlements	Clarification / Implementation
Loss of Land					
1a	Loss of Land	Agricultural, residential and commercial land	Legal owners and holders of real right of land, including those covered by customary rights (8.07 ha of 2 AHs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for land at full replacement cost or land swap of equal productive value. • Provision of stamp duties, land registration fees and other similar taxes, if applicable, for acquiring legal rights in case of replacement land (land for land swap) • Includes option of compensation at same replacement cost for affected land that remains after partial acquisition if remaining land becomes unviable or unusable. • The remaining land if/when required for improvement, will be estimated by RCS at no cost to DPs (e.g., land filling and levelling). • For customary ownership, replacement land to sustain livelihood and way of life. Land registration, stamp duty and other fees to register land ownership or right to use will be reimbursed at cost. 	<p>If land for land is offered, replacement land equal in area, quality and category and with registered title or secure tenure title will go to both husband and wife.</p> <p>Applies to only partial loss of land and where the AH agrees.</p> <p>AHs will vacate the land after one month after compensation has been offered</p>
Loss of Use of Land					
2a	Loss of Crops, Fruit Trees	Agricultural land	All AHs who are engaged in farming regardless of ownership/tenure status.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For fruit trees, replacement cost of loss based on following formula: $[(\text{Quantity Harvested per Year}) \times (\text{Market Price}) \times (\text{Number of years it will})]$ 	<p>Replacement cost study (RCS) determined the amounts.</p> <p>Market Price is based on Farm-Gate Price.</p>

Cat.	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AH	Entitlements	Clarification / Implementation
			(678 fruit trees of 19 AHs and 52 non-fruit trees of 10 AHs)	<p>bear fruit)] + Cost of Seedling]</p> <p>Perennial trees that have a growth period of more than 5 years are classified as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sapling Trees under 1 year-not compensated as it can be replanted. 2. Young Tree (1 to 3 years): Valued at 1/3 of its full price as it can be replanted plus cost of seedlings 3. Young Tree (More than 3 to 5 years) bearing some fruits: valued at 2/3 of its full price plus cost of seedlings 4. Mature Tree (more than 5 years) full bearing fruits valued at full price plus cost of seedlings 	<p>Full Price is amount calculated from the formula as shown below:</p> <p>[Quantity Harvested per Year) X (Market Price) X (Number of Years it will bear fruit]</p> <p>Number of Years is up to maximum of 5.</p> <p>Advance notice to harvest at least three months before commencement of civil work, and DPs will remove their crops and trees from the subproject areas within one month after receiving compensation</p>

Loss of Houses and Structures

3a	Loss of Houses and Structures	Residential, commercial structures and other assets	<p>Owners of houses, buildings and structures</p> <p>(100.29m² of secondary structures of 10 AHs, and 207.16m² and 11 units of other structures of 27 AHs)</p> <p>(64.00m² and 3.00 units of other structures of 2 schools)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of lost portion of the house / building / structure. If the owner rents or leases, compensation for any improvements/construction carried out by the renter/leaseholder will be deducted from the compensation payment to the owners. • In case of loss of only part of the houses/buildings/structure and the remaining portion is not liveable or useable, compensation will be paid for the structure at its entirety at same replacement cost. • In case houses/buildings are rented or leased, owners will not be compensated for any improvements or 	RCS determined the replacement cost.
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Cat.	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AH	Entitlements	Clarification / Implementation
				<p>construction added by the renters or leaseholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AH can retain the materials from demolition of their houses or buildings or structures at no cost. 	
Loss of Livelihood and Income Restoration					
4a	Special Assistance	All poor and vulnerable AHs	1 AH with ID Poor Card	Monthly Poverty Rate x Number of Members in AH x 3	
5a	Impacts during Construction	Temporary impact on mobile business	112 mobile street vendors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary mobile vendor market will be established at near-by streets within 100 meters of the original location. The mobile street vendors will continue their business free of any costs/charges and uninterrupted at the mobile vendor market until moving back to original site after construction Assistance in moving and reinstalling their temporary and mobile structures at the temporary vendor market site and when moving back to original location after completion of construction 	<p>AHs will be notified at least 1 month in advance of the actual date of temporary relocation. .</p> <p>PMU will coordinate with the contractor on providing assistance to the mobile street vendors</p>
5b	Disturbance Allowance	Transportation of temporary and mobile structures	112 mobile street vendors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ex-gratia one-time lump sum allowance amount of \$50 per vendor. For those with ID Poor Card, the allowance will be doubled to \$100 	ID Poor will be identified during the implementation of the DRP.
5c	Temporarily affected land and non-land assets during construction.	Non subproject land and assets affected during construction	Owner of the temporarily affected land and non-land assets, regardless of land ownership status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor will pay rent for any land/structure required for construction workspace outside the ROW Land and assets outside of the COI that is adversely impacted by construction activities will be either reinstated or compensated in cash or in-kind at replacement cost by the civil works contractor. 	<p>Contractor will be required under the contract and EMP to cover these costs.</p> <p>Construction and maintenance will be carried out so as to minimize damage.</p> <p>The disruption period will be minimized as much as possible</p>
6a	Unanticipated involuntary resettlement	New eligible AHs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New DPs that will be identified are entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other DPs 	GDR shall ensure the conduct of a social assessment and update the DRP or

Cat.	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AH	Entitlements	Clarification / Implementation
	impacts beyond 6a to 1a above				formulate a DRP depending on the extent of the impact changes covering all applicable requirements specified in the DRP in accordance with the SPS and RGC laws and regulations.

Source: May 2018 Resettlement Framework

IX. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENT

102. No AHs will be relocated.

X. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. General Provisions

103. As outlined in May 2018 RF and draft RP, the members of AHs who will permanently lose their source of livelihood will be entitled to participate in the income restoration program (IRP). Based on the results of the DMS, no AH under the Subproject is entitled to participate in the IRP. However, during DRP implementation if there are any AHs found due to design changes or change in scope, the IRP as outlined in the May 2018 RF and draft RP will be designed and implemented with the implementation of this DRP with the active involvement of the participating AHs.

XI. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

104. The calculation for compensation and assistance for the Subproject are based on the results of the DMS and the RCS at full replacement cost. The cost for all compensation, resettlement assistances under the Subproject will be financed from the national budget and no financing will be required from the ADB loan and grant. The resettlement budget is estimated at **\$468,192.09**. This includes: (i) \$345,754.47 as direct cost of compensation for affected land, secondary structures, trees, one-time cash assistance market vendors and cash assistance to vulnerable group; (ii) \$35,999.00 for replacement cost study, (iii) administrative cost of \$34,575.45; and (iv) contingency cost of \$51,863.17. Majority of the costs is for the acquisition of private agricultural land. **Table 23** summarizes the estimated resettlement costs.

Table 23: Estimated Resettlement Cost

No	Components	Unit	Quantity	Estimated Unit Cost (\$)	Total (\$)
A	Loss of Land				
1	Private Agricultural Land	m ²	80,684.00	3.90	314,667.60
	Total A				314,667.60
B	Loss of Trees				
1	Fruit Trees	Nos.	See Annex 6		7,242.30
2	Non-fruit Trees	Nos.			2,731.00
	Total B				9,973.30
C	Loss of Structures				
	Secondary structures				
1	Zinc extended roof (Zinc + Steel Net Wall, Concrete Pavement Floor, Steel Column)	m ²	6.48	40	259.2
2	Zinc extended roof (Steel Net Wal, Concrete Pavement Floor, Steel Column)	m ²	4.30	38	163.4
3	Zinc extended roof (No Wall, Concrete Pavement Floor, Steel Column)	m ²	20,80	23	478.4
4	Zinc extended roof (No Wall, Concrete Pavement Floor, Wood Column)	m ²	21,73	24	521.52
5	Zinc extended roof (No Wall, No Floor, Wood Column)	m ²	9,90	17	168.3
6	Zinc extended roof (Wood Frame, No Wall, No Floor, No Column)	m ²	16,20	18	291.6
7	Zinc extended roof (No Wall, No Floor, No Column)		9,60	19	182.4
8	Fibro extended roof (Wood Frame, No Wall, No Floor, Wood Column)	m ²	6.00	21	126
9	Shop extended roof (Zinc Wall, Concrete Pavement Floor, Wood Column)	m ²	5.28	68	359.04
	Subtotal				2,549.86

	Other Structures				
4	Brick Fence (200mm) with Pave	m ²	37.60	64.00	2,406.40
5	Brick Fence (100mm) with Pave and painting	m ²	3.94	42.00	165.48
6	Brick Fence (100mm) no Pave	m ²	13.00	36.00	468.00
7	Steel Net Fence with Wood Post	m ²	12.90	7.00	90.30
8	Zinc Fence with Wood Post	m ²	7.00	10.00	70.00
9	Wood Fence with Wood Barrier	m ²	6.30	15.00	94.50
10	Wood Fence with Wood Barrier	m ²	10.30	5.00	51.50
11	Steel Fence	m ²	13.60	11.00	149.60
12	Zinc Fence with Wood Post and Wood Barrier	m ²	19.00	4.00	76.00
13	Brick Post (0.30m*0.30m*2m)	Nos.	4	30.00	120.00
14	Post (0.40m*0.40m*2m)	Nos.	1	46.00	46.00
15	Concrete Post (0.20m*0.20m*2.50)	Nos.	3	14.00	42.00
16	Brick Wall (200mm) with Pave and Painting	m ²	3.40	25.00	85.00
17	Brick Wall (200mm) with Pave	m ²	10.88	22.00	239.36
18	Concrete and Wood Stairs	Nos.	1	307.00	307.00
19	Wood Stairs	Nos.	1	118.00	118.00
20	Gas Station Signpost	Nos.	1	3,900.00	3,900.00
21	Zinc Door with Steel Barrier	m ²	9.02	32.00	288.64
22	Steel Door (8.20m*2.50m)	m ²	4.10	25.00	102.50
23	Steel Door (3.50m*2)	m ²	7.00	55.00	385.00
24	Zinc Door with Wood Barrier	m ²	4.86	13.00	63.18
25	Folding Zinc Door with Wood Barrier	m ²	18.50	15.00	277.50
26	Zinc Rolling Door	m ²	11.88	38.00	451.44
27	Brick Water Reservoir (200mm) with Pave	m ²	6.88	35.00	240.80
28	Brick Retaining Wall (200mm) with Pave and Painting	m ²	3.60	25.00	90.00
29	Steel Net Fence	m ²	3.40	16.00	54.40
	Subtotal				10,382.60
	Other Structures Public Schools				
33	Steel Door (school gate)	m ²	10.00	40.00	400.00
34	Brick Fence (200mm) with decor and painting	m ²	27.50	61.00	1,677.50
35	Brick Posts (0.40m * 0.40m * 2.50m)	Nos.	3.00	53.00	159.00
36	Barbed Wire Fence with Wooden Posts	m ²	26.50	5.00	132.50
	Subtotal				2,369.00

	Total C				15,301.46
D	Poor and Vulnerable Groups				
1	Special Assistance to all VAHs	APs	1	212.11	212.11
	Total D				212.11
E	Allowances				
1	Lump sum disturbance/transport allowance mobile vendors	AHs	112	50.00	5,600.00
	Total E				5,600.00
	Total Direct Cost (A) + (B) + (C) +(D)+ (E)				345,754.47
	Replacement Cost Study				35,999.00
	Administration Cost (10% of Direct Cost)				34,575.45
	Contingency (15% of Direct Cost)				51,863.17
	Total Resettlement Cost				468,192.09

Source: RD1 Estimates from RCS Report.

XII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

105. **Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT).** The project/subproject will be implemented by MPWT as the executing agency (EA) through the Project Management Unit (PMU), which will support MPWT in undertaking overall oversight and management of the Project. It will be supported by consultants to ensure that procedures are followed and that the implementation schedules are kept on track. However, it will not be responsible for carrying out the land acquisition and resettlement activities which is mandated to the General Department of Resettlement (GDR). MPWT and its PMU will coordinate closely with the IRC-WG on all matters concerning involuntary resettlement, working closely with RD1 of GDR to prepare, update, and implement the DRP.

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

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

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

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

108. **General Department of Resettlement (GDR).** The GDR is the permanent technical Secretariat of the IRC and the lead agency for the preparation, implementation, and monitoring and reporting of LAR. The GDR will carry out activities under the Kampong Cham Wastewater and

Drainage Subproject through its Resettlement Department 1 (RD1). For this, detailed tasks of RD1 of GDR includes:

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

109. In addition, the DIMDM of GDR is responsible for carrying out the internal monitoring of the implementation of the DRP and the verification and validation of the compliance of the entitlements and compensation payments with the provisions of the EM in the DRP. Its role extends to internal verification of all LAR activities for compliance with the provisions under the agreed DRP and reports directly to the Director General of GDR. In addition, it records and reviews all complaints and grievances submitted by displaced persons; investigates them and makes recommendations on compliance to the Director General of GDR. After the payment of compensation and other entitlements is completed, Handover letter will be issued to EA to allow for civil works.

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

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

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

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

Table 24: Composition of IRC-WG

I. Working Group			
1	Mr. Khuon Davith	Deputy Director, RD1, GDR/MEF	Team Leader
2	Mr. Hiv Pahnaseth	Deputy Director, RD1, GDR/MEF	Vice Team Leader
3	Mr. He Lyhan	Chief Officer, RD1, GDR/MEF	Vice Team Leader
4	Mr. Ly Zemine	Chief Officer, RD1, GDR/MEF	Member
5	Mr. Seng Phearum	Deputy Chief Officer, RD1, GDR/MEF	Member
Data Encoder			
1	Mr. Nget Prum	Chief Officer, DIMDM, GDR/MEF	Member
Interviewer/ Measurement Team			
1	Mr. Vong Rada	Chief Officer, MPWT	Member
1	Mrs. Mok Savon	Chief Officer, Technical Office, MPWT	Member
3	Mr. Sok Vibol	Officer, MPWT	Member
4	Mr. Chai Vila	Chief Officer, Private Investment, MPWT	Member
5	Mr. Mas Thon	Deputy Chief Officer of MLMUPC	Member
6	Mr. Kim Leng	Officer of Ministry of Land Management	Member

Source: RD 1, General Department of Resettlement dated (2021)

113. **Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC).** The PRSC is established by the Kampong Cham Governor at the request of the IRC for Kampong Cham Wastewater and Drainage Subproject.

114. The role of the PRSC is as follows:

- (i) Provide the coordination and supporting role to the GDR, IRC and IRC-WG for LAR activities at the local level;
- (ii) Ensure all relevant provincial and local government authorities provide the necessary support for LAR;
- (iii) Manage the public consultation meetings at Provincial Level;
- (iv) Oversee and monitor the work of PRSC-WG;
- (v) Responsible and accountable for the disbursements of the compensation payments at the provincial level; and
- (vi) Assist the IRC-WG in developing measures to assist vulnerable households by the subproject.

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

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

- (i) Facilitate public information campaign, ensuring that the public, especially the AHs, are updated on any developments regarding the project and resettlement activities;
- (ii) Participate in the DMS and updating of the census of AHs, including the updating of the entitlements
- (iii) Spearhead the selection, acquisition, and preparation of replacement plots, including the preparation of a coordinated schedule of delivery of compensation and other entitlements, the relocation of people, harvesting of standing crops, and the start of civil works in a particular section of the project road sections;
- (iv) Spearhead the delivery of compensation and other entitlements to the AHs;

- (v) Receive and act on the complaints and grievances of AHs in accordance with the project resettlement policy; and
- (vi) Maintain a record of all public meetings, grievances, and actions taken to address complaints and grievances.

117. The Governor appointed the same members for the composition of the PRSC and PRSC-WG provided in **Table 25**.

Table 25: Composition of the Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee

No.	Name	Title	Position
1	Excellency, Doung Pouy	Provincial Deputy-Governor	Chair
2	Mr. Say Kosal	Governor of Stoeung Treng City	Vice Chair
3	Mr. Sor Kimnat	Director of Provincial Department of Public Work and Transport	Vice Chair
4	Mr. KhengTith Syna	Director Provincial Department of Economic and Finance	Vice Chair
5	General Chep chanthy	Deputy General Provincial Police Office	Member
6	Mr. Minh Sichay	Director of Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction	Member
7	Mr. Eng Phirong	Director of Provincial Environment	Member
8	Mr. Sao Veasna	Director of Provincial Office of Communication with Assembly, Senate and Inspection	Member
9	Ms. Eng Sovphear	Provincial Inter-functional Office	Member
10	Gr..Haou Vuthy	Chief, Police Office of Province	Member
11	Gr. Chouk Komal	Chief, Police Stung Treng City	Member
12	Mr. Sith Kimseng	Governor of Phreash Bat District	Member
13	Mr. Chea Van	Governor of Stung Treng District	Member

Source: Provincial Governor Letter dated 09 December 2021

118. **Project Management Consultant (PMC).** The PMC will assist MPWT in the management and supervision of civil works activities and will ensure that the contractor adhere to with the terms of their contracts relative to avoiding and/or minimizing resettlement impacts. The PMC role is minimal in the implementation of DRP and is only related to the compilation of the reporting requirements for the project and reporting to RD1 of GDR of any bottlenecks posed by resettlement during the construction phase of the project/subproject.

XIII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

119. All resettlement activities will be coordinated with the civil works schedule of the Subproject. The DRP will be implemented after the approval of the DRP by IRC and cleared by ADB and the budget approved by MEF. Civil works cannot commence until compensation is paid in full for all the losses, including loss of income, if any, where these impacts are identified, according to the provisions of this DRP. It is expected that the compensation payments will be completed within a period of two months and the ROW for the Subproject would be without encumbrances. Thereafter, MPWT will issue a notice of possession of the specific sites to the contractor for construction. However, construction can proceed on sections free from encumbrances, based on agreement between MPWT and ADB. The tentative implementation schedule for resettlement actions is summarized in **Table 26**.

Table 26: Resettlement Implementation Schedule

Activities	Schedule
Conducting DMS and SES	September 2021 - June 2022
Conducting and approval of RCS	October 2021 - March 2022
DRP Preparation	July-August 2022
Approval of DRP by IRC	August 2022
Submission and Clearance of DRP by ADB	August 2022
Disclosure of DRP on ADB and MPWT Websites	August 2022
Approval of Budget by IRC and MEF	September 2022
Contract Offer and Contract Signing with AHs	October 2022
Disbursement of Compensation to the AHs	November 2022
Vacation of Land by AHs (one month after compensation payment)	December 2022
Handover of Land to MPWT by GDR (with a copy to ADB)	December 2022
ADB's No Objection to Civil Works	January 2023
Submission of Quarterly Internal Monitoring reports ^a	15 th January 2023, 15 April 2023, 15 th July 2023, 15 October 2023, 15 th January 2024, 15 th April 2024, 15 th July 2024, 15 October 2024, 15 th January 2025
Submission of Semi-annual Monitoring Reports to ADB ^a	15 th January 2023, 15 th July 2023, 15 th January 2024, 15 th July 2024, 15 th January 2025

^a The report submissions will cease after the completion of the subproject.
Source: RD1 of GDR

XIV. MONITORING AND REPORTING

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

A. Internal Monitoring

121. All internal monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the DRP will be carried out by the GDR in accordance with the principles agreed in this DRP and the monitoring indicators in **Annex 7**. DIMDM of the GDR will perform routine internal monitoring. The objective of internal monitoring is to (i) measure and report on the progress in the preparation and implementation of the DRP; (ii) identify problems and risks, if any and the measures to mitigate them; and (iii) assess if the compensation and rehabilitation assistance are in accordance with the provisions under the DRP. Internal monitoring with results will be reported to IRC and MPWT/PMU on a quarterly basis. The IRC-WG and the PRSC-WG will gather data and information on the progress of the LAR from the field and prepare and will submit monthly reports to RD1. The RD1 will compile the field reports and prepare a consolidated report on the implementation of DRP on monthly basis. The report will be submitted to the DIMDM which will (i) review the monthly progress reports, including fielding its own missions to verify the progress and the validity of the data and information, if deemed necessary; and (ii) compile quarterly monitoring report for submission to the Director General of GDR.

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

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

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

124. The DIMDM will also validate that the (i) entitlements and the corresponding compensation are paid in accordance with the EM in the approved DRP; and (ii) GRM is functioning as per the guidelines. During subsequent monitoring periods, the DIMDM will look into whether or not corrective actions agreed to address land acquisition and resettlement issues in the past monitoring period (i.e., outstanding resettlement issues) have been resolved.

B. External Monitoring

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



**Kingdom of Cambodia
National Religion King**

**Stung Treng Administration
Nº 266/22 SJN**

Stung Treng, 20 June 2021

**Respect to
H.E. Governor of Stung Treng Province**

Subject: Request for temporary location for the mobile street vendors, which their daily operation will be affected during the construction period by the Subproject's Stung Treng Wastewater Treatment Plant and sewage network of the Corridor Towns Development Project Phase 4.

In response to the above objective, I would like to inform His Excellency Senior Minister that to facilitate the daily operation of the mobile street vendors along road No. 14, No. 63, No. 12, and No. 61 around the Samaki Stung Treng Market, which will be impacted by the implementation of the subproject's Sewage Network and Wastewater Treatment Plant of the Corridor Towns Development Project 4 in Stung Treng Province. The Stung Treng Provincial Administration had selected a site for the mobile street vendors to temporarily operate during the implementation of the sewage construction around the market and connected to the wastewater treatment plant, the temporary location is on the front of Samaki Stung Treng Market, which is on the city road No. 63. The purpose of this temporary relocation is to enable the mobile street vendors to continue their daily livelihood business without having to close business selling, especially after the construction is completed the vendors are required to return to their initial location to conduct their business as usual. Please be informed accordingly, His Excellency the Senior Minister, Minister of Public Works and Transport.
Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Acting Provincial Governor

Joun Pov



រដ្ឋបាលខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង
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ថ្ងៃចន្ទ ២០២២ ខែ វិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ ខាល ចត្វាស័ក ព.ស ២៥៦៦
ខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង ថ្ងៃទី ២០ ខែ វិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ ២០២២

សូមគោរពជូន

ឯកឧត្តមនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន

កម្មវត្ថុ ស្តីពីការកំណត់ទីតាំងឱ្យលក់ដូរជាបណ្តោះអាសន្ន សម្រាប់អាជីវករដែលលក់ដូរនៅផ្លូវលេខ១៤ លេខ៦៣ លេខ១២ និងលេខ៦១ ជុំវិញផ្សារសាមគ្គីស្ទឹងត្រែង ដែលទទួលបានផលប៉ះពាល់ពីការអនុវត្តគម្រោងសាងសង់ប្រព័ន្ធលូ និងស្ថានីយប្រព្រឹត្តកម្មទឹកកខ្វក់នៃគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ក្រុងបៀង ៤ ក្នុងខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង ។

សេចក្តីដូចមានចែងក្នុងកម្មវត្ថុខាងលើ ខ្ញុំបាទមានកិត្តិយស សូមគោរពជម្រាបជូន **ឯកឧត្តមនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី** មេត្តាជ្រាបថា៖ ដើម្បីសម្រួលដល់ការលក់ដូរបស់បងប្អូនអាជីវករដែលប្រកបរបរអាជីវកម្មលក់ដូរនៅជាប់ផ្លូវលេខ១៤ លេខ៦៣ លេខ១២ និងលេខ៦១ ជុំវិញផ្សារសាមគ្គីស្ទឹងត្រែងដែលទទួលបានផលប៉ះពាល់ពីការអនុវត្តគម្រោងសាងសង់ប្រព័ន្ធលូ និងស្ថានីយប្រព្រឹត្តកម្មទឹកកខ្វក់នៃគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ក្រុងបៀង ៤ ក្នុងខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង។ រដ្ឋបាលខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង បានកំណត់យកទីតាំងលើកំណាត់ផ្លូវក្រុងលេខ៦៣នៅបរិវេណខាងមុខផ្សារសាមគ្គីស្ទឹងត្រែង ដើម្បីឱ្យបងប្អូនអាជីវករបានផ្លាស់ប្តូរមកលក់ដូរជាបណ្តោះអាសន្ន ក្នុងកំឡុងពេលនៃការអនុវត្តគម្រោងការងាររៀបចំប្រព័ន្ធបណ្តាញលូនៅជុំវិញផ្សារសាមគ្គីស្ទឹងត្រែង ដើម្បីធ្លាប់ទៅកាន់ស្ថានីយប្រព្រឹត្តកម្មទឹកកខ្វក់។ គោលបំណងនៃការផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីតាំងជាបណ្តោះអាសន្ននេះ គឺដើម្បីឱ្យបងប្អូនអាជីវករអាចប្រកបរបរចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតដូចម្តងទៀតដោយមិនតម្រូវឱ្យមានការបិទអាជីវកម្ម ការលក់ដូរ ជាពិសេសគឺក្រោយពេលបញ្ចប់ការអនុវត្តការងារសាងសង់ គឺតម្រូវឱ្យបងប្អូនអាជីវករទាំងអស់ ត្រូវតែវិលត្រឡប់ទៅកាន់ទីតាំងដើមវិញនិងបន្តការលក់ដូរជាធម្មតាដូចពីមុនឡើងវិញ។

អាស្រ័យហេតុដូចបានគោរពជម្រាបជូនខាងលើ សូម **ឯកឧត្តមនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី** មេត្តាទទួលជ្រាបជាបាយការណ៍។

សូម ឯកឧត្តមនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងសាធារណការ និង ដឹកជញ្ជូន

មេត្តាទទួលនូវការរីកចម្រើនខ្ពង់ខ្ពស់និងស្មោះស្ម័គ្របំផុតអំពីខ្ញុំបាទ។

សូមភ្ជាប់ជូនមកជាមួយនូវ៖

- ផែនទី ទីតាំងបណ្តោះអាសន្ន ០១ច្បាប់
- បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអាជីវករដែលរងការប៉ះពាល់ ០១ច្បាប់


អំពីបាលខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង
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Annex 2: Minutes of Consultation Meetings

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA NATION RELIGION KING

Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee

Combined Minutes of Public Consultation Meeting with the Affected Households at the WWTP and Drainage Subproject in Stung Treng Province.

To ensure that the views and concerns of the participants AHs are considered in the subprojects preparation and implementation and to reduce or offset adverse impacts and enhance benefits from the subprojects, a strategy of meaningful participatory has been adopted by and implemented under the subprojects for information disclosure, consultation, and participation. Therefore, three (3) Public Consultation Meetings (PCMs) were conducted with the affected households (AHs) at Sangkat Preah Baht and Samaki Market, respectively who will be affected by the WWTP, Stormwater Pipeline Network and Drainage Diversion and Moible Street Vendors under the Fourth GMS Corridor Towns Development Project (the Project). The first two (2) PCMs coincided with receipt of the DEDs from MPWT and the 3rd PCM is specifically with the mobile street vendors who will be temporary located. The PCMs were conducted by the Inter-ministerial Resettlement-Working Group (IRC-WG) and assisted by the Provincial Resettlement Sub-committee-Working Group (PRSC-WG) and local authorities. The purpose of the PCMs were to inform the participants on the (i) Project/Subprojects scope to be implemented in their province; (ii) distribute/share, explain and disclose the updated Public Information Brochures (PIBs) on the commune's information boards, (iii) potential affected assets and eligibility for compensation, the cut-off-dates (COD); (vi) provide introductory processes and procedures of grievance redress mechanism (GRM). All consultations have been presented verbally in Khmer language to ensure the AHs were properly informed and fully understood the Project/Subprojects and the benefits and impacts resulting from them. The PCMs were conducted to also seek feedback from the participants on the proposed subproject WWTP and Drainage Subproject. A combined total of 128 AHs attended the PCMs of which 30 AHs were men, and 98 were female. The Attendance List is attached to the Minutes of this PCM. The date/time, venue and number of participants is summarized in the **Table** below.

Summary of Date/Time, Venues and Participants by Gender

Date/Time	Venue	Number of Participant
20 July 2021, 2:30 PM	Sangkat Preah Baht	9 AHs (7 male and 2 female)
19 December 2021, 8:30 AM	Sangkat Preah Baht	16 AHs (13 male and 3 female)
25 March 2022, 8:00 AM	Samaki Market	103 vendors (10 male and 93 female)

After the registration of participants and stakeholders, the Deputy Governor (DG) as representative of Stung Treng Province welcomed their participants, IRC-WG, PRSC-WG and representatives from the local authorities to the respective PCMs. The DG informed to participants that the Project is implemented by the government under a loan financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for the development priority urban infrastructure for Stung Treng province. Under this Project, the wastewater treatment plant and drainage system will be constructed. The construction will affect the properties of some of AHs who are living along the Subproject area. As a result, no AHs lose their sources of income, however only impact on some private land, secondary structures and trees. The DG informed the participants that the experts from Phnom Penh present here will explain in detail the subprojects scope including the resettlement impacts and the entitlements to compensation the AHs. The DG emphasized to the participants to listen to the experts carefully and fully understand their entitlements to be provided under the Subproject. He requested the participants to read and understand the updated PIBs and other relevant documents handout earlier and if anyone is unclear of any aspects of the Subproject, entitlements, compensation and resettlement assistance, opportunity will be given to the participants at the end of the presentations and explanations from the experts to ask questions or/and seek clarifications.

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Mr. Khuon Davith Team Leader (TL) of IRC-WG introduced his technical design team from MPWT and the social safeguard team. He went through the Agenda items and the topics that will be discussed in the PCM. The TL described that the Project outcome is improved urban services for enhancing regional economic connectivity in participating cities of Stung Treng, Kampong Cham and Kratie Provinces). He informed the participants and the Project had two components namely: (i) Urban environmental infrastructure improved, and (ii) Institutional effectiveness, and policy and planning environment for regional economic connectivity enhanced. He elaborated that component (i) subprojects includes the construction of lagoon-based wastewater treatment plants and pipeline networks including trunk main and sewerage collection pipes, controlled landfills and waste collection vehicles, pavement improvement, pedestrian walk pavement rehabilitation with street landscaping in each of the participating cities and the civil works construction will adversely impact on the AHs.

The TL then focused on explaining on the subprojects in Stung Treng Province. He elaborated in the province there are two subprojects as follows: (i) Wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) and Drainage Subproject; and (ii) Solid Waste Management Subproject. The TL informed that today's discussions will focus on only on the WWTP and Drainage Subproject as the SWM Subproject was already under implementation. For the WWTP Subproject will be constructed and operated on 8.07 ha of private land in Stung Treng City. This is a new site because the 9.75 ha land identified during the feasibility study was not available. Therefore, land acquisition is required from two (2) affected households.

The TL reminded the participants that during the feasibility study of the Project, a draft resettlement plan for all subprojects in Stung Treng and a resettlement framework (RF) for the Project was prepared and disclosed on ADB website in May 2018. The draft RP included the potential involuntary resettlement impacts and the entitlements for compensation that were identified based on the preliminary designs. The TL reminded the participants at the respective meetings that the CODs of this Subproject are 21 September 2021 where consultations focused on the Subproject prior to DMS and 25 March 2022 for the mobile street vendors around the Samaki Market. He reminded the participants that only person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution who has settled in the Subproject area before the COD, 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 for compensation and/or assistance. He told the participants that the technical experts will make presentations on the detail engineering designs (DEDs) on this Subproject and then he will further explain the updated PIB, entitlement, compensation resettlement assistance, DMS Questionnaire and Grievance Redress mechanism (GRM).

The technical experts from the Project Implementation Unit of the Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport (PDPWT) displayed the site layout plans, maps and the DEDs of the Subproject and explained their salient features to the AHs. The AHs shown the location of WWTP site, the catchment areas with sewer collection pipeline alignments, pump stations and the stormwater drainage diversion of 1.8km. They were informed that the planning capacity for WWTP is 2,900m³/day, 47.84 km sewage collection pipelines.

The TL of IRC-WG read out the updated PIB and DMS Questionnaire and the GRM so that participants were fully informed and understood the project and subproject descriptions, CODs for eligibility for compensation, entitlements and resettlement assistance, information and data to be collected under the DMS Questionnaire and the processes of GRM including the steps of lodging and resolving complaints and individual complaint and registration forms and the sample letter from Head of District-Khan on the resolution. He reiterated the PDPWT technical experts have explained the DED of the WWTP and Drainage Subproject in their province and the Subproject do impact on loss of some assets. Therefore, there will be measurements for the loss of assets. However, he informed the participants that the DMS will involve conducting full census and socio-economic survey (SES) of each AH. He mentioned that the SES was included in the in DMS Questionnaire and contained demographic variables (age, marital status, employment, and gender of respondents and properties impact), means of employment of affected persons (APs), households' monthly income. The SES provides baseline information on the socio-economic situation of the AHs/APs in gender disaggregated format.

The TL informed the participant that the GRM will be followed and implemented as stated in the draft RP and RF. He mentioned that in case any AH does not agree or are not satisfied with compensation/resettlement assistance made by RGC, then the AH can file their complaints following the steps outlined below and provided earlier in the updated PIB. He summarized the verbal and informal process where the AH can seek the assistance of Commune Chief or village elder to discuss and find an amicable solution to the grievance with the leader of the PRSC-WG. If the grievance is not resolved to the satisfaction of the AH, s/he may seek the formal route for lodging the grievances as follows:

Step 1: The aggrieved AH can lodge a written complaint to the Head of the District Office with the help of a community elder or representative to mediate the matter at district level. A decision will be taken within **15 working days** after the date of registration of the complaint by the District Office and if the AH is not satisfied with the result, s/he can proceed to the next step and lodge a written complaint to the GDR for resolution.

Step 2: The GDR through its Department of Internal Monitoring and Data Management (DIMDM) will carry out a holistic review of the complaint and submit a report on its findings with the relevant recommendations, if any, to the Director General, GDR for a decision. It will take **30 working days** from the date of receipt of the complaint and submitted to the Director General, GDR for a final decision within **5 working days** of receipt of the final report.

Step 3: The AH will submit a written complaint with the PGRC through the Provincial Governor's Office. The AH or a representative will be given an opportunity to present its case during the meeting and the PGRC may consider any compelling and special circumstances of the AH when reaching a decision. The GDR will send a representative, as a non-voting member, to provide explanation for the rejection of the complaint at the second step by the GDR. The decision of the PGRC must be reached on a consensus basis and will be final and binding except when the matter relates to any policy of the Government. Decisions on Government policy matters on LAR is decided by the IRC. The PGRC will have **40 working days** from the date of receipt of the complaint to reach a final decision. The decision of the PGRC will be sent to the IRC through the GDR for endorsement before taking any remedial action.

The handling of the complaint at the administrative ends at Step 3. There are no fees or charges levied on the AH for lodging and processing of the complaints under the steps 1, 2 and 3. However, as provided for in the Expropriation Law, the aggrieved AH can file a suit at the Provincial/Municipal Courts, as applicable, to seek a resolution. Such actions will be at the cost of the AH.

The TL emphasized the participants should read the GRM in the updated PIB distributed at the start of the PCM to familiarize with the steps and processes of lodging complaints.

The TL informed the participants that the WWTP Subproject in their province did affect loss of some properties and therefore there will be measurements survey for the loss of Assets. The public consultations are very important to inform them and the affected communities and the provincial authority on every stage of the implementation of the subproject.

The TL concluded his session of the PCM on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement by informing the participant that another PCM will be conducted soon once the SES data has been analyzed. The PCM will be income restoration program (IRP) for AHs who will permanently lose the source of income from lotus plantation. He requested the participants of ask questions or seek clarification on any matters discussed in this PCM.

Questions and Responses

No.	Date	Question	Response
1	20 July 2021	When will the construction begins?	The construction may start only when all AHs are paid due compensation, the Handover letter is issued to notify the completion of resettlement implementation.
		When do we receive the compensation?	Once the DRP is approved by IRC and cleared by ADB and the resettlement budget has been approved, the IRC-WG will begin the contract signing procedure and thereafter disbursement of compensation will be made to the affected AHs.
2	19 December 2021	How is RCS done?	GDR of MEF will engage an independent agency to carry out the Replacement Cost Study. The RCS will be carried out based on current Market value.
		How is compensation calculated? Market rate?	The EM clearly set out the types and category entitlement to compensation. However, the market rates for land are based on current market prices reflecting land sales at the time of RCS in the area or in comparable locations. For structures market prices are based on actual prices for materials, transportation and labor without depreciation. For crops, it is based on annual yield and for trees it is based on productive ages of trees as per the agreed formula in the EM and included in Appendix 1 of the updated PIB updated PIB. These market rates are determined by the independent agency during the RCS
3	25 March 2022	Where do we temporarily move?	As mentioned earlier, the temporary site is off Street No. 63 in the provincial garden area.
		How long until we can return to selling like initially?	The mobile street vendors are selling goods on Streets 63, 61, 12 and 14 around the Samaki Market. All the vendors cannot be moved at once. Therefore, they will be moved street by street and moved back after the construction completion. It is expected that construction will be completed in one month on each street. Therefore, the maximum time of relocation from each street will be month

Seen and approved Stung Treng, 25 March 2022
Representative of Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee
Mr. Khuon Davith

Seen and approved Stung Treng , 25 March 2022
Stung Treng Deputy Provincial Governors

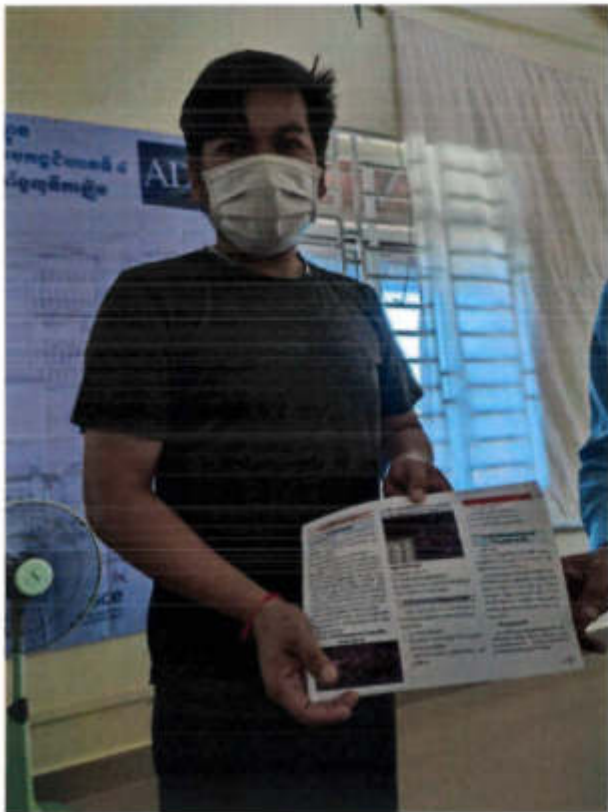
1st Attendance List of AHs at Consultation Meeting in Preah Baht District and Photographs

No	Name of AH	Sex	Occupation/ Institutions	Signature
1	AH1	M		
2	AH2	M		
3	AH3	M		
4	AH4	F		
5	AH5	M		
6	AH6	M		
7	AH7	M		
8	AH8	M		
9	AH9	F		



2nd Attendance List of AHs at Consultation Meeting in Preah Baht District and Photographs

No	Name of AH	Sex	Occupation/ Institutions	Signature
1	AH1	M		
2	AH2	M		
3	AH3	M		
4	AH4	M		
5	AH5	M		
6	AH6	M		
7	AH7	F		
8	AH8	F		
9	AH9	F		
10	AH10	M		
11	AH11	M		
12	AH12	M		
13	AH13	M		
14	AH14	M		
15	AH15	M		
16	AH16	M		



Attendance of AHs at Consultation Meeting in Samaki market and Photographs



Annex 3: Updated Public Information Brochure

Corridor Towns Development Project Phase 4 (CTDP-4)

The purpose of this Updated Public Information Brochure (PIB) is to provide **CTDP-4** related information to persons and households at the CTDP-4 subproject sites, who may be physically (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) or economically (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood) affected by land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. This Updated PIB is Wastewater Treatment and Drainage Subproject (the Subproject) in Stung Treng Province.

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND

1. What is Corridor Towns Development Project Phase 4 (CTDP-4)?

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is supporting the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to improve the urban services for enhancing regional economic connectivity in participating towns of Kampong Cham, Kratie and Stung Treng. This will be achieved through improved and better integrated regional and local planning, and investment in basic urban infrastructure such as drainage, sanitation, solid waste management, and town center environment enhancement. CTDP-4 will improve urban services and enhance regional economic connectivity in the provincial capital towns of Kampong Cham, Kratie, and Stung Treng along the Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor in Cambodia. The RGC has obtained a loan and grant from the ADB to implement CTDP-4. The loan and grant were declared effective on 14 December 2018 and will close on 30 June 2024.

2. What is the objective of the CTDP-4

The objective of the CTDP-4 is to improve urban services and enhance regional economic connectivity in the provincial capital towns of Kampong Cham, Kratie, and Stung Treng along the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Corridor in Cambodia. It will finance key urban environmental infrastructure and enhance institutional effectiveness with a focus on private sector engagement, information and communication technology (ICT)-based public management systems, and the policy and planning environment for regional economic connectivity

3. What are CTDP-4 Outputs

There are two outputs of CTDP-4. **Output 1** is Urban environmental infrastructure improved, and **Output 2** is Institutional effectiveness, and policy and planning environment for regional economic connectivity enhanced.

4. What is the Subproject and what are their components?

The Subproject's sewerage and drainage collection network will cover the densely populated central part of Stung Treng City and includes Sangkats Preah Bat, Srah Ruessel and Stung Treng. The Subproject includes (i) Construction of a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), an administration building and a workshop at WWTP site, and 4.5m wide laterite access road to WWTP; (ii) Construction of wastewater network of 47.84km primary and secondary wastewater collection networks, tertiary wastewater network for 5.528km with associated 2,373 service connections for households, and commercial and institutional buildings, 3 Nos. sewer pump stations and 3.08km of associated mains, Upgrading of one existing storm drainage pumping station with additional one pump in existing pump station building; and (iii) Upgrading of 1.8km stormwater drainage diversion, including outlet structure. Figure 1 illustrates the location of WWTP site and the Network Area.

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

There will be land acquisition impacts linked with WWTP subproject. After the detailed engineering design (DED), the PMU and design consultants will place demarcation pegs on the ground before the detailed measurement survey starts.

6. What are the Right of Way (ROW) and Corridor of Impact (COI) of WWTP

The ROW is the state or government-owned land allocated for future widening or construction of public infrastructure, such as roads, drainage and sewer lines. The COI is the proposed where rehabilitation works will be carried out. The affected people in the COI after the payment of compensation will need to move out to allow the civil works of the canals and embankments to be carried out.

Figure 1: Map of Location for Stung Teng WWTP site and Network Area



7. What is the cut-off date for eligibility?

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

The cut-off date for this Subproject will be the date of conducting first public consultation with the affected persons before conducting inventory of loss (IOL) or the detailed measurement survey (DMS). **The cut-off-dates for eligibility for the Subproject are 20 July 2020 for WWTP site, 19 December 2012 for stormwater pipeline network and drainage diversion and 25 March 2022 for the mobile street vendors**

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

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

The detailed measurement survey will be conducted after the detailed engineering design is completed. The affected people and the local authorities will be informed in advance of this work.

9. What will be the compensation and entitlements?

The entitlements are in **Appendix 1** of the Updated PIB. Households/People affected by the Subproject are entitled to receive compensation for affected assets under the following key compensation principles:

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

(a) Will I be compensated for lost land?

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

In case after the completion of DED, if it becomes necessary to acquire private land for new alignments or land on which the AH has a legal right that falls **outside of the ROW** due to design changes, then compensation will be paid at the replacement cost of the land to be acquired.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) Loss of income during the transitional period where physical relocation is required. This will cover loss of income during the period of self-relocation.
- (ii) When main source of livelihood source is **permanently** lost, a livelihood restoration/support program will be provided to assist the AHs/APs to rebuild/restore their livelihood.

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

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

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

11. Do I have right to complain about disagreements, compensation issues, resettlement or other related issues, if yes how?

Yes, you have right to lodge your complaint to Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) if you are unclear or unhappy with resettlement activities. The members of GRC at all times are ready to assist you. The attempt to redress your grievance will commence at village level through the Village Chief. However, you can lodge your verbal complaint to any member of the GRC (i.e. at village, commune or resettlement working group). The GRC will record and document your complaint and advise you of the resolution. The GRM Procedures, Focal

contacts for GRM complaints, and relevant **Individual Complaint, Register of Complaint Forms and Sample Letter from Head of District-Khan on Resolution** are in **Appendix 2** of this Updated PIB.

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

Given that the Project has been approved by ADB, the loan and grant agreements have been signed and the CTD-4 is now being implemented, the key contact persons and their mobile numbers are provided in the box below who can provide you with clarifications on the subproject related technical issues. At this point in time, the eligibility, loss of assets, the DMS and the compensation packages have not been decided and hence any complaints relating to them will not be entertained.

The CTD-4 has been approved by ADB, the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee of the MEF has established a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) under which Grievance Redress Committees has been established at both District and Provincial levels. These Committees have been set up and made operational before the commencement of the DMS. Any complaints or grievances on any aspects relating to incorrect measurements or compensation package will need to be sent to these Committees for resolution.

Contacts Persons Related to Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Mr. Khoun Davith, Deputy Director of Department of Resettlement No.1, General Department of Resettlement, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Phnom Penh.

Tel: 012 831 977

Mr. Nop Robert, Project Manager, Project Management Unit, Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Phnom Penh

Tel: 011 624 626/012 850197

Table 1: Entitlement Matrix

Cat.	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AHs	Entitlements	Clarification/Implementation
Loss of Land					
1a	Loss of Land	Agricultural, residential and commercial land	Legal owners and holders of real right of land, including those covered by customary rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cash compensation for land at full replacement cost or land swap of equal productive value.• Provision of stamp duties, land registration fees and other similar taxes, if applicable, for acquiring legal rights in case of replacement land (land for land swap)• Includes option of compensation at same replacement cost for affected land that remains after partial acquisition if remaining land becomes unviable or unusable.• The remaining land if/when required for improvement, will be estimated by RCS at no cost to DPs (e.g., land filling and levelling).• For customary ownership, replacement land to sustain livelihood and way of life. Land registration, stamp duty and other fees to register land ownership or right to use will be reimbursed at cost	<p>If land for land is offered, replacement land equal in area, quality and category and with registered title or secure tenure title will go to both husband and wife.</p> <p>Applies to only partial loss of land and where the AH agrees.</p> <p>AHs will vacate the land after one month after compensation has been offered</p>
1b	Loss of Land	Agricultural, residential and commercial land		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No compensation for loss of land as not legal owners of land.	
1c	Loss of Land	Agricultural, residential and commercial land		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No compensation for loss of land as not legal owners of land.	
Loss of Use of Land					
2a	Loss of Crops, Fruit Trees	Agricultural land	All AHs who are engaged in farming regardless of ownership/tenure status.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For rice/crop farming: Net annual income X 1 year In addition, AHs can harvest and retain income from standing crop.• For fruit trees, replacement cost of loss based on following formula:	Replacement cost study (RCS) will determine the amounts. Market Price is based on Farm-Gate Price. Full Price is amount calculated from the formula as shown below:

Cat.	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AHs	Entitlements	Clarification/Implementation
				<p>[[Quantity Harvested per Year) X (Market Price) X (Number of years it will bear fruit)] + Cost of Seedling]</p> <p>Perennial trees that have a growth period of more than 5 years are classified as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sapling Trees under 1 year-not compensated as it can be replanted. 2. Young Tree (1 to 3 years): Valued at 1/3 of its full price as it can be replanted plus cost of seedlings 3. Young Tree (More than 3 to 5 years) bearing some fruits: valued at 2/3 of its full price plus cost of seedlings 4. Mature Tree (more than 5 years) full bearing fruits valued at full price plus cost of seedling 	<p>[Quantity Harvested per Year) X (Market Price) X (Number of Years it will bear fruit) Number of Years is up to maximum of 5.</p> <p>Advance notice to harvest at least three months before commencement of civil work, and DPs will remove their crops and trees from the subproject areas within one month after receiving compensation</p>
Loss of Houses and Structures					
3a	Loss of Houses and Structures	Residential, commercial structures and other assets	Owners of houses, buildings and structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of lost portion of the house / building / structure. If the owner rents or leases, compensation for any improvements/construction carried out by the renter/leaseholder will be deducted from the compensation payment to the owners. • In case of loss of only part of the houses/buildings/structure and the remaining portion is not livable or useable, compensation will be paid for the structure at its entirety at same replacement cost. • In case houses/buildings are rented or leased, owners will not be compensated for any improvements or construction added by the renters or leaseholders. 	RCS will determine the replacement cost

Cat.	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AHs	Entitlements	Clarification/Implementation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AH can retain the materials from demolition of their houses or buildings or structures at no cost 	
3b	Loss of Houses and Structures	Residential, commercial structures and other assets	Tenants, Leaseholders and sharecroppers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at replacement cost for any improvements or construction by the tenants or leaseholders. In case of no improvements or construction, no compensation is paid. AH can retain the materials from demolition of their houses or buildings or structures at no cost. Transfer/Disturbance Allowance equivalent to 1-month rental or lease amount. 	RCS will determine replacement cost Documentary evidence is required
3c	Loss of Houses and Structures	Residential, commercial structures and other assets	Illegal occupiers /encroachers/squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of loss of structures constructed by illegal occupier/squatter. DPs can retain the materials from their demolished structures. 	RCS will determine replacement value
3d	Loss of Houses and Structures (Transport Allowance)	Transport allowance for salvage materials and household goods	All AHs	<p>Fixed Lump Sum allowance per AH based on average cost of transportation to new relocation place located at the distance of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 5 km from the affected plot; or More than 5 km from the affected plot. 	The lump sum amount for the 2 rates will be calculated during the RCS.
Loss of Livelihood and Income restoration					
4a	Loss of Business	Income loss	ALL AHs who are engaged in business and have to relocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For businesses which need to be relocated to a new site, an amount equal to loss of projected net income for two months. For businesses relocated on-site (move back or same area), an amount equal to projected net 	RCS will verify and determine the amounts based on supporting documents

Cat.	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AHs	Entitlements	Clarification/Implementation
				income for one month. • For operating of illegal nature of businesses like gambling, prostitution, drugs and similar types, no compensation is paid.	
4b	Loss of Income during Transition Period - Subsistence Allowance	Income loss	AHs who lose income during the transition period regardless of ownership status.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lump sum amount equivalent to 3 months of income based on the official monthly poverty rate established by the Government. <p>Monthly Poverty Rate X Number of Members in AH X 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case AH is classified as poor and vulnerable group, the above lump sum amount is doubled. 	Poor and Vulnerable AHs will be identified during the DMS (that includes SES and IOL). If the actual income loss is higher than the amount calculated by the formula Monthly Poverty Rate X Number of Members in AH X 3, the DP will be compensated based on actual loss
4a	Permanent Loss of Livelihood Source due to physical relocation	Income Restoration	AHs who lose their source of livelihood permanently	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entitled to participate in any one of the following 3 Livelihood Restoration/Support Programs: Land Based Livelihood Restoration for DAHs engaged in land-based livelihood. (i) facilitate access to other land-based sources of income, if affordable productive land is available, like vegetable gardening, fruit tree, livestock and other similar land-based income generating sources; (ii) provision of training in farming or livestock; and (iii) lump sum cash grant of US\$ 200 to re-start land-based livelihood. <p>In case of unavailability of suitable land, the AHs can opt for either employment or business-based livelihood program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment Based Livelihood Restoration for AHs who lose employment permanently. (i) provision of employment skills training; and (ii) lump sum cash grant equivalent to 3 months of income based on official poverty rate to supplement income support during the training period. 	<p>The program will be based on the choice of the DP.</p> <p>Land Based for the AHs who lost land-based livelihood</p> <p>Employment based for those who lose employment-based livelihood.</p> <p>3 months of income based on poverty rate= (Monthly Poverty Rate X Number of Members in AH X 3).</p> <p>Business Based for AHs who lose business-based livelihood. This can also be available to AHs who do not want to</p>

Cat.	Type of Loss	Application	Category of AHs	Entitlements	Clarification/Implementation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Based Livelihood Restoration for AHs who lose businesses permanently or AAHs who opt for this as an alternative livelihood source. (i) provision of business skills; and (ii) a lump sum cash grant of US\$ 200 to assist in starting micro or home-based business. <p>For Poor and Vulnerable AHs. In addition to skills training, (i) above lump sum cash grant will be doubled; and (ii) priority in any employment opportunity under the Project.</p>	<p>continue with land or employment- based livelihood at their own choice.</p> <p>Classification will be carried out during the DMS and in accordance with the established criteria and definition of Vulnerable Group in this DRP.</p>
Special Assistance to Poor and Vulnerable AHs					
5	Special Assistance	Improve living standards	Poor and Vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lump sum amount equivalent to 3 months of income based on the official poverty rate established by RGC. <p>Monthly Poverty Rate X Number of Members in AH X 3</p>	Classification will be carried out during the DMS and in accordance with the established criteria and definition of Vulnerable Group in this DRP
6	Impacts during Construction			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land and assets outside of the alignment that is adversely impacted by construction activities will be compensated in cash or in-kind at replacement cost by the civil works contractor 	Impacts due to construction (for example, damages of structures, restricted access to business/income sources resulting from construction.
Unanticipated Involuntary Resettlement Impacts					
7	Unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts beyond 1 to 7 above		New eligible AHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New DPs that will be identified are entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other DPs. 	GDR shall ensure the conduct of a social assessment and update the DRP or formulate a DRP depending on the extent of the impact changes covering all applicable requirements specified in the DRP in accordance with the SPS and RGC laws and regulations.

16/12

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The contact details of each level of GRM are:

(i) Commune Grievance Redress Committee

Sangkat: Preah Bat

Name: Lun Yu

Position: Deputy Chief of Sangkat

Tel: 017 36 67 00

(ii) District Grievance Redress Committee

Name: Seng Vireak
Position: Deputy Director of Stung Treng City Hall
Tel: 092 21 66 84

(iii) Provincial Grievance Redress Committee

Name: Excellency, Chea Hok Heng
Position: Deputy Provincial Governor
Tel: 097 97 13 197

Individual Complaint Form

Second Urban Environmental Management in the Corridor Town 4th 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 Urban Environmental Management in the Corridor Town 4th Project

Municipality-District-Kahn: _____

Capital-Province: _____

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

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

Municipality-District-Kahn: _____

Capital-Province: _____

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

Name:

Position:

Sign/Thump Print:

Date:

គម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ទីក្រុងរបៀង ៤

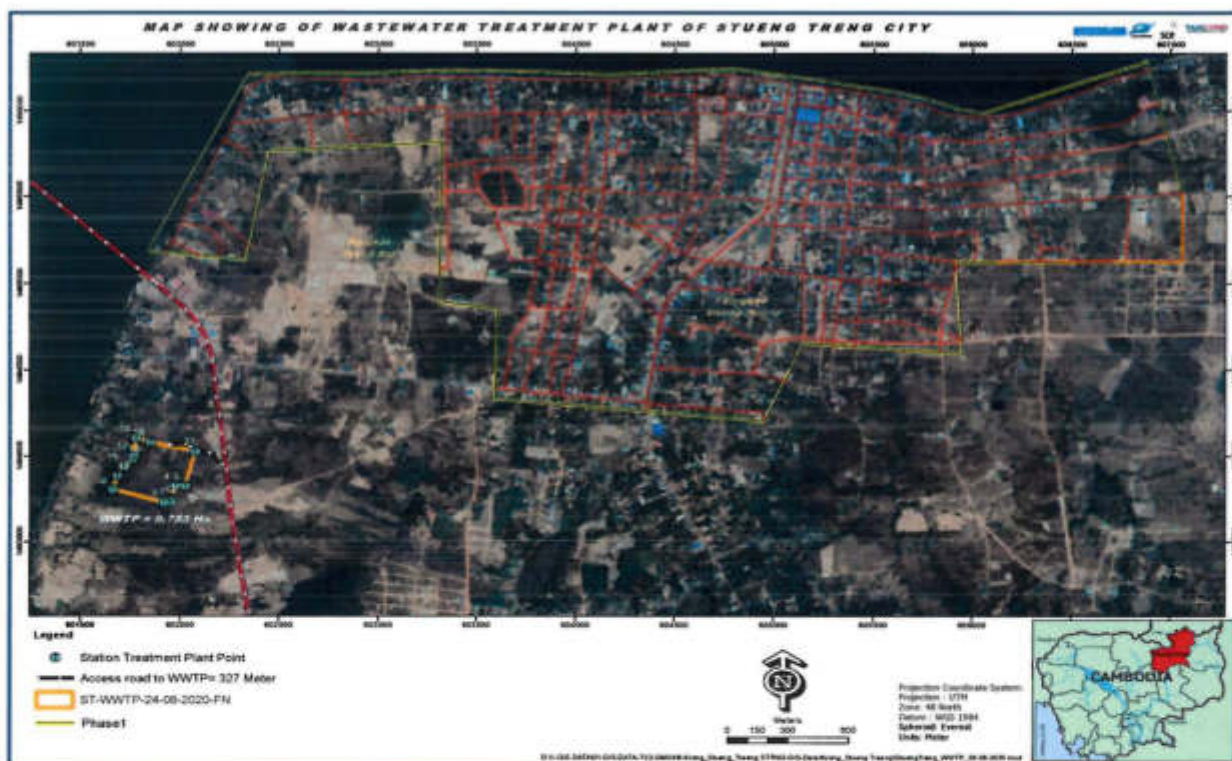
ព័ត៌មានទូទៅនៃគម្រោង

គម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ទីក្រុងរបៀង ៤ ទទួលបានកម្ចី និងជំនួយឥតសំណងពីធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី (ADB)។ គម្រោងគ្របដណ្តប់ក្រុង ចំនួន០៣ ក្នុងខេត្តចំនួន០៣ រួមមានក្រុងកំពង់ចាម ក្រុងក្រចេះ និងក្រុងស្ទឹងត្រែង។

អនុគម្រោង និងសមាសធាតុរួមមានដូចខាងក្រោម៖

- (i) អាងប្រព្រឹត្តិកម្មទឹកកខ្វក់ មានសមត្ថភាពប្រហែល ៥០០០ម^៣/ថ្ងៃ
- (ii) បណ្តាញទុយយោប្រវែង ៨៦គ.ម សម្រាប់ប្រមូលទឹកស្អុយ តាមគ្រួសារចំនួន៤២៥៥ខ្នងផ្ទះ
- (iii) ស្ថានីយបូមចំនួន៤
- (iv) ធ្វើបណ្តាញប្រឡាយដោះទឹកភ្លៀងប្រវែង ៤,៣គ.ម និង
- (v) ការគ្រប់គ្រងទីលានចាក់សំរាមដែលមានបរិមាណ៩០០,០០០ម^៣ និងថយន្តប្រមូលសម្រាម និងឧបករណ៍ប្រើប្រាស់សម្រាប់ ទីលានចាក់សំរាមមួយចំនួនទៀត។

រូបភាពទី ១ : ផែនទីបង្ហាញអំពីទីកន្លែងរបស់ អាងប្រព្រឹត្តិកម្មទឹកកខ្វក់ និងបណ្តាញតាមទឹកកខ្វក់



គោលនយោបាយសំណង និងសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង

ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលទទួលរងផលប៉ះពាល់មានសិទ្ធិទទួលបាន សំណងលើទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលបាត់បង់តាមគោលនយោបាយផ្តល់សំណង រួមមាន៖

- សំណងសមរម្យ និងយុត្តិធម៌
- ការទូទាត់សំណង ផ្អែកលើតម្លៃជំនួស ដែលបានកំណត់នៅក្នុងការសិក្សាអត្រាតម្លៃជំនួស
- ការទូទាត់សំណងពេញលេញ ត្រូវធ្វើមុនការដកហូត ឬការផ្លាស់ទីលំនៅ

សំណងចំពោះទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលបាត់បង់៖

- ✓ ការបាត់បង់ពីកម្មសិទ្ធិកម្មជន
- ✓ ការបាត់បង់ ដើមឈើហូបផ្លែ និងដំណាំ
- ✓ ការបាត់បង់ផ្ទះសម្បែង និងសំណង់ផ្សេងៗ

**ការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត និងកម្រិតសំណង
នៃការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត**

គោលបំណង

ការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិតគឺជាសកម្មភាពវាស់វែងដី និងទ្រព្យ-សម្បត្តិទាំងអស់ ដែលនឹងទទួលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារ ការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដី និងការអនុវត្តដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់។

គោលបំណងនៃការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត គឺដើម្បីធ្វើការវាស់ វែងទំហំដី និងកត់ត្រានូវទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិផ្សេងទៀត ដែលនឹងត្រូវបាត់បង់ ឬរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដូចជា៖ ផ្ទះ, អគារ, សំណង់ ផ្សេងៗ (ផ្ទះបាយ, បង្គន់អនាម័យ, រានទេវតា, រោងសត្វ ពាហនៈ ជាដើម), ដំណាំ និងដើមឈើហូបផ្លែផ្សេងៗ។ ការវាស់វែងដី និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលបាត់បង់ជាមូលដ្ឋានក្នុងការកំណត់កញ្ចប់សំណងដល់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់។

▪ **វិធីសាស្ត្រក្នុងការវាស់វែង**

ក្រុមការងារគណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួងដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារតម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ និងក្រុមការងារអនុគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ខេត្ត ជាអ្នកធ្វើការអង្កេតវាស់ វែងលម្អិត ដោយយោងលើកម្រងសំណួរអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត។

កម្រងសំណួរអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិតមាន៖

- ✓ ទិន្នន័យគ្រួសារ
- ✓ ដី ដំណាំ និងដើមឈើហូបផ្លែ ដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់
- ✓ សំណង់ដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់
- ✓ ការប៉ះពាល់ផ្នែកជីវភាពផ្សេងៗទៀត

ក្នុងអំឡុងពេលធ្វើការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលម្អិត ក្រុមការងារនឹងចុះដល់លំនៅដ្ឋានរបស់គ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់នីមួយៗ ដើម្បីប្រមូលព័ត៌មានបន្ថែមពាក់ព័ន្ធសេដ្ឋកិច្ច-សង្គម និងធ្វើការអង្កេតវាស់វែងលើទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់។

**គោលបំណងនៃការសិក្សាតម្លៃជំនួស (RCS)
និងក្រុមហ៊ុនយកតម្លៃឯករាជ្យ**

ការទូទាត់នៃសំណងនឹងត្រូវបានធ្វើឡើងតាមតម្លៃទីផ្សារ ឬតម្លៃជំនួសនៃទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលបាត់បង់។ តម្លៃជំនួសគឺជាតម្លៃនៃការជំនួសទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ ដែលមានតម្លៃស្មើគ្នា គុណភាពដូចគ្នា ឬក្នុងទីផ្សារបច្ចុប្បន្នគិតត្រឹមកាលបរិច្ឆេទចេញសេចក្តីប្រកាស នៃគម្រោង។ តម្លៃជំនួសនឹងត្រូវបានសិក្សា និងកំណត់ដោយក្រុមហ៊ុនក្នុងស្រុក ដែលមានវិជ្ជាជីវៈ និងបទពិសោធន៍ក្នុងការវាយតម្លៃ។

យន្តការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា

យន្តការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា ត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើងក្នុងពេល រៀបចំ និងអនុវត្តការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់របស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ក្រុងបៀង ដំណាក់កាលទី៤ ខេត្តស្ទឹង ត្រែង ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ អាចដាក់បណ្តឹងតវ៉ាតាមដំណាក់កាលទាំងបួនដូចខាងក្រោម៖

> **ដំណាក់កាលបឋម៖** ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់អាចស្វែងរកជំនួយជាបឋមពីមេឃុំ/ ចៅសង្កាត់ ឬ ចាស់ព្រឹទ្ធាចារ្យក្នុងសហគមន៍ ដើម្បីពិភាក្សា និងរកដំណោះស្រាយ ទាក់ទងនឹងបញ្ហា ឬ ការមិនពេញចិត្តណាមួយ។ ក្នុងដំណាក់កាលនេះ គឺធ្វើឡើងដោយផ្ទាល់មាត់ និងគ្មានការធ្វើកំណត់ត្រាអ្វីឡើយ។ មេឃុំ/ចៅសង្កាត់ ដោះស្រាយបញ្ហាជាមួយក្រុម ការងារអនុគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់រាជធានី/ខេត្ត និងក្រុមការងារគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដើម្បីរកដំណោះស្រាយតាមលទ្ធភាពដែលអាចធ្វើទៅបាន។ បើប្រជាពលរដ្ឋមិនពេញចិត្តនឹងដំណោះស្រាយនៅដំណាក់កាលនេះទេអាចដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹងតាមដំណាក់កាលនៃនីតិវិធីរដ្ឋបាលដូចខាងក្រោម៖

> **ដំណាក់កាលទី១៖** ថ្នាក់ក្រុង/ស្រុក/ខណ្ឌ
ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ អាចដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹងជាលាយ-លក្ខណ៍អក្សរ ទៅសាលាក្រុង/ស្រុក/ខណ្ឌ។ ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋអាច អញ្ជើញចាស់ព្រឹទ្ធាចារ្យក្នុងសហគមន៍ ឬតំណាងមួយរូបចូលរួម ជាមួយក្នុងការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងនៅថ្នាក់ក្រុង/ស្រុក/ខណ្ឌ។ ការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងក្នុងរយៈពេល ១៥ ថ្ងៃនៃ ថ្ងៃធ្វើការ គិតពីថ្ងៃទទួលពាក្យបណ្តឹង។

> **ដំណាក់កាលទី២៖** អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍
ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់អាចដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹងទៅអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ ក្នុងរយៈពេល ១៥ ថ្ងៃនៃការធ្វើការ បន្ទាប់ពីថ្ងៃទទួលបានលិខិតឆ្លើយតបរបស់សាលាក្រុង/ស្រុក/ខណ្ឌ។ ការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងយ៉ាងយូរបំផុតរយៈពេល ៤០ ថ្ងៃនៃថ្ងៃធ្វើការគិតពីថ្ងៃទទួលបានបណ្តឹង។

> **ដំណាក់កាលទី៣៖** គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ារាជធានី/ខេត្ត
ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដាក់បណ្តឹង ទៅគណៈកម្មការ ដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ារាជធានី/ខេត្តតាមរយៈរដ្ឋបាលរាជធានី/ខេត្ត ក្នុងរយៈពេល១០ថ្ងៃ នៃថ្ងៃធ្វើការបន្ទាប់ពីទទួលបានលិខិតឆ្លើយតបរបស់អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានដោះស្រាយ ផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍។ ការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងរយៈពេល ៤០ ថ្ងៃនៃថ្ងៃធ្វើការ គិតពីថ្ងៃទទួលបានបណ្តឹង។

> **ដំណាក់កាលទី៤៖** តុលាការ
ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ អាចដាក់បណ្តឹងទៅតុលាការ ប្រសិនបើមិនពេញចិត្តចំពោះសេចក្តីសម្រេចរបស់គណៈកម្មការ ដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ារាជធានី/ខេត្ត ការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹង គឺស្ថិតនៅក្រោមសមត្ថកិច្ច និងនីតិវិធីរបស់តុលាការ។
គ្មានការបង់ប្រាក់ក្នុងការដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹងនៅដំណាក់កាលទី១ ទី២ និងទី៣ នោះឡើយ។ ចំពោះការដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹងទៅកាន់តុលាការនៅដំណាក់កាលទី៤ នឹងត្រូវចំណាយថវិកាដោយភាគីដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹង និងអាចប្រើប្រាស់ពេល វេលាយូរ។

លេខទំនាក់ទំនងក្រុមការងារដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់៖

លោក យួន ជាវិត ប្រធានក្រុមការងារគណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួងដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់

លេខទំនាក់ទំនង៖ ០១២ ៨៣១ ៩៧៧

លោក ណុប រ៉ូប៊ីត អ្នកគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង នៃផ្នែកគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោងទី៣ នៃ ក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន

លេខទំនាក់ទំនង៖ ០១១ ៦២៤៦២៦/០១២ ៨៥០ ១៩៧

តារាងសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង

ល.រ	ប្រភេទនៃការបាត់បង់	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ប្រភេទនៃគ្រួសារដែលប៉ះពាល់	សិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង	សេចក្តីបញ្ជាក់ / ការអនុវត្ត
១. ការបាត់បង់ជីវិត					
១.ក	ការបាត់បង់ជីវិត	ជីកសិកម្ម, ជីលំនៅដ្ឋាន និង ជីតាណាជកម្ម	ម្ចាស់កម្មសិទ្ធិស្រែប្រែប្រួល និងអ្នកកាន់ កាប់សិទ្ធិស្រែប្រែប្រួលរួមទាំងអ្នកដែលស្រែប្រែប្រួលតាមសិទ្ធិប្រពៃណី	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> សំណងជាប្រាក់ពេញសម្រាប់ជីវិតដែលត្រូវបាត់បង់តាមតម្លៃជំនួសដែលស្មើនឹងតម្លៃផលិតភាព។ ផ្តល់ថ្លៃកាតព្វកិច្ចបង់ពន្ធ និងការចំណាយពាក់ព័ន្ធ ផ្សេងៗលើការចុះបញ្ជីដី។ ក្នុងករណីមានការផ្លាស់ប្តូរជាដី គឺអាចទទួលបានសិទ្ធិស្រែប្រែប្រួល (លើដី ដែលត្រូវប្តូរនោះ) ។ រួមបញ្ចូលទាំងជម្រើសនៃសំណងតាមតម្លៃជំនួស ចំពោះដីដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ហើយនៅសល់ ផ្នែកខ្លះពិសេសដែលត្រូវការ តែវាមិនអាចប្រើប្រាស់បាននៅឡើយទេ។ ដីដែលនៅសល់ ហើយប្រសិនបើវាជាដីសម្រាប់ការសម្រាប់ការកែលម្អបន្ថែមទៀត វានឹងត្រូវការវាយតម្លៃការសិក្សាតម្លៃជំនួស តាមការសង្កេតលើការ ប្តូរទីតាំង (ឧទាហរណ៍ដូចជា ដីដែលចាក់បំពេញ និងការលើកដី) នោះ។ ចំពោះកម្មសិទ្ធិប្រពៃណី ការប្តូរដីគឺធ្វើឃាំងណាឱ្យ មាននិរន្តរភាពលើដីវិភាគ និងជីវិតរស់នៅ ថ្លៃ កាតព្វកិច្ចបង់ពន្ធ និងការចំណាយពាក់ព័ន្ធ ផ្សេងៗ លើការចុះបញ្ជីកម្មសិទ្ធិដី ឬសិទ្ធិប្រើប្រាស់និងគ្រួសារដែលរស់នៅនៅតាមតម្លៃជាក់ស្តែង។ 	<p>ប្រសិនបើដីដែលប៉ះពាល់ត្រូវបានប្តូរជាដីជំនួសវិញ គឺត្រូវមានផ្ទៃក្រឡាស្មើគ្នា មានគុណភាពដូចគ្នា ប្រភេទដូចគ្នា ហើយមានប័ណ្ណចុះបញ្ជី ឬសិទ្ធិកាន់កាប់ទាំងប្តី ទាំងប្រពន្ធរួមគ្នាជាស្រេច។</p> <p>អនុវត្តសម្រាប់តែលើការបាត់បង់ជីវិតមួយផ្នែក ហើយគ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់នោះឯកភាព។</p> <p>គ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់នឹងចាកចេញពីដីបន្ទាប់ពីមួយខែបន្ទាប់ពីសំណងត្រូវបានផ្តល់ជូន។</p>
១.ខ	ការបាត់បង់ជីវិត	ជីកសិកម្ម, ជីលំនៅដ្ឋាន និង ជីតាណាជកម្ម	អ្នកជួលដី ម្ចាស់ដី និង អ្នកប្រវាស់ដី	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> គ្មានសំណងសម្រាប់ការបាត់បង់ជីវិតដែលមិនមែនជាម្ចាស់ដីស្រែប្រែប្រួលឡើយ 	
១.គ	ការបាត់បង់ជីវិត	ជីកសិកម្ម, ជីលំនៅដ្ឋាន និង ជីតាណាជកម្ម	អ្នកកាន់កាប់ខុសច្បាប់ / អ្នកទន្ទ្រានកាន់កាប់ដី / អ្នកកាន់កាប់ដោយគ្មានប័ណ្ណស្របច្បាប់ឬ អ្នកកាន់កាប់ដោយអនាធិបតេយ្យ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> គ្មានសំណងសម្រាប់ការបាត់បង់ជីវិតដែលមិនមែនជាម្ចាស់ដីស្រែប្រែប្រួលឡើយ 	
២. ការបាត់បង់ជីវិតប្រើប្រាស់					
២.ក	ការបាត់បង់ជីវិតដោយឈឺចាប់	ជីកសិកម្ម	គ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ទាំងអស់ដែលចូលរួមក្នុងការធ្វើកសិកម្មដោយមិនពិត	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> សម្រាប់ការធ្វើស្រែ / ជីណី ប្រាក់ចំណូលសុទ្ធប្រចាំឆ្នាំ X ១ឆ្នាំ 	ការសិក្សាពីតម្លៃជំនួស (RCS) និងកំណត់លើតម្លៃជំនួសនេះ។

ល.រ	ប្រភេទនៃការបាត់បង់	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ប្រភេទនៃក្រសួងរដ្ឋបាល ប៉ះពាល់	សិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង	សេចក្តីបញ្ជាក់ / ការអនុវត្ត
			ពិភពជាម្ចាស់ / អ្នកកាន់ កាប់ដោយអនាធិបតេយ្យ។	<p>លើសពីនេះទៀត ក្រសួងដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ អាចប្រមូលផលនិងរក្សាប្រាក់ចំណូលពីដីណាដែល កំពុងតែដាំដុះ។</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> សម្រាប់ដើមឈើប្រភេទ ឥដ្ឋ ឥដ្ឋជំនួសនៃការ បាត់បង់ ដោយផ្អែកលើប្រមាណដុតប្រើប្រាស់ [(បរិមាណប្រមូលផលក្នុងមួយឆ្នាំ) X (តម្លៃ ទីផ្សារ X (ចំនួនឆ្នាំដែលវាស្ថិតនៅក្នុងផល)) + (តម្លៃនៃការបណ្តុះ)] ដើមឈើត្រូវបានកាត់ចោលដោយអ្នករាយការណ៍ ល្អបំផុតស្របតាម ៥ ឆ្នាំត្រូវបានបាត់បង់ដូច ខាងក្រោម៖ <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ការយកកូនឈើដែលមានអាយុក្រោម ១ ឆ្នាំ មិនផ្តល់សំណងដោយសារវាអាចត្រូវបានដាំ ឡើងវិញបាន។ ដើមឈើតូច (១ទៅ៣ ឆ្នាំ) មានតម្លៃ ១/៣ នៃតម្លៃពេញរបស់វា ដោយសារវាអាចដាំបាន ឡើងវិញប្រសិនបើវាជាមួយតម្លៃកូនឈើ ដើមឈើតូច (លើសពី៣ទៅ៥ ឆ្នាំ) ត្រូវបាន ផ្តល់ ២/៣ នៃតម្លៃពេញរបស់វា ប្រសិនបើវាជាមួយតម្លៃកូនឈើ ដើមឈើធំ (លើសពី៥ឆ្នាំ) ត្រូវបានផ្តល់ វាមានតម្លៃពេញប្រសិនបើវាជាមួយតម្លៃកូនឈើ 	<p>តម្លៃទីផ្សារកែតម្រូវលើតម្លៃ សន្ទសារសិក្សា</p> <p>តម្លៃពេញក៏ជាចំនួនដែល បានគណនាពីប្រមាណ បង្ហាញខាងក្រោម៖</p> <p>[(បរិមាណប្រមូលផលក្នុង មួយឆ្នាំ) X (តម្លៃទីផ្សារ X (ចំនួនឆ្នាំដែលវាស្ថិតនៅក្នុង ផល))]</p> <p>ចំនួនឆ្នាំគឺអតិបរមាដល់ ៥</p> <p>សេចក្តីជូនដំណឹងជាមុនដើម្បី ប្រមូលផលធានាបាននូវ ណាស់ប្រភេទឈើតូចបំផុត ប្រភេទឈើតូចបំផុត ហើយក្រសួងរដ្ឋបាលប៉ះពាល់ នឹងយកដីណាដែលដើម ឈើរបស់ពួកគេត្រូវបានកាត់ ដុតប្រើប្រាស់ក្នុងរយៈពេល មួយនៃបន្ទាប់ពីទទួលបាន សំណង</p>
៣. ការបាត់បង់ផ្ទះ និងសំណង់ផ្សេងៗ					
៣.ក	ការបាត់បង់ផ្ទះ និងសំណង់ផ្សេងៗ	ដីកសិកម្ម ដីលើស្រែចម្ការ និង ដីពាណិជ្ជកម្ម	ម្ចាស់ផ្ទះអគារនិងសំណង់	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> សំណង់ជាសាច់ប្រាក់ស្មើនឹងតម្លៃជំនួសលើផ្នែក នៃផ្ទះ/អគារ សំណង់ដែលបានបាត់បង់ប្រសិន បើម្ចាស់ផ្ទះជួលឬជួលសំណង់សម្រាប់ការកែ លំអ / សំណង់ឡើងដោយអ្នកជួលមានរយៈ ពេលខ្លី/អ្នកជួលមានរយៈពេលវែងនឹងត្រូវបាន កាត់ចេញពីការទូទាត់សំណង់នៅម្ចាស់។ ក្នុងករណីដែលបាត់បង់ផ្នែកខ្លះនៃផ្ទះ / អគារ / សំណង់ ហើយផ្នែកដែលនៅសល់មិនអាចរស់ បានឬមិនអាចប្រើប្រាស់បាន សំណង់នឹងត្រូវ សងសម្រាប់សំណង់ទាំងមូលដោយតម្លៃជំនួស ដូចគ្នា។ ក្នុងករណីផ្ទះ / អគារត្រូវបានជួលរយៈពេលខ្លី ឬជួលរយៈពេលវែង ម្ចាស់នឹងមិនទទួលបាន 	ការសិក្សាពីតម្លៃជំនួស (RCS) និងកំណត់លើ តម្លៃជំនួសនេះ។

២០២

ល.រ	ប្រភេទនៃការបាត់បង់	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ប្រភេទនៃគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់	សិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង	សេចក្តីបញ្ជាក់ / ការអនុវត្ត
				<p>សំណងសម្រាប់ការកែលម្អសំណងដែលបង្កើនដោយអ្នកជួលឡើយ។</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់អាចរក្សាទុកសំភារៈពិការរុះរើផ្ទះឬអាគារឬសំណង់ផ្សេងៗ របស់ពួកគេដោយមិនគិតថ្លៃ។ 	
3b	ការបាត់បង់ផ្ទះ និងសំណង់ផ្សេងៗ	សំណង់លើនៅដ្ឋាន និង សំណង់ ពាណិជ្ជកម្ម និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិផ្សេងទៀត	អ្នកជួល ម្ចាស់ និង អ្នកប្រវាស់	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • សំណងជាសាច់ប្រាក់តាមតម្លៃជំនួសសម្រាប់ការកែលម្អសំណងណាដែលធ្វើឡើងដោយអ្នកជួល។ • ក្នុងករណីគ្មានការកែលម្អគ្មានការសាងសង់ណាមួយទេ គ្មានសំណងជូនទេ • គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់អាចរក្សាទុកសំភារៈពិការរុះរើផ្ទះឬអាគារឬ សំណង់របស់ពួកគាត់ដោយមិនគិតថ្លៃ • ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភជីវភាពជំនួស / ការវិនិយោគស្មើនឹងចំនួនទឹកប្រាក់ជួលឬជួលរយៈពេល ១ ខែ 	<p>ការសិក្សាពីតម្លៃជំនួស (RCS) និងកំណត់លើតម្លៃជំនួសនេះ។</p> <p>ភស្តុតាងជាឯកសារត្រូវបានគេប្រើ</p>
3c	ការបាត់បង់ផ្ទះ និងសំណង់ផ្សេងៗ	សំណង់លើនៅដ្ឋាន និង សំណង់ ពាណិជ្ជកម្ម និង ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិផ្សេងទៀត	អ្នកកាន់កាប់ខុសច្បាប់ / អ្នកទន្ទ្រានកាន់កាប់ / អ្នកកាន់កាប់ដោយអនាធិបតេយ្យ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • សំណងជាសាច់ប្រាក់ស្មើនឹងតម្លៃជំនួសនៃការបាត់បង់សំណងដែលបានសាងសង់ដោយអ្នកកាន់កាប់ខុសច្បាប់ / អ្នកសាងសង់មិនបៀបរយ • សំណងជាសាច់ប្រាក់ស្មើនឹងតម្លៃជំនួសនៃការបាត់បង់រចនាសំណងដែលបានសាងសង់ដោយអ្នកកាន់កាប់ខុសច្បាប់ / អ្នកសាងសង់មិនបៀបរយ • គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់អាចរក្សាទុកសំភារៈពិការរុះរើផ្ទះឬអាគារឬសំណង់ផ្សេងៗ របស់ពួកគេដោយមិនគិតថ្លៃ។ 	<p>ការសិក្សាពីតម្លៃជំនួស (RCS) និងកំណត់លើតម្លៃជំនួសនេះ។</p>
3d	ការបាត់បង់ផ្ទះនិងសំណង់ផ្សេងៗ (ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភការជីកជម្រក)	ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភសម្រាប់ការជីកជម្រកសម្ភារៈចាស់ៗ និងឥវ៉ាន់ផ្សេងៗ ដែលបានរុះរើ	គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ទាំងអស់	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភជាសរុបជាតោលសម្រាប់គ្រួសារដែលផ្ទាល់ទីលំនៅដោយផ្នែកលើតម្លៃជាមធ្យមនៃការជីកជម្រកនៅកន្លែងផ្ទាល់ឬទីលំនៅថ្មីដែលស្ថិតនៅតាមចម្ងាយចាប់ពី៖ <p>១. គិតជាង ៥ គីឡូម៉ែត្រពីប្រភេទដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ ឬ</p> <p>២. លើពី ៥ គីឡូម៉ែត្រពីប្រភេទដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់</p>	<p>ចំនួនបូកសរុបសម្រាប់អត្រានិងត្រូវបានគណនាក្នុងកំឡុងពេល ពេលសិក្សាពីតម្លៃជំនួស</p>
៤. ការបាត់បង់ជីវភាពនិងការស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលឡើងវិញ					
៤. ក	ការបាត់បង់មុនរបរ	ការបាត់ចំណូល	គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលប្រកបរបររកស៊ីហើយត្រូវផ្លាស់ទីលំនៅថ្មី	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • សម្រាប់អាជីវកម្មដែលត្រូវការផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីលំនៅនៅទីតាំងថ្មី ចំនួនទឹកប្រាក់ស្មើនឹងការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលសុទ្ធគិតសម្រាប់រយៈពេលពីរខែ។ 	RCS និងផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់និងកំណត់ចំនួនថ្លៃកលើឯកសារព័ត៌មាន។

ល.រ	ប្រភេទនៃការបាត់បង់	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ប្រភេទនៃគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់	សិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង	សេចក្តីបញ្ជាក់/ការអនុវត្ត
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> សម្រាប់អាជីវកម្មដែលបានផ្លាស់ប្តូរទីលំនៅនៅនឹងកន្លែង (ផ្ទាល់ប្តូរទីតាំងឬបង់ដីដូចគ្នា) ចំនួនទឹកប្រាក់ស្មើនឹងប្រាក់ចំណូលសុទ្ធពិតសម្រាប់រយៈពេលមួយខែ ចំពោះធ្វើអាជីវកម្មខុសគ្នា ដូចជាល្បែងស៊ីសងគ្រឿងញៀននិងប្រភេទប្រហាក់ប្រហែលគ្នាសំណងណាមួយត្រូវបានបង់ឡើយ 	
៤.២	ការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលក្នុងកំឡុងពេលអន្តរកាលមានបង្កើតប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភសម្រាប់ការចិញ្ចឹមជីវិត។	ការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូល	គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលក្នុងកំឡុងពេលអន្តរកាលដោយមិនគិតថាជាម្ចាស់នោះទេ។	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ចំនួនទឹកប្រាក់សរុបស្មើនឹង ៣ ខែនៃប្រាក់ចំណូលដោយផ្អែកលើអត្រាភាពក្រីក្រប្រចាំខែផ្អែកលើការដែលបានបង្កើតឡើងដោយភ្នាក់ងារអត្រាភាពក្រីក្រប្រចាំខែ X ចំនួនសមាជិកក្នុងគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ X ៣ ក្នុងករណី គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ត្រូវបានចាត់ថ្នាក់ជាក្រុមក្រីក្រនិងងាយរងគ្រោះ ចំនួនផលបូកសរុបនាពេលឡើង 	<p>គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលក្រីក្រនិងងាយរងគ្រោះនឹងត្រូវបានកំណត់អត្តសញ្ញាណក្នុងកំឡុងពេលធ្វើ DMS (រួមបញ្ចូលព័ត៌មានសេចក្តីសង្ខេប និងការស្រង់ផលប៉ះពាល់)</p> <p>បើការបាត់បង់ប្រាក់ចំណូលពិតប្រាកដពីខ្ពស់ជាងចំនួនដែលបានគណនាដោយរូបមន្តប្រចាំខែ អត្រាភាពក្រីក្រ X ចំនួនសមាជិកក្នុងគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ X ៣, គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់នឹងត្រូវបានទូទាត់សងដោយផ្អែកលើការបាត់បង់ជាក់ស្តែង។</p>

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ល.រ	ប្រភេទនៃការបាត់បង់	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ប្រភេទនៃគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់	សិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង	សេចក្តីបញ្ជាក់ / ការអនុវត្ត
៤.៣	ការបាត់បង់ ជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍ប្រភពជីវភាពជីវភាពការផ្ទាល់ទីលំនៅថ្មី	ការស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូល	គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលបាត់បង់ប្រភពចំណូលរបស់ពួកគេជារៀងរហូត អចិន្ត្រៃយ៍	<p>សិទ្ធិទទួលបានការចូលរួមនៅក្នុងកម្មវិធីស្តារនិងទ្រទ្រង់ជីវភាពរស់នៅ នៃកម្មវិធីធានាមួយខាងក្រោម៖</p> <p>១. ការស្តារជីវភាពរស់នៅ ដោយផ្អែកលើ៖ - គ្រប់គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលបានចូលរួមក្នុងការចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតផ្នែកលើដី</p> <p>(i) ជួយសម្រួលដល់ការទទួលបានប្រភពចំណូលពិតប្រាកដទៀត, ប្រសិនបើមានលទ្ធភាពមានដីផលិតកាត, ដូចជាមានដីដែលមានផលិតផលបន្លែ, ដូចជាការដាំបន្លែ, ឈើហូបផ្លែ, សត្វចិញ្ចឹមនិងការបង្កើតប្រភពប្រាក់ចំណូល ដែលស្រដៀងគ្នាដែលមានមូលដ្ឋានជាដី;</p> <p>(ii) ការផ្តល់ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលផ្នែកកសិកម្មឬការចិញ្ចឹមសត្វ និង (iii) ជំនួយជាសាច់ប្រាក់សុទ្ធចំនួន ២០០ ដុល្លារដើម្បី ចាប់ផ្តើមចិញ្ចឹមសត្វក្រឡឹងដោយផ្អែកលើដី</p> <p>ក្នុងករណីពុំមានលទ្ធភាពប្រើប្រាស់ដីសមរម្យ គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ អាចជ្រើសរើសបានទាំងកម្មវិធីការងារនិងមុនរបរចិញ្ចឹមជីវិត</p> <p>២. ការស្តារឡើងវិញនូវការចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតផ្នែកលើការងារសម្រាប់ DHs ដែលបាត់បង់ការងារជារៀងរហូត (i) ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលជំនាញការងារ (ii) ជំនួយជាសាច់ប្រាក់សរុប នៃ ២០០ដុល្លារអាមេរិកដើម្បីជួយក្នុងការចាប់ផ្តើមអាជីវកម្មឆ្នាំក្នុងឆ្នាំនៅថ្មី៖</p> <p>៣. ការស្តារអាជីវកម្មសម្រាប់ការចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតសម្រាប់ គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ ដែលបាត់បង់អាជីវកម្មជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍ គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលជ្រើសរើសយកប្រភពចំណូលជំនួស (i) ការផ្តល់ជំនាញអាជីវកម្ម និង (ii) ជំនួយជាសាច់ប្រាក់សរុប នៃ ២០០ដុល្លារអាមេរិកដើម្បីជួយក្នុងការចាប់ផ្តើមអាជីវកម្មឆ្នាំក្នុងឆ្នាំនៅថ្មី៖</p> <p>សម្រាប់ គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលក្រីក្រ និងងាយរងគ្រោះ - បន្ថែមលើការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលជំនាញទាំងនេះលើជំនួយជាសាច់ប្រាក់សុទ្ធនិងត្រូវកើតឡើងទៀង (i) ប្រាក់ឧបត្ថម្ភសរុបខាងលើនិងត្រូវកើតឡើងទៀង (ii) អាទិភាពនៅក្នុងនិកាសការងារណា មួយជាមួយគម្រោង</p>	<p>កម្មវិធីនិងផ្នែកលើជម្រើសរបស់គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់</p> <p>ដីជាមូលដ្ឋានសម្រាប់គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ទាំងអស់ដែលបាត់បង់ជីវភាពជីវិត</p> <p>ការងារជាមូលដ្ឋានសម្រាប់គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលបាត់បង់ការងារ</p> <p>ប្រាក់ចំណូលរយៈពេល ៣ ខែដោយផ្អែកលើអត្រាភាពក្រីក្រ - (អត្រាភាពក្រីក្រប្រចាំខែ X ចំនួនសមាជិកនៅក្នុងគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ X ៣)</p> <p>អាជីវកម្មជាមូលដ្ឋានសម្រាប់ DHs ដែលបាត់បង់ជីវភាពអាជីវកម្ម។ នេះក៏អាចមានសម្រាប់គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលមិនចង់បន្តជាមួយដី ឬជីវភាពរស់នៅអាស្រ័យលើការងារតាមដីជ្រើសរបស់ពួកគេការបែងចែកចំណាត់ថ្នាក់និងត្រូវបានអនុវត្តក្នុងកំឡុងពេលធ្វើ DMS និងស្របតាមលក្ខណៈវិនិច្ឆ័យនិងនិយមន័យដែលត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើងនៃក្រុមងាយរងគ្រោះនៅក្នុងRF</p>

ប្រភព៖ ក្របខ័ណ្ឌការងារទីលំនៅថ្មីនៃគ្រួសារឆ្នាំ ២០១៩ ដើម្បីគ្របដណ្តប់លើផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលបានកំណត់

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យន្តការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា

1. មុនពេលដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា ដើមបណ្តឹងអាចស្វែងរកជំនួយពីមេឃុំ ឬប្រធានសហគមន៍ដើម្បីពិភាក្សា និង ស្វែងរក ដំណោះស្រាយលើបណ្តឹងតវ៉ារបស់គាត់/នាង ជាមួយប្រធានក្រុមការងារអនុគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ ខេត្ត។ នីតិវិធីនេះធ្វើឡើងដោយផ្ទាល់មាត់ និងក្រៅផ្លូវការ និងមិនតម្រូវឱ្យមានការកត់ ត្រានោះទេ។ រាល់សកម្មភាព នៃការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងនៅដំណាក់កាលនេះ (កម្រិតមុំ) នឹងត្រូវបានកត់ត្រា ដោយអាជ្ញាធរមូលដ្ឋានមុំ និងរាយការណ៍ នៅក្នុងរបាយការណ៍ត្រួតពិនិត្យផ្ទៃក្នុង។ ប្រសិនបើការដោះស្រាយ នេះអ្នករងផលប៉ះពាល់មិនពេញចិត្ត គាត់/នាង អាចបន្តទៅយន្តការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងដូចពន្យល់ខាង ក្រោម។
2. ដំណាក់កាលទី១÷ ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលមិនសុខចិត្ត អាចដាក់បណ្តឹងជាលាយលក្ខណ៍អក្សរ ទៅ អភិបាលក្រុង/ស្រុក/ខណ្ឌ។ សាលាស្រុកត្រូវឆ្លើយតបទៅកាន់ម្ចាស់បណ្តឹងវិញក្នុងរយៈពេល ១៥ ថ្ងៃនៃថ្ងៃធ្វើការ។ ម្ចាស់បណ្តឹងមានរយៈពេល ១៥ ថ្ងៃបន្ទាប់ពីទទួលបានការឆ្លើយតបរបស់សាលាស្រុក ប្រសិនបើ នាង/គាត់ឯកភាព នឹងការឆ្លើយតបរបស់សាលាស្រុក។ ការបញ្ជាក់របស់ម្ចាស់បណ្តឹងនឹងត្រូវដាក់ ជូនសាលាស្រុក។ ប្រសិនបើបណ្តឹង ដោះស្រាយនៅកម្រិតស្រុក ម្ចាស់បណ្តឹងពេញចិត្ត ក្រុមការងារគណៈ កម្មការអន្តរក្រសួងដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ (IRC-WG) នឹងជូនដំណឹងទៅនាយកដ្ឋានត្រួតពិនិត្យផ្ទៃក្នុង និងគ្រប់គ្រងទិន្នន័យ (DIMDM) នៃអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន ដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ (GDR) ដែលនឹងពិនិត្យ និងស្នើសុំការសម្រេចពីអគ្គនាយក នៃអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សម្រាប់លើការដោះស្រាយដោយសមរម្យ នោះ។
3. ដំណាក់កាលទី២÷ប្រសិនបើសាលាស្រុកមិនបានឆ្លើយតបចំនួន ១៥ ថ្ងៃធ្វើការ ឬម្ចាស់បណ្តឹងមិនពេញចិត្ត នឹងសេ ចក្តីសម្រេចរបស់សាលាស្រុក គាត់/នាងអាចដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹងទៅ GDR។ DIMDM ត្រូវពិនិត្យ ឱ្យបានម៉ត់ចត់ និង រៀបចំរបាយការណ៍ ស្តីពីការរកឃើញរបស់ខ្លួនរួមជាមួយនឹងអនុសាសន៍នានាដាក់ជូន GDR ដើម្បីសម្រេច។ DIMDM ក៏អាចចុះទៅពិនិត្យផ្ទាល់ដល់ទីវាល ដើម្បីជួបជាមួយអ្នកដើមបណ្តឹង និងក្រុមការងារអនុគណៈកម្មខេត្ត ដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ (PRSC) ដើម្បីធ្វើការវាយតម្លៃលើ បណ្តឹង។ របាយការណ៍ស្ថាពរនឹងត្រូវរៀបចំឱ្យរួចក្នុង រយៈពេល ៣០ ថ្ងៃនៃថ្ងៃធ្វើការ ដោយគិតចាប់ពីថ្ងៃទទួលបាន បណ្តឹង។ សេចក្តីសម្រេចស្ថាពរនឹងត្រូវសម្រេចដោយ GDR ក្នុងរយៈពេល ០៥ ថ្ងៃនៃថ្ងៃធ្វើការបន្ទាប់ ពីទទួលបានរបាយការណ៍ពី DIMDM។ ក្នុងករណីដែលតម្រូវឱ្យមាន អន្តរាគមន៍កម្រិតគោលនយោបាយ នោះនឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងដោយ IRC ហើយរយៈពេល ១០ ថ្ងៃនៃថ្ងៃធ្វើការនឹងត្រូវ បូកបន្ថែមទៀត លើរយៈពេល កំណត់នៃការចេញសេចក្តីសម្រេចស្ថាពរ។ GDR នឹងឆ្លើយតបជាលាយលក្ខណ៍អក្សរ និងប្រគល់ សេចក្តីសម្រេចដល់អ្នកដើមបណ្តឹង។ ប្រសិនបើបណ្តឹងនោះត្រូវបានរកឃើញថាមានគុណសម្បត្តិគ្រប់ គ្រាន់ DIMDM នឹងផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានដល់នាយកដ្ឋានដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ទី១ (RD១) នៃ GDR ក្នុងរយៈពេល ១៥ ថ្ងៃនៃថ្ងៃធ្វើការ បន្ទាប់ពីចេញសេចក្តីសម្រេច។

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4. ដំណាក់កាលទី៣៖ ប្រសិនបើ GDR មិនឆ្លើយតបក្នុងរយៈពេល ១៥ ថ្ងៃធ្វើការ ឬដើមបណ្តឹងមិនពេញ ចិត្តនឹងការឆ្លើយតបរបស់ GDR គាត់ នាងអាចដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹងបន្តទៅគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹង/ តវ៉ា។ គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើងនៅតាមគម្រោងមួយចំនួនក្នុងខេត្តកែប។ GDR នឹងផ្តល់ជូននូវការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលដើម្បីឱ្យដំណើរការនៃយន្តការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាមានប្រសិទ្ធ ភាពនៅកម្រិតស្រុក។ សមាសភាពគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាមានដូចជា៖

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ	ស្ថាប័ន	តួនាទី
1	ឯកឧត្តម ហេង វណ្ណឌី	អភិបាលរង នៃគណៈអភិបាលខេត្ត	ប្រធាន
2	លោក ម៉ា ហ្វូឌី	ប្រធានមន្ទីររៀបចំដែនដី នគរូបនីយកម្ម សំណង និងសុរិយោដី	អនុប្រធាន
3	លោកស្រី ចាន់ វ៉ាន់នី	ប្រធានមន្ទីរសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ	អនុប្រធាន
4	លោក ខួន សីលាត	នាយករដ្ឋបាលខេត្ត	អនុប្រធាន
5	លោក ជា សីលា	នាយកទីចាត់ការអន្តរាគ្នាសំយោគខេត្ត	
6	សឹង ហ៊ុណារ៉ូ	ប្រធានការិយាល័យច្បាប់ និងសុវត្ថភាពសាធារណៈ	សមាជិក
7	លោកអភិបាល	អភិបាល នៃគណៈអភិបាលក្រុង-ស្រុក	សមាជិក
8	លោក តំណាង	អង្គការសង្គមស៊ីវិលក្នុងខេត្ត	សមាជិក

5. ដំណាក់កាលផ្លូវការមួយ ដែលប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរងផលប៉ះពាល់មិនពេញចិត្ត អាចស្វែងរកដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹងទៅ តុលាការនៅក្នុងខេត្តនៃទីតាំងរបស់គម្រោង។ កំឡុងពេលនៃការជំនុំជំរះក្តី រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលនឹងស្នើសុំតុលាការ ដើម្បីដំណើរការគម្រោងដោយគ្មានការរំខានខណៈដែលបណ្តឹងកំពុងជំនុំជំរះ។ ប្រសិនបើភាគីណាមួយមិន ពេញចិត្តនឹងសេចក្តីសម្រេចរបស់តុលាការ ភាគីអាចបន្តដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹងទៅតុលាការជាន់ខ្ពស់។ រាជរដ្ឋា ភិបាលត្រូវអនុវត្តសេចក្តីសម្រេចរបស់តុលាការ។ ទោះបីយ៉ាងនេះក្តី យន្តការមិនគួររារាំងការទទួលបាន យុត្តាធិការឬដំណោះស្រាយរដ្ឋបាលទេ។ ការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងផ្នែករដ្ឋបាលបញ្ចប់នៅដំណាក់កាលទី៣។ ការដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹងនៅដំណាក់កាលទាំងបីពុំត្រូវបានគិតប្រាក់ពីម្ចាស់បណ្តឹងទេ។ ប៉ុន្តែប្តឹងទៅតុលាការការចំណាយជាការទទួលខុសត្រូវរបស់ម្ចាស់បណ្តឹង។ កំណត់កាលនេះ មិនមានពាក់ ព័ន្ធជាមួយ GDR, PRSC ឬ IRC-WG លុះត្រាតែមានដីការអញ្ជើញពីតុលាការ។
6. គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាខេត្តត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើងនៅខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០២១ ដូចនេះ GRM គឺកំពុងដំណើរការ និងបន្តប្រតិបត្តិក្នុងមុនការងារសាងសង់ ពេលសាងសង់ និងដំណាក់កាលដាក់ ឱ្យដំណើរការ។

ព័ត៌មានលម្អិតក្នុងការទាក់ទងគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាតាមកម្រិតនីមួយៗមានដូចខាងក្រោម៖

- i) គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាថ្នាក់ឃុំ
- សង្កាត់ ព្រះបាទ
- ឈ្មោះ ÷ លុន យូ
- តួនាទី ÷ ចៅសង្កាត់រង

Handwritten signature

លេខទូរស័ព្ទ÷ 017 36 67 00

(ii) គណកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាថ្នាក់ស្រុក

ឈ្មោះ ÷ សេង វីរៈ

តួនាទី ÷ អភិបាលរងស្រុកកំពង់ចាម

លេខទូរស័ព្ទ÷ 092 21 66 84

(iii) គណកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាថ្នាក់ខេត្ត

ឈ្មោះ ÷ ឯកឧត្តម ជា ហុកហេង

តួនាទី ÷ អភិបាលរងរងក្រុងស្ទឹងត្រែង

លេខទូរស័ព្ទ÷ 097 97 13 197

ពាក្យបណ្តឹងបុគ្គល
គម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ក្រុងរបៀង៤

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

ឈ្មោះ:

(មេត្រូវសារ)

ហត្ថលេខា/ ស្នាមមេដៃ:

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ:

ការចុះពាក្យបណ្តឹង

គម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ក្រុងរបៀង ៤

ក្រុង-ស្រុក-ខណ្ឌ: _____

រាជធានី-ខេត្ត: _____

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ នៃការទទួល ពាក្យបណ្តឹង	ករណី លេខ	ឈ្មោះនិងអត្តសញ្ញាណប័ណ្ណ អ្នកដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹង		ចំណុចសំខាន់នៃពាក្យបណ្តឹង
		ឈ្មោះ	អត្តសញ្ញាណប័ណ្ណ/ សៀវភៅគ្រួសារ	

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លិខិតពីអភិបាលខណ្ឌ-ស្រុក

ក្រុង-ស្រុក-ខណ្ឌ: _____

រាជធានី-ខេត្ត: _____

បណ្តឹងបុគ្គល		
ករណីលេខ÷		
ឈ្មោះអ្នកដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹង		
កាលបរិច្ឆេទបណ្តឹង		
សេចក្តីសង្ខេបនៃពាក្យបណ្តឹង (ដូចគ្នានឹងពាក្យសុំចុះឈ្មោះបណ្តឹងឥតឃ្លាក់ៗ)		
កិច្ចប្រជុំគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងឥតឃ្លាក់		
កាលបរិច្ឆេទ:	ម៉ោង:	ទីតាំង:
អ្នកចូលរួម		
សេចក្តីសង្ខេបនៃការពិភាក្សា		
កាលបរិច្ឆេទនៃការចុះពិនិត្យទីតាំង (ប្រសិនបើមាន)		
លទ្ធផលនៃការប្រជុំ/សេចក្តីសម្រេច		
បដិសេធ - គ្មានមូលដ្ឋានយោងតាមតារាងនៃសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង សមនឹងទទួល - បណ្តឹងបញ្ជូនបន្តទៅអគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដើម្បី ចាត់វិធានការ		

ឈ្មោះ:

តួនាទី:

ហត្ថលេខា/ ស្នាមមេដៃ:

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ

Annex 4: Letter Establishing the PGRC



Kingdom of Cambodia National Religion King

The Administration of Stung Treng
N° 147/21 SSR

DECISION About

Establishment of Stung Treng Provincial Grievance Redress Committee (ST-PGRC) for Implementation to Addressing the Grievances by Fourth Corridor Town Development Project that Located in Stung Treng Province,

Governor of Stung Treng Province

- Saw the constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- Saw the Royal Decree N° NS/RKT/0918/925 dated 06 September 2018 on the appointment of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- Saw the Royal Count N° NS/RKM/0320/421 dated 30th March 2020 on the appointment and amendment of government members.
- Saw the Royal Count N° NS/RKM/0618/012 dated 28th June 2018 which promulgating the law on the organization and functioning of the Council of Minister.
- Saw the Royal count N° NS/RKM/0508/017 dated 24 May 2008 which promulgating the law on the administration management of municipality, province, city, and district
- Saw the Royal count N° NS/RKM/0508/018 dated 24 May 2008 which promulgating the law on the election of municipality, province, city, and district committee.
- Saw the sub-decree N° 216 RNKr.BK date 14 of December 2009 of the Royal of Cambodia on the roles of duties and working relationship of the Board of Provincial Governor, Board of city governors and board of district governors
- Reference letter N° 12707 SFV.EDT dated 21 December 2018 of the Ministry of Economy and Finance
- Decision N° 021/19 SSR dated 18 January 2019 of the provincial administration.

DECISION

Article 1

Having amenment of The Stung Treng Province Grievance Redress Committee (ST-PGRC) established for addressing of the grievance by Fourth Corridor Town Project (CTDP4) located in Stung Treng Province, has compositions and duties below;

No.	Name	Position	Position assign
1	Excellency, Svay Som Eang	Provincial Governor	Chair
2	Mr. Joung Pov	Deputy Provincial Governor	Vice Chair

3	Mr. Menh Sejay	Director of Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction and Cadastral	Member
4	Mrs. Kheng Tithseyha	Director of Provincial department of Economic and Finance	Member
5	Govenor	Related City and District	Member
6	Mr. Sor Kinat	Director of Provincial Department of Works and Transport	Member
7	Mr. Chan Bunjom	Chief Law office and public safety of Stung Treng Provincial Administration	
8	Mr. Kheng Bunheng	Representative from the NGO, Cambodia Rural Development Team (CRDT)	Member

Article 2

The GRC has tasks and duties as follow:

- Lead, check and facilitate general implementation process for all complaints for APs according to the rules and regulations.
- Received any complaints from affected people that impact by project and resolved timely with transparency and accountability.
- Leading of resolving complaints process following all the complaints and grievance redress follow procedures in detail resettlement plan of CTD4 and report to the provincial governor.
- Members of PGRC must involve in GRM process requested by the PGRC Chairmen.

Article 3

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

Article 4

Decision N° 021/19 SSR dated 18 January 2019 any Any provisions of the Administration of Stung Treng Province which are contrary to the decision shall be consider abrogated.

Article 5

Director of the Stung Treng Administration, Commissioner of Provincial Police Commissioner, Municipal Boards of Governors and Director of Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction and Cadastral, Director of Provincial department of Economic and Finance Director of related Provincial Departments, Director and other related instituted in province, relevant district governor and excellency as name list above in article 1 must to implemented follow this decision with efficiency after date signature

Thursday, 5 Kert, Meaksay month, Chlov year, Treysak P.S 2565
Stung Treng, dated 09 December 2021

Provincial Governor

Receive Place

- _ Office of the Council of Ministers
- _ Ministry of Interior
- _ Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
- _ Ministry of Economic and Finance
- “as to be known”
- _ Same Article 5
- “For the Implement”
- _ Chronological document

Svay Som Eang

K 182

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ



រដ្ឋបាលខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង
លេខ ១៤៣/២០១៧

សេចក្តីសម្រេច
ស្តីពី

ការកែសម្រួលសមាសភាពគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាបស់ប្រជា
ពលរដ្ឋដែលទទួលបានលទ្ធផលបោះឆ្នោតដោយសារការប្រឈាំងអតិថិជន
ក្នុងរង្វង់ ៤ ខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង

អភិបាល នៃគណៈអភិបាលខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង

- បានឃើញរដ្ឋធម្មនុញ្ញនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/០៩១៨/៩២៥ ចុះថ្ងៃទី០៦ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០១៨ ស្តីពីការតែងតាំងរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០៦១៨/០១២ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៨ ខែមិថុនា ឆ្នាំ២០១៨ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីការរៀបចំ និងការប្រព្រឹត្តទៅនៃគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០១៩៦/០៨ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៦ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីការបង្កើតក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០៥០៨/០១៧ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែឧសភា ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីការគ្រប់គ្រងរដ្ឋបាលរាជធានី ខេត្ត ក្រុង ស្រុក ខណ្ឌ
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០៥០៨/០១៨ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែឧសភា ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីការបោះឆ្នោតជ្រើសរើសក្រុមប្រឹក្សារាជធានី ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាខេត្ត ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាក្រុង ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាស្រុក ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាខណ្ឌ
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/០៩២១/៧០៤ ចុះថ្ងៃទី៣០ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០២១ ស្តីពីការផ្ទេរភារកិច្ចអភិបាល នៃគណៈអភិបាលខេត្ត
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ២១៦ អនក្រ-បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី១៤ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០០៩ ស្តីពីតួនាទី ភារកិច្ច និងទំនាក់ទំនងការងាររបស់ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា គណៈអភិបាលខេត្ត ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា គណៈអភិបាលក្រុង ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា គណៈអភិបាលស្រុក
- យោងលិខិតលេខ ១២៧០៧ សហវ.អជជ ចុះថ្ងៃទី៣១ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០១៨ របស់ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ
- សេចក្តីសម្រេចលេខ ០២១/១៩ ចុះថ្ងៃទី១៨ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ របស់រដ្ឋបាលខេត្ត



អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
Address: Treasury Policy Division, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Kingdom of Cambodia
លេខទូរស័ព្ទ: ៨៥៥ ២៣២ ២២២២ ទូរសារ: ៨៥៥ ២៣២ ២២២២ ទូរសារព័ត៌មាន: ៨៥៥ ២៣២ ២២២២
Email: tps@ministry.gov.kh

សម្រេច

ប្រការ ១._

ត្រូវបានកែសម្រួលសមាសភាពគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ារបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលទទួលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ក្រុងរបៀង៤ ខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង ដែលមានសមាសភាពដូចខាងក្រោម៖

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------|
| ១- ឯកឧត្តម ស្វាយ សំណែន | អភិបាលនៃគណៈអភិបាលខេត្ត | ប្រធាន |
| ២- លោក ជូន ពៅ | អភិបាលរងនៃគណៈអភិបាលខេត្ត | អនុប្រធាន |
| ៣- លោក ធីត្យា ស៊ីវាឃ | ប្រធានមន្ទីររៀបចំដែនដី នគរូបនីយកម្ម សំណង់ និងសុរិយោដីខេត្ត | សមាជិក |
| ៤- លោក ខេង ធីត្យាសីហា | ប្រធានមន្ទីរសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុខេត្ត | សមាជិក |
| ៥- លោក សា គឹមណាត | ប្រធានមន្ទីរសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូនខេត្ត | សមាជិក |
| ៦- លោក អភិបាលនៃគណៈអភិបាលក្រុង-ស្រុកកាក់ព័ទ្ធ | | សមាជិក |
| ៧- លោក ចាន់ ម៉ុងជុំ | ប្រធានការិយាល័យកិច្ចការច្បាប់ និងសុវត្ថិភាពសាធារណៈសាលាខេត្ត | សមាជិក |
| ៨- តំណាងអង្គការសង្គមស៊ីវិលនៅក្នុងមូលដ្ឋានផ្ទាល់ | | សមាជិក ។ |

ប្រការ ២._

គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ារបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ ដែលទទួលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ក្រុងរបៀង៤ ខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង មានភារកិច្ចដូចខាងក្រោម៖

- ចូលរួមអនុវត្តនូវគោលនយោបាយដែលបានឯកភាពគ្នារវាងរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា ជាមួយនិងធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី (ADB)
- សម្របសម្រួល ពិនិត្យ និងដោះស្រាយរាល់បណ្តឹងតវ៉ារបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ ដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធទៅនឹងគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ក្រុងរបៀង៤ ខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង
- សម្របសម្រួល និងសហការជាមួយអាជ្ញាធរមូលដ្ឋានពាក់ព័ន្ធ ដើម្បីធ្វើការដោះស្រាយរាល់បណ្តឹងតវ៉ារបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ ដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ពីគម្រោង
- គណៈកម្មការនេះ មានសិទ្ធិប្រើប្រាស់មន្ត្រី និងកងកម្លាំងក្រោមឱវាទជាជំនួយការ ។

ប្រការ ៣._

គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ារបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ ដែលទទួលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ក្រុងរបៀង៤ ខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង ត្រូវធានាឱ្យបាននូវគណនេយ្យភាព និងតម្លាភាពក្នុងការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ារបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ ហើយកិច្ចដំណើរការនៃការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងនេះ ត្រូវអនុវត្តស្របតាមនីតិវិធីដូចមានចែងនៅក្នុងផែនការសកម្មភាពដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ក្រុងរបៀង៤ ក្នុងភូមិសាស្ត្រខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង ។



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ប្រការ ៤._

សេចក្តីសម្រេចលេខ ០២១/១៩ សសរ ចុះថ្ងៃទី១៨ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ និងបទប្បញ្ញត្តិទាំងឡាយ ណាដែលរដ្ឋបាលខេត្ត ដែលមានខ្លឹមសារផ្ទុយពីសេចក្តីសម្រេចនេះ ត្រូវទុកជានិរាករណ៍។

ប្រការ ៥._

នាយករដ្ឋបាលសាលាខេត្ត ស្វែងការ នៃស្វែងការផ្លាស់ប្តូរគណៈអភិបាលក្រុង-ស្រុក ប្រធាន មន្ទីររៀបចំដែនដី នគរូបនីយកម្ម សំណង់ និងសុរិយោដីខេត្ត ប្រធានមន្ទីរសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុខេត្ត ប្រធាន មន្ទីរ-អង្គភាពជុំវិញខេត្ត នាយកទីចាត់ការ និងប្រធានអង្គភាពចំណុះសាលាខេត្ត និងសាមីខ្លួនដូចមានឈ្មោះ ក្នុងប្រការ១ ត្រូវអនុវត្តសេចក្តីសម្រេចនេះឱ្យមានប្រសិទ្ធភាពចាប់ពីថ្ងៃចុះហត្ថលេខាតទៅ។

ថ្ងៃចុះហត្ថលេខា...ខែ...ឆ្នាំ... ត្រីមាស ៣ ស.ប២៥៦៨
ធ្វើនៅខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង ថ្ងៃទី...ខែ...ឆ្នាំ២០២១

អភិបាលខេត្ត

ស្វាយ សំរិទ្ធ

កន្លែងទទួល

- ទីស្តីការគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- ក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ
- ក្រសួងរៀបចំដែនដី នគរូបនីយកម្ម សំណង់ និងសុរិយោដី
- ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ
- "ដើម្បីការពង្រឹងប្រជាប្រិយ"
- ដូចក្នុងប្រការ៨
- ឯកសារ-កាលប្បវត្តិ

HN2



Kingdom of Cambodia
National Religion King

Stung Treng Administration
N° 149/21 SSR

DECISION
About

Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC) establishment and Working Group (WG) for addressing resettlement by Fourth Corridor Town Project in Stung Treng Province.

Stung Treng Provincial Governor

- Saw the constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- Saw the Royal Decree N° NS/RKT/0918/925 dated 06 September 2018 on the appointment of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- Saw the Royal Count N° NS/RKM/0320/421 dated 30th March 2020 on the appointment and amendment of government members.
- Saw the Royal Count N° NS/RKM/0618/012 dated 28th June 2018 which promulgating the law on the organization and functioning of the Council of Minister.
- Saw the Royal count N° NS/RKM/0508/017 dated 24 May 2008 which promulgating the law on the administration management of municipality, province, city, and district
- Saw the Royal count N° NS/RKM/0508/018 dated 24 May 2008 which promulgating the law on the election of municipality, province, city, and district committee.
- Saw the Royal count N° NS/RKM/0921/704 dated 30 September 2021 which promulgating the transfer of duties of the Governor of the Provincial Board of Governor.
- Saw the sub-decree N° 216 RNKr.BK date 14 of December 2009 of the Royal of Cambodia on the roles of duties and working relationship of the Board of Provincial Governor, Board of city governors and board of district governors
- Base on letter N° 12375 SHV.RDP dated 25 December 2018 of the Ministry of Economic and Finance.
- Based on the Decision N° 004/19 SSR dated 10 January 2019 of Provincial Administration.

DECISION

Article 1

Has been Amenment the Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC) by fourth Corridor town Project (CTD4) located in Stung Treng Province, which has composition and duties below;

No.	Name	Title	Position
1	Excellency, DOUNG POUV	Provincial Deputy-Governor	Chair
2	Mr. Say Kosal	Governor of Stoeung Treng City	Vice Chair
3	Mr. Sor Kimnat	Director of Provincial Department of Public Work and Transport	Vice Chair

4	Mr. KhengTith Syna	Director Provincial Department of Economic and Finance	Vice Chair
5	General Chep chanthy	Deputy General Provincial Police Office	Member
6	Mr. Minh Sichay	Director of Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction	Member
7	Mr. Eng Phirong	Director of Provincial Environment	Member
8	Mr. Sao Veasna	Director of Provincial Office of Communication with Assembly, Senate and Inspection	Member
9	Ms. Eng Sovphear	Provincial Inter-functional Office	Member
10	Gr..Haou Vuthy	Chief, Police Office of Province	Member
11	Gr. Chouk Komal	Chief, Police Stung Treng City	Member
12	Mr. Sith Kimseng	Governor of Phreash Bat District	Member
13	Mr. Chea Van	Governor of Stung Treng District	Member

Article 2

Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee by fourth Corridor town Project (CTD4) located in Stung Treng Province has tasks and duties below;

- Project information disclosure to Affected peoples of CTD4 project in Stung Treng
- Collaboration and facilitation with IRC and IRC working Group according to resettlement procedure.
- Facilitation and implementation of resettlement activities with affected peoples.
- Review and consultation on implement resettlement activities to IRC and IRC working Group.
- Follow up check and evaluate on resettlement procedure
- Follow up resettlement implementation and Report to provincial governor about implementation action regularly

Article 3

The Decision N° 004/19 SSR dated 10 January 2019 and Any provisions of the Administration of Province which are contrary to the decision shall be consider abrogated.

Article 4

Director of the Provincial Administration, Director of five chief offices, Director of related provincial Departments, Director and other related instituted in province, relevant district governor and excellency as name list above in article 1 must to implemented follow this decision with efficiency after date signature

Wenesday, 4 Kert, Meaksay month, Chlov year, Treysak P.S 2565
Stung Treng, dated 09 December 2021

Provincial Governor

Excellency Svay Som Ang

Receive Place

- _ Office of the Council of Minister
- _ Ministry of Interior
- _ Ministry of Economic and Finance
- _ Ministry of Public Work and Transport
- _ Relevant Ministry and Institution
- “as to be known”
- _ Same Article 5
- “For the Implement”
- _ Chronological document



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

រដ្ឋបាលខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង
លេខ ១៤៧/១១.៧៧៨.....

សេចក្តីសម្រេច
ស្តីពី

ការកែសម្រួលសមាសភាពអនុគណៈកម្មការ និងក្រុមការចាត់ចែងស្រាវជ្រាវចល័តរបស់
គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត ខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង

អភិបាល នៃគណៈអភិបាលខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង

- បានឃើញរដ្ឋធម្មនុញ្ញនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/០៩១៨/៩២៥ ចុះថ្ងៃទី០៦ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០១៨ ស្តីពីការតែងតាំងរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលនៃព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០៦១៨/០១២ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៨ ខែមិថុនា ឆ្នាំ២០១៨ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីការរៀបចំ និងការប្រព្រឹត្តិទៅនៃគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០១៩៦/០៨ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ១៩៩៦ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីការបង្កើតក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០៥០៨/០១៧ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែឧសភា ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីការគ្រប់គ្រងរដ្ឋបាលរាជធានី ខេត្ត ក្រុង ស្រុក ខណ្ឌ
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រមលេខ នស/រកម/០៥០៨/០១៨ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែឧសភា ឆ្នាំ២០០៨ ដែលប្រកាសឱ្យប្រើច្បាប់ស្តីពីការបោះឆ្នោតជ្រើសរើសក្រុមប្រឹក្សារាជធានី ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាខេត្ត ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាក្រុង ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាស្រុក ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាខណ្ឌ
- បានឃើញព្រះរាជក្រឹត្យលេខ នស/រកត/០៩២១/៧០៨ ចុះថ្ងៃទី៣០ ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០២១ ស្តីពីការផ្ទេរភារកិច្ចអភិបាល នៃគណៈអភិបាលខេត្ត
- បានឃើញអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ២១៦ អនក្រ-បក ចុះថ្ងៃទី១៤ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០០៩ ស្តីពីតួនាទី ភារកិច្ច និងទំនាក់ទំនងការងាររបស់ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា គណៈអភិបាលខេត្ត ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា គណៈអភិបាលក្រុង ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា គណៈអភិបាលស្រុក
- យោងលិខិតលេខ ១២៣៧៥ សហវ.អជជ ចុះថ្ងៃទី២៥ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០១៨ របស់ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ
- យោងសេចក្តីសម្រេចលេខ ០០៤/១៩ សសរ ចុះថ្ងៃទី១០ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ របស់អង្គបាលខេត្ត



KK2

សម្រេច

ប្រការ ១._

ត្រូវបានកែសម្រួលសមាសភាព អនុគណៈកម្មការ និងក្រុមការងារដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ក្នុងគម្រោង អភិវឌ្ឍន៍ក្រុងរបៀង៤ ខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង ដែលមានសមាសភាពដូចខាងក្រោម ៖

១- ឯកឧត្តម ដូន ពៅ	អភិបាលរង នៃគណៈអភិបាលខេត្ត	ប្រធាន
២- លោក សាយ កុសល	អភិបាលនៃគណៈអភិបាលក្រុងស្ទឹងត្រែង	អនុប្រធាន
៣- លោក ស៊ី ធីតាណា	ប្រធានមន្ទីរសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូនខេត្ត	អនុប្រធាន
៤- លោក ខេង ធីតុស៊ីហា	ប្រធានមន្ទីរសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុខេត្ត	អនុប្រធាន
៥- លោក ធីត្យា សុវិច្ឆ័យ	ប្រធានមន្ទីររៀបចំដែនដី នគរូបនីយកម្ម សំណង់ និងសុរិយោដីខេត្ត	សមាជិក
៦- លោក ស្រេង ជ័យហេង	ប្រធានមន្ទីរបរិស្ថានខេត្ត	សមាជិក
៧- លោក សៅ ចាន់សា	ប្រធានមន្ទីរទំនាក់ទំនងជាមួយរដ្ឋសភា-ព្រឹទ្ធសភា និងអធិការកិច្ចខេត្ត	សមាជិក
៨- លោក ប៉ាន់ ម៉េង	ប្រធានមន្ទីរធនធានទឹក និងឧតុនិយមខេត្ត	សមាជិក
៩- លោកស្រី អេង សោតា	នាយកទីបាត់ការអន្តរាស័យសាលាខេត្ត	សមាជិក
១០- វិសេសនីយ័ន ឯក ហោ ចុន្ទី	នាយកវិសាលវិទ្យាហ្វូណូកម្រិតស្រាល នៃស្នងការដ្ឋាននគរបាលខេត្ត	សមាជិក
១១- វិសេសនីយ័ន ឯក ឈុក កុម្ភៈ	អធិការនគរបាលក្រុងស្ទឹងត្រែង	សមាជិក
១២- លោក សិក ធីតា	ចៅសង្កាត់ព្រះបាទ	សមាជិក
១៣- លោក ជ័យ ច័ន្ទ	ចៅសង្កាត់ស្ទឹងត្រែង	សមាជិក ។

ប្រការ ២._

អនុគណៈកម្មការ ដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ក្នុងគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ក្រុងរបៀង៤ ខេត្តស្ទឹងត្រែង មានភារកិច្ច ដូចខាងក្រោម ៖

- ដឹកនាំ រៀបចំផែនការសកម្មភាពការងារក្នុងគោលដៅគម្រោង
- រៀបចំផែនទីទីតាំងគម្រោង និងកំណត់និយាមការឱ្យបានច្បាស់លាស់
- សម្របសម្រួល និងសហការជាមួយក្រុមការងារគណៈកម្មការអន្តរក្រសួងដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់
- ដឹកនាំកិច្ចប្រជុំផ្សព្វផ្សាយ និងណែនាំដល់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋស្ថិតក្នុងតំបន់គម្រោង អំពីដំណើរការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ គម្រោង និងការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់តាមគោលនយោបាយសំណង់
- ធ្វើជំរឿនប្រជាជនក្នុងតំបន់គម្រោង និងកំណត់មុខសញ្ញាគោលដៅប៉ះពាល់ឱ្យបានច្បាស់លាស់
- សម្របសម្រួល និងសហការជាមួយអាជ្ញាធរ ក្រុមការងារអន្តរក្រសួង ដើម្បីធ្វើការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ ពីគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ក្រុងរបៀង៤ ឱ្យមានប្រសិទ្ធភាព តម្លាភាព ជាមួយប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់



Handwritten signature or mark.

- អនុគណៈកម្មការនេះ មានសិទ្ធិប្រើប្រាស់មន្ត្រី និងកងកម្លាំងក្រោមឱវាទជាជំនួយការ
- ត្រូវរាយការណ៍អំពីលទ្ធផលការងារជូនគណៈអភិបាលខេត្តជារៀងរាល់ខែ និងលទ្ធផលការងារសម្រេចបានចុងក្រោយ។

ប្រការ ៣._

សេចក្តីសម្រេចលេខ ០០៤/១៩ សសរ ចុះថ្ងៃទី១០ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ២០១៩ និងបទប្បញ្ញត្តិទាំងឡាយណាបស់រដ្ឋបាលខេត្ត ដែលមានខ្លឹមសារផ្ទុយពីសេចក្តីសម្រេចនេះ ត្រូវចាត់ទុកជានិរាករណ៍។

ប្រការ ៤._

នាយករដ្ឋបាលសាលាខេត្ត ស្ទង់ការ នៃស្ទង់ការដ្ឋាននគរបាលខេត្ត អភិបាល នៃគណៈអភិបាលក្រុង ស្ទឹងត្រែង ប្រធានមន្ទីរ-អង្គភាពពាក់ព័ន្ធ ទីចាត់ការ និងអង្គភាពចំណុះសាលាខេត្ត និងសាមីខ្លួនដូចមានឈ្មោះក្នុងប្រការ១ ត្រូវអនុវត្តសេចក្តីសម្រេចនេះឱ្យ មានប្រសិទ្ធភាពចាប់ពីថ្ងៃចុះហត្ថលេខាតទៅ។

ថ្ងៃចុះហត្ថលេខា នៃសេចក្តីសម្រេច ថ្ងៃទី ២២ ខែ មេសា ឆ្នាំ ២០២១
 ធ្វើនៅរដ្ឋស្នងត្រែង ថ្ងៃទី ២២ ខែ មេសា ឆ្នាំ ២០២១
អភិបាលខេត្ត

ស្វាយ សំរិទ្ធ

- កន្លែងទទួល**
- ទីស្តីការគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
 - ក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ
 - ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ
 - ក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន
 - "ដើម្បីការពងជ័យជោគ"
 - ដូចក្នុងប្រការ៤
 - ឯកសារ-កាលប្បវត្តិ

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Annex 6: Summary of Number of Fruit and Non-Fruit Trees by Age and Cost

Summary of Number of Fruit and Non-Fruit Trees by Age and Cost

Tree Name	No.	Age/Nos. (Year)				Age/Rate (\$)				Total Price (\$)
		<1	1-3	3-5	>5	<1	1-3	3-5	>5	
Fruit Tree										
Cashew	615	338	161	90	26	3.00	11.00	21.00	32.00	5,507.00
Areca Palm	12				12	2.30	13.50	27.00	41.00	492.00
Logan	11		4	5	2	4.50	21.00	43.00	60.00	419.00
Papaya	10	4	5		1	1.30	4.00	9.00	13.00	38.20
Palm Tree	9				9	4.00	20.00	40.00	60.00	540.00
Banana	5		5			2.00	7.50			37.50
Coconut	3		3			3.00	14.90	30.00	45.00	44.70
Jujube	3			2	1	0.80	3.60	7.00	11.00	25.00
Pomegranate	3	1	2			2.60	5.00	10.00	15.00	12.60
Mango	2		1		1	2.00	16.50	33.00	50.00	66.50
Guava	1		1			1.60	7.00	16.00	26.00	7.00
Custard Apple	1			1		1.50	8.00	12.00	19.00	12.00
Milk Fruit	1		1			2.00	16.50	33.00	50.00	16.50
Jackfruit	1		1			3.50	15.80	32.00	48.00	15.80
Phyllanthus	1				1	1.50	3.00	6.00	8.50	8.50
Sub Total	678	343	184	98	53					7,242.30
Non-Fruit Trees										
Acacias	2				2	1.00	2.30	5.00	7.00	14.00
Tnong	37			17	20	10.00	27.00	53.00	80.00	2,501.00
Cassia Fistula	4		1		3	1.00	3.00	7.00	10.00	33.00
Terminalia Catappa	3				3	3.00	10.00	20.00	30.00	90.00
Schefflera	2				2	1.30	10.00	20.00	30.00	60.00
Lead Tree	2				2	0.50	1.50	3.00	5.00	10.00
Noni	1				1	1.50	3.50	7.00	10.00	10.00
Ficus Benghalensis	1			1		3.90	7.00	13.00	20.00	13.00
Sub Total	52	-	1	18	33					2,731.00
Total	730	343	185	116	86					9,973.30

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Annex 7: Internal Monitoring Indicators

Internal Monitoring Indicators

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

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