

# **Updated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (Draft)**

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June 2021

## **Cambodia: National Solar Park Project The 230kV Transmission Line**

Prepared by Electricité Du Cambodge (EDC) for the Asian Development Bank (ADB). This is an updated version of the draft originally posted in September 2018 available on <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/cam-51182-001-rp>.

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

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ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AHs	-	Affected Households
APs	-	Affected Persons
CSC	-	Complaints Solving Committee
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	-	Executive Agency
EDC	-	Electricite du CamBodge
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GS	-	Grid Substation
IA	-	Implementing Agency
LARP	-	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
PIB	-	Project Information Booklet
PMO-1	-	Project Management Office 1
PRSC	-	Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee
PV	-	Photovoltaic
RCS	-	Replacement Cost Study
RGC	-	Royal Government of Cambodia
ROW	-	Right of Ways
SEPRO	-	Social, Environment and Public Relations Office
SES	-	Social-Economic Survey
SOP	-	Standard Operating Procedures
SPS	-	Safeguards Policy Statement
VAH	-	Vulnerable Affected Household

## **CURRENCY EQUIVALENCES**

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(As of 26 May 2021)

Currency Unit – Cambodia Riel (KHR) to United States Dollar (USD)

KHR 4,000.00                      =      USD 1.00

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## DEFINITION OF TERMS

Affected Household (AH)	: 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.
Affected Person (AP)	: Refer to all of the people who would have their (1) standard of living adversely affected; or (2) right, title, interest in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or moveable asset acquired or possessed temporarily or permanently; (3) access to productive assets adversely affected, temporarily or permanently; or (4) business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected; and “displaced person” means any of the displaced persons.
Compensation	: Refers to payment in cash or in kind for an asset or resource that is acquired or affected by a Project at the time the asset needs to be replaced. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Consultations	: A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation 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 affected person; (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	: Refers to the date established to determine the eligibility of the AHs/ APs to receive compensation and assistance under proposed Project. Any persons who occupies in the Project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensate and assist. Fixed assets such as built structures (new or expansion of existing structures), crops, fruit trees, and other similar assets established after the cut-off date will not be compensated. The cut-off-date for this Project is the date that EDC announced the Project implementation to the Project communities.
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	: Refers to a measuring activity to be conducted based on the approved detailed engineering drawings to measure and count all affected properties. This activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the IOL, severity of impacts, and list of AHs earlier done during LARP preparation. The final cost of resettlement will be determined after the DMS and RCS.
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, such as compensation for loss of affected assets and assistance to be provided to the AHs depending on the type and severity of their losses.
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 (IOL)	:	This is the process where all affected trees and sources of income and livelihood inside the ROW are identified, and their replacement costs calculated.
Involuntary Resettlement	:	Refers to when displaced persons have no right to refuse land acquisition by the state that result in their displacement which occurs when land is acquired through (i) expropriation by invoking the eminent domain power of the state, or (ii) land is acquired through negotiated settlement when the pricing is negotiated, and the failure will result in expropriation through invoking the eminent domain of power of the state.
Land Acquisition	:	Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by the government through the Project's Executing Agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purpose in return for compensation at replacement cost.
Physical Displacement	:	Refers to relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land; or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Relocation	:	This is the physical relocation of a displaced people from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Replacement Cost Study	:	This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets and land and performed by an independent qualified consultant (firm or individual) with necessary expertise to carry out asset valuation. 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. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the APs and host populations 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.
Right of Way (ROW)	:	Refers to the area within 30m of width along the transmission line (15m to each side from the centerline of transmission line) to determine the impacts on lands and assets. Land within the ROW of the transmission line will not be permanently acquired but will be restricted on use such as all the structure/building or trees which are limited on height of 3m.
Severely Affected Households	:	This refers to AHs who will be (i) physically displaced from housing, or (ii) those losing 10% or more of their total productive assets (income generating).
Updated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)	:	Prepared when detailed designs or land demarcation have been completed and the full impacts following a detailed measurement survey are known. The Updated LARP is an update of LARP which has been prepared based on preliminary design of the Project.



Vulnerable Groups	: These are distinct groups of DPs who are likely to be more adversely affected than others and who are likely to have limited ability to reestablish their livelihoods or improve their status and comprise: (i) all households living below the national poverty rate established by the Government,* (ii) female headed households with dependents living below the national poverty rate, (iii) disabled headed households with no other means of support, (iv) elderly headed households 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) .
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This includes squatters and those without land titles

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### **Project Description**

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has worked with the Electricité du Cambodge (EDC) of Cambodia to develop a National Solar Park Project. The objective of the Project is to demonstrate the ability of a large-scale solar park to produce solar energy at a competitive price, while also providing technical benefits to the national grid, and substitute for fossil-fuel and hydropower generation in the future. The expansion of solar energy production will help diversify the power generation mix and complement the existing base of hydropower plants to meet daytime peak demand and dry season shortages, as well as increase the percentage of clean energy supply, in line with the Government of Cambodia's stated greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets. The impact of the Project will be cost of electricity in Cambodia lowered. The Project will support the EDC to construct (i) a 100 megawatt (MW) solar power park in Kampong Chhnang Province and (ii) a transmission interconnection system to the Phnom Penh demand center to supply power to the national grid. The solar park will consist of 100 hectares (ha) of land and associated construction works (i.e. access roads, fencing, and drainage systems) to accommodate 60MW of solar photovoltaic plant capacity.

The transmission interconnection infrastructure comprises (i) the 100 MW capacity pooling substation at the solar park, with two 50-megavolt-ampere transformers (and room for two additional transformers); switchgear; an ancillary system; and controls; (ii) a supervisory control and data acquisition system compatible with EDC's requirements, advanced forecasting tools, and expanded information and communication technology applications; (iii) a dedicated 40-km 230-kV double circuit overhead transmission line between the solar park substation and Grid Substation (GS6); and (iv) two new bays with switchgear at GS6.

Permanent acquisition of 100.0 ha of land is needed for the construction of common facilities of the solar park and for the first 60MW solar plant. EDC has completed the process of negotiation with the land owners in September, 2020 in order to acquire all the required lands for these components. Meanwhile, involuntary land acquisition and resettlement will be required for the construction of the 230KV transmission line.

The 230 kilovolt (kV) double circuit overhead power transmission line will be constructed with an approximate length of 40km. The transmission line is designed to run through Thpong and Odongk districts in Kampong Speu province. Based on EDC's Technical Standards, the Corridor of Impact (COI) is defined as 20m width (10m on each side from a central tower/pole) while the Right-of-Way (ROW) will be equal or greater than 20m ( $\geq 10\text{m}$  on each side from a central tower/pole). The lands within the COI will not be permanently acquired but will be restricted on use such as limited height of structures/buildings within the ROW to 3 meters - and trees planted within the COI which exceed 3 m in height will be cut-off. All tall fruit trees and other trees within the ROW, which pose a risk to the transmission line will be cut down.

This Updated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (Updated LARP) has been prepared to govern land acquisition and resettlement of the 230kV transmission line with a total length of 23.166 km (the Project). The Updated LARP has been prepared based on detailed engineering design of the transmission line alignment; the results of Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) for the affected land and assets of local people; the results of information disclosure and consultation carried out with affected persons and communities; and Replacement Cost Study (RCS) on the affected land and assets by the component.

### **Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

The construction of the 230 kV transmission line requires land acquisition for construction of power towers and for transmission line. For construction of power towers, an area of 225 m<sup>2</sup> of land (15 x 15 m) will be permanently acquired for constructing of each power tower for 68 towers in total. To identify the scope of impacts of the transmission line's COI, a COI of 20m was applied (10m one each side from a central tower/pole) to determine the impacts on assets within the COI. Land within the COI will not be permanently acquired but restrictions such as limited height of structures/buildings within the COI to 3 meters – and trees planted within the COI which exceed 3 m in height will be cut-off.

Social, Environment and Public Relations Office (SEPRO) under EDC carried out the DMS in December 2020 and April 2021 to identify the affected lands and non-land assets of affected households/ affected persons (AHs/APs). A total of 437 AHs (with 1,959 APs) will be affected by land acquisition of the transmission line. Those include 41 households (171 persons) affected by the

construction of power towers; 333 households (1,535 persons) are with land within the COI of the transmission line that will be restricted on use; and 59 households (240 persons) are with impacts by both components (construction of power towers and the transmission line). It is noted that among 437 AHs, four (04) AHs (13 APs) are with loss of houses/structures/crops/ trees other than land, therefore, total number of AHs with land affected is 433 AHs (1,946 APs).

The Project implementation will require a total of 418,795 m<sup>2</sup> of lands consisting of 15,312 m<sup>2</sup> of lands that will be acquired permanently for the construction of power towers and 403,483 m<sup>2</sup> of lands within the COI that will be restricted on use. The area of lands to be permanently acquired includes 900m<sup>2</sup> of residential land; 13,737 m<sup>2</sup> of paddy land, 450 m<sup>2</sup> of land for other annual crops/trees; and 225 m<sup>2</sup> of vacant/ unused land. 100 AHs (411 APs) are with lands permanently acquired consisting of three (03) households (18 persons) who have residential land affected; 94 households (385 APs) with paddy land affected; two (02) households (05 persons) are with loss of land for annual crops/trees; and one household (03 APs) is with unused land acquired. Regarding lands within the COI, a total of 403,483 m<sup>2</sup> of lands will be restricted on use including 25,270 m<sup>2</sup> of residential land that belongs to 18 households (53 APs); 364,943 m<sup>2</sup> of paddy land owned by 370 households (1,703 APs) and 13,270 m<sup>2</sup> of land for annual crops/trees of three (4) households (18 APs).

Other assets on land are also affected by the Project implementation such as main and secondary structures; and crops and trees within the COI. A total of 33 AHs (140 APs) among 437 AHs by the Project is counted as vulnerable affected households (VAHs) including 13 AHs (47 APs) are female headed households with dependents and 20 other AHs (93 APs) are elderly headed households with no other means of supports. No household will lose 10% or more of total productive landholding and no household will have to physically relocate in other places due to the land acquisition. Five (5) AHs (25 APs) who have wooden houses/stalls fully affected will re-construct their affected structures on the available remaining land at the back of the affected structures.

### **Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation**

Information disclosure and consultations with the APs were carried out during updating of LARP. Two rounds of public consultation meetings were held. The first meeting was organized in Odongk district in November 2020. A total of 67 people attended the meeting including village chiefs and representatives of communal councils, district councils, district sectoral offices - such as cadastral office, planning office, environmental office, agricultural office, rural development office, and district electricity authority. The second round of public consultation meetings included six commune level meetings in December 2020 and March 2021. A total of 88 people participated in these meetings including 66 men and 22 women. The information shared and discussed with the participants include: (i) the detailed engineering design of the Project; (ii) the scope of land acquisition; (iii) the principles of land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement (such as cut-off date, eligibility, proposed entitlements, etc.); (iv) the proposed implementation schedule of land acquisition, compensation and assistance and civil works; and (v) the proposed GRM. The PIB was prepared in Khmer language and provided to all participants in the meetings.

The Updated LARP will be published by EDC for public disclosure. After getting approval by EDC and ADB, a summary along with the entitlement matrix and list of AHs will be further disclosed to stakeholders and APs. Summary of the agreed Updated LARP will also be translated to Khmer to deliver to APs, relevant agencies and local authorities and posted in public areas of the project villages. The Updated LARP will be disclosed to affected communities and on ADB's and EDC websites prior to its implementation.

### **Grievance Redress Mechanism**

A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) was prepared to ensure that all complaints raised by local people and community regarding land acquisition, compensation and assistance; and other aspects of the Project would be resolved in a timely manner. The proposed GRM has been discussed with AHs in public consultation meetings and included in the PIB. To ensure the effectiveness of the GRM, a Provincial Complaint Solving Committee (CSC) was established in each province in all Project provinces. APs can formally lodge his/her grievance at communal, district, and provincial CSC level through standard procedures as specified in this Updated LARP. The complainants will be exempted from all administrative fees except for legal fees that might be incurred in the resolution of grievances and complaints.

### **Legal and Policy Framework**

*The legal and policy framework for land acquisition, compensation, and assistance of the Project is to be in accordance with ADB requirements and the laws and regulations of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC). Objectives of the Project policy are to avoid, or, if not possible to avoid, minimize resettlement impacts, restore income and livelihoods of AHs, and improve living standards of VAHs by the Project.*

### **Eligibility and Entitlements**

*The cut-off date for this Project was the date when EDC announced the Project implementation to the Project communities. The cut-off date was set on January 30<sup>th</sup>, 2020 in Kampong Chhnang province and January 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020 in Kampong Speu province. Any people who settle in the Project areas or build new structures or expanding existing structures after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance by the Project. The information related to the cut-off date was included in the PIB which was shared to all participants during the public consultation meetings.*

*The entitlement matrix and its application cover the compensation and types of assistance to be provided to AHs. The matrix has been prepared in accordance with principles of Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) for land acquisition for Externally Financial Projects in Cambodia and the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009). The affected lands, structures and crops/trees of AHs will be compensated at full replacement cost.*

### **Resettlement Budget**

*EDC is responsible for preparation of compensation and assistance payment to APs of the Project. Once the Updated LARP is approved, SEPRO will implement the process of disbursement of the compensation and assistance payment to AHs. Total calculated budget for land acquisition, compensation and assistance for the Project is \$1,483,734. This amount includes cost for compensation for affected land, structures, crops and trees; types of assistances; administration cost and contingency.*

### **Institutional Arrangements**

*EDC is the Executing Agency (EA) of the Project while the Project Management Office – 1 (PMO-1) is the implementing Agency (IA). SEPRO is responsible for land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement of the Project. At provincial level, SEPRO will be assisted by Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee and the concerned local authorities (province, district, commune and village levels) in implementing and monitoring of implementation of the Updated LARP.*

### **Monitoring**

*The PMO-1 under EDC is in charge of monitoring of the overall implementation of the Project. PMO-1 will review the quarterly progress reports including fielding its own missions to verify the progress and the validity of the data and information, where necessary; and (ii) compile semi-annual monitoring reports for submission to EDC and ADB. Since the Project is not deemed to have significant impacts and is categorized B for involuntary resettlement, external monitoring is not required.*

## A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. ADB worked with EDC to develop a National Solar Park Project (the Project) where power of up to 100 MW is procured from solar photovoltaic (PV) power plants of the private sector through a competitive tendering process. The aim is to demonstrate the ability of a large-scale solar PV to produce solar energy at a competitive price, while also providing technical benefits to the national grid, and substitute for fossil-fuel and hydropower generation in the future. The expansion of solar energy production will help diversify the power generation mix and complement the existing base of hydropower plants to meet daytime peak demand and dry season shortages, as well as increase the percentage of clean energy supply, in line with the Government of Cambodia's stated greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets. The Project is the first of its kind in Cambodia and builds on lessons learnt from ADB Private Sector Operations Department's financing of a 10 MW solar plant at Bavet, Svay Rieng Province in 2016.
2. The Project has two outputs:
  - **Output 1:** Solar park and transmission interconnection constructed. The Project will support EDC in constructing a 100 MW solar power park in Kampong Chhnang Province and a transmission interconnection system to GS6 near the Phnom Penh demand center to supply power to the national grid. The park will initially consist of 100 hectares (ha) of land; associated construction works (i.e., fencing, roads, and drainage systems); common facilities; and supporting infrastructure to accommodate 60 MW of solar photovoltaic plant capacity. The transmission interconnection infrastructure comprises (i) the 100 MW capacity pooling substation at the solar park, with two 50-megavolt-ampere transformers (and room for two additional transformers); switchgear; an ancillary system; and controls; (ii) a supervisory control and data acquisition system compatible with EDC's requirements, advanced forecasting tools, and expanded information and communication technology applications; (iii) a dedicated 40-kilometer 230-kilovolt double circuit overhead transmission line between the solar park substation and GS6; and (iv) two new bays with switchgear at GS6.
  - **Output 2:** Capacity of EDC in solar power plant construction and operation, Project design and supervision, grid integration and competitive procurement strengthened. The project will strengthen EDC's capacity to design, construct, and operate solar PV plants and solar parks (including management of environmental and social safeguards issues). The project will also strengthen EDC's capacity to procure competitively bid independent solar PV plants, and to adopt energy storage systems and other measures to integrate intermittent renewable energy into the national grid.
3. Two components under the Project are:
  - **The solar park.** The solar park is planned to be constructed in the border area between Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu Province, near the Phnom Penh demand center.
  - **The transmission line.** An approximately 40-kilometer (km) of 230(kV double circuit overhead power transmission line is planned to construct under the Project. It will connect the solar park substation and the nearest grid substation ( GS6) in Kampong Speu province.
4. Land acquisition will be required only for Output 1, where land is needed for the common facilities of the solar park and the approximated 40 km 230 kV double circuit overhead line between the pooling substation and GS6. A total of 100 ha of land will be acquired permanently for construction of common facilities of the solar park and for the first 60 MW of solar plant capacity in the park which is located in the border area between Kampong

Speu and Kampong Chhnang Provinces. This areas will be acquired using a negotiated settlement. EDC has agreed with ADB on the consultation process, policies and laws applicable to willing buyer-willing seller transactions, the third part validation, mechanisms for calculating the replacement cost of the affected land and assets and the record keeping requirement.

5. The 40km of power transmission line is planned to run through Thpong and Odongk Districts in Kampong Speu Province and a small part up to the solar park in Kbal Tuek commune, Tuek Phos District in Kampong Chhnang province. Land is needed on a permanent basis for power tower poles along the power transmission line from GS6 to the solar park. The EDC will purchase the required land plots for their full value and thus, in the future, have full land use control and access over the land under the towers. The route of the transmission line is shown in the Figure 1 below.

6. According to the technical guidelines of EDC, the Corridor of Impact (COI) for 230kV transmission line is 30m. For the 230kV transmission line of this Project, however, is defined as 20m width (10m on each side from a central tower/pole) for the transmission line. Land within the COI of the transmission line will not be permanently acquired but restrictions such as limited height of structures/buildings within the COI to 3 meters – and trees planted within the COI which exceed 3m in height will be cut-off. Justification on the reasons for COI of 20m width of the transmission line by EDC is enclosed in Appendix 9.

7. An update of LARP has been prepared to govern land acquisition and resettlement of the 230kV transmission line - section I and II with a total length of 23.166km (called as the Project in this document). The Updated LARP has been prepared based on the detailed engineering design of the transmission line alignment and results of DMS, RCS and consultations with AHs/APs and communities. The DMS and SES results show that there is no ethnic minority residing in the project area; therefore, the Ethnic Minority Development Plan is not required.





## **B. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT**

### **1. Measures Taken to Minimize Negative Impacts**

8. In order to minimize the adverse impacts of Project, the various routes of transmission line as well as locations of the solar park were considered carefully. The solar park areas and the transmission line alignments have been selected to avoid impacts to the greatest extent possible on any residential areas, houses and other structures, and plantation areas.

9. The location of solar park was selected among three (03) alternative sites (identified as site 5, 6 and 7) in the border areas between Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu provinces at a distance of about 70 km from Phnom Penh - the capital of Cambodia. Larger areas than the actual space needed for the park were screened in order to find sufficient alternative land areas within each site. Based on an assessment using combined social-environmental-technical criteria, Site 6 was selected as it was found to have the least negative social impacts.

10. The route for the transmission line has been walked through by the team of engineers, social specialists and geographic information systems experts to avoid impact on houses and structures resulting from location of towers. The proposed transmission line alignment has been adjusted accordingly to have only a minimum impact on land, crops and trees. The route with the least impacts has been identified and approved.

### **2. Methodology of Detailed Measurement Survey**

11. Based on detailed engineering design, the DMS for all affected lands and other assets on land were carried out by SEPRO of EDC on the following dates:

- Section I: 04 December 2020 – 21 December 2020;
- Section II: 21 December 2020 – 16 April 2021.

12. The DMS was conducted with the participation of AHs, representatives of local authorities and SEPRO of EDC. The schedule of DMS was informed to local authorities as well as AHs; therefore, representative(s) of AHs participated in the process and were made aware of the scope of land acquisition. Detailed measurement was conducted for the affected lands and assets of individuals/households based on the detailed engineering design of pole towers and the transmission line's COI.

To identify the scope of impacts of the transmission line's COI, a COI of 20m was applied (10m one each side from a central tower/pole) to determine the impacts on assets within the COI. Land within the COI will not be permanently acquired but restrictions such as limited height of structures/buildings within the COI to 3 meters – and trees planted within the COI which exceed 3 m in height will be cut-off. For construction of power towers, an area of 225 m<sup>2</sup> of land (15 x 15 m) will be acquired for constructing of each power tower for 68 towers in total.

### **3. Scope of impacts**

13. A total of 437 households with 1,959 persons will be affected by construction of power towers and the transmission line. Among those, 41 households (171 persons) affected by construction of power towers; 333 households (1535 persons) are with lands within the COI of the transmission line and will be restricted on use; and 59 households (240 persons) are with impacts by both components (pole towers and transmission line). It is noted that among 437 AHs, four (04) AHs (13 APs) will loss only structures/crops and trees other than land. Mean Chey commune is with highest number of AHs (116 AHs – 560 APs), followed by Rung Roeung and Khsem Khsant communes with 101 AHs (496 APs) and 82 AHs (289 APs), respectively. The reason is that three quarters of total power towers will be constructed in the areas of Khsem Khsant, Rung Roeung and Mean Chey communes. The table below presents the number of AHs along with the number of APs disaggregated by Project components.



**Table 1: Number of Affected Households by Project Components**

Districts	Communes	No. of AHs	No. of APs	Of which,					
				Households with land to be permanently acquired for the construction of power towers only		Households with land restricted by the COI of transmission line only		Households impacts by both components	
				No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs
Odongk	Khsem Khsant	82	289	10	30	54	201	17	53
	Trach Tong	60	257	6	25	44	194	8	34
	Chant Saen	52	240	5	22	42	197	5	21
	Mean Chey	116	560	9	48	96	460	10	48
Thpong	Monourom	26	117	-	-	20	94	6	23
	Rung Roeung	101	496	11	46	77	389	13	61
<b>Total</b>		<b>437</b>	<b>1,959</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>240</b>

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

14. Beside, 221 AHs (949 persons) are with loss of land only; 04 households (13 persons) will be with house or structures or crops/trees affected other than land. Number of households with loss of both land and house/secondary structures and crops/trees is 212 with 997 household members. Number of AHs by type of affected assets divided by commune is as below.

**Table 2: Number of Affected Households/ Persons by Type of Affected Assets**

Districts	Communes	AHs with <u>loss of land only</u>		AHs with loss of <u>both land and house/secondary structures/trees</u>		AH with loss of <u>house or structures or crops/trees other than land</u>		Total	
		No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs
Odongk	Khsem Khsant	59	195	22	89	1	5	82	289
	Trach Tong	23	90	35	163	2	4	60	257
	Chant Saen	27	120	25	120			52	240
	Mean Chey	61	304	54	252	1	4	116	560
Thpong	Monourom	10	47	16	70			26	117
	Rung Roeung	41	193	60	303			101	496
<b>Total</b>		<b>221</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>1,959</b>

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

15. Among 437 AHs, there is no household who will loss 10% or more of total productive landholding; however, four (04) AHs with 20 APs will have stalls fully affected due to the construction of power towers' foundation. As the stalls have to be relocated, these four AHs are considered as severely AHs.

### Impact on Lands

16. The Project implementation will cause impacts on total of 418,795 m<sup>2</sup> of lands, of which 15,312 m<sup>2</sup> of land will be acquired permanently for the construction of power towers and

403,483 m<sup>2</sup> of land within the COI of the transmission line will be restricted on use. The DMS results indicate that 41 households (171 persons) are with permanent loss of land due to the construction of power towers; 333 households (1,535 persons) are with restriction on land use as their land is located within the COI; and 59 households (240 persons) are with impacts of both components. The summary of impacts on lands is presented in the following Table 3.

**Table 3: Scope of Impacts on Lands**

Districts	Communes	Permanent land acquisition				Restricted land within the COI		
		Residential land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Agricultural land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Unused land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Total (m <sup>2</sup> )	Residential land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Agricultural land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Total (m <sup>2</sup> )
Odongk	Khsem Khsant	900	4,062	-	4,962	18,135	101,970	120,105
	Trach Tong	-	2,025	225	2,250	2,130	55,040	57,170
	Chant Saen	-	1,125	-	1,125	140	29,760	29,900
	Mean Chey	-	2,925	-	2,925	755	84,335	85,090
Thpong	Monourom	-	900	-	900	-	27,260	27,260
	Rung Roeung	-	3,150	-	3,150	4,110	79,848	83,958
<b>Total</b>		<b>900</b>	<b>14,187</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>15,312</b>	<b>25,270</b>	<b>378,213</b>	<b>403,483</b>

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

17. Regarding permanent land acquisition for construction of power towers, a total of 15,312 m<sup>2</sup> of land of 100 AHs (411 persons) will be permanently recovered including (i) 900 m<sup>2</sup> of residential land; (ii) 14,187 m<sup>2</sup> of agricultural land consisting of 13,737 m<sup>2</sup> of paddy land and 450 m<sup>2</sup> of land for other annual crops/trees; and (iii) 225 m<sup>2</sup> of vacant/ unused land. Among the 100 AHs (411 persons), three (03) households (18 persons) will have residential land permanently affected; 94 households (385 APs) are with paddy land permanently affected; two (02) households (05 persons) are with permanent loss of land for annual crops/trees; and one household (03 APs) is with unused land permanently acquired. It is noted that all of households with agricultural land acquired will lose less than 10% of total productive landholding. No relocation of households is required as residential land of the three (03) AHs (18 APs) will be partially acquired and the remaining land area is still sufficient for the families to stay.

18. Results of DMS show that all AHs have land ownership certificate or eligible to get the land ownership certificate for their affected lands (including residential, agricultural and unused lands). The scope of permanent land acquisition is presented in the following Table 4.

**Table 4: Scope of Permanent Land Acquisition**

Districts	Communes	Residential land			Agricultural land						Unused land		
					Paddy land			Land for annual crops/trees					
		Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	No. of AHs	No. of APs	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	No. of AHs	No. of APs	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	No. of AHs	No. of APs	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	No. of AHs	No. of APs
Odongk	Khsem Khsant	900	3	18	3,837	23	63	225	1	2	-	-	-
	Trach Tong	-	-	-	1,800	12	53	225	1	3	225	1	3
	Chant Saen	-	-	-	1,125	10	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mean Chey	-	-	-	2,925	19	96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thpong	Monourom	-	-	-	900	6	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rung Roeung	-	-	-	3,150	24	107	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		900	3	18	13,737	94	385	450	2	5	225	1	3

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

19. Regarding the lands within the COI, a total of 403,483 m<sup>2</sup> of land will be restricted on use including 25,270 m<sup>2</sup> of residential land belonging to 18 households (54 APs); 364,943 m<sup>2</sup> of paddy land owned by 370 households (1,703 APs) and 13,270 m<sup>2</sup> of land for annual crops/trees of four (04) households (18 APs). All of households whose lands within the COI have land ownership certificate or are eligible to get the land ownership certificate for their affected lands. The scope of lands within the COI is given in the following Table 5.

**Table 5: Scope of Land Restricted on Use within the COI of Transmission Line**

Districts	Communes	Residential land			Agricultural land					
		Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	No. of AHs	No. of APs	Paddy land			Land for annual crops/trees		
					Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	No. of AHs	No. of APs	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	No. of AHs	No. of APs
Odongk	Khsem Khsant	18135	11	26	97735	59	224	4235	1	4
	Trach Tong	2130	1	4	46935	50	218	8105	1	6
	Chant Saen	140	1	5	29760	46	213	0	0	0
	Mean Chey	755	2	5	83405	102	495	930	2	8
Thpong	Monourom	0	0	0	27260	26	117	0	0	0
	Rung Roeung	4110	3	14	79848	87	436	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>25,270</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>364,943</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>13,270</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

### Impacts on crops/trees

20. Total of 216 households (1,006 persons) will have loss of crops and trees. Those include 66 households (309 APs) with loss of crops only; 64 households (301 APs) with loss of trees only; and 86 AHs (396 APs) having loss of both crops and trees. The number of households with loss of crops and/or trees in each commune is given below.

**Table 6: Number of Households with Loss of Crops/Trees**

Districts	Communes	Households with loss of crops only		Households with loss of trees only		Households with loss of both crops and trees	
		No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs
Odongk	Khsem Khsant	7	30	5	27	11	37
	Trach Tong	15	81	11	38	11	48
	Chant Saen	6	27	11	51	8	42
	Mean Chey	21	96	12	55	22	101
Thpong	Monourom	3	7	5	26	8	37
	Rung Roeung	14	68	20	104	26	131
<b>Total</b>		<b>66</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>396</b>

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

21. A total of 392,400 m<sup>2</sup> of crops of 152 AHs with 705 APs will be affected by the construction items of the transmission line including 378,680 m<sup>2</sup> of paddy and 13,720 m<sup>2</sup> of other annual crops. To avoid the impacts on crops, the implementation schedule will be

informed to local people four (4) weeks to six (6) months in advance (depending on types of crops), hence, the crops are within the could be harvested prior to the construction activities commence. If local people cannot harvest their crops due to the short-time announcement which is insufficient for them to harvest the planted crops, compensation at market rates will be made for the affected crops by the construction contractor(s). The scope of impacts on crops divided by commune is shown in the following table.

**Table 7: Scope of Impacts on Crops**

Districts	Communes	Households with crops affected		Type of affected crops	
		No. of AHs	No. of APs	Paddy (m <sup>2</sup> )	Other annual crops (m <sup>2</sup> )
Odongk	Khsem Khsant	18	67	101,572	4,460
	Trach Tong	26	129	48,735	8,330
	Chant Saen	14	69	30,885	-
	Mean Chey	43	197	86,330	930
Thpong	Monourom	11	44	28,160	-
	Rung Roeung	40	199	82,998	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>152</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>378,680</b>	<b>13,720</b>

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

22. The DMS results show that 1,650 of trees will be cut down for the construction of power towers' foundation and planted within the 20m of COI. The affected trees consist of 840 timber trees and 810 fruit trees. Total 150 households (697 APs) have trees affected. More detail of impacts on trees is given in the following Table 8.

**Table 8: Scope of Impacts on Trees disaggregated by Types of Trees**

Districts	Communes	Households with trees affected		Type of trees				
		No. of AHs	No. of APs	Timber trees		Fruit trees		Total
				Productive	Non-productive	Bearing fruit trees	Non-bearing fruit trees	
Odongk	Khsem Khsant	16	64	107	4	102		213
	Trach Tong	22	86	564	50	183		797
	Chant Saen	19	93	8	16	42		66
	Mean Chey	34	156	14	5	227		246
Thpong	Monourom	13	63	7	2	27		36
	Rung Roeung	46	235	5	58	229		292
<b>Total</b>		<b>150</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1650</b>

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

23. Among 1,650 affected trees, 1,387 trees are big trees; 77 trees are at medium size and remaining 186 trees are small trees. The majority of affected trees are Acacia/Eucalyptus

(636 trees), followed by Palm (557 trees). The numbers of other type of trees are less than 140. The table below shows the number of affected trees by type of trees.

**Table 9: Scope of Impacts on Trees disaggregated by Size of Trees**

Type of trees	Big Trees	Medium Trees	Small Trees	Total
	# of trees	# of trees	# of trees	
Palm	383	46	128	557
Tamarind	6	-	1	7
Jambolan Plum / Pring	91	10	15	116
Jujube	5	-	5	10
Bamboo	48	-	-	48
Lucida	73	14	21	108
Neem Tree/Sdoa	16	2	3	21
Acacia Tree/Eucalyptus	636	-	-	636
Cashew	6	5	1	12
Economic Trees	-	-	-	-
Non-Economic Trees	123	-	12	135
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>1,650</b>

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

### **Impacts on structures**

24. The DMS results indicated that six (06) households (30 APs) have structures affected by the construction of the transmission line, of which 01 household (5 APs) is with main structure affected; four (04) AHs (20 APs) have secondary structure recovered; and one AH (5 APs) has both main and secondary structures affected.

#### **Main structures**

25. The DMS results show that two households (10 APs) have houses affected. Both of the affected houses are the same category (the 2A) with simple construction materials: metal/fibrocement roof; wooden walls; and wooden poles. The main houses will be fully affected with a total area of 70.84 m<sup>2</sup>. The area of affected houses is calculated with all the floors of the affected structures.

26. Although two wooden houses are fully affected and have to be demolished due to land acquisition for construction of the transmission line, two AHs will not have to relocate to another place. The results of interviews with the house owners indicated that the remaining areas of the affected land plots are large enough so they could re-construct other wooden houses backward of the affected land plots. Furthermore, the affected houses are being used for relaxation purpose and the owners are living in other main houses, so their income and livelihood are not affected by land acquisition of the Project.

#### **Secondary structures**

27. Apart from impacts on main structures, construction of the transmission line also causes impacts on 82.08 m<sup>2</sup> of four (4) stalls and 21.7 m<sup>2</sup> of eave. Five (5) households (20 APs) are with loss of secondary structures, of which one household (5 APs) has eave of stall affected and four (04) AHs (20 APs) are with entire stalls recovered. It is noted that one out of four AHs (5 APs) with stalls affected also has one wooden house fully affected. The affected structure owners confirmed that they can rebuild the stalls on the remaining portions of their affected land plots.

28. The scope of impacts on structure is summarized in the table below.

**Table 10: Scope of Impacts on Structures**

Districts	Commune	Main Structure			Secondary Structure					
		Areas (m <sup>2</sup> )	No. of AHs	No. of APs	Stalls (m <sup>2</sup> )	No. of AHs	No. of APs	Eave (m <sup>2</sup> )	No. of AHs	No. of APs
Odongk	Khsem Khsant	-	-	-	48	2	10	-	-	-
	Trach Tong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chant Saen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mean Chey	-	-	-	14.04	1	5	-	-	-
Thpong	Monourom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rung Roeung	70.84	2	10	20	1	10	21.7	1	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>70.84</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>82.04</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>

Note: One AH has both main structure and secondary structure affected by construction of the transmission line

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

### Impacts on Business

29. According to the DMS results, four (04) AHs with 20 APs are with business activities affected due to the land acquisition for the construction of the transmission line. Among four (04) AHs, two AHs are operating grocery stalls, one AH is operating a motorcycle repair shop and one AH is selling mobile phone accessories. All four (04) AHs confirmed that they are not hiring labours/employees and they are running their own business; therefore, there will be no employee/hired labor losing their job temporarily or permanently.

30. Results of interviews with four AHs who are with loss of entire stalls indicated that they would re-construct the affected stalls on the remaining land plot and re-establish their business. They also revealed that their business would be disrupted temporarily and they could continue business activities after the land acquisition. It will take the households about ten (10) days to re-construct the stalls and get the business activities to operate normally as before the land acquisition occurs. The daily net-income from business of each AH was estimated averagely at \$30 by the AHs.

31. In order to restore the income to pre-Project levels, the Project will provide some assistances to the AHs whose stalls are affected by the Project. Four AHs will be eligible to receive income restoration allowance (cash support equals to \$200 per household) and compensation for loss of income during the transition period (cash support is equivalent to loss of net income during business disruption). It has been assessed that as the impacts on business of four AHs is minor and with the supports provided by Project, the AHs could restore their income as pre-Project levels.

### Impacts on Public assets

32. As confirmed by the DMS results, the Project components will cause no impact on public assets.

### Vulnerable affected households

33. Results of the DMS and Socioeconomic Survey (SES) of affected households show that, among 437 AHs by the project, there are 33 AHs (140 APs) considered as VAHs including 13 AHs (47 APs) who are female-headed households with dependents and 20 other AHs (93 APs) who are elderly headed households with no other means of supports. There is no ethnic minority residing within or nearby the project area.

34. In order to help improve livelihood and welfare of VAHs, all of vulnerable AHs (33 AHs – 140 APs) will be provided an additional assistance for VAHs (one-time payment of \$300) and allowance for income restoration (one-time payment of \$200).

#### **Impacts during the construction**

35. Any area which is permanently acquired for the civil works and the unhindered operation and maintenance in the future and is agreed and demarcated by EDC will be fully compensated. The new APs (if any) will be entitled to the same entitlements as other APs. In addition, the contractors are responsible for any impacts on temporary or permanent structures, businesses, etc. that those cause during construction phase. If cash payment is needed, because the contractors cause the impact that is beyond what was already compensated within the COI, then it should be at full replacement cost, and as per the Entitlement Matrix specified in this Updated LARP. The bid documents for the civil works will include the safeguards requirements to ensure that contractors appropriately implement the agreed measures.

36. SEPRO/PMO-01, contractors and households with affected assets will prepare a simple Temporary Impact Agreement prior to commencement of construction. This agreement will include the drawing of the extent of temporary impact including measurements and the photos of assets or structure prior to start the construction. Construction supervision and monitoring at all stages of project implementation will ensure the minimal of temporary impacts.

37. For any temporary site installation or other area, the contractors will have to propose in a site installation and access plan and get the approval from the SEPRO/PMO-01. Where possible, unoccupied and unused public land will be used for temporary land use or storage. The contractors shall rent the private space with agreed rental fee. The site for temporary use shall be returned in the same or improved condition compared with pre-project situation. Through a transparent and contractual approach, the SEPRO/PMO-01 will provide the contractor(s) with the Project's land acquisition and compensation principles to ensure that (i) official compensation rates are applied; (ii) re-instatement of affected contractually defined; (iii) consultation takes place; (iv) the GRM is followed; (v) the Environmental Management Plan is applied; and (vi) other items specified are complied with, in compliance with the ADB's SPS and Royal Government of Cambodia's (RGC) regulations and laws.

#### **Unanticipated impacts**

38. If any unanticipated impacts are identified during the construction phase, SEPRO together with PMO-01 will conduct a social impact assessment for new impacts and formulate an addendum to this Updated LARP which will be submitted and cleared by ADB including all applicable requirements mentioned in this Updated LARP. Unanticipated impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in the agreed Updated LARP. The APs who are newly identified (i.e. those who will be adversely affected due to the changes in Project design or alignment prior to or even during construction works) are entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other APs. The new APs will not include any occupant entering the original COI or construction area after the cut-off date.



## C. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

### 1. Methodology

39. The Socio-economic Survey (SES) was conducted in parallel with the DMS by SEPRO of EDC in December 2020 and April 2021. The objectives of the SES was to mainly capture quantitative data of socio-economic conditions of the AHs; and to understand their perceptions of the land acquisition impacts of the construction of the transmission line on their livelihoods. A total of 437 AHs (100% of the AHs) were surveyed during the SES. The number of surveyed households by commune is presented in Table 11. In addition, key-informants interviews with village chiefs were conducted to obtain the socio-economic conditions of the affected villages to supplement and enrich the baseline data of the AHs. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, no focused group discussion with women, VAHs and affected business owners was conducted with the APs.

**Table 11: Total Number of Affected Households in Each Commune Covered in the SES**

District	Commune	No. of villages	Names of villages	No. of AHs	No. of Surveyed AHs
Odongk	Khsem Khsant	7	Sdok Lpov, Damnak Trach, Trach Tong, Ta Ling, Prey Ta Chey, Prey Totueng, Ou Samrae	82	82
	Trach Tong	4	Trapeang Lpeak, Krang Trob, Trapeang Kdol, Boeung Va	60	60
	Chant Saen	1	Krang Tumnob	52	52
	Mean Chhey	6	Sdok, Sdok S'at, Prey Chongrok, Kandal, Trapeang Chambak, Prey Smet	116	116
Thpong	Monourom	2	Tang Sdok, Thnal	26	26
	Rung Roeang	4	Roleang Thlaeung, Thmei, Chambak Sa, Krang Ta Char	101	101
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>24</b>		<b>437</b>	<b>437</b>

Source: SES Results, SEPRO, 2021

40. The household questionnaire was designed in the form of a series of questions covering the following issues: (i) general information of household heads and household members (gender, age, ethnicity, religion, language); (ii) education level; (iii) occupation; (iv) household income and expenditure; and (v) living conditions (electricity and water supply, healthcare). The household questionnaire was piloted before it was used in actual household surveys. This helped to ensure that the wording used was not vague, complicated or puzzling, and to check that the questions had the capacity to draw from participants an adequate exploration of the subject matter and could elicit authentic answers. Comments and suggestions from the pilot household survey were then incorporated into the final household questionnaire. Each household interview was conducted by one surveyor and one note-taker. Prior to commencing each household interview, participants were engaged by a village guide for time and venue arrangements. Most of AH surveys were undertaken at the homes of the AHs. All the completed household questionnaires were checked thoroughly for completeness and legibility. The data collected from the household questionnaires were entered into an Excel spreadsheet for processing and analysis.

### 2. Results of the Socio-economic Survey

41. Among 437 surveyed household heads – 347 is males and 90 is females. The male participants contribute 79.41% of total surveyed household heads while the percentage of

females is 20.59%. All of surveyed household heads belong to Khmer group – the major group in Cambodia and are Buddhist. The sex of the heads of surveyed households is shown in the following table.

**Table 12: Sex of the Heads of Surveyed Households**

Districts	Communes	No of Surveyed households	Sex of the Heads of Surveyed Households			
			Male		Female	
			#	%	#	%
Odongk	Khsem Khsant	82	69	84.15	13	15.85
	Trach Tong	60	53	88.33	7	11.67
	Chant Saen	52	36	69.23	16	30.77
	Mean Chey	116	98	84.48	18	15.52
Thpong	Monourom	26	15	57.69	11	42.31
	Rung Roeung	101	76	75.25	25	24.75
<b>Total</b>		<b>437</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>79.41</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>20.59</b>

Source: SES Results, SEPRO, 2021

42. As can be seen in the below Table 13, more than a half of surveyed household heads (54.69%) fall into age group of 40 – 60 years old while more than one quarter (28.15%) are in the age group of 15 – 39 years old. No household head is under 15 years old while the percentage of those who are 61 years old and above is 17.16%. More details of age distribution of surveyed household heads are given in the table below.

**Table 13: Age Distribution of Surveyed Household Head**

Districts	Communes	Age									
		<15 Years old		15-39 Years old		40-60 Years old		61 years old and above		Total	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Odongk	Khsem Khsant	-	-	17	20.73	55	67.07	10	12.20	82	100.0
	Trach Tong	-	-	16	26.67	33	55.00	11	18.33	60	100.0
	Chant Saen	-	-	24	46.15	22	42.31	6	11.54	52	100.0
	Mean Chey	-	-	37	31.90	54	46.55	25	21.55	116	100.0
Thpong	Monourom	-	-	7	26.92	11	42.31	8	30.77	26	100.0
	Rung Roeung	-	-	22	21.78	64	63.37	15	14.85	101	100.0
<b>Total</b>		-	-	<b>123</b>	<b>28.15</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>54.69</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>17.16</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: SES Results, SEPRO, 2021

43. Regarding main occupations of household heads, 268 out of 437 surveyed household heads accounting for 61.32% are farmers and consider farming as their main occupation. Those include 212 males and 56 females. Employee in a private company is the main occupation of 19.45% of surveyed household heads while the percentages of other occupations such as trader or Government employee are less than 10%.

44. Regarding level of education, more than a half (58.58%) of surveyed household heads graduated from primary school, including 201 males and 55 females. About 20.6% or 90 household heads have completed secondary school, followed by those graduating from

high school at 9.61%. The illiteracy rate among 437 surveyed household heads was 5.94%. There is a significant difference between the illiteracy of male and those of female. Only 3.75% of males was illiterate while the illiteracy of females was 14.44%.

45. Table 14: Main Occupations of Surveyed Households Heads presents the main occupations of surveyed household heads and Table 15: Level of Education of Surveyed Household Heads below shows the highest levels of education attained by surveyed household heads.

**Table 14: Main Occupations of Surveyed Households Heads**

Dis tric ts	Com mun es	Ge n der	Main occupation of household heads																					
			Farmer		Farm laborer		Fisherman		Trader		Governme nt employee		Employee in a private company		Unemploy ed		Too old/retired		Housewife /househus band		Others (specify)		Total	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Od on gk	Khse m Khsa nt	M ale	45	65.2 2	-	-	-	-	10	14.4 9	2	2.90	8	11.5 9	-	-	1	1.45	1	1.45	2	2.90	69	84.1 5
		Fe m ale	3	23.0 8	-	-	-	-	2	15.3 8	1	7.69	4	30.7 7	-	-	-	-	3	23.0 8	-	-	13	15.8 5
	Trac h Tong	M ale	39	73.5 8	1	1.89	-	-	1	1.89	3	5.66	8	15.0 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.89	53	88.3 3
		Fe m ale	5	71.4 3	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	1	14.2 9	-	-	-	-	1	14.2 9	-	-	7	11.6 7
	Chan t Saen	M ale	23	63.8 9	-	-	-	-	1	2.78	3	8.33	8	22.2 2	1	2.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	69.2 3
		Fe m ale	11	68.7 5	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	5	31.2 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	30.7 7
	Mean Chey	M ale	56	57.1 4	-	-	-	-	10	10.2 0	8	8.16	23	23.4 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.02	98	84.4 8
		Fe m ale	13	72.2 2	1	5.56	-	-	3	16.6 7	-	0.00	1	5.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	15.5 2
Th po ng	Mono urom	M ale	9	60.0 0	-	-	-	-	2	13.3 3	3	20.0 0	1	6.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	57.6 9
		Fe m ale	10	90.9 1	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	1	9.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	42.3 1
	Rung Roeu ng	M ale	40	52.6 3	-	-	-	-	5	6.58	4	5.26	22	28.9 5	1	1.32	2	2.63	-	-	2	2.63	76	75.2 5
		Fe m ale	14	56.0 0	-	-	-	-	6	24.0 0	2	8.00	3	12.0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	24.7 5
Total		M ale	212	61.1 0	1	0.29	-	-	29	8.36	23	6.63	70	20.1 7	2	0.58	3	0.86	1	0.29	6	1.73	347	79.4 1

Dis tric ts	Com mun es	Ge n der	Main occupation of household heads																					
			Farmer		Farm laborer		Fisherman		Trader		Governme nt employee		Employee in a private company		Unemploy ed		Too old/retired		Housewife /househus band		Others (specify)		Total	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
		Fe m a l e	56	62.2 2	1	1.11	-	-	11	12.2 2	3	3.33	15	16.6 7	-	-	-	-	4	4.44	-	-	90	20.5 9

Source: SES Results, SEPRO, 2021

**Table 15: Level of Education of Surveyed Household Heads**

Distri cts	Commun es	Gen der	Education Level												Total	
			Illiteracy		Primary		Secondary		High school		Vocational school		College/univers ity			
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Odon gk	Khsem Khsant	Male	-	-	29	42.03	18	26.09	11	15.94	7	10.14	4	5.80	69	84.1
		Fem ale	-	-	7	53.85	2	15.38	2	15.38	-	-	2	15.38	13	15.9
	Trach Tong	Male	7	13.21	34	64.15	9	16.98	2	3.77	1	1.89	-	-	53	88.3
		Fem ale	-	-	7	100.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	7	11.7
	Chant Saen	Male	-	-	29	80.56	4	11.11	3	8.33	-	-	-	-	36	69.2
		Fem ale	1	6.25	9	56.25	5	31.25	1	6.25	-	-	-	-	16	30.8
	Mean Chey	Male	5	5.10	64	65.31	19	19.39	8	8.16	1	1.02	1	1.02	98	84.5
		Fem ale	4	22.22	11	61.11	1	5.56	1	5.56	-	-	1	5.56	18	15.5
Thpo ng	Monouro m	Male	-	-	5	33.33	8	53.33	-	0.00	-	-	2	13.33	15	57.7
		Fem ale	3	27.27	6	54.55	1	9.09	1	9.09	-	-	-	-	11	42.3
	Rung Roeung	Male	1	1.32	40	52.63	20	26.32	11	14.47	1	1.32	3	3.95	76	75.2
		Fem ale	5	20.00	15	60.00	3	12.00	2	8.00	-	-	-	-	25	24.8

Distri cts	Commun es	Gen der	Education Level												Total	
			Illiteracy		Primary		Secondary		High school		Vocational school		College/univers ity			
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total		Male	13	3.75	201	57.93	78	22.48	35	10.09	10	2.88	10	2.88	347	79.41
		Fem ale	13	14.44	55	61.11	12	13.33	7	7.78	-	-	3	3.33	90	20.59

Source: SES Results, SEPRO, 2021

46. The SES results indicated that most of surveyed households (309 AHs or 70.7%) has annual income in the range of \$1,000 – \$4,000; 7.1% have annual income more than \$5,000 and 5.5% of total surveyed households earn less than \$1,000 per year. It is noted that 33 out of 437 surveyed households could not estimate their annual income. They explained that their income was irregular and came from many sources such as farming, working as hired labor or support from relatives, therefore, they could not estimate their average annual income.

**Table 16. Annual income level of HH-Heads**

Annual income level in USD	No. of HHs	Percentage (%)
<1,000	24	5.5
1,000-2,000	110	25.2
2,001-3,000	106	24.3
3,001-4,000	93	21.3
4,001-5,000	40	9.2
>5,001	31	7.1
N/A	33	7.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: SES Results, SEPRO, 2021

47. The SES results also record the average annually household expenditure of surveyed AHs. On average, AHs spent more than \$1,000/year for food, followed by land rental/hire (\$636/year); for education (\$540/year); for program (wedding festival), house rental or buying rice (\$456/year, \$432/year and \$408/year, respectively). The amounts used for animal husbandry, water consumption and health treatment were similar at \$108 while AHs spent less than \$100 for gas/fire wood.

**Table 17: Source of Average Monthly/Annual Expenses**

No.	Source of expenses	Average monthly expenses (Riels)	Average monthly expenses (\$)	Average annual expenses (\$)
1	Food	377.462	94	1,128
2	Land rental/hire	211.428	53	636
3	Education	181.667	45	540
4	Program (Wedding Festival)	153.043	38	456
5	House rental/hire	144.857	36	432
6	Buying rice	135.625	34	408
7	Agricultural Material	66.303	17	204
8	Fishing Gear	61.000	15	180
9	Transportation	51.598	13	156
10	Electricity	50.750	13	156
11	Clothing	44.143	11	132
12	Animal husbandry	43.311	9	108
13	Water consumption	43.293	9	108
14	Health treatment	43.230	9	108

No.	Source of expenses	Average monthly expenses (Riels)	Average monthly expenses (\$)	Average annual expenses (\$)
15	Gas/fire wood	40.343	8	96

Source: SES Results, SEPRO, 2021

48. In regard to water consumption, in the dry season (from December to April), one third of AHs (33%) have to buy water from private providers who store water in a truck. 29% of AHs get water from wells and 1% of those use rain water for their daily activities. In the wet season (from May to November), the percentage of AHs who buy water from a truck slightly reduces by 4% (from 33% in dry season to 29% in wet season) while the proportion of AHs who use rain water raises from 1% in the dry season to 9% in the wet season.

**Table 18: Water Sources in Dry/Wet Season**

No.	Water sources in dry season	Percentage (%)	Water sources in wet season	Percentage (%)
1	Buying from truck	33	Well	29
2	Well	29	Buying from truck	25
3	Pond	19	Pond	19
4	Home water system	18	Type of water	18
5	Rain water	1	Rain water	9

Source: SES Results, SEPRO, 2021

49. Electricity is the only source of energy that all of AHs are now using. The service fee of electricity consumption is from \$0.1 to \$0.17 per kilowatt/hour (kW/h), depending on the actual amount of energy used.

50. The SES results show that a total of 461 cases came to healthcare establishments to check their health in the last 12 months. Among these cases, 181 cases went to the health centers accounting for 39% and 128 cases came to pharmacy/ drug store to buy medicines for minor illness treatments. The percentages of cases who went to hospitals including the district referral hospital; provincial referral hospital and public hospital in Phnom Penh are less than 5%.

**Table 19: Healthcare Location in the last 12 months**

No.	Location of Services	Number of case	(%)
1	Health Center	181	39
2	Pharmacy / Drug Store	128	28
3	Consultation and treatment room	91	20
4	District Referral Hospital	24	5
5	Khmer traditional / medicine	18	4
6	Public Hospital (Phnom Penh)	14	3
7	Provincial Referral Hospital	5	1
Total		461	100

Source: SES Results, SEPRO, 2021



51. In 2013, the Ministry of Planning (MOP) introduced new poverty lines. The revisions of the poverty lines include (i) food poverty based on 2,200 calories per person per day (up from 2,100); and (ii) a non-food component that is estimated from Phnom Penh, other urban and rural areas. Based on this, Cambodia Socioeconomic Survey 2014 identified those who earned less than \$33 per person per month would be considered living under poverty line for other urban areas.

52. According to the SES results, among 437 AHs, none of the AHs are living under poverty line; therefore, none of the AHs are classified as poor households according to the poverty threshold applied in Cambodia. However, 33 households out of 437 AHs are considered as VAHs. Among these VAHs, 13 AHs (47APs) are female-headed households with dependents and 20 AHs (93 APs) are elderly headed households with no other means of supports. The SES results indicated that most of VAH heads are farmers (26 AHs - 78.78% of total VAHs) and the main source of their income comes from agricultural production. The average monthly incomes of these households are in the range \$150 - \$300. During the SES, the surveyed VAHs indicated that their monthly household incomes were mostly spent for (i) buying food; paying electricity and water bills; and education of their children. The average household expenditure accounted for 89.4% of other average income). Small amounts of their savings are used for health treatment (when needed).

53. To enhance the adverse impacts and improve, or at least restore the living standard as pre-Project level, the VAHs will receive an additional assistance for vulnerable households and be entitled to participate in the LRP of the Project. The key objective of the assistance is to improve their living standard and livelihood as much as possible.

## **D. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION**

### **1. Objectives of Consultation and Participation**

54. ADB's SPS (2009) requires carrying out meaningful consultation with APs and communities beginning early in the Project preparation stage and on an ongoing basis throughout the Project cycle and in line with safeguard policies of Involuntary Resettlement. Public consultations were undertaken accordingly during the Project planning and design phases to consult with Project stakeholders, especially with the people to be affected by the transmission line construction.

55. The objectives of consultation and participation of local people include: (i) ensuring participation of APs and local community into the progress of design, preparation and making decision process of the Project; (ii) disclosing all the information that related to APs; (iii) gathering the concerns, opinions and suggestions of APs; (iv) ensuring that all of APs will be notified about any decisions related directly to their income and living standard; and (v) ensuring the transparency of land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement conducted by the Project. Project stakeholders include APs, community chief, local authorities of Kampong Chhnang and Kompong Speu provinces, districts and communes in the Project area; and relevant agencies consisting of EDC, SEPRO and PMO-1.

### **2. Public Consultations and participation during the preparation of Updated LARP**

56. During the preparation of Updated LARP, two rounds of public consultation were carried out with local authorities, local community and APs in the Project areas.

57. The first round of public consultation was organized in November 2020 at Odongk district. The meeting was conducted with participation of village chiefs and representatives of communal councils, district councils, district sectoral offices such as cadastral office, planning office, environmental office, agricultural office, rural development office and district electricity authority. A total of 67 people attended the meeting including 65 males and 2 females. The information discussed in the meeting included: (i) the Project introduction; (ii) the tentative implementation schedule of relevant activities such as DMS, SES and RCS; (iii) the eligibility and proposed entitlements which are applied for the Project; (iv) the participation of AHs and local community in various activities of Project; and (v) the proposed GRM.

58. The second round of public consultation activities including six (6) public consultation meetings at commune level was carried out in December 2020 and March 2021 with Khsem Khsant, Trach Tong, Chan Saen, Mean Chey, Rung Roeang and Monourom communes. The meetings were held after the completion of DMS in each commune. A total of 88 people participated in the meetings consisting of 66 men and 22 women. The invited participants were village chiefs and potentially affected people by the construction of transmission line. In these meetings, the information shared and discussed with the participants included: (i) the detailed engineering design of the transmission line construction; (ii) the scope of land acquisition based on the DMS results; (iii) the principles of land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement (such as cut-off date, eligibility, proposed entitlements, etc.); (iv) the proposed implementation schedule of land acquisition, compensation and assistance and civil works; and (v) the proposed GRM. In addition to discussion in the meetings, the PIB was prepared to explain in detail and was also delivered to the participants. Both Khmer and English version of PIB are attached in Appendix 3 and Appendix 4 while the minutes of the meetings and list of participants are included in Appendix 1.

**Table 20: Number of Participants Attending Public Consultation Meetings**

No.	Date	Location	Participants		
			Male	Female	Total

No.	Date	Location	Participants		
			Male	Female	Total
1	10/11/2020	Odongk District	65	2	67
2	11/11/2020	Meanchey Commune Office, Meanchey Commune (villagers from Sdok, Sdok S'at, Prey Chongrok, Kandal, Trapeang Chambak, Prey Smet)	16	7	23
3	17/11/2020	Trach Tong Commune Office, Trach Tong Commune (villagers from Trapeang Lpeak, Krang Trob, Trapeang Kdol, Boeung Va)	10	4	14
4	17/11/2020	Chant Saen Commune Office, Chant Saen Commune (villagers from Krang Tumnob)	7	5	12
5	08/12/2020	Khsem Khsan Commune Office, Khsem Khsan Commune (villagers from Sdok Lpov, Damnak Trach, Trach Tong, Ta Ling, Prey Ta Chey, Prey Totueng, Ou Samrae)	10	2	12
6	09/03/2021	Monourom Commune Office, Monourom Commune (villagers from Tang Sdok, Thnal)	12	2	14
7	09/03/2021	Rung Roeang Commune Office, Rung Roeang Commune (villagers from Roleang Thlaeung, Thmei, Chambak Sa, Krang Ta Char)	11	2	13
<b>Total</b>			<b>131</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>155</b>

Source: Minutes of Public Consultation Meeting, November, December 2020 and March 2021

59. Issues discussed in public consultation activities are summarized in Table 21: Summary of Issues Discussed in Public Consultation Meetings below.

**Table 21: Summary of Issues Discussed in Public Consultation Meetings**

Issues Discussed	Concerns, suggestions, and opinions raised by meeting participants	How the concerns, suggestions and opinions have been addressed
Project design and land acquisition	The participants highly agreed with implementation of the Project. They expected that the Project implementation could provide a better and more reliable power for local communities.	
	All the participants expected that the selected detailed engineering design is the best solution and could avoid most of adversely impacts on lands and other assets on lands of local people	Representatives of EDC/SEPRO confirmed that the route of the transmission line as well as the location of solar park were selected carefully to ensure the scope of impacts would be minimal.
Eligibility and Cut-off date	Some households wondered about the cut-off date and how the date would be disclosed	The cut-off date for this Project was the date when EDC announced the Project implementation to the

Issues Discussed	Concerns, suggestions, and opinions raised by meeting participants	How the concerns, suggestions and opinions have been addressed
		<p>communities within the Project areas.</p> <p>The cut-off date has been informed to local people during the meetings, included in the PIB to deliver to APs and will be posted in accessible places in project villages.</p>
Entitlements Compensation Assistance on and	<p>The participants raised the question how much per m<sup>2</sup> would the Project compensate for affected private land, and fruit trees planted along the transmission line?</p>	<p>The COI of 20m (10m on each side from a central tower/pole) was applied to estimate the scope of impacts caused by the transmission line. Land within the COI would not be permanently acquired but would be restricted on use. In case of trees, the trees would be restricted on height of 3m within the COI.</p> <p>Owners would continue using the lands within the COI. EDC will compensate private land owners by 30% of the land value to mitigate the imposed restrictions. Affected trees and crops will be compensated at market rate.</p>
	<p>Concerns about the loss of people's farmland and/or paddy land through which the transmission line will cross.</p>	<p>The Project will avoid or minimize the negative impact on the private land and structures. In cases there are affected trees/structures/lands and affected people will be eligible to be compensated by the Project at full replacement cost.</p>
	<p>There were concerns that the Project would affect people's crops during the construction phase during the growing season.</p>	<p>The schedule of construction phase will be informed four (4) weeks to six (6) months in advance to local people. AHs will be allowed to harvest their annual and perennial crops prior to construction.</p> <p>If crops cannot be harvested due to construction schedule, AHs are entitled to cash compensation by the construction contractor(s) for the affected crops at market rate.</p>
Compensation Assistance Payment and	<p>The participants wanted to know how the compensation and assistance payment would be paid.</p>	<p>The schedule of payment will be informed to local authorities and AHs. The process of payment will be carried out in public</p>

Issues Discussed	Concerns, suggestions, and opinions raised by meeting participants	How the concerns, suggestions and opinions have been addressed
		places such as offices of communes and the payment of compensation and assistance would be paid in lump-sum.
Project level Grievance Redress Mechanism	The participants wanted to know how they would do if there would be disagreements or has any problems that arise during Project implementation such as compensation?	If AHs disagree with assistant options, they may raise their questions or complaints to the local administrative official and grievance committee either in verbal or in writing following the GRM indicated in the distributed PIB.
Implementation Schedule	The implementation schedule should be updated and informed in advance to local people and authority.	EDC/SEPRO confirmed that local authorities and AHs will be announced the implementation schedule in advance.

Source: Minutes of Public consultation meeting, November, December 2020 and March 2021

### 3. Disclosure activities

60. The PIB was shared to the participants in the public consultation meetings held during the preparation of Updated LARP. The PIB included the information on (i) the Project introduction; (ii) the scope of impacts on lands and other assets on lands; (iii) entitlements for compensation, assistance and resettlement; (iv) tentative implementation schedule; and (v) the proposed GRM.

61. The Updated LARP will be published by EDC for public disclosure. After approval of the Updated LARP by EDC and ADB, a summary along with the entitlement matrix and list of AHs will be further disclosed to stakeholders and APs. This will be presented in the form of a public information booklet to enable the AHs and local communities to read by themselves and be aware of the Project's benefit/compensation available for them.

62. The Updated LARP will also be disseminated in the EDC offices, offices of Odongk and Thpong districts and offices of project communes as an official public document. The Updated LARP will be disclosed to affected communities and uploaded on ADB's and EDC website prior to its implementation. Summary of the Updated LARP will also be translated to Khmer to deliver to AHs and posted in the public places of the project villages.

### 4. Public Information, Consultation and Disclosure Activities during Implementation of the Updated LARP

63. The public consultation with the AHs and communities will be carried out continuously during the implementation of the Updated LARP. The monitoring reports will be uploaded on ADB and EDC websites for disclosure and made available at EDC office and office of Odongk and Thpong districts for public access upon request. The table below summarizes the role and responsibilities of local authorities and ADB in the implementation of disclosure and consultation activities during Updated LARP implementation.

**Table 22: Roles and Responsibilities for Disclosure, Consultation and Participation**

Activities	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsibility	Timing
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Activities	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsibility	Timing
Disclosure of the Updated LARP	APs Communities in the Project area Other stakeholders such as NGOs, CBOs, CSOs	Posting a translated simplified Updated LARP at accessible places. Upload the full Updated LARP on ADB and EDC websites.	EDC/SEPRO and local authorities with support of PIC. PIB disseminated by SEPRO ADB and EDC for uploading on websites	Upon approval of the Updated LARP
Implementation schedule of Updated LARP and civil works	All stakeholders	Newspaper, television or radio advertisement Commune meetings	EDC/SEPRO and Construction Contractor	Ongoing, prior to Updated LARP implementation and when there is any significant change in implementation schedule.  Advanced notification will be given regarding hiring opportunities so local community members have a reasonable lead time to prepare for application.
Compensation disbursement schedule	APs	Notices to individual households	EDC/SEPRO Local authorities at district and commune level	Upon approval regarding compensation budget at least 1 week prior to disbursement
Income Restoration Activities	Vulnerable households Severely affected households	Public consultation meetings One-on-one consultation meetings as needed Separate group discussions	EDC/SEPRO Local authorities at district and commune level and	During Updated LARP implementation
Grievance resolution	Complainants	One-on-one meetings Household visits	EDC/SEPRO Local authorities at district and commune level	Ongoing basis throughout project implementation

Activities	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsibility	Timing
Disclosure of periodic Internal Monitoring Reports	Public, local authorities, mass organizations, village administrations	Uploaded on ADB website Translated versions made available at EDC's field offices, PISC office and offices of administrators' project commune for public access upon request	ADB EDC/SEPRO Local authorities at district and commune level	Upon submission of semi-annual monitoring reports by PMO-1

Source: EDC/SEPRO, 2021

## E. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

64. In response to potential grievances of AHs/APs, a GRM was prepared to ensure that any questions and complaints of APs as well as other local people on all aspects of the Project would be addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner. The concerns and complaints will be resolved through an easy-to-understand and clear process that is appropriate with local cultures and is easily accessed by all of AHs with no cost and penalty. All minutes of the complaint and arbitration process will be recorded, and a copy will be furnished to the complainants. A sample of complaint log book is attached in Appendix 8. During two rounds of public consultation meetings conducted from November 2020 to March 2021, the GRM was also discussed and agreed by all meeting participants. The GRM was also included in PIB which was provided to participants in the public consultation meetings.

65. A Complaints Solving Committee (CSC) was established in each Project province to ensure the effectiveness of GRM. The CSC of Kompong Speu province was established in October 2020 and the CSC of Kampong Chhnang province was set-up in March 2021. The decisions on establishment of the CSCs are attached in Appendix 5. The CSCs will (i) receive complaints from District officer and resolve it timely; and (ii) prepare reports on situation and work progress of the complaints committee. The composition of CSCs is presented in table below.

**Table 23: Composition of Complaints Solving Committee in Kompong Speu Province**

No.	Name	Agencies	Position
1	Mr. Kang Vannaro	Deputy Provincial Governor	Chairman
2	Mr. Keo Kuchsey	Director of Provincial Administration	Vice Chairman
3	Mr. Thom Buntha	Director of Provincial Economy and Finance Department	Vice Chairman
4	Mr. Binh Chiv Tong	Director of Provincial Mines and Energy Department	Vice Chairman
5	Maj.Gen.Sam Samuon	Provincial Police Commissioner	Member
6	Brig.Gen.Chu Sarun	Provincial Gendarmerie Commander	Member
7	Mr. Tab Malay	Director of Provincial Department of Land Management Urban Plan Construction	Member
8	Mr. Su Sunthara	Director of Pro. Dept of Public Works and Transport	Member
9	Ieng Dam	Director of Provincial Department of Rural Development Director	Member
10	Suos Sophal	Acting Director of Provincial Environment Department	Member
11	Mr. Klot Ketya	Head of Provincial EDC	Member
12	Mr. Keiv Leang Kia	Thpong District Governor	Member
13	Mr. Nguon Veasna	Udong District Governor	Member
14	Mr. Bun Sambath	Director of Inter-Sectorial Office of Provincial Hall	Member
15	Others	Heads of Communes and Villages involved, Member	Member

Source: Decision No.118/20 SSR issued by Kompong Speu Provincial Administration, October 2020

**Table 24: Composition of Complaints Solving Committee in Kompong Chhnang Province**

No.	Name	Agencies	Position
1	H.E Srun Samrithy	Deputy Provincial Governor	Chairman



No.	Name	Agencies	Position
2	Mr. Khim Channoen	Deputy Director of Provincial Administration	Vice Chairman
3	Brigadier General Shothy Moniroth	Deputy Provincial Police Commissioner	Member
4	Hang Socheat	Deputy Provincial Gendarmerie Commander	Member
5	Mr. Ouk Ros	Director of Provincial Department Mines and Energy	Member
6	Mr. Som Socheate	Director of National Assembly-Senate Relations	Member
7	Mr. Ly Sophea	Director of Provincial Department of Land	Member
8	Mr. Chhay Leaphea	Director of Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport	Member
9	Mr. Morn Phalla	Director of Provincial Department Environment	Member
10	Mr. Ngin Hun	Director of Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Member
11	Mr. Sok Thuok	Director of Provincial Department of Culture and Fine Arts	Member
12	Mr. Tith Vongvisal	Director of Provincial Department of Science, Technology, and Innovation	Member
13	Mr. Van Bunthat	Director of Provincial Inter-Sectoral Department	Member
14	Mr. Hang Pisey	Director of Provincial Department of Planning and Investment	Member
15	Mr. Khut Chhai	Chief of Provincial Office of Construction and Development	Member
16		Relevant District Governor	Member
17		Bureau Chief of relevant Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction	Member
18		Concerned Village Chiefs and Commune Chiefs	Member

Source: Decision No.065/21 SSR issued by Kompong Chhnang Provincial Administration, March 2021

66. The GRM will consist of the following steps:

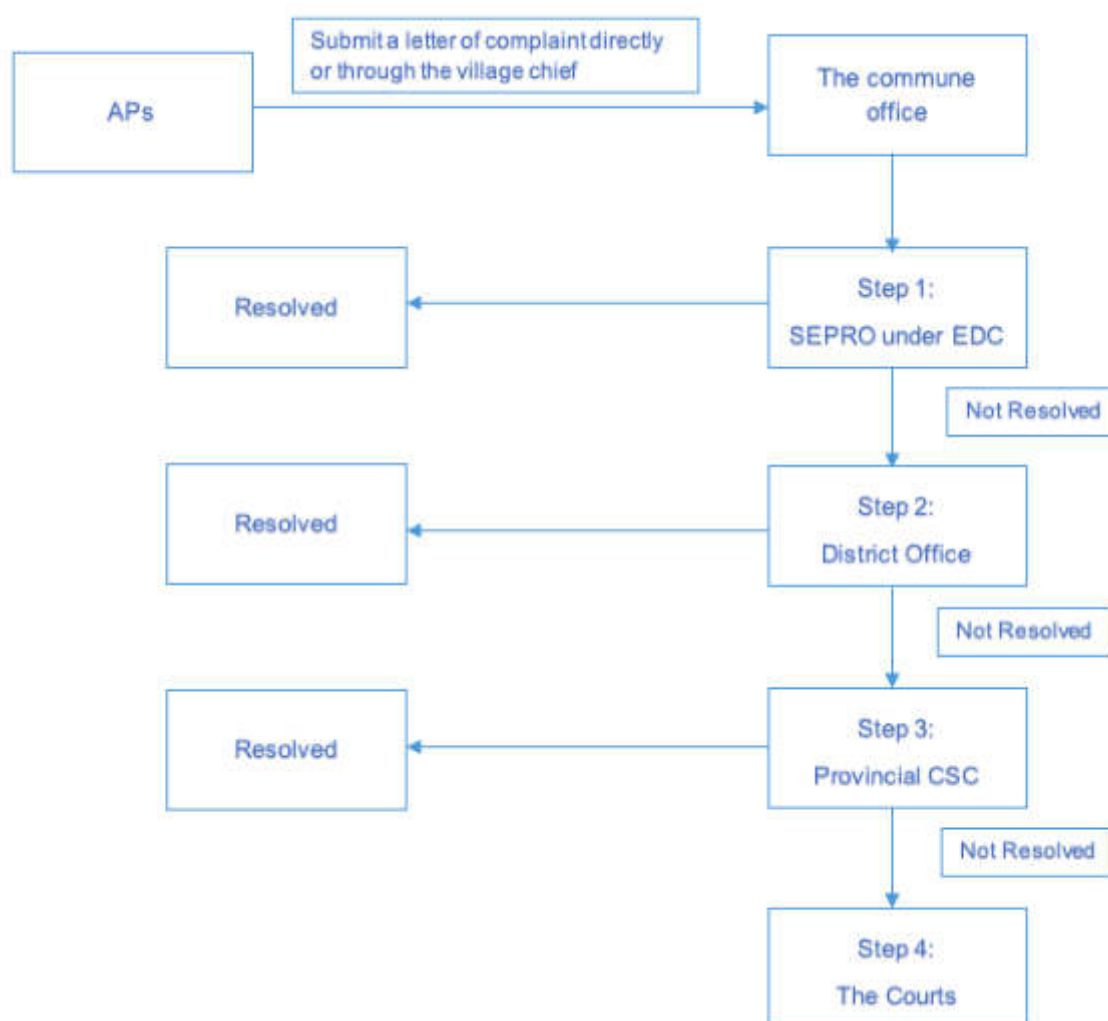
- **Step 1.** AHs/ APs will submit a letter of complaint/request either directly or through the village chief to the commune office. The commune office will be obliged to provide immediate written information of receipt of the complaint to SEPRO under EDC. SEPRO will have 15 days to resolve the complaint through negotiation. If the issue is not handled within 15 days, or if the complainant is not satisfied with the result, he/she can bring the issue to the District office.
- **Step 2.** The District office has 15 days to negotiate the complaint and bring it into a resolution. If the complaint cannot be resolved in a way that is satisfactory to all parties, the District office will bring the issue to the Provincial CSC.
- **Step 3.** The Provincial CSC will meet the complainant and try to resolve the issue. Within 30 days of the submission of the complaint to the Committee, it has to take a decision and inform in writing both the complainant and SEPRO of the decision.
- **Step 4.** (The final Stage): The affected households could address their complaints to the Court. All the complaints in the above stage will be not disturb or abandon the implementation of the project.

67. In case, complainants do not have the writing skills or being able to express their grievances verbally, it is a common practice that complainants are allowed to seek assistance from any recognized local nongovernment organization or other family members, or the community chief to have their complaints or grievances written for them. Throughout the

grievance redress process, the responsible committee will ensure that the complainants are provided with copies of complaints and decisions or resolutions reached.

68. If efforts to resolve disputes using the grievance procedures remain unresolved or unsatisfactory, complainants - as a last resort - have the right to directly discuss their concerns or problems with the ADB's Energy Division, Southeast Asia Department through the ADB Cambodia Resident Mission (CARM). Address and contact details of CARM has been indicated in the delivered PIB. If APs are still not satisfied with the responses of the Energy Division and Southeast Asia Department, they can directly contact the ADB Office of the Special Project Facilitator.<sup>1</sup> The Office of the Special Project Facilitator procedure can proceed based on the Accountability Mechanism in parallel with the Project implementation.

69. The figure below illustrates the flow chart on the procedures of GRM.



**Figure 2: The Flow Chart on the Procedures of GRM**

Source: EDC/SEPRO, 2021

<sup>1</sup> Complainants can send their concerns to the Office of the Special Project Facilitator using the information at: <http://www.adb.org/accountability-mechanism>

## F. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

70. The Project's land acquisition and compensation policies are to be in accordance with ADB's SPS requirements and the relevant Government's laws and regulations.

### 1. Laws and Regulations of Royal Government of Cambodia

71. Related laws and regulations of RGC are as below:

#### ***1993 Constitution***

72. The 1993 Constitution of Cambodia sets two basic principles for land acquisition. The first is Article 44 which states that the "right to confiscate properties from any person shall be exercised only in the public interest as provided by law and shall require fair and just compensation in advance" (Article 44). The second principle is Article 20 that stipulates that "nobody shall be forced to transfer his or her ownership, if forcing is not necessary in the public interest and (if) no proper and just indemnity has been paid to the owner".

73. Article 73 and 74 of the Constitution provide for special consideration and support to vulnerable people including mothers and children, the disabled and families of combatants who sacrificed their lives for the nation. Indigenous minorities however are not explicitly included in these two articles but included in the Land law.

#### ***2001 Land Law***

74. The 2001 Land Law governs land and property rights in Cambodia. Based on the provisions of the 1993 Constitution, it defines the regime of ownership of immovable properties, such as land, trees and fixed structures. The rights and responsibilities of the government with respect to eminent domain are specified in the Land Law. The RCC can acquire private land for public purposes but must pay a fair and just compensation in advance of the land acquisition. The Land Law, Article 5, states that "No person may be deprived of his ownership, unless it is in the public interest. An ownership deprivation shall be carried out in accordance with the forms and procedures provided by law and regulations and after the payment of fair and just compensation in advance". Other provisions of the Land Law that are relevant to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement include:

- (i) **Article 6:** Legal possession as defined by the Law is the sole basis for ownership, and all transfers or changes of rights of ownership shall be carried out in accordance with the required general rules for sale, succession, exchange and gift or by court decision.
- (ii) **Article 7:** Any regime of ownership of immovable property prior to 1979 shall not be recognized.
- (iii) **Articles 8 and 66:** Only persons or legal entities of Khmer nationality are entitled to own land in Cambodia; or to buy or sell land.
- (iv) **Article 15:** State public land includes, among other categories, any property a) that has a natural origin, such as forests, courses and banks of navigable and floatable rivers or natural lakes; b) that is made available for public use such as roads, tracks, oxcart ways, pathways, gardens, public parks and reserved land; or, c) that is allocated to render a public service, such as public schools, public hospitals or administrative buildings.
- (v) **Article 19:** Persons that illegally occupy possess or claim title to State public land cannot claim any compensation. This includes land established by the Government as public ROWs for roads and railways. Moreover, failure to vacate illegally occupied land in a timely manner is subject to fines and/or imprisonment.
- (vi) **Article 26:** Ownership of the lands is granted by the State to indigenous communities as collective ownership, including all the rights and protections enjoyed by private owners. The exercise of collective ownership rights are the responsibility of the

traditional authorities and decision-making mechanisms of the indigenous community, according to their customs and subject to laws such as the law on environmental protection.

- (vii) **Article 28:** No authority outside the community may acquire any rights to immovable properties belonging to an indigenous community.
- (viii) **Article 30:** Persons with legally valid possession of land for five years (at the time the law came into effect) can be registered as the owner of the land.
- (ix) **Article 31:** Persons who (at the time the law came into effect) held legal possession but had not yet completed the five years were allowed to remain in possession until they were eligible to be registered as the owner.
- (x) **Articles 29 and 34:** Temporary possession claims made by persons after the law comes into effect will not be recognized, rescinding a previous right under the 1992 Land Law for acquiring land by taking possession.
- (xi) **Articles 50 and 51:** Landless people may apply for land for residential and subsistence farming purposes at no cost, as part of a social land concessions scheme. The concessionaire may obtain ownership of this land after fulfilling conditions set out in a separate Sub-Decree on Social Land Concessions.
- (xii) **Articles 80 - 84:** Acquisition of land through gifts is permitted with the following conditions: (a) the gift of immovable property is only effective if it is made in writing and registered with the Cadastral Registry Unit; (b) once accepted, gifts of immovable property are irrevocable; and, (c) the donor may retain the right of usufruct in the property, and the right of use and habitation of an immovable property.

### ***Expropriation Law***

75. The Expropriation Law promulgated on 4 February 2010, provides clear procedures on acquiring private properties for national and public interests. Key articles of the Law are listed below:

- (i) **Article 2:** The law has the following purposes: (a) ensure reasonable and just deprivation of a legal right to ownership of private property; (b) ensure payment of reasonable and just prior compensation; (c) serve the public and national interests; and (d) 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 Ministry of Economy and Finance (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.
- (v) **Article 22:** An amount of compensation to be paid to the owner of and/or holder of rights in the real property shall be based on the market value of the real property or the alternative value as of the date of the issuance of the Prakas on the expropriation scheme. The market value or the alternative value shall be determined by an independent commission or agent appointed by the expropriation committee.

### ***Other Relevant Laws and Regulations***

76. There are also other laws, decrees, sub-decrees, regulations, and guidelines relevant to resettlement under the Project. The Sub-Decree on Social Concessions of March 2003 provides legal basis for allocations of State private land for purposes of the alleviation of landlessness and poverty, including the replacement of land lost in the context of involuntary resettlement.

77. Private ownership of land in Cambodia was re-established in 1989 and confirmed in the 2001 Land Law (Article 4). The present legal status of land use can be classified as follows:

- (i) Privately owned land with title: The owner has official title to the land, and both owner and the Cadastral Administration Office have a copy of the deed.
- (ii) Privately owned land without title: The owner has made an application for title to land and is waiting for the issuance of a title deed.
- (iii) Land use rights certified by the government: In this case, a receipt for long-term land use has been issued. This land use right is recognized by the Cadastral Administration Office.
- (iv) Lease land: The government or private owners lease the land, usually for a short period. There is provision for the owner to reclaim land if it is needed for development.
- (v) Non-legal occupation: The user has no land use rights to state land that he/she occupies or uses. The Cadastral Administration Office does not recognize the use of this land.

78. In addition, Prakas No. 6, entitled “Measures to Crack Down on Anarchic Land Grabbing and Encroachments”, sets COI. In support of this Prakas, MEF issued Decree No. 961 in April 2000 prohibiting compensation for structures and other assets located in the COIs.

### ***The Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)***

79. This SOP manual for land acquisition and resettlement reflects RGC’s laws and regulations relating to land acquisition and the involuntary resettlement of APs and the safeguards policies and procedures of Development Partners as applied to public infrastructure investment projects. The purpose of SOP is to increase awareness and serve as a source of reference and guidelines for the planning and implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities that become necessary when an infrastructure investment Project planned and implemented under financial supports from Development Partners. The SOP will ensure that all safeguard matters relating to land acquisition and resettlement are addressed in a consistent, transparent and fair manner with due regard to the national laws, regulations and the safeguards policies and procedures of Development Partners for the economic wellbeing of the people of Cambodia.

80. The SOP has been issued under Sub Decree No.22 ANK/BK on 22 February 2018 and shall apply to all externally financed projects in Cambodia. Any provisions contrary to the SOP shall be deemed abrogated. The SOP is for the use of RGC staff involved in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and reporting of land acquisition and resettlement for infrastructure investment projects financed by Development Partners. The SOP is also for the use of Development Partners, consultants, resettlement practitioners, NGOs and civil society.

## **2. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009**

81. In 2009, ADB updated its safeguard policies by integrating its policies on involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples and the environment into one safeguard policy statement. The SPS was approved by the ADB Board on 20 July 2009 and became effective on 20 January 2010.

82. The objectives of the SPS are (i) to avoid impacts on people and the environment, where possible; (ii) where avoidance is not possible, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse project impacts on the environment and the affected people; and (iii) help the executing agency strengthen its safeguard system.

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

84. The Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards cover 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 covers whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

85. Policy principles include:

- (i) Screen the Project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. 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, host communities and concerned NGOs. Inform all APs of their entitlements and resettlement options. Pay particular attention to the needs of the 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 GRM;
- (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 affected poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, 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;
- (vii) Ensure that APs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets;

- (viii) Prepare a Resettlement Plan elaborating on APs' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule;
- (ix) Disclose a draft Resettlement Plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an acceptable place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final Resettlement Plan and its updates to 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 the Project's cost and benefits. For a Project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the Project as a stand-alone operation;
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the Resettlement Plan under close supervision throughout the project's implementation;
- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of affected persons, and whether the objectives of the Resettlement Plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

86. **The ADB Public Communication Policy** (ADB 2011) seeks to encourage the participation and understanding of people affected by and other stakeholders to ADB-assisted activities. Information on ADB-funded projects should start early in the preparation phase and continue throughout all stages of project development, in order to facilitate dialogue with APs and other stakeholders. With respect to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement, information should be distributed to APs and publicly in the following manner:

- prior to loan appraisal, the draft Resettlement Plan;
- following updated and completion of the final Resettlement Plan, and
- following any revisions, the revised plan.

87. This information can be in the form of brochures, leaflets or booklets, in the local language(s) as well as English, the working language of the ADB. When affected persons include non-literate people, other appropriate methods of communications will be used.

### **3. Gap Analysis**

88. There are some gaps between ADB's safeguard policies and RGC's laws and regulations. The main gaps are presented in the following table.

**Table 25: Gaps and gap filling between Cambodian legislation and the ADB SPS**

ADB's SPS Requirements	Cambodian laws and regulations	Comparison of ADB's SPS requirements and Cambodian Legislation	Measures provided in the Updated LARP
<p>Screen early to identify past, present and future 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</p>	<p>Early screening is not required under the laws and regulations.</p> <p><b>The SOP</b> under Sub Decree 22 ANK/BK provides for drafting the Basic RP which covers sample surveys of DPs.</p>	<p>Early screening and surveys at draft LARP stage, including census of APs and IOL.</p>	<p>Census and DMS on all 437 AHs were undertaken during preparation of Updated LARP.</p>
<p>Carry out meaningful consultations with APs and affected local communities, host communities and relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Inform all APs</p> <p>Entitlements and resettlement options and ensure their participation in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement; pay attention to the needs of vulnerable groups.</p>	<p><b>Article 16 of the Expropriation Law</b> requires Expropriation Committee organizing public consultations at the Capital, Municipal, Provincial, and District authority levels with Commune/ Sangkat councils and village or community representative to be affected by the expropriation to provide specific and concise information and collect inputs from all stakeholders regarding the proposed basic public infrastructure project.</p> <p><b>The SOP under Sub Decree No. 22</b></p> <p>ANK/BK includes provisions of conducting meaningful consultations through four rounds of formal public consultations as per SOP Section B page 40. House- to-house consultations are done to share</p>	<p>Enabling the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders, including vulnerable people into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues is missing.</p>	<p>District and communal level consultations were undertaken with affected people and relevant stakeholders during preparation of the Updated LARP from November 2020 to March 2021 and all the concerns, suggestions and opinions of the meeting participants have been incorporated into the Updated LARP.</p>



ADB's SPS Requirements	Cambodian laws and regulations	Comparison of ADB's SPS requirements and Cambodian Legislation	Measures provided in the Updated LARP
	<p>information about the project and the entitlements.</p> <p>Para 127 provides for feedback from the public consultation meetings to be incorporated at the basic RP/RF stage to the extent possible.</p>		
<p>Establish a GRM to receive and facilitate resolution of the APs' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of APs and their host population.</p>	<p>The owner and/or the rightful owner who do not agree with a decision by the Expropriation Committee can bring their complaints to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) (<b>Article 33 of Expropriation Law</b>).</p> <p>If the decision of the GRC is not accepted by the complainants, they can bring their complaint to the competent court (<b>Article 34 of Expropriation Law</b>).</p> <p><b>The SOP</b> provides for arrangement at the provincial level, APs are not represented in the GRC at the local level, however the province level GRC includes representative of local- based CSO (SOP para 146).</p> <p>Detailed guidelines and procedures and form on GRM are prepared in Khmer language.</p>	<p>GRM is provincial and formal mechanism. Not readily accessible and affordable to APs to lodge complaint.</p> <p>As per the <b>Law on Expropriation</b> (provided legal framework for GRM in SOP para 142) GRM covers only rightful owners, not broader project APs.</p> <p>ADB will review the guidelines and implementation of these guidelines will be closely monitored throughout the project cycle.</p>	<p>GRM was established during the detailed design phase, APs will be properly informed and adequate support will be provided to them in filing complaints as needed.</p>
<p>Compensation and assistance</p> <p>Provide physically and economically APs with compensation and needed</p>	<p>The SOP includes the compensation and transition/disturbance allowance to the DPs in its entitlement.</p>		<p>SOP Entitlement Matrix 2b transitional allowance to be commensurate with the time taken to relocate the business.</p>

ADB's SPS Requirements	Cambodian laws and regulations	Comparison of ADB's SPS requirements and Cambodian Legislation	Measures provided in the Updated LARP
<p>assistance</p> <p><i>To comply with ADB SPS policy principle 3, 4, 5, 7 (pg 17) and Appendix 2, paras 7, 8, 9, 10 (page 45), 11 and 12 (page 46), 16 and 17 (page 47).</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>SOP has provisions for loss of livelihoods for all APs.</p> <p>SOP has provisions for providing relocation site to eligible APs which is selected factoring in location, the availability of the basic social services and infrastructure development, depending on availability of land at affordable prices and availability of State land near the Project area.</p>		<p>The proposed income restoration supports were consulted with eligible households during the public consultation meetings and they agreed with the proposed supports.</p> <p>Valuation rates are valid for a period of one year from the date of endorsement of RCS report.</p>
<p>Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of APs, and whether the objectives of the LARP have been achieved by considering the baseline conditions.</p>	<p><b>The SOP</b> provides for the following objective: (i) measure and report on the progress in the preparation and implementation of the detailed RP; (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 detailed RP.</p>	<p>Does not assess impacts of resettlement outcomes on APs living standards against the baseline conditions.</p>	<p>Semi-annual internal monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement will be undertaken by EDC assisted by PIC, and monitoring reports will be submitted to ADB.</p>

#### **4. Project Principles**

89. To achieve the LARP's objectives, the Project will adhere to the principles of the Updated LARP as set forth below:

- (i) Involuntary resettlement and impacts on land, structures and other fixed assets will be avoided, if not minimized, where possible by exploring all alternative options;
- (ii) Compensation will be based on the principle of replacement cost reflecting the current market price and other administrative costs;
- (iii) All the AHs (without any discrimination such as household headed by women, disabled elderly, landless and people living below the national poverty line) confirmed to be residing in, doing business, or having right over resources within the Project affected areas or land to be acquired or used for Project during the conduct of DMS and census of AHs (before cut-off date) are eligible for compensation and assistance for land and assets at replacement cost as mentioned in the entitlement matrix, plus with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-Project living standards, income earning capacity and production levels;
- (iv) Meaningful public consultation will be carried out with the AHs, affected communities and concerned groups and ensure participation from planning up to implementation. The comments and suggestions of AHs and communities will be considered and integrated (if possible);
- (v) The final Updated LARP will be disclosed at relevant village/commune Offices in Khmer language after approval from the EDC and ADB;
- (vi) Resettlement identification, planning and management will ensure that gender concerns are incorporated;
- (vii) Existing cultural and religious practices will be respected and, to the maximum extent possible preserved;
- (viii) Culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive social impact assessment and monitoring will be carried out in various stages of the Project;
- (ix) Adequate resources will be identified and committed during the preparation of the Updated LARP which shall include sufficient budgetary support and made available to cover resettlement costs within the agreed implementation period;
- (x) No civil works shall commence for any segment of the Project, until (a) compensation has been fully paid to AHs; (b) agreed rehabilitation measures are in place; and (c) the area is free from all encumbrances.

## **G. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS**

### **1. Eligibility and Entitlements**

90. The APs are entitled to various types of compensation and resettlement assistance to help in restoring their livelihoods to the pre-Project levels. The combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance depends on the nature of the lost assets and scope of the Project's impacts, including the social and economic vulnerability of the APs. All APs are eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of their land ownership status, to ensure that those affected by the Project shall be at least as well off (if not better off) than they would have been without the Project. The compensation package shall reflect full replacement cost for all losses (such as land, crops, trees etc.).

91. **Eligibility.** The cut-off date was the date established by the EDC that determines the eligibility of the AHs to receive compensation and assistance under the Project. The cut-off date for the construction of transmission line was the date when EDC announced the Project implementation to the Project communities. It was January 30<sup>th</sup>, 2020 in Kompong Chhnang province and January 31<sup>st</sup>, 2020 in Kompong Speu province. Only APs who owned, occupied or resided on the land to be acquired for the Project as of this date would be eligible for receiving compensation and resettlement assistance in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix specified in this Updated LARP. The SEPRO/PMO-1 and local authorities are responsible for management of the site to ensure that no assets will appear after the cut-off date. Any persons who encroach into the Project areas after the cut-off date will not be entitled to be compensated and assisted by the Project. The cut-off date has been discussed with the APs and included in the PIB which was shared to APs in the public consultation meetings.

92. **Entitlements.** Based on DMS results, the impacts were identified and the corresponding entitlements to be provided to the AHs were prepared and discussed to APs in the public consultation meetings. All the entitlements on compensation and assistance are based on replacement cost principle. The entitlement matrix applied to this Project is presented in the following table.

**Table 26: Entitlement Matrix**

Type of loss	Eligible persons	Entitlement	Implementation issues
<b>1. Permanent Land acquisition for Construction of Transmission Line Power Towers</b>			
1.1. Marginal Loss of agricultural land (households losing less than 10% of total agricultural landholding of the household)	Owners with formal legal titles; (96 AHs – 390 APs)	(i) Cash compensation for affected land area at full replacement cost including taxes and transaction cost;	(i) EDC has mobilized an independent professional and legal appraiser to appraise the replacement cost for affected land;  (ii) Land certificate and other legal documents of the households shall be adjusted at no cost for the affected land owners.  (iii) All the AHs with loss of agricultural land confirmed during the DMS that their remaining land after land acquisition is still economically viable.  (iii) AHs will be informed four (4) weeks to six (06) months in advance (pending on types of crops) of land acquisition so that crops on land can be harvested before land acquisition.
1.2. Partial loss of residential land	Owners with formal legal titles; (3 AHs – 18 APs)	(i) Cash compensation for affected land area at full replacement cost including taxes and transaction cost;	(i) EDC has mobilized an independent professional and legal appraiser to appraise the replacement cost for affected land;  (ii) Land certificate and other legal documents of the households shall be adjusted at no cost for the affected land owners.  (iii) All the AHs with loss of residential land confirmed during the DMS that their remaining land after land

Type of loss	Eligible persons	Entitlement	Implementation issues
			acquisition is still viable for living.
1.3. Unused/ Vacant land	Owners with formal legal titles; (1 AHs – 3 APs)	(i) Cash compensation for affected land area at full replacement cost including taxes and transaction cost.	(i) EDC has mobilized an independent professional and legal appraiser to appraise the replacement cost for affected land;  (ii) Land certificate and other legal documents of the households shall be adjusted at no cost for the affected land owners.
<b>2. Land within the COI of the Transmission Line to be Restricted on Land Use</b>			
2.1 Residential land	Owners with formal legal titles; (18 AHs – 54 APs)	(i) Cash assistance equivalent to 30% of the land value of the affected residential land area.	(i) EDC has mobilized an independent professional and legal appraiser to appraise the value of the affected land area.  (ii) The land owners can continue using the residential land within the ROW of the transmission line for constructing structures; however, the height of structures will be limited at 3m.
2.2 Agricultural land	Owners with formal legal titles; (374 AHs – 1,721 APs)	(i) Cash assistance equivalent to 30% of the value of the affected agricultural land area.	(i) EDC has mobilized an independent professional and legal appraiser to appraise the replacement cost for affected land.  (ii) The land owners can continue using the land within the COI of the transmission line for planting crops and trees which are with a height under 3m.

Type of loss	Eligible persons	Entitlement	Implementation issues
<b>3. Loss of crops and trees</b>			
<p>Crops and trees planted on the land to be acquired for construction of power towers;</p> <p>Trees within the defined COI with a height of 3m and over;</p>	<p>Owners of affected crops and trees regardless of land ownership/tenure status</p> <p>(216 AHs – 1,006 APs)</p> <p>.</p>	<p>(i) Compensation for the affected crops by net annual income loss for one year at market rate.</p> <p>(ii) Compensation for the affected trees at market rate, independent on the type of tree.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Compensation for fruit trees at replacement based on the following formula: Quantity Harvested per Year) X (Market Price) X (Number of years it will bear fruit)] + Cost of Seedling</li> <li>▪ Timber trees that have a growth period of more than 5 years are classified as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sapling trees under 1 year: not compensated as it can be replanted. Cost of seedling provided;</li> <li>- Young tree (1 to 3 years): valued at one-third of its full price as it can be replanted plus cost of seedlings;</li> <li>- Young tree (more than 3 to 4 years): valued at two-thirds of its full price plus cost of seedlings;</li> <li>- Mature tree (more than 5 years): valued at full price plus cost of seedlings.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>(i) Along the transmission line within the 20 m COI trees higher than 3 m may need to be pruned or relocated, but the area can be continued to be used for crops and trees under 3 m in height.</p> <p>(ii) AHs will be informed four (4) weeks to six (06) months in advance (pending on types of crops) of land acquisition so that crops on land can be harvested before land acquisition.</p> <p>(iii) AHs have the right to use salvageable trees.</p>
<b>4. Loss of Structures</b>			

Type of loss	Eligible persons	Entitlement	Implementation issues
4.1. Loss of entire main structures (wooden houses) (AHs can move the structures backwards as the remaining portion of their residential land is available and sufficient to reconstruct the houses)	Owners of affected structures regardless of land ownership/tenure status (2 AHs – 10 APs)	(i) Cash compensation at full replacement cost of structures (no depreciation and no deduction for salvageable materials);  (ii) AHs are entitled to transportation allowance for households and personal goods (item 7.3)	(i) An independent professional and legal appraiser has been mobilized by EDC to appraise the replacement cost of the affected structures.  (ii) AHs will have the right to use salvageable materials from the built construction at no cost.
4.2. Loss of secondary structures (stalls)	Owners of affected structures regardless of land ownership/tenure status (4 AHs – 20 APs)	(i) Cash compensation at full replacement cost of structures (no depreciation and no deduction for salvageable materials);  (ii) AHs are entitled to transportation allowance for households and personal goods (item 7.3)	(i) An independent professional and legal appraiser has been mobilized by EDC to appraise the replacement cost of the affected structures.
<b>5. Loss of business</b>			
Loss of business income during the transition period	Households doing business in their fully affected stalls which will be moved backwards (4 AHs – 20 APs)	(i) Cash compensation for the income loss during the relocation time to the new place and income disruption during the time of re-establishment of business after relocation calculated by net-income of a day from the affected business for 10 days.  (ii) AHs will be entitled to income restoration supports as shown in Item 7.1 and living allowance shown in Item 7.2	(i) The number of days for assistance has been consulted with and agreed by the AHs during preparation of the Updated LARP.  (ii) The daily net income from the affected business has been calculated at \$30 based on the results of RCS and consultation with the AHs.
<b>6. Vulnerable households</b>			
	These are distinct groups of displaced persons who are likely to	(i) One-time assistance of \$ 300/household	(i) The assistance amount has been consulted with and agreed by the



Type of loss	Eligible persons	Entitlement	Implementation issues
	<p>be more adversely affected than others and who are likely to have limited ability to re-establish their livelihoods or improve their status and comprise of: (i) households living below the national poverty line established by the Government of Cambodia; (ii) female headed households with dependents living below the poverty line; (iii) disabled headed households; (iv) elderly headed households with no other means of support; and (v) indigenous people.</p> <p>(33 AHs – 140 APs)</p>	(ii) AHs will be entitled to income restoration supports as shown in Item 7.1	VAHs as identified during the DMS.
<b>7. Allowances</b>			
7.1. Income restoration allowance.	<p>AHs have to relocate (including physical and economic displacements) and vulnerable AHs</p> <p>(37AHs – 160 APs)</p>	(i) One-time cash assistance of \$200/household	
7.2. Living allowance during transition period	<p>AHs who have to relocate (including physical and economic displacements)</p> <p>(4 AHs – 20 APs)</p>	(i) One-time cash assistance of \$200/household	<p>(i) The assistance amount was determined based on the result of SES and consultations with the AHs.</p> <p>(ii) AHs with wooden houses fully affected will be not entitled to living allowance during transition period because they have not been living in the affected houses.</p>
7.3 Transportation allowance for households and personal goods	AHs have houses and stalls affected and have to relocate	(i) Fixed lump-sum allowance per AH based on type of assets that will be	(i) The assistance amount was determined based on the result of SES and RCS and consultations with

Type of loss	Eligible persons	Entitlement	Implementation issues
	(5 AHs – 25 APs)	<p>moved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Households who will shift back their houses in the same land plot: \$80 per household;</li> <li>Households who will shift back their stalls in the same land plot: \$40 per household.</li> </ul>	the AHs
<b>8. Unanticipated impacts</b>			
8.1. Unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts	New eligible AHs	(i) New identified APs are entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other APs	(i) EDC shall ensure the conduct of a social assessment or formulate an addendum to the Updated LARP depending on the extent of the impacts covering all applicable requirements specified in this Updated LARP and in accordance with the ADB, SPS and RGC laws and regulations.

## **2. Addressing Gender Issues**

93. The Project includes the following specific actions to address the gender issues:

- Both men and women participated in and will continue participating in public meetings during implementation of this Updated LARP;
- Women will be given equal chance in getting hired for skilled/unskilled work and receive equal remuneration for the same work by the men.
- Female-headed households with dependents are considered as VAHs and eligible to additional assistance as other VAHs. For married AHs, both wife and husband need to sign the compensation and receipts and the Government encourages the AHs to apply for joint title of new houses/shops.
- Disaggregated monitoring indicators by gender will be developed for monitoring social benefits, economic opportunities, livelihood, and resettlement activities as well as in the restoration of livelihoods and living standards during post-project implementation

## **3. Unanticipated impacts**

94. If any additional impacts are identified during the Project implementation, an addendum of Updated LARP will be prepared to meet all the requirements of RGC and ADB's SPS. This addendum will be submitted to ADB for clearance, prior to implementation. New APs are entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other APs. The aforementioned new APs will not include any occupant entering the construction area after the cut-off date.

## **H. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENT**

95. According to the DMS results, there are five (05) AHs (25 APs) whose entire houses and stalls are affected from land acquisition for the construction of the transmission line. Among these five (05) AHs, one (01) AH (05 APs) has wooden house fully affected; other three (03) AHs (15 APs) have entire stalls affected; and another one (01) AH (5 APs) has both a wooden house and a stall fully affected by the Project implementation.

96. Regarding the fully affected wooden houses, the DMS results indicated that the affected wooden houses are being used for relaxation purpose and the AHs have not been living in. It means that in case of demolishment of the affected houses, the owners can move the houses backwards as the remaining areas of their affected land plots are still available and sufficient to re-construct the wooden houses as the same as they are now. With four (04) households with loss of entire stalls, the stall owners also had plans to build their new stalls on their remaining land after being affected.

97. The AHs with the fully affected wooden houses will be compensated for their affected land area and the affected houses and provided with transportation allowance for moving personal goods to the new houses (\$80 per household). Meanwhile, the AHs with loss of entire stalls will be entitled to (i) compensation for affected stalls and affected land; (ii) compensation for the loss of their businesses (calculated based on loss of daily net income during business disruption for 10 days); and (iii) cash assistance for transportation of goods and assets to the new places (\$40 per household). In addition to the aforementioned compensation and assistance, the households will be entitled to the income restoration supports (\$200 per household) to ensure that their income/livelihood is improved or at-least restored after land acquisition.

98. All the AHs will be informed four (04) weeks to six (06) months in advance of the land acquisition for the construction of the transmission line. Compensation and assistance will be provided in full before relocation of the households.

## I. LIVELIHOOD REHABILITATION PROGRAM

99. A Livelihood Rehabilitation Program (LRP) has been prepared to be implemented by the Project to support (i) the severely AHs that will lose 10% or more of their productive/income-generating asset and relocation households and (ii) the VAHs of the Project. According to the DMS results, a total of 37 households - 160 persons are eligible to participate in the LRP as shown in the below.

**Table 27: Number of LRP Eligible Households**

		Vulnerable	Non-vulnerable	Total
Severely Affected Households	Household	-	4	4
	Person	-	20	20
Vulnerable Affected Households	Household	33	-	-
	Person	140	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>Household</b>	33	4	37
	<b>Person</b>	140	20	160

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

100. Detailed needs assessment of the LRP eligible households (March, 2021) during the preparation of the Updated LARP indicated that LRP eligible households are expecting to be provided with cash assistance to (i) expand or develop their business (shops, restaurants, etc.) after the land acquisition of the Project (purchase of more goods, tables, chairs, shelves; diversifying of types of business for the household members, etc.); (ii) training on business management and development; and (iii) invest on occupational trainings to get non-agricultural occupation. The SEPRO team with members who have background on LRP has discussed with the LRP eligible households on the feasible and doable LRP activities that the households could implement to generate income. The LRP participating households have officially registered the LRP activities and confirmed implementing the activities. During the implementation of the Updated LARP, implementation arrangements will be discussed in detail by the SEPRO with the LRP participating households. It has been agreed with the LRP participating households that cash assistance will be provided to the households to implement the registered livelihood rehabilitation measures (\$200 per an eligible household)

101. During the LRP implementation, SEPRO will screen the on-going and planned programs/projects financed by the Government and or NGOs that will be implemented in the Project area to combine with or to include the Project LRP eligible households in these projects/programs so that the households are benefitted from the projects/programs.

102. SEPRO will regularly monitor the status of LRP implemented by the LRP participating households and assist the households in expanding the LRP activities by combining the LRP with the on-going and planned programs/projects financed by the Government and or NGOs in the Project area.

103. The above are the supports for livelihood rehabilitation for the LRP eligible households. It is noted that, apart from these provided supports for livelihood restoration, the AHs are also entitled to the following assistance.

- Households whose stalls will be fully affected and required to be moved backwards will be provided with cash compensation for affected business for 10 days (\$30 per household per day);
- VAHs are entitled to cash assistance at \$300/household (one time assistance);

104. It is planned that the LRP implementation will commence in July 2021.

## J. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN BUDGET

105. The cost for all land acquisition, compensation, resettlement assistances, including the cost of any income restoration or support program for the Project will be financed by EDC. An independent and qualified consultant (The Bluefield Co., Ltd) was engaged by EDC to conduct of RCS in January 2021 for affected lands and other assets on lands (structures, crops and trees). During the RCS, the consultant interviewed representatives of local authorities, AHs and non – AHs about the prices of residential and agricultural lands that was transacted by local people in the past six (06) months to one (01) years in the community or nearby areas and where there was no transaction of lands, the prices of residential and agricultural lands that local people were willing to sell or buy were gathered. The market rates of affected crops and trees were collected from the AHs, local authorities and the local fruit shop owners. In addition, the consultant also conducted interviews with the construction material shop owners and construction agencies for salvaged materials which make up the replacement cost for affected structures. The summary of RCS result is attached in Appendix 2.

106. The budget of compensation and assistance was calculated based on the results of the DMS conducted in April 2021 and the entitlements on compensation and assistance of AHs and the budget was consulted with the AHs, local authorities and other concern agencies. The schedule of compensation payments will be posted in public places by the EDC and local authorities and the commencement of payments will be informed to communes or village chiefs in advance. A notice will be placed at the commune and village offices and community halls, if any, at the same time. The commune and village office will make best efforts to inform the APs about the schedule dates for payments. A public consultation meeting will be also held to explain the procedures of payment before the commencement of payment. Once the Updated LARP is approved by EDC and ADB, SEPRO of EDC will implement process of disbursement and carry out the compensation, assistance and resettlement payment to the AHs.

107. The calculated cost for compensation and assistance for the construction of 23.166 km of the transmission line is **\$1,483,734**; of which, the compensation and assistance payments is \$1,141,334; the administrative cost is \$228,267; and the contingency is \$114,133. The table below presents the breakdown of the calculated cost for compensation and assistance of the Project.

**Table 28: Calculation of Costs for Compensation and Assistance for Construction of 23.166 km Transmission Line**

No.	Items	Unit	Rate (\$ per unit)	Quantity	Amount (\$)
<b>A</b>	<b>Compensation for Land</b>				<b>1,015,986</b>
<b>A.1</b>	<b>Compensation for Permanently Affected Land</b>				<b>120,024</b>
1	Residential land	m <sup>2</sup>			
	- Khsem Khsant	m <sup>2</sup>	22	900.00	19,800
2	Paddy land				
	- Khsem Khsant	m <sup>2</sup>	12	3,837.00	46,044
	- Trach Tong	m <sup>2</sup>	4.9	1,800.00	8,820
	- Chant Saen	m <sup>2</sup>	4.2	1,125.00	4,725
	- Mean Chey	m <sup>2</sup>	4.75	2,925.00	13,894
	- Monourom	m <sup>2</sup>	4.33	900.00	3,897
	- Rung Roeung	m <sup>2</sup>	4.07	3,150.00	12,821
3	Land for annual trees				

No.	Items	Unit	Rate (\$ per unit)	Quantity	Amount (\$)
	- Khsem Khsant	m <sup>2</sup>	11.75	225.00	2,644
	- Trach Tong	m <sup>2</sup>	7	225.00	1,575
3	Unused land				
	- Trach Tong	m <sup>2</sup>	25.8	225	5,805
<b>A.2</b>	<b>Compensation for Restricted Land within the COI</b>				<b>895,962</b>
1	Residential				
	- Khsem Khsant	m <sup>2</sup>	6.6	18,135.00	119,691
	- Trach Tong	m <sup>2</sup>	5.1	2,130.00	10,863
	- Chant Saen	m <sup>2</sup>	3	140.00	420
	- Mean Chey	m <sup>2</sup>	4.2	755.00	3,171
	- Rung Roeung	m <sup>2</sup>	4.2	4,110.00	17,262
2	Paddy land				
	- Khsem Khsant	m <sup>2</sup>	3.6	97,735.00	351,846
	- Trach Tong	m <sup>2</sup>	1.47	46,935.00	68,994
	- Chant Saen	m <sup>2</sup>	1.26	29,760.00	37,498
	- Mean Chey	m <sup>2</sup>	1.425	83,405.00	118,852
	- Monourom	m <sup>2</sup>	1.299	27,260.00	35,411
	- Rung Roeung	m <sup>2</sup>	1.221	79,848.00	97,494
3	Land for annual trees				
	- Khsem Khsant	m <sup>2</sup>	3.525	4,235.00	14,928
	- Trach Tong	m <sup>2</sup>	2.1	8,105.00	17,021
	- Mean Chey	m <sup>2</sup>	2.7	930	2,511
<b>B</b>	<b>Compensation for Affected Main Structures (Houses)</b>				<b>4,605</b>
1	2A	m <sup>2</sup>	65.00	70.84	4,605
<b>C</b>	<b>Compensation for Affected Secondary Structures</b>				<b>1,967</b>
1	Stalls	m <sup>2</sup>	20.00	82.08	1,642
2	Stalls' eave	m <sup>2</sup>	15.00	21.7	326
<b>D</b>	<b>Compensation for Affected Trees</b>				<b>49,873</b>
1	Palm 0Yr- under 3Yrs	Tree	25.00	128	3,200
2	Palm (3Yrs - under 5Yrs)	Tree	50.00	46	2,300
3	Palm (5Yrs & Above)	Tree	76.00	383	29,108
4	Tamarind 0Yr- under 3Yrs	Tree	17.00	1	17
5	Tamarind (5Yrs & Above)	Tree	50.50	6	303
6	Jambolan 0Yr- under 3Yrs	Tree	10.00	15	150
7	Jambolan (3Yrs - under 5Yrs)	Tree	20.00	10	200
8	Jambolan (5Yrs & Above)	Tree	30.50	91	2,776

No.	Items	Unit	Rate (\$ per unit)	Quantity	Amount (\$)
9	Jujube 0Yr- under 3Yrs	Tree	5.00	5	25
10	Jujube (5Yrs & Above)	Tree	15.50	5	78
11	Bamboo (5Yrs & Above)	thicket	25.00	48	1,200
12	Lucida (0Yr- under 3Yrs	Tree	10.00	21	210
13	Lucida (3Yrs - under 5Yrs)	Tree	20.00	14	280
14	Lucida (5Yrs & Above)	Tree	30.50	73	2,227
15	Neem tree (0Yr- under 3Yrs	Tree	11.50	3	35
16	Neem tree (3Yrs - under 5Yrs)	Tree	23.00	2	46
17	Neem tree (5Yrs & Above)	Tree	35.00	16	560
18	Acacia (5Yrs & Above)	Tree	9.00	636	5,724
19	Cashew (0Yr- under 3Yrs	Tree	10.00	1	10
20	Cashew (3Yrs - under 5Yrs)	Tree	20.00	5	100
21	Cashew (5Yrs & Above)	Tree	30.50	6	183
22	Non economic trees ( 0Yr- under 3Yrs	Tree	3.00	12	36
23	Non economic trees (5Yrs & Above)	Tree	9.00	123	1,107
<b>E</b>	<b>Compensation for loss of crops</b>				<b>49,283</b>
1	Paddy	m <sup>2</sup>	0.12	378,680	45,442
2	Other annual crops	m <sup>2</sup>	0.28	13,720	3,842
<b>F</b>	<b>Compensation for loss of income during business disruption</b>				<b>1,200</b>
1	Allowance for loss of income during transitional period	Household	300.00	4	1,200
<b>G</b>	<b>Allowances</b>				<b>18,420</b>
1	Income restoration allowance	Household	200.00	37	7,400
2	Living allowance during transition period	Household	200.00	4	800
3	Transport allowance for households and personal goods	Household			
	Households shift back their houses in the same land plot	Household	80.00	2	160
	Households shift back their stalls in the same land plot	Household	40.00	4	160
4	Allowance for vulnerable households	Household	300.00	33	9,900



No.	Items	Unit	Rate (\$ per unit)	Quantity	Amount (\$)
H	Total compensation cost = A + B + C + E + F + G				1,141,334
I	Administrative cost (20% x H)				228,267
J	Contingencies (10% x H)				114,133
	GRAND TOTAL				1,483,734

Source: DMS and RCS Results, SEPRO, 2021

## K. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

108. **Electricité du Cambodge (EDC).** EDC is the Project EA and will oversee all Project activities including preparation, implementation of the Updated LARP and monitoring of the Updated LARP implementation. SEPRO is responsible for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement of all the components under the Project under EDC. For implementing the Updated LARP, SEPRO will:

- Undertake meaningful consultations with all the affected persons as described in the ADB SPS in the communities affected by the Project during Updated LARP implementation. Separate consultations will be conducted with vulnerable groups in addition to the public consultations;
- Carry out land acquisition, compensation, assistance according to the provisions of the agreed Updated LARP in coordination with local authorities and PRCS;
- Ensure that APs are paid the compensation and assistance amounts in a prompt and timely manner;
- Prepare a LARP Implementation Compliance report as soon as all the procedures of compensation, assistance and resettlement have been completed. The LARP Compliance Report concurred by ADB will serve a basis for “no objection” for the civil works and will be disclosed on ADB website.
- Monitor and document the ongoing impacts in order to avoid potential later grievances; and prepare and submit quarterly progress reports and semi-annual internal monitoring reports to ADB throughout the project time.

109. **Project Management Office – 01 (PMO-01).** The PMO-1 is the implementing agency of the Project and will support EDC to undertake overall oversight and management of the Project. The PMO-01 has the following roles and responsibilities:

- Supervising and overseeing all technical aspects of Project;
- Coordinating and supervising consultant inputs for detailed design, preparation of bidding documents and supervision of civil works
- Coordinating and supporting SEPRO in land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement;
- Quarterly reporting on progress and submit to the EDC.

110. **Project Implementation Consultant (PIC).** The PIC will assist EDC in applying government laws and regulations and ADB’s SPS requirements in all procedures and activities related to the implementation and monitoring of the LARP, including consultations, negotiations and payments to affected persons, potential grievances filed by affected persons and their settlement.

111. The tasks and responsibilities of the PIC regarding Updated LARP implementation are to:

- prepare guidelines and train SEPRO and assist SEPRO in conducting consultations with AHs; assist EDC with information disclosure, consultations, and participation with the public on an ongoing basis throughout Project implementation;
- provide trainings on Updated LARP implementation and monitoring to the staff of the involved agencies;
- support the establishment and maintenance of a database of AHs, including information on the socio-economic situation of the AHs, their affected assets, and their compensation entitlements and payments;

- assist EDC in implementing Updated LARP and internal monitoring of land acquisition, compensation, assistance to ensure the compliance with provisions of the agreed Updated LARP;
- identify any non-compliance issues and outstanding issues during Updated LARP implementation and propose corrective actions to address the issues as relevant;
- prepare quarterly progress reports and semi-annual monitoring reports as requested for submission to the government and ADB.

112. **Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSCs).** Kompong Speu PRCS was established by Kompong Speu Provincial Administration under Decision No.011/20D in January 2020. The duties of the PRCS are:

- Ensure all relevant provincial and local government authorities provide the necessary support for land acquisition and resettlement;
- Manage the public consultation meetings at the provincial level;
- Oversee and monitor the work of the Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee Working Group (PRSC-WG);
- Responsible and accountable for the disbursements of the compensation payments at the provincial level;

113. **Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee Working Group (PRCS-WG).** The PRSC-WG was established by the Provincial Governor for each province and is mainly responsible for technical functions of the PRSC and works with the SEPRO in carrying out the LAR activities at the provincial level. In addition to supporting the PRSC, the PRSC-WG has the following specific functions:

- Facilitating all public consultation and information disclosure meetings and maintain records;
- Cooperating with consultants and SEPRO in the implementation of the agreed Updated LARP;
- Leading the payments of compensation to APs; and
- Preparing monthly progress reports on all LAR activities at the provincial level and submit to PRSC.

114. **The Concerned Local Administration Authorities (province, district, commune and village).** The Kompong Speu province, districts, communes, and villages where the Project is located will coordinate and work closely with the PRSC, PRSC-WG and SEPRO on the implementation of Updated LARP. Their roles and responsibilities include:

- Identifying and coordinating the venue for the public consultation meetings and invite AHs to participate in the consultation activities during Updated LARP implementation; and
- Assisting the SEPRO and PRSC-WG in developing suitable measures to assist the VAHs.

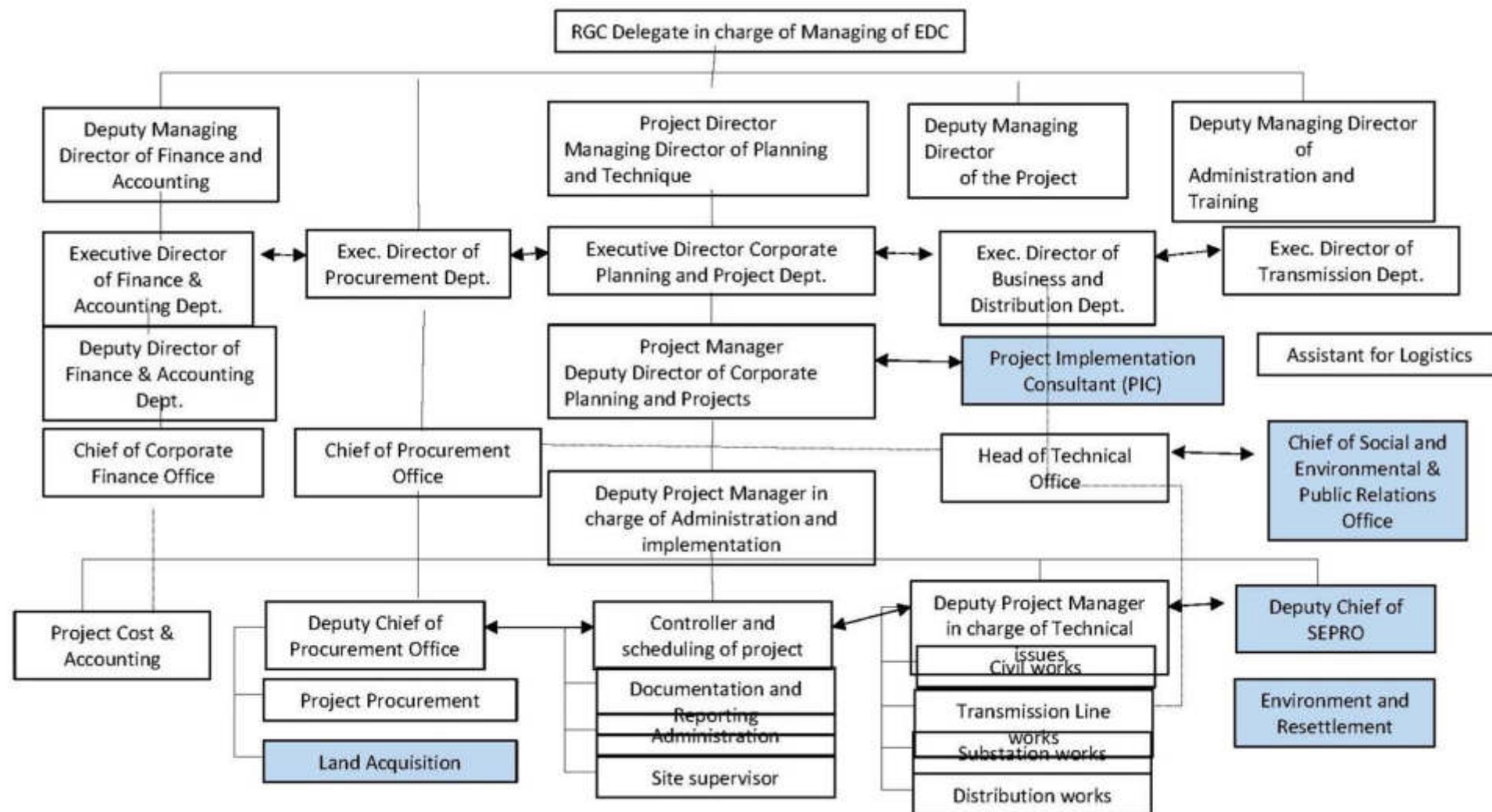


Figure 3: EDC Organization Structure

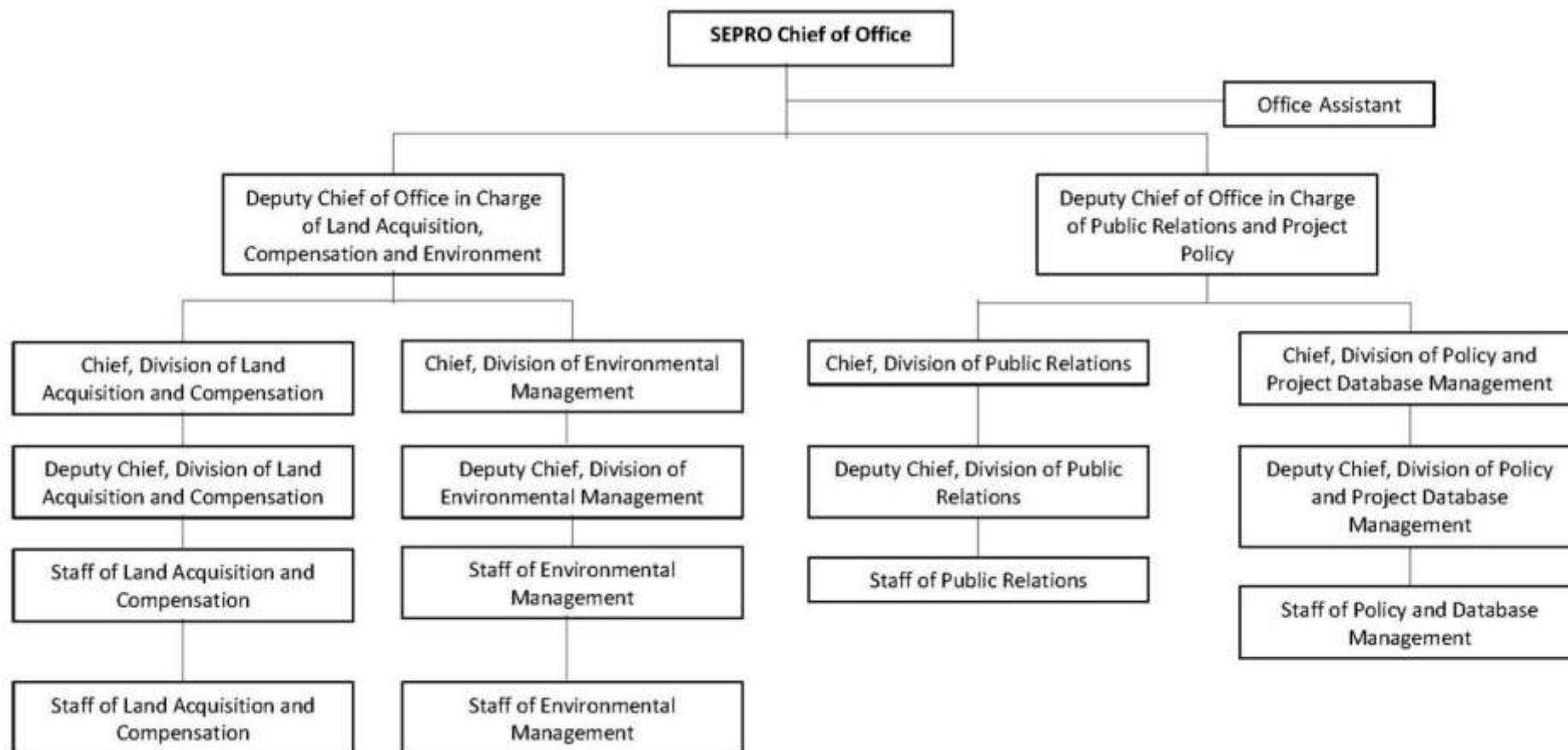


Figure 4: SEPRO Organization Structure

## **L. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

115. The implementation schedule of the Updated LARP will be in concurrence with the civil works construction schedule. The contract shall not be awarded to the contractors until the Updated LARP has been approved and the compensation and resettlement activities have been fully completed. All resettlement impacts are expected to be limited to the construction period and hence will be further reviewed, assessed and paid based on actual losses.

116. The table below provides an indicative schedule for the Updated LARP implementation.

**Table 29: Indicative Updated LARP implementation schedule**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Schedule</b>
Updating of the LARP	May 2021
ADB Approval of the LARP	June 2021
Disclosure of Updated LARP in the Project areas and on ADB/EDC websites.	June 2021
Implementation of the agreed Updated LARP	June – August 2021
Implementation of the LRP	July 2021
Mobilization of Contractor and start of civil works	September 2021
Internal Monitoring (submission of Semi-annual social monitoring reports)	Starting from Quarter II, 2021 (ongoing during implementation)

Source: EDC/SEPRO, 2021

## M. MONITORING AND REPORTING

117. **Internal Monitoring.** The internal monitoring is to: (i) measure and report of the progress in the preparation and implementation of the Updated LARP; (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 Updated LARP. SEPRO is responsible for implementation of internal monitoring.

118. Internal monitoring will include reporting on progress in the activities envisaged in the implementation schedule with particular focus on public consultation, determination of compensation, record of grievances and status of complaints, financial disbursements, and level of satisfaction among APs. All data and number and other statistics on progress in land acquisition and resettlement will be disaggregated by gender. The focus of internal monitoring will be as below:

- Confirmation of the number of severely AHs (relocation households and those who will lose 10% or more than of 10% of total production landholding/income-generating assets of the household), the number of marginally AHs, and the number of VAHs;
- Progress in the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement: amounts disbursed in compensation and cash assistance and date these are given to the AHs; and progress in the payment of compensation and cash assistance, and in the clearing of the affected area vis-à-vis the schedule of resettlement indicated in the agreed Updated LARP;
- Number of households who have land and assets that are temporarily and or additionally affected during construction, quantity of land and assets (structures, trees, etc.) that is temporarily and or additionally affected, progress and issues of the payment of compensation by the construction contractor to the households.
- Information dissemination and public participation: the number of public consultation meetings held during the implementation of the Updated LARP; the number of AHs participating in the meetings; comments, suggestions and concerns of the AHs and how these were addressed; languages used in consultation meetings.
- Progress in the implementation of the Livelihood Rehabilitation Program (LRP): which income restoration activities have been implemented and status of their implementation (in subsequent monitoring periods, inquire on whether or not the income restoration activities carried out or are being implemented are effective).
- Grievance redress: number of AHs with complaints, nature of the complaints, status of the resolution of the complaints; assessment of efficiency of the GRM; and the time bound action plan to full resolve any complaints pending during the monitoring period.
- Gender concerns: participation of women in meetings and in the implementation of resettlement; concerns of women in connection with their resettlement, how these concerns are addressed, and resolution of their grievances

119. During subsequent monitoring periods, the SEPRO/PMO - 1 will look into whether or not corrective actions agreed to address resettlement issues in the past monitoring period have been resolved. The table below provides the recommended internal land acquisition and resettlement monitoring indicators:

**Table 30: LARP Internal Monitoring Indicators**

Issues	Internal Monitoring Indicators
Budget and Timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timely allocation of funds for resettlement</li> <li>• Actual implementation of resettlement activities against agreed implementation schedule in the Updated LARP</li> </ul>
Institutional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update/confirm institutional arrangements set out in Updated LARP</li> </ul>

Issues	Internal Monitoring Indicators
Arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actual deployment of safeguards-related staff within PMO-1 vis-à-vis proposed safeguards staff in Updated LARP including description of job functions.</li> <li>• Actual capacity development training provided: number of trainings, number of staff trained (disaggregated by gender) vis-à-vis planned trainings in Updated LARP</li> </ul>
Identification of compensation recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of persons in the list of compensation recipients who do not meet eligibility criteria (included by mistake);</li> <li>• Number of persons who meet the criteria, but are not included in the list of compensation recipients (excluded by mistake).</li> </ul>
Delivery of Entitlements to AHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acquisition of lands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Area and type of lands acquired for the construction of power towers;</li> <li>◦ Area and type of lands within the COI of the transmission line restricted on land use;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Acquisition of structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Number, type and size of private houses/structures acquired</li> <li>◦ Number, type and size of secondary structures affected/acquired</li> <li>◦ Number, type and size of public assets affected</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Acquisition of trees and crops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Number and type of private trees acquired</li> <li>◦ Number and type of crops acquired</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Entitlements as envisaged in the entitlement matrix provided to the AHs</li> <li>• Number of AHs provided full compensation in time (computed at rates and procedures as provided in the agreed Updated LARP), allowances, and assistance (including resettlement assistance) by location/project component;</li> <li>• Number of AHs who did not receive compensation in time and in full amount, disaggregated by compensation types</li> <li>• Actual funds disbursement schedule/planned disbursement schedule (as per agreed Updated LARP) by location;</li> <li>• Total budget disbursed to AHs as of this monitoring period</li> <li>• Issues affecting timely land clearance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Grievances (including non-agreement to compensation) – number of grievances resolved/number of grievances received</li> <li>◦ Unresolved encumbrances</li> <li>◦ Funding constraints</li> <li>◦ Other</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Projected and actual date of award of civil works contract(s)</li> </ul>
Disclosure, Consultation & Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disclosure of Updated LARP [implementation of agreed disclosure measures] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Dissemination and posting of translated Updated LARP by location/date;</li> <li>◦ PIB translated in to Khmer and disseminated to AHs by location/date;</li> <li>◦ Public consultation meetings/location/date, with number of participants disaggregated by sex and ethnic group, (not including project staff)</li> <li>◦ Documentation of issues raised by public consultation participants and how these have been/will be addressed by the project team</li> <li>◦ Public consultation minutes maintained by SEPRO</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Consultation activities [as against consultation &amp; participation plan in Updated LARP] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Other meetings/other consultation methods (e.g. FGDs; key informant interviews; dedicated meetings with women, and other vulnerable groups, etc.)</li> <li>◦ Quantification and disaggregation (by sex and ethnicity of APs) of</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Issues	Internal Monitoring Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>participation</li> <li>Number of compensation recipients who participated in consultations and coordination meetings at each stage of land acquisition.</li> <li>Stakeholder participation (iteration, roles of CBOs/mass organizations)</li> </ul>
Relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number and percentage of AHs with houses and/or independent stalls fully affected by location</li> <li>Number and percentage of AHs that can rebuild on remaining land vs Number and percentage of AHs requiring relocation</li> <li>Issues identified with proposed and completed remedial measures</li> </ul>
Livelihood Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of eligible AHs, how many VAHs and how many are severely AHs</li> <li>Income restoration measures/activities by type and location <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Types of trainings/activities provided</li> <li>Number of participants per activity disaggregated by gender and ethnic group</li> <li>Number of APs placed in jobs (disaggregated by gender)</li> <li>Others</li> </ul> </li> <li>Number and percentage of participating households/AHs eligible</li> <li>Narrative of process/actions taken to prepare income restoration activities</li> <li>Degree of effectiveness of each training/activity (income of eligible AHs, skills of participating households, etc.)</li> <li>Institutional arrangements and resource requirements</li> <li>Implementation schedule: actual implementation of income restoration activities vis-à-vis planned implementation (as per Updated LARP)</li> <li>Engagement of service provider(s)</li> </ul>
Operation of GRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of new grievance cases for reporting period</li> <li>Number of cases received</li> <li>Number of cases resolved/Number of cases by location/date</li> <li>Number of cases progressed to next level</li> <li>Average time to resolve cases by location/project component</li> <li>Number of cases where land/property compulsorily acquired</li> <li>Summary of type of grievance issue/location</li> </ul>
Vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of VAHs by type and location</li> <li>Specific actions planned as per agreed Updated LARP</li> <li>Specific measures implemented as of this monitoring period (including number and percentage of vulnerable AHs assisted) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of vulnerable APs (disaggregated by gender and ethnic group) employed for project-related jobs</li> <li>Others</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Special Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resolution of issues raised in the previous report</li> <li>Resource/funding constraints</li> <li>Changes in scope of impacts</li> <li>Temporary impacts during civil works (quantities, number of AHs, location, types, etc.) and status of restoring temporarily affected assets</li> </ul>
Benefit Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in patterns of occupation compared to the pre-project situation</li> <li>Changes in income and expenditures patterns compared to pre-project situation.</li> </ul>

Source: EDC/SEPRO, 2021

**APPENDICES**

## Annex 1: Minutes of Public Consultation Meetings and List of Participants

### Summary of Minutes of Public consultation meetings Odongk and Thpong districts, Kampong Speu province for The National Solar Park Project (ADB Loan No. 3789-CAM (COL) and 8357-CAM (SCF) and Grant No. 0645-CAM (EF) (For 68 Towers of Section I and Section II)

#### 1) Public Consultation Meeting and Participation

##### 1.1) Consultation

1. The aim of the public consultation is to disclose the project to the community and discuss resettlement issues due to the project activities. During that time, awareness of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was disseminated to all AP as well as the PIB were distributed to all participants (the PIB is presented in Annex-1).

2. The six (6) public consultation meetings were conducted during this LARP updating. The first public consultation meeting was carried out at Mean Chey commune on November 11, 2020, the second and third meetings were arranged on November 17, 2020 at morning and evening for two (2) communes namely: Trach Tong and Chant Saen communes respectively, and the fourth meeting was conducted on December 08, 2020 in Khsem Khsan commune. After the relaxing a short time due to the COVID-19 outbreak in the community, the GW/SEPRO was ongoing to Thpong district, Kampong Speu province. Two communes in Thpong district were conducted the public consultation meetings as well. The details of the meeting are shown in table 1. Minutes of meetings, photos, attendance sheets for the meeting sessions are presented in the following:

Table 1: Schedules of Public Consultations Conducted

Province	District/Commune	Venue	Date	Time
Kampong Speu	Odongk: Mean Chey	Mean Chey Commune Office	11/Nov./2020	8:30 – 11:00am
Kampong Speu	Odongk: Trach Tong	Trach Tong Commune Office	17/Nov./2020	8:30 – 11:00am
Kampong Speu	Odongk: Chant Saen	Chant Saen Commune Office	17/Nov./2020	1:30 – 05:00pm
Kampong Speu	Odongk: Khsem Khsan	Khsem Khsan Commune Office	08/Dec./2020	9:00 – 10:00am
Kampong Speu	Thpong: Monourom	Monourom Commune Office	09/March/2021	8:30 – 10:30am
Kampong Speu	Thpong: Rung Roeang	Rung Roeang Commune Office	09/March/2021	1:30 – 3:30pm

3. As parallel activities to DMS, the public consultations were conducted. The Six (6) meetings were held in the district of Odongk and Thpong for the Section I and Section II (see attached location map). For the step-1, Consultation meeting were arranged at the three venue meetings at 3 communes of Mean Chey, Trach Tong, and Chant Saen, and the step 2 of the meeting was arranged for 1 commune of Khsem Khsan commune in Odongk district. After a short relaxing due to COVID-19 pandemic in the community, the GW/SEPRO are continued to prepare two (2) more public consultation meetings at Monourom and Rung Roeang communes in Thpong district by coordinated with PIC (Resettlement Specialist). The total of 6 different place venue meetings was carried out for Section I and Section II with the total of 88 participants (22 are women) of the National Solar Park Project.

4. Topic discussed in all meetings are the following:

- Introducing about the back ground of the project proposal and this subproject is loan funded by ADB, therefore, it is needed to cope with safeguards issues which is included social and environmental issues that may occurred from transmission lines upgrading;
- Brief information about the project and costs/benefits to economic development of the country;
- Orientation about the Detailed Measurement Survey and beneficiaries:
  - a) Introduction of members of SEPRO Working Groups;
  - b) Schedule of DMS activities and its procedures;
  - c) Reiteration of the Cut-off-date to be eligible for compensation;
  - d) Grievance Redress procedures.
- Discussion on the ROW and the COI;
- Enjoined the cooperation of AHs and Local Authorities;
- Explained the Replacement Cost Study that will be conducted;
- Dissemination of Project Information Booklet (PIB) and distributed to all participants in the meeting: Circulation of project information booklet (PIB) to beneficiaries' participants and distribution of PIB and grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to commune to post at her/his office billboard or appropriate places with their office. GRM also explained to commune involved officers/complaint receiving officers (CRO) to establish and posting GRM at their offices.
- Open Forum (Questions and answers).

5. The following were the issues raised by AHs and corresponding responses from the PIC and SEPRO/EDC during public consultations:

Table 2: Issues Raised by AHs during Public Consultations

No.	Question	Response/Answer
1	How about the old sub-transmission line if the new sub-transmission line connected?	SEPRO/EDC: The outcome of the sub-transmission line is expanded supply of reliable and cost effective grid electricity. The old one and the new one will be combined together for people use.
2	How much per m <sup>3</sup> will the Project compensate to affected private land, and fruit trees has planting along the ROW route lines?	The compensation rate will have based on a Replacement Cost Study that will be conducted by an independent agency that will be submitted to EDC and ADB for approval. This will be discussed with affected person during contract agreement stage.
3	In currently, some villagers has already connected the old line, can people stop to use the old transmission and connect with the new one?	EDC is responded for connecting the sub transmission line (22kV). For the low voltage is operated by licensee. So people have to contact with the licensee to discuss on it.
4	When does the project implementation start, and complete?	EDC: Refer to the project scheduled it was started since 2020 and will be completed the civil work at the end of 2022.
5	What is the width of the transmission lines Right-of-way of the project?	EDC: Based on EDC's Technical Standards, a ROW of 20m (10m on each side of the centerline) will be applied for the transmission line. Land within the ROW will not be permanently acquired but will apply restrictions such as limited height for trees and structures/buildings within the ROW to three (3) meters.

6	<p>What will the project do, if the project is affected on people's properties such as concrete fence, fruit trees?</p> <p>Can we use the residual land of the ROW?</p>	<p>EDC: The project will avoid or minimize the negative impact on the private land and structures. In cases there is affected trees/structures/lands and affected people will be eligible compensated by the Project at the market rate referring the RCS.</p> <p>At the moment Project only require 10m in each side of the National Solar Park Project. So, affected person still can use it for purpose of farming, but not to construct any permanent structures or sell it. The Land owners will continue using the land within the ROW, therefore; EDC will compensate land owners 30% of the land value to mitigate the imposed restrictions, and affected trees and crops will be compensated at their full value at replacement cost.</p>
7	<p>How can I do if there will be disagreements or has any problems that arise during project implementation such as compensation?</p>	<p>EDC: If AHs disagree with assistant options, they may present their questions or complaints to the local administrative official and grievance committee either in verbal or in writing, a grievance redress mechanism has been established for this project (see in PIB were distributed).</p>

6. Consultations with APs will continue throughout the implementation of the URP and will cover such matters as compensation/assistance payment; relocation and re-establishment if necessary. Particular attention will be given to the poor and other vulnerable APs. All consultation and disclosure activities will be properly documented; minutes of meetings; photos; and attendance sheets will be prepared and recorded.

7. The total of participants 61, female are 18 persons. Despite being informed of impacts on their assets, livelihood and businesses and their entitlements to compensation and necessary support, they agreed to cut all the trees are affected for the project along the both side of ROW or project areas as be their properties or assets with compensation. The participated raised their concerns and provided suggestions as summarized 12 main bullet points below:

- (i) Before the cut all the trees as be our properties assets and we are depending on those trees for monthly income, please inform us atleast 1 month or a half of month. Because we need time for touch the fruit or cutting by myself if possible.
- (ii) Please arrange public consult meeting with us and scheduling to the local authorities before project start and consult with us for project beneficiary and what is we can help for improve the project develop as soon as possible.
- (iii) Please inform us clearly about costs, compensate and what we can we got from the project.
- (iv) If the constructor is starting by cutting all of my properties assets is trees, please collect all cutting tree to be order for avoided the traffic and burning problem on the village or commune. Especially, when contractor is cutting nearest rice field or farmland, please be careful with seriously affected of our productive land and crop.
- (v) Please help to stimulate the process faster and we can get/using the electricity in our

- areas or communes.
- (vi) For our communities really wish to get electricity using as soon as possible, because we are happy and great thanks to the project for proposed this project in our commune.
  - (vii) For some commune areas that can used the electric power, but always problem with daily power off and sometimes 2 to 3 per day. Please solve the problem for use for easy using and support detail information to us. And

## 1.2) Disclosure

8. Public consultation meetings conducted in the project areas from November to December 2020 presented information on the project design, expected timing, scope of impacts, eligibility, entitlements and the grievance redress mechanism. Copies of the public information booklet (in Khmer) which sets out salient information of the project, impacts, entitlements as well as the grievance redress mechanism set out in this URP were distributed to affected persons during public consultation meeting (PIB is attached in this report).

## 2) Minute of Meeting

### Venue Meeting Place:

- 1) Mean Chey Commune Office;
- 2) Trach Tong Commune Office;
- 3) Chant Saen Commune Office;
- 4) Khsem Khsan Commune Office.
- 5) Monourom Commune Office; and
- 6) Rung Roeang Commune Office.

- **Date** : 11, 17 November, 08 December 2020, and 09 March 2021
- **Agenda** :
  - Brief the project information, route line map, DMS and beneficiaries, reiteration of the Cut-off date to be eligible for compensation;
  - Discussion on the ROW, and the Route lines;
  - Explanation of the GRM;
  - Explained the processing of Replacement Cost Study that will be conducted; and
  - The PIB were distributed to all participants.
- **Attachment:**
  - Minute of meeting;
  - Attendance list;
  - Field photos
- **Brief the result meetings (the 6 venues meetings)**

The Consultation meeting were arranged at the four venue meeting at 6 communes of Mean Chey, Trach Tong, Chant Saen, Khsem Khsan of Odongk district, and in Monourom, Rung Roeang communes, Tbong District, Kampong Speu province by Resettlement Specialist in cooperated with SEPRO/EDC in six different places. The six (6) out of eight (8) communes within the section I and section II were selected for conducting the public consultation meetings of the National Solar Park Project. The aim of the consultation meeting is to present the project information, project location including the design route lines, expectation of timing, scope of impacts, eligibility, entitlements, and the grievance redress mechanism and discuss resettlement issues due to the project activities.

During that time, awareness of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was disseminated to all AP as well.

Commune Councils/Village Chief expressed his warm welcome and thanked to all Team works (EDC/SEPRO, PIC) and villagers especially with affected villages for participating in the meeting for reviewing the progressive works of the project, and explained the Replacement Cost Study (RCS) will be conducted by third party hired by EDC/SEPRO.

As the results of deep discussion, all participants understood the purpose of the meeting and will happily participate in the next detailed measurement survey (DMS) by the team.

The meeting has been closed with fruitful results, mutual understanding and friendly atmosphere on the same date.

The scheduled of Consultation Meetings for Section I & Section II

Date	Location				# of Participants
	Province	District	Commune	Meeting place	
11 Nov. 2020 (8:30AM)	Kampong Speu	Odongk	Mean Chey	Mean Chey Commune Office	23ps, F=7



17 Nov. 2020 (08:30AM)	Kampong Speu	Odongk	Trach Tong	Trach Tong Commune Office	14ps, F=4
17 Nov. 2020 (1:30PM)	Kampong Speu	Odongk	Chant Saen	Chant Saen Commune Office	12ps, F=5
08 Dec. 2020 (9:00am)	Kampong Speu	Odongk	Khsem Khsan	Khsem Khsan Commune Office	12ps, F=2
09 Mar. 2021 (8:30am)	Kampong Speu	Thpong	Monourom	Monourom Commune Office	14ps, F=2
09 Mar. 2021 (1:30pm)	Kampong Speu	Thpong	Rung Roeang	Rung Roeang Commune Office	13ps, F=2
Total	1	2	6	6	88ps/F=22

**Note:** (PS=number of participants, F=female) see detail attendant list.

### 3) Attendance lists

#### 3.1 Attendance list at Mean Chey commune on 11 Nov. 2020

**គម្រោងសាងសង់ប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងថាមពលពន្លឺ**  
**គម្រោងសាងសង់ប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងថាមពលពន្លឺនៅក្នុងតំបន់ស្រុកមេមត់ ខេត្តកោះកុង**  
**សម្រាប់តំបន់ស្រុកមេមត់**  
**For Transmission Line Section No.**

ឈ្មោះតំបន់ស្រុក: ស្រុកមេមត់ - ២៧ គីឡូម៉ែត្រ  
 Name of District: Commune and Village

ប្រភេទការប្រជុំ: ការប្រជុំក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលស្រុក  
 Type of consultation: Public consultation / Focus Group Discussion with Men / Women

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: 11/11/2020 ម៉ោងចាប់ផ្តើម: 8:30 ម៉ោងបញ្ចប់: 10:30  
 Date meeting was conducted: Time started: Time ended:

ម្ចាស់គម្រោង: EDC/SEMRB, PIC  
 Moderators/ facilitators:

No.	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភូមិ Village	ឆ្នាំ Age		មុខរបរ Occupation	សញ្ជាតិ Ethnicity	សាសនា Religion	លេខស្រី ID No	ហត្ថលេខា Signature
			M	F					
1	គឹម គឹម	ស្រុកមេមត់	២៥		កសិករ	ខ្មែរ	ព្រះពុទ្ធ	៩៩៩៩៩៩៩៩	
2	គឹម គឹម	ស្រុកមេមត់	២៥		កសិករ	ខ្មែរ	ព្រះពុទ្ធ	៩៩៩៩៩៩៩៩	
3	គឹម គឹម	ស្រុកមេមត់	២៥		កសិករ	ខ្មែរ	ព្រះពុទ្ធ	៩៩៩៩៩៩៩៩	
4	គឹម គឹម	ស្រុកមេមត់	២៥		កសិករ	ខ្មែរ	ព្រះពុទ្ធ	៩៩៩៩៩៩៩៩	
5	គឹម គឹម	ស្រុកមេមត់	២៥		កសិករ	ខ្មែរ	ព្រះពុទ្ធ	៩៩៩៩៩៩៩៩	

National Solar Park Project



No.	Name	Village	Sex		Age	Occupation	Ethnicity	Religion	Signature	Signature
			M	F						
6	...	...			...	...	...	...		
7	...	...			...	...	...	...		
8	...	...			...	...	...	...		
9	...	...			...	...	...	...		
10	...	...			...	...	...	...		
11	...	...			...	...	...	...		
12	...	...			...	...	...	...		
13	...	...			...	...	...	...		
14	...	...			...	...	...	...		
15	...	...			...	...	...	...		
16	...	...			...	...	...	...		
17	...	...			...	...	...	...		
18	...	...			...	...	...	...		
19	...	...			...	...	...	...		
20	...	...			...	...	...	...		

Signature of the Project

No.	Name	Village	Sex		Age	Occupation	Ethnicity	Religion	Signature	Signature
			M	F						
21	...	...			...	...	...	...		
22	...	...			...	...	...	...		
23	...	...			...	...	...	...		
24	...	...			...	...	...	...		
25										
26										
27										
28										
29										
30										

Signature of the Project

Signature of the Project

Scanned with CamScanner

3.2 Attendance list at Trach Tong commune on 17 Nov. 2020 (am)

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា  
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ខេត្តសៀមរាប

គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយជម្លោះ

មេត្តិសាស្ត្រ

ឈ្មោះប្រជុំ: ប្រជុំសមាជិកគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយជម្លោះ ខេត្តសៀមរាប ភូមិសង្កាត់ ១១៩៩  
 ឈ្មោះ: វិសាល វិសាល វិសាល (១១៩៩) ភូមិសង្កាត់ ១១៩៩  
 កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: 17 វិច្ឆិកា 2020  
 ទីកន្លែង: ភូមិសង្កាត់ ១១៩៩

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ-ភេទ	តួនាទី	លេខទូរសព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា	ផ្សេងៗ
1	ស្រី ក្រីន	សមាជិក	012434463		
2	ស្រី ឈា	សមាជិក	017838173		
3	ស្រី ឈា	សមាជិក	086615405		
4	ស្រី ឈា	សមាជិក	010838656		
5	ស្រី ឈា	សមាជិក	002712256		
6	ស្រី ឈា	សមាជិក	017642718		
7	ស្រី ឈា	សមាជិក			
8	ស្រី ឈា	សមាជិក	06977982		
9	ស្រី ឈា	សមាជិក	069796709		
10	ស្រី ឈា	សមាជិក			
11	ស្រី ឈា	សមាជិក	016618362		
12	ស្រី ឈា	សមាជិក	016444313		
13	ស្រី ឈា	សមាជិក	01250655		
14	ស្រី ឈា	សមាជិក	076446370		
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3.3 Attendance list at Chant Saen commune on 17 Nov. 2020 (pm)

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា  
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ឃុំសង្កាត់  
គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយជម្លោះស្រី

បញ្ជីចំណុះ

ឈ្មោះប្រជុំ: ប្រជុំប្រជាជនស្រីសង្កាត់ស្រែចម្ការ ភូមិស្រែចម្ការ ២៣៧  
ថ្ងៃ ទី ១៨ ខែ វិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ ២០២១ មេធាវី: ឃុំសង្កាត់ ២៣៧  
កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: ១៨ វិច្ឆិកា ២០២១  
ទីកន្លែង: សាលាសង្កាត់ស្រែចម្ការ

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ-ភេទ	ចូលរួម	លេខទូរសព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា	ផ្សេងៗ
1	ស្រី ១៧	ប្រជុំ	២៣	+	
2	ស្រី ១៨	+	+	+	
3	ស្រី ១៩	+	+	+	
4	ស្រី ២០	+	+	+	
5	ស្រី ២១	មេធាវី	០៩២ ២២៥ ៣៣៨	+	
6	ស្រី ២២	ស្រី ២២	០៩២ ២២៤ ២២៣	+	
7	ស្រី ២៣	ស្រី ២៣	០៩២ ២២៤ ២២៤	+	
8	ស្រី ២៤	ស្រី ២៤	០៩២ ២២៤ ២២៥	+	
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3.4 Attendance list at Khsem Khsan commune on 08 Dec. 2020

**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា**  
**ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**

**ខេត្តសៀមរាប**  
**ក្រសួងព្រះបរមរាជវាំង**

**មន្ទីរពេទ្យស្រះស្រី**

ឈ្មោះអ្នកប្រជុំ: លោក ហ៊ុន សែន ប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលខេត្តសៀមរាប  
ឈ្មោះអ្នកប្រជុំ: លោក ហ៊ុន សែន ប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលខេត្តសៀមរាប  
កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: ០៨ ធ្នូ ២០២០  
ទីកន្លែង: ព្រះបរមរាជវាំង

ល.រ	នាម-គោត្តនាម	តួនាទី	លេខទូរសព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា	ផ្សេងៗ
1	ហ៊ុន - សែន	ប្រធាន	012683756		
2	លោក ហ៊ុន សែន	ប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	095355506		
3	លោក - ហ៊ុន	ប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	011373700	PHNOM	
4	លោក - ហ៊ុន	ប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	093955209	ហ៊ុន	
5	លោក - ហ៊ុន	ប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	093634090	ហ៊ុន	
6	លោក - ហ៊ុន	ប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	015114784	ហ៊ុន	
7	លោក - ហ៊ុន	ប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	086316192	ហ៊ុន	
8	លោក - ហ៊ុន	ប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	086812439	ហ៊ុន	
9	លោក - ហ៊ុន	ប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	012106371	ហ៊ុន	
10	លោក - ហ៊ុន	ប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	012182572	ហ៊ុន	
11	លោក - ហ៊ុន	ប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	012194771	ហ៊ុន	
12	លោក - ហ៊ុន	ប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	099617676	ហ៊ុន	
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3.5 Attendance list at Monourom commune on 09 March 2021 (am)

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា  
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ឃុំសង្កាត់  
គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយជម្លោះប៉ះពាល់

**បញ្ជីបង្គោល**

ឃុំសង្កាត់: ប្រាំបី ភូមិសង្កាត់: ប្រាំបី ភូមិសង្កាត់: ប្រាំបី  
កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: ០៩ ០៣ ២០២១  
ទីកន្លែង: ភូមិសង្កាត់

ល.រ	នាម-តាតួនាម	តួនាទី	លេខទូរសព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា	ផ្សេងៗ
1	ស៊ី ឌី	ប្រធាន	078 240 533	[Signature]	
2	ស៊ី ឌី	ប្រធាន	017716989	[Signature]	
3	ស៊ី ឌី	ប្រធាន	012 02 8048	Skunna	
4	ស៊ី ឌី	ប្រធាន	086 641 041	Bud	
5	ស៊ី ឌី	ប្រធាន	010 27 140218	Sam	
6	ស៊ី ឌី	ប្រធាន	079 88 3378	Sam	
7	ស៊ី ឌី	ប្រធាន	081 89 8053	[Signature]	
8	ស៊ី ឌី	ប្រធាន	012 263994	B. (2)	
9	ស៊ី ឌី	ប្រធាន	012 87 8908	T. (2)	
10	ស៊ី ឌី	ប្រធាន	092 215252		
11	ស៊ី ឌី	ប្រធាន	098 276 110	[Signature]	
12	ស៊ី ឌី	ប្រធាន	012 347064	[Signature]	
13	ស៊ី ឌី	ប្រធាន	012 580650	[Signature]	
14	ស៊ី ឌី	ប្រធាន	086 221642	[Signature]	
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3.6 Attendance list at Rung Roeang commune on 09 March 2021 (pm)

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា  
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត

ប្រតិភូប្រធាន

ខ្លឹមសារប្រជុំ: ការប្រជុំប្រតិភូប្រធានគណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត និងប្រតិភូប្រធានគណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត  
នៅទីស្នាក់ការកណ្តាលគណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត ភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ០៩ ខែ មីនា ឆ្នាំ ២០២១ ព្រឹក ០៨:៣០ ទៅ ១២:០០ ព្រឹក  
កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: ០៩ ខែ មីនា ឆ្នាំ ២០២១ ទីស្នាក់ការកណ្តាលគណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត  
ទីកន្លែង: ភ្នំពេញ

ល.រ	នាម-គោត្តនាម	គូនាម	លេខទូរសព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា	ផ្សេងៗ
1	លី រតនា	លី រតនា	០៩៧៨២៣១៥		
2	ស្រី ឆ័យ (ស)	ស្រី ឆ័យ	០១០៣៣០៥២៨	Guy	
3	ស្រី ឆ័យ (ស)	ស្រី ឆ័យ	០៩៧៨២៣១៥		
4	ស្រី ឆ័យ (ស)	ស្រី ឆ័យ	០៩៧៨២៣១៥		
5	ស្រី ឆ័យ (ស)	ស្រី ឆ័យ	០៩៧៨២៣១៥		
6	ស្រី ឆ័យ (ស)	ស្រី ឆ័យ	០៩៧៨២៣១៥		
7	ស្រី ឆ័យ (ស)	ស្រី ឆ័យ	០៩៧៨២៣១៥		
8	ស្រី ឆ័យ (ស)	ស្រី ឆ័យ	០៩៧៨២៣១៥		
9	ស្រី ឆ័យ (ស)	ស្រី ឆ័យ	០៩៧៨២៣១៥		
10	ស្រី ឆ័យ (ស)	ស្រី ឆ័យ	០៩៧៨២៣១៥		
11	ស្រី ឆ័យ (ស)	ស្រី ឆ័យ	០៩៧៨២៣១៥		
12	ស្រី ឆ័យ (ស)	ស្រី ឆ័យ	០៩៧៨២៣១៥		
13	ស្រី ឆ័យ (ស)	ស្រី ឆ័យ	០៩៧៨២៣១៥		
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Annex 2: Summary of Replacement Cost Study

**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា**  
**ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**


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**ការវាយតម្លៃជំនួស លើដីធ្លី សំណង់ ផ្ទះសម្បែង និងដីមេឃបង្អួច**  
**សម្រាប់គម្រោងវិនិយោគសាងសង់ ២៣០ គីឡូវ៉ុល ពីអនុស្ថានីយអគ្គិសនី**  
**ខាងលើកំពង់ (GS6) ទៅអនុស្ថានីយអគ្គិសនីថាមពលព្រះរាជាក្ស**  
**នៅស្រុកទឹកដុស ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង**

**រៀបចំដោយ**

  
**Bluefield Co., Ltd. / ប៊ូហ្វឡែល ឯ.ក**

**ខែ មករា ឆ្នាំ ២០២១**





ឧបសគ្គទី១៖ តម្លៃជំនួសលើកម្លៃដីធ្លី ដែលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារការប្រោសច្រូមក្នុងអត្ថិសនី ២៣០ គីឡូម៉ែត្រ

ស្រុក	ឃុំ/សង្កាត់	ភូមិ	ទីតាំង បង្គោល	ទីតាំងដី	ដីស្រែ	ចំការ	ដីក្នុង	ដីបាក់ បំបែក
					ដុល្លារ/ម <sup>២</sup> (USD/m <sup>2</sup> )			
ខេត្ត កំពង់ស្ពឺ								
ឧត្តុង្គ	ក្រុមបក្សន្ត	ស្រូវល្អិត	DE-GS6, IP1&1/1	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំមុខអនុស្សនីយ ៨ម៉ែត្រ/ច្រកទី១ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	35.00	-	45.00	40.00
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំមុខអនុស្សនីយ ៨ម៉ែត្រ/ច្រកទី២ (ចម្រកៈ ១០១ម-២០០ម)	22.00	-	32.00	27.00
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	14.00	-	20.00	19.00
		ដំណាក់ ប្រាច	1/02 – 1/03	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំភ្លើង (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	15.00	-	25.00	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេរ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	13.00	-	23.00	-
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	12.00	-	22.00	-
		ប្រាចទង	1/04 – 1/06	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំភ្លើង (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	15.00	-	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំ៨ម៉ែត្រ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	17.00	-	24.00	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេរ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	11.00	-	-	-
				ជាប់អូរ/គ្មានផ្លូវ	10.00	-	-	-
		តាបឹង	1/07 – 1/09	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំ៨ម៉ែត្រ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	17.00	17.00	24.00	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំ៨ម៉ែត្រ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	12.00	12.00	19.00	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេរ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	9.50	9.50	-	-
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	8.50	8.50	-	-
		ក្រុមបក្សន្ត	ព្រៃតាដំ	1/10	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំ៨ម៉ែត្រ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	12.00	-	19.00
	ជាប់ផ្លូវទេរ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)				7.50	-	-	-
	គ្មានផ្លូវ				6.50	-	-	-
	ព្រៃទទឹង		IP2, 1/01 & 2/02	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំ៨ម៉ែត្រ/គម្រោង១៨ម (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	20.00	-	23.00	23.00
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេរ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	6.00	-	-	-
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	5.00	-	-	-
	អូរសំរិ		2/05 – 2/07, IP3 & 3/01	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-៥០ម)	15.00	-	-	20.00
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	5.00	-	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំបាក់ដី ៨ម៉ែត្រ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-៥០ម)	30.00	-	-	-
				ជាប់ទន្លេស្រះទឹកពានបី (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	6.00	-	-	-
		1/07	ជាប់ផ្លូវទេរ/គ្មានផ្លូវ	3.50	-	-	-	



ឧបសគ្គទី១៖ តម្លៃជំនួសសេវាសាងសង់ ដែលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារការប្រែប្រួលតម្លៃបញ្ចូលអគ្គិសនី ២៣០ គីឡូវ៉ុល

ស្រុក	ឃុំ/សង្កាត់	ភូមិ	ទីតាំង បង្គោល	ទីតាំងដី	ដីស្រែ	ចំការ	ដីភូមិ	ដីពាក់ បំពេញ
					ដុល្លារ/ម <sup>២</sup> (USD/m <sup>2</sup> )			
ខេត្ត កំពង់ស្ពឺ								
ឧត្តុង្គ	ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	ស្តុកឈើ	DE-GS6, IP1&1/1	ជាប់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១អន្តរជាតិ ជិតប្រាសាទបាវ្យាទ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	35.00	-	45.00	40.00
				ជាប់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១អន្តរជាតិ ជិតប្រាសាទបាវ្យាទ (ចន្លោះៈ ១០១ម-២០០ម)	22.00	-	32.00	27.00
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	14.00	-	20.00	19.00
		ជំណាក់ត្រាច	1/02 – 1/03	ជាប់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	15.00	-	25.00	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	13.00	-	23.00	-
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	12.00	-	22.00	-
		ត្រាចទង	1/04 – 1/06	ជាប់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	15.00	-	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	17.00	-	24.00	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	11.00	-	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	10.00	-	-	-
		តាបឹង	1/07 – 1/09	ជាប់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	17.00	17.00	24.00	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	12.00	12.00	19.00	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	9.50	9.50	-	-
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	8.50	8.50	-	-
		ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល	ព្រៃកាវែ	1/10	ជាប់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	12.00	-	19.00
	ជាប់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)				7.50	-	-	-
	គ្មានផ្លូវ				6.50	-	-	-
	ព្រៃទទឹង		IP2, 1/01 & 2/02	ជាប់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១អន្តរជាតិ ជិតប្រាសាទបាវ្យាទ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	20.00	-	23.00	23.00
				ជាប់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	6.00	-	-	-
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	5.00	-	-	-
	ម្លូសំប៉ី		2/05 – 2/07, IP3 & 3/01	ជាប់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-៥០ម)	15.00	-	-	20.00
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	5.00	-	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-៥០ម)	30.00	-	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	6.00	-	-	-
	1/07	ជាប់ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ១ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	3.50	-	-	-		



ជួង	មនោរម្យ	ផ្ទះលំ	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដីមែក ( ០-១០០ម )	4.00	-	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេរ ( ជម្រៅ៖ ០ម-១០០ម )	3.50	-	-	-
				ជាប់អូរ/គ្រាន់ផ្លូវ	3.00	-	-	-
	រងឡើង	ក្រវែងតាបរ	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដីមែក ( ជ.៖ ០-១០០ម )	3.50	-	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេរ ( ជម្រៅ៖ ០ម-១០០ម )	3.00	-	-	-
				ជាប់អូរ/គ្រាន់ផ្លូវ	2.50	-	-	-
		ផ្ទៃ	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដីមែក ( ០ម-១០០ម )	9.00	-	14.00	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដីមែក ( ជ.៖ ០-១០០ម )	5.00	-	9.00	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេរ ( ជម្រៅ៖ ០ម-១០០ម )	3.00	-	-	-
				គ្រាន់ផ្លូវ	2.50	-	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដីមែក ( ០ម-១០០ម )	9.00	-	14.00	-
				ជាប់ប្រឡាយ ( ជ.៖ ០ម-១០០ម )	4.00	-	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេរ ( ជម្រៅ៖ ០ម-១០០ម )	3.00	-	-	-
				គ្រាន់ផ្លូវ	2.50	-	-	-
		រលាំងឡើង	N/A	ជាប់ប្រឡាយ ( ជ.៖ ០ម-១០០ម )	4.00	-	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេរ ( ជម្រៅ៖ ០ម-១០០ម )	3.00	-	-	-
				គ្រាន់ផ្លូវ	2.50	-	-	-
		ចំបក់ស	N/A	ជាប់ប្រឡាយ ( ជ.៖ ០ម-១០០ម )	4.00	-	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេរ ( ជម្រៅ៖ ០ម-១០០ម )	3.00	-	-	-
				គ្រាន់ផ្លូវ	2.50	-	-	-
	ជ្រៅបីមុំ	ព្រៃវែង	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំចូលភូមិ ៦ មែក ( ជម្រៅ៖ ០ម-១០០ម )	5.00	5.00	9.00	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំ ៤-៥ មែក ( ជម្រៅ៖ ០ម-១០០ម )	3.00	3.00	-	-
				ជាប់ប្រឡាយ ( ជ.៖ ០ម-១០០ម )	4.00	-	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេរ/គ្រាន់ផ្លូវ	2.50	2.50	-	-
				គ្រាន់ផ្លូវ	-	-	-	-
		តាំងពោធិ៍	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំ ( ជម្រៅ៖ ០ម-១០០ម )	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
				ជាប់ប្រឡាយ ( ជម្រៅ៖ ០ម-១០០ម )	3.50	-	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេរ	-	2.00	-	-
				គ្រាន់ផ្លូវ	-	2.00	-	-
		ជួនទិញ	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំ ៤-៥ មែក ( ជម្រៅ៖ ០ម-១០០ម )	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេរ	-	2.00	-	-
				គ្រាន់ផ្លូវ	-	2.00	-	-
		រំលងប្រដាប់	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដីមែក ( ជម្រៅ៖ ០ម-១០០ម )	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំ ៤-៥ មែក ( ជម្រៅ៖ ០ម-១០០ម )	-	3.00	6.00	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទេរ	-	2.00	-	-
				គ្រាន់ផ្លូវ	-	2.00	-	-



ផ្ទះ	ប្រាំបីម៉ែត្រ	ប្រាសាទ	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដោយប្រើប្រាស់ប្រភេទប្រដាប់ (ជម្រកៈ ០២-១០០ម)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដោយប្រើប្រាស់ប្រភេទប្រដាប់	2.00	2.00	-	-
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	2.00	2.00	-	-
			N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដោយប្រើប្រាស់ប្រភេទប្រដាប់ (ជម្រកៈ ០២-១០០ម)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដោយប្រើប្រាស់ប្រភេទប្រដាប់ (ជម្រកៈ ០២-៨០ម)	-	-	27.00	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដោយប្រើប្រាស់ប្រភេទប្រដាប់ (ជម្រកៈ ០២-១០០ម)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
		ត្រពាំងរោង	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដោយប្រើប្រាស់ប្រភេទប្រដាប់ (ជម្រកៈ ០២-១០០ម)	5.00	5.00	8.50	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដោយប្រើប្រាស់ប្រភេទប្រដាប់ (ជម្រកៈ ០២-១០០ម)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដោយប្រើប្រាស់ប្រភេទប្រដាប់	2.50	2.50	-	-
			ផ្លូវលំដោយប្រើប្រាស់ប្រភេទប្រដាប់	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដោយប្រើប្រាស់ប្រភេទប្រដាប់ (ជម្រកៈ ០២-១០០ម)	4.00	4.00	7.50
ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដោយប្រើប្រាស់ប្រភេទប្រដាប់	2.50	2.50			-	-		
ខេត្ត កំពង់ឆ្នាំង								
ទឹកស្អាត	ក្រសួងទឹក	ក្រសួងទឹក	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដោយប្រើប្រាស់ប្រភេទប្រដាប់	1.50	1.50	-	-



**ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធទី២៖ តារាងតម្លៃសំណង់ផ្ទះសម្បែង និងសំណង់សំខាន់ៗ នៅតាមកន្លែងប្រកួតប្រជែង**

ជំពូល	ធាតុរាង	កម្រាល	សសរ	ចំនួនជាន់	ប្រភេទ	តម្លៃសំណង់ USD/m <sup>2</sup>
<b>ផ្ទះសម្បែង</b>						
ស៊ីងស៊ីហ្វ្រែ	ក្តារ	គ្មាន/ដី	ឈើ	១ ជាន់	2A	65.00
	ឥដ្ឋ	ក្រាលកាប៊ូ	បេតុង	១ ជាន់	2B	110.00
ក្បឿង	ក្តារ/ឥដ្ឋ	ក្តារ/ ក្រាលកាប៊ូ	ឈើ/បេតុង	ជាន់ផ្ទាល់ដី/ជាន់ទី១	3A	220.00
<b>រោង</b>						
ស៊ីងស៊ីហ្វ្រែ	គ្មាន	ដី	ឈើ/បេតុង/ ដែក	១ ជាន់	SH1	20.00
	គ្មាន	សាប	ឈើ/បេតុង/ ដែក	១ ជាន់	SH2	27.00
<b>សំយ៉ាប</b>						
ស៊ីងស៊ីហ្វ្រែ	គ្មាន	ដី	ឈើ/បេតុង/ ដែក	១ ជាន់	AW1	15.00
<b>បន្ទប់ទឹក</b>						
ស៊ីងស៊ីហ្វ្រែ	ឥដ្ឋ	ក្រាលកាប៊ូ	គ្មាន	១ ជាន់	BR1	105.00



**តារាងតម្លៃសំណង់ផ្សេងៗ នៅតាមគន្លងខ្សែបញ្ជូនអគ្គិសនី ២៣០ គីឡូវ៉ុល**

ល.រ	ប្រភេទសំណង់	ឆ្នាត	តម្លៃឯកតា, USD
	<b>១-កម្រាលសាច់</b>		
១	សាបស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍បាយអរ	ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ	8.00
២	ការ៉ូឡា/ឥដ្ឋកន្សែង	ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ	12.00
៣	កម្រាលឥដ្ឋការ៉ូ	ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ	14.00
៤	សាបបេតុង គ្រោងឫស្សី	ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ	15.00
	<b>២-របេន និងថ្លើម</b>		
១	របេនបង្គោលឈើ បាប្លស្សី	ម៉ែត្រដើរ	3.00
២	របេនបង្គោលឈើ បាឈើ	ម៉ែត្រដើរ	4.00
៣	របេនបង្គោលឈើ រាយលូសបន្លា ឬលូសសំណាញ់	ម៉ែត្រដើរ	5.00
៤	របេនបង្គោលបេតុង រាយលូសបន្លា ឬលូសសំណាញ់	ម៉ែត្រដើរ	8.00
៥	របេនឥដ្ឋ១០បូកសង្វាង	ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ	25.00
៦	របេនឥដ្ឋ២០បូកសង្វាង	ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ	33.00
	<b>៣-ទ្វាររបេន</b>		
១	ទ្វារបងដែក	ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ	25.00
២	<b>៤-ព្រះតូប</b>		
៣	ព្រះភូមិថ្មបេតុង ខ្នាតតូច ( 0.43m x 0.61m x 1.1m )	សម្រាប់	35.00
៤	ព្រះភូមិថ្មបេតុង ខ្នាតកណ្តាល ( 0.48m x 0.68m x 1.3m )	សម្រាប់	55.00
	<b>៥-គ្រឹះម៉ាស៊ីន</b>		
១	គ្រឹះម៉ាស៊ីនកិនស្រូវខ្នាតតូច	សម្រាប់	200.00
	<b>៦-អាងទឹក</b>		
១	អាងទឹកឥដ្ឋ២០	ម៉ែត្រគីប	65.00





**ឧបសគ្គទី៣៖ តារាងតម្លៃសម្រាប់ទូទាត់សំណង់ដើមឈើ**

ល.រ	ប្រភេទដើមឈើ	ឯកតា	តម្លៃតាមអាយុកាល (US\$)		
			តូច/អាយុតិចជាង៣ឆ្នាំ	មធ្យមអាយុ/៣ទៅ៥ឆ្នាំ	ធំ/អាយុលើសពី៥ឆ្នាំ
1	ស្វាយ	ដើម	25.00	50.00	76.00
2	ដូង	ដើម	20.00	40.00	61.00
3	ត្នោត	ដើម	25.00	50.00	75.00
4	អំពិលផ្លូវ	ដើម	17.00	34.00	50.50
5	អំពិលទឹក	ដើម	8.00	16.00	24.50
6	ខ្នុរ	ដើម	20.00	40.00	61.00
7	ទឹកដោះគោ	ដើម	20.00	40.00	20.00
8	ត្រីង	ដើម	10.00	20.00	30.50
9	ខៀបខ្នុរ	ដើម	5.00	10.00	16.00
10	ខៀបបាក់	ដើម	8.00	16.00	25.00
11	មៀន/តាងន	ដើម	27.00	54.00	81.00
12	ក្រសាំង	ដើម	10.00	20.00	30.50
13	ឫស្សីស្រុកគុម្ព	គុម្ព	8.00	16.00	25.00
14	ឫស្សីពឹងពងគុម្ព	គុម្ព	8.00	16.00	25.00
15	ម្រើ	ដើម	8.00	16.00	24.50
16	ស្តៅ	ដើម	11.50	23.00	35.00
17	ត្របែក	ដើម	5.00	10.00	15.00
18	ពុទ្រា	ដើម	5.00	10.00	15.50
19	ល្វង	ដើម	2.50	5.00	7.50
20	ចំនូត/អំពិលបាក់	ដើម	15.00	30.00	45.00
21	ជ័រ	ដើម	8.00	16.00	25.00
22	ប្រេងខ្យល់/អាកាស	ដើម	3.00	6.00	9.00
23	ចន្ទី		10.00	20.00	30.50
24	ចេក	ដើម	-	-	5.00
25	ដើមគ	ដើម	3.50	7.00	10.00
26	ត្រសក/អង្កាដី	ដើម	2.00	4.00	6.00
27	ឈើគុណភាពល្អ	ដើម	9.00	18.00	27.00
28	ឈើគុណភាពធម្មតា	ដើម	3.00	6.00	9.00



**តម្លៃដំណាំ និងគ្រាប់បញ្ចូលសិស្ស**

ល.រ	ប្រភេទដំណាំ	ទិន្នផលប្រចាំឆ្នាំក្នុងដី 100 ម <sup>2</sup>				ចំនួនឆ្នាំ ដែល ត្រូវសង	តម្លៃឯកតាបន្ទុក/ ម្សៅ
		ឆ្នាំ	បរិមាណ	តម្លៃឯកតា	តម្លៃសរុប		
				US\$/Unit	US\$		
1	ស្រូវ	Kg	40	0.30	12.00	1	0.12
2	ដំឡូងជ្វា	Kg	150	0.20	30.00	1	0.30
3	ដំឡូងមី/លើ	Kg	300	0.07	21.00	1	0.21
4	កៅស៊ូ	Kg	230	0.15	34.50		0.34





## Results of RCS on land prices

District	Commune	Village	Tower Number	Land Location	Paddy field	Orchard Land	Residential Land	Vacancy Village
					USD/m <sup>2</sup>			
Kompong Spue								
Odon	Khsem Khsant	Sdo Lapov	DE-GS6, IP1 & 1/1	Front road GS6 (8m)/Plot 1 (Distance: 0m - 100m)	35.00	-	45.00	40.00
				Front road GS6 (8m)/Plot 2 (Distance: 101m - 200m)	22.00	-	32.00	27.00
				No access Road	14.00	-	20.00	19.00
		Domnah Trach	1/2 & 1/3	Close railway road (Distance: 0m - 100m)	15.00	-	25.00	-
				Cart road (Distance: 101m - 200m)	13.00	-	23.00	-
				No access Road	12.00	-	22.00	-
		Trach Tong	1/4, 1/5 & 1/6	Close railway road (Distance: 0m - 100m)	15.00	-	-	-
				Commune road 8m (Distance: 0m - 100m)	17.00	-	24.00	-
				Cart road (Distance: 0m - 100m)	11.00	-	-	-
				No access Road	12.00	-	22.00	-
		Ta Lin	1/7, 1/8 & 1/9	Close railway road (Distance: 0m - 100m)	17.00	17.00	24.00	-
				Commune road 8m (Distance: 0m - 100m)	12.00	12.00	19.00	-
				Cart road (Distance: 0m - 100m)	9.50	9.50	-	-
				No access Road	8.50	8.50	-	-
		Prey Tachey	1/10	Commune road 5m (Distance: 0m - 100m)	12.00	-	19.00	-
				Cart road (Distance: 0m - 100m)	7.50	-	-	-
				No access Road	6.50	-	-	-

District	Commune	Village	Tower Number	Land Location	Paddy field	Orchard Land	Residential Land	Vacancy Village
					USD/m <sup>2</sup>			
		Prey Totong	IP2, 2/1 & 2/2	Commune road 5m (Distance: 0m - 100m)	20.00	-	23.00	23.00
				Cart road (Distance: 0m - 100m)	6.00	-	-	-
				No access Road	5.00	-	-	-
		Ousamrei	3/7, IP3, 3/1 2/7, 2/6 & 2/5	Commune Road (Distance: 0m - 50m)	15.00	-	-	20.00
				No access Road	5.00	-	-	-
				Road to Batdong Market 8m	30.00	-	-	-
				Dam Road (Distance: 0m - 100m)	6.00	-	-	-
	Trach Tong	Trapeang Lapeak	2/4 & 2/3	No access Road	3.50	-	-	-
				Commune Road (Distance: 0m - 100m)	10.00	10.00	17.00	-
				Cast Road (Distance: 0m - 100m)	6.00	6.00	13.00	-
				No access Road	5.00	5.00	-	-
		Kratrob	3/2, 3/3 & 3/4	Cast Road (Distance: 0m - 100m)	4.00	-	11.00	-
				No access Road	3.50	-	-	-
		Trapeang Khdor	3/5, 3/6, 3/9 & 3/10	Cast Road (Distance: 0m - 100m)	4.00	-	-	-
				No access Road	3.50	-	-	-
		BoungVar	IP4 & /3	Cast Road (Distance: 0m - 100m)	6.00	-	-	-
				No access Road	3.50	-	-	-
	Chan Sen	Kratanob	4/4, 4/2, 4/1, 3/11 & 3/8	Cast Road (Distance: 0m - 100m)	4.00	-	-	-
				No access Road	3.50	-	-	-
				Commune road 5m (Distance: 0m - 100m)	6.00	-	10.00	-
				Cart road (Distance: 0m - 100m)	4.00	-	-	-
				No access Road	3.50	-	-	-
	Meanchey	Sdoch	4/5, 4/6, 4/7 & 4/8	Commune road 5m (Distance: 0m -	6.00	-	10.00	-

District	Commune	Village	Tower Number	Land Location	Paddy field	Orchard Land	Residential Land	Vacancy Village
					USD/m <sup>2</sup>			
				100m)				
				Cart road (Distance: 0m - 100m)	4.00	-	-	-
				No access Road	3.50	-	-	-
		Prey Chrokh	4/10	Cart road (Distance: 0m - 100m)	4.00	-	-	-
				No access Road	3.50	-	-	-
		Kandal	Row IP5-5/1	Commune road 6m (Distance: 0m - 100m)	9.00	-	14.00	-
				Cart road (Distance: 0m - 100m)	4.00	-	-	-
				No access Road	3.50	-	-	-
		Sdochsart	IP5, 4/11 & 4/9	Commune road 6m (Distance: 0m - 100m)	9.00	-	14.00	-
				Cart road (Distance: 0m - 100m)	4.00	-	-	-
				No access Road	3.50	-	-	-
		Trapeangchombok	5/5 & 5/4	Commune road 5m (Distance: 0m - 100m)	6.00	-	-	-
				Cart road (Distance: 0m - 100m)	3.50	-	-	-
				No access Road	3.00	-	-	-
Thp ong	Monorom	Tansdoch	5/1, 5/2 & 5/3	Commune road 5m (Distance: 0m - 100m)	9.00	-	-	-
				Cart road (Distance: 0m - 100m)	3.50	-	-	-
				No access Road	3.00	-	-	-
		Thol	5/6	Commune road 5m (Distance: 0m - 100m)	4.00	-	-	-
				Cart road (Distance: 0m - 100m)	3.50	-	-	-
				No access Road	3.00	-	-	-
	Roung reng	Krahtachor	5/10, IP6 & 6/1	Commune road 5m	3.50	-	-	-

District	Commune	Village	Tower Number	Land Location	Paddy field	Orchard Land	Residential Land	Vacancy Village
					USD/m <sup>2</sup>			
				(Distance: 0m - 100m)				
				Cart road (Distance: 0m - 100m)	3.00	-	-	-
				No access Road	2.50	-	-	-
		Thmey	6/2,6/3, 6/4, 6/5, 6/6 & 6/7	Commune road 8m (Distance: 0m - 100m)	9.00	-	14.00	-
				Commune road 6m (Distance: 0m - 100m)	5.00	-	9.00	-
				Cart road (Distance: 0m - 100m)	3.00	-	-	-
				No access Road	2.50	-	-	-
		Rolengthong	6/8	Commune road 8m (Distance: 0m - 100m)	9.00	-	14.00	-
				Commune road 6m (Distance: 0m - 100m)	4.00	-	-	-
				Cart road (Distance: 0m - 100m)	3.00	-	-	-
				No access Road	2.50	-	-	-
		Chombosor	6/9, 6/10, 6/11 & IP7	Dam road 5m (Distance: 0m - 100m)	4.00	-	-	-
				Cart road (Distance: 0m - 100m)	3.50	-	-	-
				No access Road	2.50	-	-	-

#### Results of RCS on Structure prices

Roof	Wall	Floor	Column	# of Floor	Type	Price (USD/m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>House</b>						
Metal/ fibrocement	Wood	Soil	Wood	1st floor	2A	65.00
	Brick	Tile floor	Concrete	1st floor	2B	110.00
<b>Stall</b>						

Roof	Wall	Floor	Column	# of Floor	Type	Price (USD/m <sup>2</sup> )
Metal/ fibrocement	None	Soil	Wood/ Concrete / Steel	1st floor	SH1	20.00
	None	concrete	Wood/ Concrete / Steel	1st floor	SH2	27.00
<b>Eave's (Extended roof)</b>						
Metal/ Fibrocement	None	Soil	Wood/ Concrete / Steel	1st floor	AW1	15.00

### Results of RCS on Tree prices

No.	Type of Tree	Unit	Cost of Tree by life (US\$)		
			Small/ life >3years	Medium/ 3 - 5years	Big / over 5years
1	Mango	tree	25.00	50.00	76.00
2	Coconut	tree	20.00	40.00	61.00
3	Palm	tree	25.00	50.00	75.00
4	Tamarind	tree	17.00	34.00	50.50
5	Ampil Teuk	tree	8.00	16.00	24.50
6	Jackfruit	tree	20.00	40.00	61.00
7	Milk Fruit	tree	20.00	40.00	20.00
8	Jambolan Plum/Pring	tree	10.00	20.00	30.50
9	Sweetsop	tree	5.00	10.00	16.00
10	Soursop	tree	8.00	16.00	25.00
11	Logan	tree	27.00	54.00	81.00
12	Lucida/Krasang (ក្រូសាំង)	tree	10.00	20.00	30.50
13	Local Bamboo (big)	thicket	8.00	16.00	25.00
14	Ping Pong bamboo (big)	thicket	8.00	16.00	25.00
15	Moringa	tree	8.00	16.00	24.50
16	Neem Tree/ (ដើមស្ពៅ) Sdao	tree	11.50	23.00	35.00

No.	Type of Tree	Unit	Cost of Tree by life (US\$)		
			Small/ life >3years	Medium/ 3 - 5years	Big / over 5years
17	Guava	tree	5.00	10.00	15.00
18	Jujube	tree	5.00	10.00	15.50
19	Papaya	tree	2.50	5.00	7.50
20	Chankiri	tree	15.00	30.00	45.00
21	Wax Apple/Chompu	tree	8.00	16.00	25.00
22	Acacia Tree/Eucalyptus	tree	3.00	6.00	9.00
23	Cashew	tree	10.00	20.00	30.50
24	Banana	tree	-	-	5.00
25	Kapok	tree	3.50	7.00	10.00
26	Agati/Angkea Dei	tree	2.00	4.00	6.00
27	Economic Trees	tree	9.00	18.00	27.00
28	Non-Economic Trees	tree	3.00	6.00	9.00

### Results of RCS on annual crops prices

No.	Type of crop	Annual yield in land use 100m <sup>2</sup>				# of year return	Unit cost US\$/m <sup>2</sup>
		Scale	Qty.	Unit rate (US\$/Unit)	Total Cost (US\$)		
1	Rice	Kg	40	0.30	12.00	1	0.12
2	Sweet potato	Kg	150	0.20	30.00	1	0.30
3	Cassava	Kg	300	0.07	21.00	1	0.21
4	Corn	Kg	230	0.15	34.50		0.34

**Annex 3: Public Information Booklet (PIB) of the Project in Khmer**



**សៀវភៅព័ត៌មានផ្សព្វផ្សាយសាធារណៈ**

**PUBLIC INFORMATION BOOKLET**

**គម្រោងខ្សែបញ្ជូនអគ្គសនីតង់ស្យុងខ្ពស់ ២៣០គ.វ៉ ពីអនុស្ថានីយ៍ខាងជើងរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ (GS6) ទៅអនុស្ថានីយ៍អគ្គសនីថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យ នៅស្រុកទឹកជ្រូក ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង**

**១. សាវតារគំរោង**

តើអ្វីជាគម្រោងខ្សែបញ្ជូនអគ្គសនីតង់ស្យុងខ្ពស់ ២៣០គ.វ៉ ពីអនុស្ថានីយ៍ខាងជើងរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ (GS6) ទៅអនុស្ថានីយ៍អគ្គសនីថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យដែលបានដាក់ស្នើសុំ?

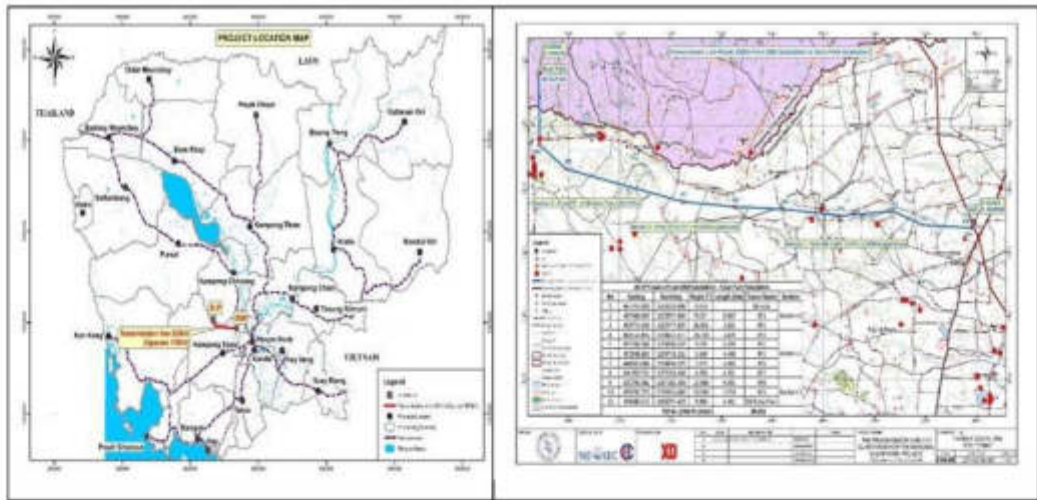
ធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី ADB កំពុងធ្វើការជាមួយអគ្គិសនីកម្ពុជា EDC ដើម្បីសាងសង់ឧទ្យានថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យជាតិដែលអាចផលិតថាមពលបាន១០០មេហ្គាវ៉ាត់ (MW) ចេញពីរោងចក្រថាមពលពន្លឺព្រះអាទិត្យនេះ ការសាងសង់ដោយវិស័យឯកជនតាមរយៈដំណើរការដេញថ្លៃប្រកួតប្រជែង។ អគ្គិសនីកម្ពុជា (EDC) គឺជាភ្នាក់ងារប្រតិបត្តិគំរោងនេះដោយផ្ទាល់។ ឧទ្យានថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យនេះមានទីតាំងស្ថិតនៅតំបន់ព្រៃប្រទល់រវាងខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង និងខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺដែលស្ថិតនៅក្បែរតំបន់កណ្តាលនៃតំបន់ការថាមពលរបស់រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ។ គំរោងនេះក៏នឹងសាងសង់ខ្សែបញ្ជូនអាកាសតង់ស្យុងខ្ពស់២៣០គីឡូវ៉ុល (kV) ពីសៀមរាបប្រហែល៤០គីឡូម៉ែត្រ (km) ដោយតភ្ជាប់ពីអនុស្ថានីយ៍អគ្គិសនីថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យទៅកាន់អនុស្ថានីយ៍ដែលនៅជិតបំផុត, អនុស្ថានីយ៍ទី៦ (GS6) នៅក្នុងខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺ។

EDC គឺជាភ្នាក់ងារផ្គត់ផ្គង់នូវហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធអគ្គិសនីជាតិនៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។ នៅក្នុងកិច្ចខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែងធ្វើអោយប្រសើរឡើងនូវចំនួនផ្គត់ផ្គង់អគ្គិសនីនៅក្នុងប្រទេស បច្ចុប្បន្ន EDC កំពុងរៀបចំផែនការសាងសង់ខ្សែបញ្ជូនជាតិនៅក្នុងខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺដោយភ្ជាប់ពីស្រុកថ្ពងទៅអនុស្ថានីយ៍ទី៦ (GS6) ដែលមានទីតាំងនៅក្នុងស្រុកឧត្តុង។ ការសាងសង់ខ្សែបញ្ជូនជាតិនេះនឹងឆ្លងកាត់ភូមិ ឃុំ ស្រុក មួយចំនួន។

កូនសៀវភៅព័ត៌មានផ្សព្វផ្សាយសាធារណៈនេះ (PI B) នឹងត្រូវបានរៀបចំសំរាប់គំរោងគន្លងខ្សែបញ្ជូន 230kV ពីអនុស្ថានីយ៍ (GS6) ទៅអនុស្ថានីយ៍ឧទ្យានថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យនៃគម្រោងខ្សែបញ្ជូនអគ្គសនីតង់ស្យុងខ្ពស់២៣០គ.វ៉ ពីអនុស្ថានីយ៍ខាងជើងរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ (GS6) ទៅអនុស្ថានីយ៍អគ្គសនីថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យ។ គំរោងនេះបានបង្ហាញនៅក្នុងផែនទីដូចខាងក្រោមខាងក្រោម៖

រូបភាពទី១៖ ផែនទីឆ្លងកាត់នៃគន្លងខ្សែបញ្ជូន 230kV របស់គំរោងគេចេញពីអនុស្ថានីយ៍ GS6





**២. តើតំបន់ណាខ្លះដែលខ្សែបញ្ជូនជាតិនេះឆ្លងកាត់និងរត់ពីលើ?**

ប្រវែងខ្សែបញ្ជូនដែលបានគ្រោងទុកនេះមានប្រវែងប្រហែល 40km ខ្សែបញ្ជូនជាតិនេះនឹងរត់ឆ្លងកាត់តំបន់ស្ថិតនៅក្នុង ភូមិសាស្ត្រខេត្តព្រះវិហារ (២) គឺខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺ និងខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង។ ក្នុងខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺ មានបួន (៤) ឃុំ គឺឃុំក្សេមក្សាន្ត ឃុំត្រាច តង ឃុំចាន់សែន និងឃុំមានជ័យ ស្ថិតនៅក្នុងស្រុកខត្តង្គ។ ចំណែកនៅក្នុងស្រុកត្បូងមានបី (៣) ឃុំ គឺឃុំរុងរឿង ឃុំ មនោរម្យ និងឃុំប្រាំបីមុំ ហើយស្រុកទឹកឥសនៃខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំងមានបួន (១) គឺឃុំក្បាលទឹក។ ការរៀបចំគម្រោងខ្សែដែល បានគ្រោងទុកនៃគម្រោងខ្សែបញ្ជូននេះអាចមើលឃើញនៅក្នុងផែនទីនៅក្នុងខិតប័ណ្ណឡូឡាយព័ត៌មាននេះស្រាប់។

**តារាងទី១៖ ឃុំស្រុក/ខេត្ត ដែលត្រូវរត់ឆ្លងកាត់ដោយគម្រោងខ្សែបញ្ជូននេះ**

ល.រ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត	ប្រវែង (km)
1	ក្សេមក្សាន្ត	ខត្តង្គ	កំពង់ស្ពឺ	37.76
2	ត្រាចតង			
3	ចាន់សែន			
4	មានជ័យ			
5	មនោរម្យ	ត្បូង	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង	2.24
6	រុងរឿង			
7	ប្រាំបីមុំ			
8	ក្បាលទឹក	ទឹកឥស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង	2.24

**៣. តើគម្រោងនេះមានសមាសធាតុអ្វីខ្លះ និងស្ថានភាពអ្វីខ្លះ?**

ទិដ្ឋភាពទូទៅទាក់ទងទៅនឹងការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដីសំរាប់ខ្សែបញ្ជូនជាតិមានដូចខាងក្រោម៖



- ប្រវែងសរុបនៃគន្លងខ្សែបញ្ជូនគឺប្រហែល 40km
- ចន្លោះរវាងបង្គោលនីមួយៗគឺ 300m ទៅ 350 m
- គន្លងសុវត្ថិភាពខ្សែបញ្ជូន មានទទឹង 20m ( 10m សងខាងពីអ័ក្សខ្សែ )
- ទំហំដីដែលធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មសំរាប់បង្គោលនីមួយៗគឺ ២២៥ម៉ែតការ៉េ ( m<sup>2</sup> ) ( 15mX15m ) និង ៤០០ម៉ែតការ៉េ ( m<sup>2</sup> ) ( 20mX20m )
- ចំនួនបង្គោលត្រូវបានប៉ាន់ស្មានថាមានចំនួន ១១៦ បង្គោល
- មិនអនុញ្ញាតអោយមានសំណង់ថ្មីឬដីមរណីដែលមានកំពស់លើសពី 3m ស្ថិតនៅក្នុងគន្លងសុវត្ថិភាពនេះ ទេចាប់ពីពេលបញ្ចប់ដំណើរការនេះ
- ម្ចាស់ដីនឹងត្រូវបានទូទាត់សងទៅតាមតម្លៃសិក្សាស្នើសុំដោយភ្នាក់ងារឯករាជ្យ និងមានការយល់ព្រមពីម្ចាស់ដី

តំបន់ដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់បណ្តោះអាសន្នទទឹង 400m គឺមាន ២200m ចេញពីអ័ក្សខ្សែនៃខ្សែបញ្ជូនគឺជាតំបន់ពិសេសដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ខ្លាំងនៅក្នុងពេលសាងសង់ខ្សែបញ្ជូន។

**៤. តើវិសាលភាពនៃការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដី និងការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់មានទំហំប៉ុណ្ណាហើយអាចផលប៉ះពាល់ប៉ុណ្ណាដែរ ?**

ឧទ្យានថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យ ការទិញដីជាមូលដ្ឋានដែលមានទំហំ 100ha គឺចាំបាច់សំរាប់ការសាងសង់សំណង់រឹងទូទៅនៃឧទ្យានថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យ និងសំរាប់កម្លាំងអនុភាព 60MW ក្នុងនោះមានក្រចកថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យ ដែលមានទីតាំងស្ថិតនៅតំបន់ព្រំប្រទល់រវាងខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង និងខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺ។ EDC កំពុងដំណើរការចរចាជាមួយម្ចាស់ដីដើម្បីទិញដីដែលចាំបាច់ទាំងអស់។

ការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដីសំរាប់បង្គោលខ្សែបញ្ជូន ខ្សែបញ្ជូនជាតិត្រូវបានគ្រោងរត់ឆ្លងកាត់តាមស្រុកថ្ពង និងស្រុកឧត្តុង្គក្នុងខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺ និងផ្នែកតូចមួយរត់ទៅកាន់ឧទ្យានថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យនៅក្នុងឃុំក្បាលទឹក ស្រុកទឹកជុំស ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង។ ទំហំដីត្រូវការជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍សំរាប់ទីតាំងដីបង្គោលស្ថិតតាមបណ្តោយខ្សែបញ្ជូនថាមពល 230kV ប្រវែង 40km ពី GS6 ទៅឧទ្យានថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យ។ EDC នឹងធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដីសម្រាប់ទីតាំងដីបង្គោលទាំងអស់ ហេតុដូច្នេះហើយ នៅថ្ងៃអនាគតគឺអាចកាន់កាប់ប្រើប្រាស់ដីនៅតាមទីតាំងដីបង្គោលបានយ៉ាងពេញលេញ និងជាមូលដ្ឋានសម្រាប់សង្គ្រោះផងដែរ។ គន្លងសុវត្ថិភាពរបស់គន្លងខ្សែបញ្ជូន ការវាយតម្លៃទៅលើការសិក្សាសមមូលភាព គឺត្រូវបានអនុវត្តទុក 20m សំរាប់គន្លងសុវត្ថិភាពរបស់ខ្សែបញ្ជូនដែលដីនៅក្នុងនោះអាចបន្តប្រើប្រាស់បានដោយម្ចាស់ដីផងដែរ ក៏ប៉ុន្តែកំពស់ដំណាំ និងសំណង់ផ្សេងៗត្រូវតែកំរិតអោយបានត្រឹមត្រូវតាមលក្ខណៈបច្ចេកទេស។ ប្រភេទដីដែលបានកំណត់នៅក្នុងគន្លងសុវត្ថិភាពរបស់ខ្សែបញ្ជូន 20m នៅក្នុងឃុំនីមួយៗដូចបានឃើញក្នុងតារាងទី១ ស្រាប់សំរាប់ខ្សែបញ្ជូន 40km

ផ្អែកលើស្តង់ដារបច្ចេកទេសគន្លងសុវត្ថិភាពរបស់ខ្សែបញ្ជូន 20m ( ROW= 20m ) ( 10m ចេញពីអ័ក្សខ្សែទៅសងខាង ) នឹងត្រូវបានអនុវត្តសំរាប់ខ្សែបញ្ជូន។ ដីដែលស្ថិតនៅក្នុង ROW មិនត្រូវបានទិញដាច់ជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍នោះទេ ប៉ុន្តែត្រូវតែអនុវត្តនូវការកំរិតឱ្យបានដូចជាកំរិតដើមឈើ និងសំណង់អាគារផ្សេងៗដែលស្ថិតនៅក្នុងគន្លងសុវត្ថិភាពរបស់ខ្សែបញ្ជូនមិនត្រូវឱ្យលើសពី ៣ម៉ែតទេ។ ម្ចាស់ដីអាចបន្តប្រើប្រាស់ដីនៅក្នុង ROW បាន ដូចនេះ EDC នឹងទូទាត់សងទៅ

ម្ចាស់ដីតែ 30% នៃតំលៃដីដែលបានសិក្សា ដើម្បីសម្រាលដល់ការដាក់កំរិតដែលបានដាក់ចេញ។ ដើមឈើនិងផលដំណាំនិងត្រូវទុកទាត់សងពេញថ្លៃ។

**តារាងទី២៖ ដីដែលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារតំបន់**

ប្រភេទហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធ	ទំហំដីដែលត្រូវការ
ដំណាក់កាលទី១៖ 60 MW	100 ha
ដំណាក់កាលទី២៖ សមត្ថភាពនៅសល់រហូតដល់ 100 MW	150 ha
លំហរបស់គន្លងខ្សែបញ្ជូនប្រវែង 40km 20m ( 10m សងខាងគន្លងខ្សែ វាស់ចេញពីអ័ក្សខ្សែបញ្ជូន ) ចន្លោះរវាង subst at i on របស់ឧទ្យានថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យនិងអនុស្តានីយ៍បច្ចុប្បន្ន CS6	117 ha ដែលមានការរំខានបណ្តោះអាសន្នតែក្នុងពេលសាងសង់និងថែទាំជួសជុលតែប៉ុណ្ណោះ
ដីឆ្នាំងបង្គោលខ្សែបញ្ជូន	3 ha
ផ្លូវចូលទៅកាន់ការដ្ឋានឧទ្យានថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យ ( ROW- ប្រហាក់ប្រហែល 5.5 m)	3-4km ទំហំដីត្រូវការរួមបញ្ចូលទាំងដីនៅក្នុងឧទ្យាន )

**៥. តើអ្វីទៅជាគោលបំណងរបស់តំបន់ដែលបានស្នើសុំឡើងនេះ ?**

គម្រោងខ្សែបញ្ជូនអគ្គសនីក្នុងស្បងខ្ពស់ ២៣០គ.វ៉ ពីអនុស្តានីយ៍ខាងជើងរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ( CS6 ) ទៅអនុស្តានីយ៍អគ្គសនីយ៍ថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យដែលបានដាក់ស្នើសុំនឹងគាំទ្រដល់ការសាងសង់រោងចក្រថាមពលពន្លឺព្រះអាទិត្យនៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា និងដោះស្រាយតម្រូវការរបស់ប្រទេសជាតិដូចជា៖ ១ ) ពង្រីកការផលិតថាមពលឱ្យមានតំលៃទាប, ២ ) ធ្វើអោយមានកាន់តែច្រើនប្រភេទនូវការផលិតថាមពលចម្រុះទាំងបង្កើននូវភាគរយថាមពលស្អាតនៅក្នុងការផលិតថាមពលចម្រុះ ស្របតាមគោលដៅកាត់បន្ថយការបំភាយឧស្ម័នផ្ទះកញ្ចក់ដែលបានចែង និង ៣ ) ពង្រីកការប្រើប្រាស់នូវការដាក់ដេញថ្លៃប្រកួតប្រជែង និងការអនុវត្តរដ្ឋធានីសកលដទៃទៀតនៅក្នុងវិស័យនេះផងដែរ។

**៦. តើពេលណាជាកាលបរិច្ឆេទបិទបញ្ចប់នូវសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង ?**

កាលបរិច្ឆេទបិទបញ្ចប់នូវសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង ជាកាលបរិច្ឆេទបង្កើតឡើងដោយរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា/អគ្គសនីកម្ពុជា RGC/EDC ដែលជាអ្នកបង្កើតសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងរបស់គ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់/បុគ្គល (អ្នក) ដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដើម្បីទទួលបាននូវសំណង និងជំនួយក្នុងការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ក្នុងតំបន់ស្នើសុំនេះ។ មានតែគ្រួសារដែលដែលតាំងលំនៅនៅក្នុងត្រកូររៀងនៃផលប៉ះពាល់ ( OQ ) ឬដែលត្រូវខូចខាតទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិនៅមុនពេលកាលបរិច្ឆេទបិទបញ្ចប់នូវសិទ្ធិទទួលបានប៉ុណ្ណោះដែលមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង និងជំនួយឧបត្ថម្ភ។ បុគ្គល (អ្នក) ទាំងឡាយណាដែលកាន់កាប់ដីក្រោយកាលបរិច្ឆេទ ឬបិទបញ្ចប់នូវសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងទាំងឡាយនឹងមិនមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបាននូវសំណងនៃគម្រោងនេះទេ។ រាល់ទ្រព្យសកម្មចរដូចជាសំណង់ដែលបានសាងសង់ហើយ ( ធ្វើឡើងក្នុងពេលកំណើតបន្ថែមនៃសំណង់ ) ផលដំណាំ ដើមឈើហូបផ្លែ និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិស្រដៀងគ្នា ដទៃៗ ទៀតនៅក្រោយកាលបរិច្ឆេទបិទបញ្ចប់នូវ

សិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង នឹងមិនត្រូវបានទូទាត់សងទេ។

ជំរឿនបញ្ជីសារពើភ័ណ្ឌនៃការខូចខាត/បាត់បង់ (IOL) នឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងជាប់ៗគ្នាបំពេញការពិគ្រោះយោបល់ជាសាធារណៈ ជាមួយសហគមន៍ដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ត្រូវបានបញ្ចប់ ដើម្បីកំណត់អំពីគ្រួសារដែលនឹងអាចរងផលប៉ះពាល់ និងកំណត់ អត្តសញ្ញាណដីដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ជាបឋម និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដទៃៗទៀតដែលមិនមែនជាដី។ កាលបរិច្ឆេទបិទបញ្ចប់នូវ សិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងគឺជាកាលបរិច្ឆេទចុងក្រោយដែលបញ្ជីសារពើភ័ណ្ឌនៃការខូចខាត/បាត់បង់ត្រូវបានធ្វើចប់សព្វគ្រប់។ បញ្ជីសារពើភ័ណ្ឌនៃការខូចខាត/បាត់បង់ (IOL) នឹងកំណត់បញ្ជីគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបាន នូវសំណងសំរាប់ការបាត់បង់ដីធ្លី និងខូចខាតទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិផ្សេងៗដែលមិនមែនជាដី។

**៧. តើការវាស់វែងលម្អិត (DMS) គឺជាអ្វីហើយនឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងនៅពេលណា?**

ការវាស់វែងលម្អិត (DMS) គឺជាការវាស់វែងយ៉ាងហ្មត់ចត់ស្តារមួយទៅលើទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ទាំងអស់រួមមានដី ធ្នូ ផ្ទះសំបែង និងសំណង់ផ្សេងៗ ហាងទំនិញ ផលដំណាំ ដើមឈើរបស់គ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ទាំងអស់ដែលស្ថិត នៅតាមគន្លងសុវត្ថិភាពនៃគម្រោង។ ការវាស់វែងលម្អិតនឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងសំរាប់គ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់នីមួយៗដើម្បី កត់ត្រា និងឯកភាពលើការខូចខាតទាំងអស់របស់គ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់។ ការវាស់ស្ទង់ក៏នឹងប្រមូលផងដែរនូវ ព័ត៌មាន និងទិន្នន័យអំពីស្ថានភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសង្គម (Socio-Economic) ប្រភពនៃជីវភាព ប្រាក់ចំណូលជាដើម។ ការវាស់ ស្ទង់នេះក៏ត្រូវបានអនុវត្តនៅចំពោះមុខវត្តមាននៃគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ និងធ្វើជាសាក្សីដោយមន្ត្រីភូមិ និងឃុំ។ ការ វាស់ស្ទង់លម្អិត (DMS) នឹងក្លាយជាមូលដ្ឋានសំរាប់គណនាការបំពេញសំណងទូទាត់ជូនគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់នីមួយៗ។ ការវាស់ស្ទង់លម្អិត (DMS) នឹងត្រូវបានអនុវត្តក្រោយពេលគំរោងដាក់ស្នើសុំនេះត្រូវបានអនុម័តដោយ គណៈកម្មាធិការ អភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី ADB។ គ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ និងអាជ្ញាធរមូលដ្ឋាននឹងត្រូវបានជូនដំណឹងជាមុន មុនពេលសកម្មភាព ចាប់ផ្តើម។

**៨. តើអ្វីទៅដែលជាសំណង និងសិទ្ធិទទួលបាន?**

គ្រួសារ/អ្នកដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគំរោងដាក់ស្នើសុំនេះមានសិទ្ធិនឹងទទួលបានសំណងសំរាប់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ ដែលរងការខូចខាតដោយសារគម្រោងក្រោមគោលការណ៍សំណងសំខាន់ៗដូចខាងក្រោម៖

- បទបញ្ញត្តិនៃសំណងសមរម្យ និងយុត្តិធម៌ជាមុន
- សំណងពេញលេញនឹងត្រូវទូទាត់សងអោយហើយមុនពេលចូលសាងសង់ ឬធ្វើការឈូសឆាយលើដី នោះ
- សំណងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងដោយផ្អែកលើការបង់ថ្លៃជំនួសថ្លៃដើមនៃទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលខូចខាតទៅតាមតម្លៃ សិក្សាជំនួសដែលនឹងត្រូវកំណត់ឡើងដោយភ្នាក់ងារឯករាជ្យសិក្សាតម្លៃជំនួសនេះ (RCS) ដោយគ្មាន ការកាត់កងណាមួយដែលបានធ្វើឡើងសំរាប់ការរំលោភសំភារៈសង្គ្រោះការខូចខាត និងថ្លៃប្រតិបត្តិការ ណាមួយឡើយ។

អគ្គិសនីកម្ពុជាបានបញ្ជាក់ថា៖ បន្ថែមទៅលើការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដីសំរាប់ទីតាំងដឹងបង្គោលខ្សែបញ្ជូន និងដើមឈើដែលដុះ ខ្ពស់ជាង3m ក្នុងតម្លៃសិក្សាជំនួស EDC នឹងសង30%នៃតម្លៃសិក្សាជំនួសរបស់ដីទាំងនោះដែលស្ថិតនៅក្នុងគន្លង សុវត្ថិភាពខ្សែបញ្ជូន 20m ម្ខាង10mវាស់ចេញពីអ័ក្សនៃខ្សែបញ្ជូន។ ថវិកា (LARP) ត្រូវបានគណនាទៅតាម៖

- ការទិញដីសំរាប់ចំនុះបង្គោលប៉ាន់ស្មាន ១១៦ បង្គោល តាមបណ្តោយប្រវែងខ្សែបញ្ជូនសរុប40kmនិង



សងរេញថ្លៃចំពោះដើមឈើដែលដុះនៅលើដីនោះ

- ការសងថ្លៃ30%នៃតម្លៃដីនៅក្នុងតួនាទីសុវត្ថិភាពខ្សែបញ្ជូន ទទឹង20m ( ដីដែលនឹងធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មសំរាប់បង្គោលខ្សែបញ្ជូនដែលស្ថិតនៅពីឆ្នាចម្ងាយ300m-350mពីមួយទៅមួយនឹងត្រូវទូទាត់កាត់កងចេញ )
- ការសងរេញថ្លៃសំរាប់ដើមឈើដែលដុះខ្ពស់លើសពី3mនៅក្នុងតួនាទីសុវត្ថិភាពខ្សែបញ្ជូន ROW30m)

**៩. តើថ្លៃដើមជំនួសនឹងត្រូវបានសំរេចដោយរបៀបណាហើយការគណនាសំណងគិតយ៉ាងដូចម្តេច ?**

ការសងសំណងនឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងដោយផ្អែកលើតម្លៃសិក្សាជំនួសនៃទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងការខូចខាតដោយមិនត្រូវធ្វើការកាត់កងសំរាប់សំភារៈសង្គ្រោះការខូចខាត ការរំលោភ ឬក៏ថ្លៃប្រតិបត្តិការឡើយ។ ការសិក្សាលើថ្លៃជំនួស ( RCS ) នឹងត្រូវអនុវត្តដោយភ្នាក់ងារសិក្សាតម្លៃជំនួសករណីក្នុងស្រុកដែលមានសមត្ថភាព និងមានបទពិសោធន៍ចាំបាច់ក្នុងការវាយតម្លៃទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដើម្បីនឹងកំណត់អត្រាទីផ្សារទូទៅ។ កិច្ចការនេះនឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងនៅពេលធ្វើការវាស់វែងលម្អិត ( DMS ) ។ ភ្នាក់ងារសិក្សាតម្លៃជំនួសករណីនឹងត្រូវធ្វើការវាស់វែងតាមមួយយ៉ាងលម្អិតអំពីអត្រាទីផ្សារនៃទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិគ្រប់ប្រភេទដែលស្ថិតនៅក្នុងតំបន់គំរោងដែលបានស្នើសុំ និងរៀបចំអត្រាឯកសារសំរាប់ប្រភេទនីមួយៗនៃទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលខូចខាត។ ទាំងនេះនឹងត្រូវបានយកមកទៅប្រើប្រាស់សំរាប់គណនាតម្លៃជំនួស។ EDCSEPRO នឹងជ្រើសរើសយកភ្នាក់ងារសិក្សាតម្លៃជំនួសករណីមុនពេលចាប់ផ្តើមធ្វើការវាស់វែងលម្អិត ( DMS ) ។

**១០. តើអ្នកណាខ្លះដែលខ្ញុំត្រូវទាក់ទងទៅក្នុងករណីដែលខ្ញុំត្រូវការការបំភ្លឺ ឬមានបញ្ហា/បណ្តឹងផ្សេងៗនោះ ?**

នៅដំណាក់កាលនៃការរៀបចំគំរោងដែលបានស្នើសុំនេះ អ្នកអាចទំនាក់ទំនងនឹងលេខទូរស័ព្ទរបស់ក្រុមការងារដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលត្រូវបានផ្តល់ជូនតាមអាស័យដ្ឋាននៅខាងក្រោមនោះ ពួកគាត់ជាអ្នកដែលអាចបំភ្លឺជូនអំពីរឿងរ៉ាវបច្ចេកទេសទាក់ទងនឹងគំរោងដែលបានស្នើសុំ។ នៅក្នុងចំណុចនៃពេលវេលានេះ សិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង ការខូចខាតទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ DMS និងកញ្ចប់សំណងផ្សេងៗមិនត្រូវបានសំរេចឡើយ ហេតុដូច្នេះហើយបណ្តឹងដែលទាក់ទងនឹងរឿងរ៉ាវទាំងនេះនឹងមិនត្រូវបានដោះស្រាយជូនទេ។

**១១. បើមានការមិនឯកភាពគ្នាឬក៏មានបញ្ហាអ្វីកើតឡើងក្នុងពេលអនុវត្តគំរោងដូចជា ការទូទាត់សំណង ជំលោះដែលទាក់ទងនឹងបច្ចេកទេស និងជំលោះទូទៅទាក់ទងនឹងគំរោង តើខ្ញុំមានសិទ្ធិដាក់បណ្តឹងតវ៉ាបានដែរឬទេ ?**

បើសិនបើមានអ្នករងផលប៉ះពាល់ណាមិនយល់ព្រមនឹងគោលការណ៍ដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ ពួកគេអាចបង្ហាញនូវសំនុំរឿង ឬបណ្តឹងរបស់ពួកគេទៅកាន់អជ្ញាធរមូលដ្ឋាន និងគណៈកម្មការទទួលពាក្យបណ្តឹងតាមរយៈបុគ្គលក៏បានជាបណ្តឹងលាយលក្ខណ៍អក្សរក៏បាន។ យន្តការដោះស្រាយពាក្យបណ្តឹងត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើងសំរាប់គំរោងមានដូចខាងក្រោម៖

**ជំហានទី១៖** បង្ហាញចេញនូវការមិនសុខចិត្ត ឬបណ្តឹងជាលាយលក្ខណ៍អក្សរទៅកាន់មេភូមិ ឬមេឃុំ។ គាត់នឹងមានការព្យាករណ៍ថា កិច្ចផ្តល់ការបញ្ជាក់ជាលាយលក្ខណ៍អក្សរជាបន្ទាន់ថាបានទទួលពាក្យបណ្តឹងនេះ និងផ្តល់យោបល់ដល់ការិយាល័យសង្គមបរិស្ថាន និងទំនាក់ទំនងសាធារណៈរបស់អគ្គិសនីកម្ពុជា។ បើសិនប្រាកដរយៈពេល១៥ថ្ងៃលោកអ្នកមិនបានទទួលបានចម្លើយអ្វីពីមេភូមិ ឬមេឃុំ ឬបើសិនជាលោកអ្នកមិនពេញចិត្តនឹងការសំរេចដែលដោះស្រាយនៅដំណាក់កាលទី១ទេ

លោកអ្នកអាចបញ្ជូនបណ្តឹងទៅរដ្ឋបាលស្រុកបាន។

**ជំហានទី២៖** រដ្ឋបាលស្រុកមានពេល១៥ថ្ងៃដើម្បី នឹងធ្វើការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងអោយមានការពេញចិត្តពីភាគីពាក់ព័ន្ធ ទាំងអស់។ បើសិនបណ្តឹងមិនអាចដោះស្រាយបាននៅដំណាក់កាលនេះទេរដ្ឋបាលនឹងបញ្ជូនករណីនេះទៅអនុគណៈកម្ម ការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងសារទុកថ្នាក់ខេត្ត។

**ជំហានទី៣៖** អនុគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងសារទុកថ្នាក់ខេត្ត នឹងជួបលោកអ្នកហើយព្យាយាមដោះស្រាយរាល់ ស្ថានភាពបណ្តឹង ។ ក្នុងរយៈពេល៣០ថ្ងៃនៃការដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹងរបស់លោកអ្នក អនុគណៈកម្មការត្រូវតែធ្វើការសម្រេចចិត្ត ជាលាយលក្ខណ៍អក្សរ ហើយដាក់ជូនច្បាប់ចម្លងទៅកាន់ការិយាល័យសង្គម បរិស្ថាន និងទំនាក់ទំនងសាធារណៈរបស់ អគ្គិសនីកម្ពុជា និងលោកអ្នក។

**ជំហានទី៤៖** (ដំណាក់កាលចុងក្រោយ)៖ គ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់អាចដាក់បណ្តឹងរបស់ពួកគាត់ទៅដោះស្រាយនៅ ឯតុលាការ។ រាល់បណ្តឹងទាំងអស់នៅក្នុងដំណាក់កាលខាងលើ នឹងមិនមានការរំខានឬផ្អាកដំណើរការអនុវត្តគំរោងទេ។

*បើសិនលោកអ្នកមានសំណួរនិងយោបល់បន្ថែម សូមទូរស័ព្ទទៅលេខឬផ្ញើសារតាមអាសយដ្ឋាន៖  
អគ្គិសនីកម្ពុជា អាសយដ្ឋាន #2 វិថីព្រះបុរេន្ទ្រ វត្តភ្នំ ទីស្នាក់ការកណ្តាល រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ កម្ពុជា  
លេខទូរស័ព្ទ៖ ០២៣ ៧២៣ ៩៧១ ឬ ០២៣ ៤២៧ ៦២៦ ទូរសារ៖ ០២៣ ៤២៦ ៩៩៣*

## Annex 4: Public Information Booklet (PIB) of the Project in English



### PUBLIC INFORMATION BOOKLET

#### Proposed the National Solar Park Project

#### Power Transmission Line Planning Study Information about the Project

## 1. Project Background

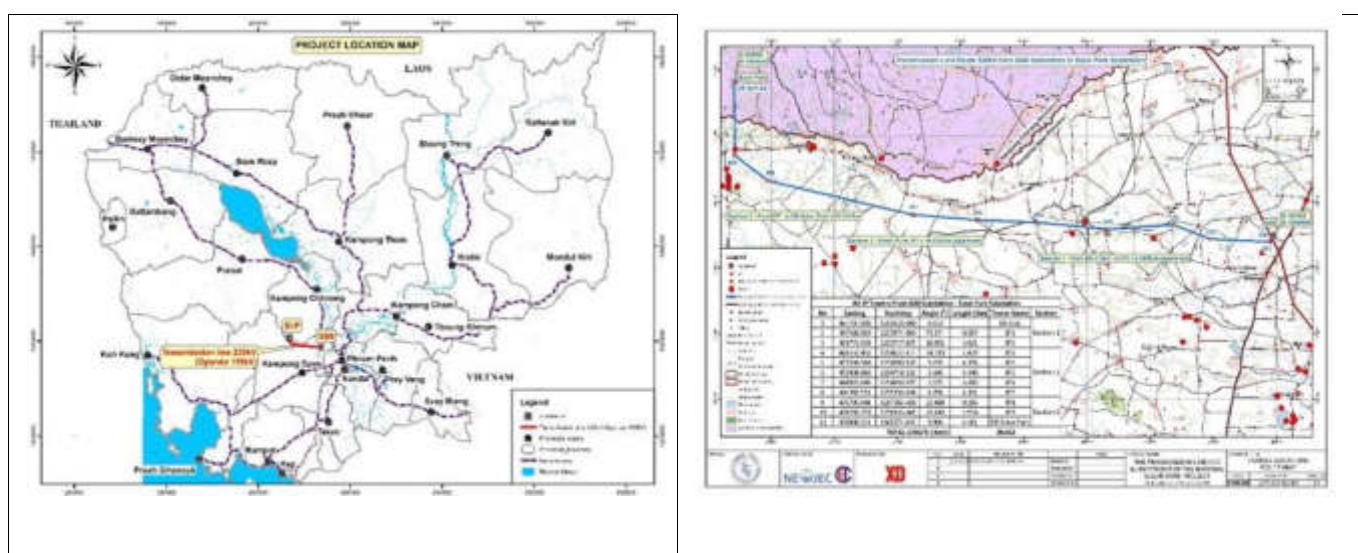
### What is the Proposed National Solar Park Project?

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is working with Electricité du Cambodge (EDC) of Cambodia to develop a National Solar Park Project, where power of up to 100 megawatts (MW) is to be procured from solar photovoltaic (PV) power plants from the private sector through a competitive tendering process. The EDC will be the Executing Agency of the proposed Project. The solar park is located in the border area between Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu Province, near the Phnom Penh demand center. The project will also construct an approximately 40-kilometer (km) 230-kilovolt (kV) double circuit overhead power transmission line between the solar park substation and the nearest grid substation, grid substation 6 (GS6) in Kampong Speu province.

The EDC is the National Electricity infrastructure provider in Cambodia. In its effort to improve electricity access in the country, EDC is now planning a power transmission line in Kampong Speu Province from Thpong District to the Grid Substation 6 (GS6) located in Odongk District. Construction of this transmission line will affect areas in some district and commune, and areas near several villages.

This Public Information Booklet (PIB) is prepared for the Subproject of Transmission Line Route 230kV from GS6 Substation to Solar Park Substation. The project is illustrated in the map below:

Figure 1: Distribution Map of Project Transmission Line Route 230kV from GS6 Substation



## 2. What areas does this transmission line crossed/traversed?

The length of the planned part of the transmission line will be about 40km. It will run through areas in the two provinces: Kampong Speu and Kampong Chhnang provinces. In Kampong Speu province, there are four communes of Khsem Khsant, Trach Tong, Chan Saen, and Mean Chey in Odongk District, and the three communes of Rung Roeang, Monourom and Prambei Mom in Thpong District,

while one commune of Kbal Tuek in Tuek Phos district of Kampong Chhnang province. The planned alignment of the transmission line can be seen in the Map in this information leaflet.

Table 1: Commune/District/Province was traversed by the Transmission Line Route

No.	Commune	District	Province	Length (km)
1	Khsem Khsant	Odongk	Kampong Speu	37.76
2	Trach Tong			
3	Chant Saen			
4	Mean Chey			
5	Monourom	Thpong		
6	Rung Roeang			
7	Prambei Mom			
8	Kbal Tuek	Tuek Phos	Kampong Chhnang	2.24

### 3. What are the components and their readiness status?

The specifications which have related to land acquisition for the transmission line are following:

- Total length of the route is approx. 40km;
- In each the power tower interval of 350m;
- Transmission line COI width is 20m (10m on each side from a central tower/pole);
- Land acquisition for each tower is 225 square meter (m<sup>2</sup>) (15m X 15m); and
- Estimated number of tower is 116;
- No structures or trees higher than 3m will be allowed within this zone;
- Land owners will be compensated upon a value market price and be agreed upon during land acquisition negotiations.

A 400m wide buffer zone, 200m on each side of the transmission line mid-line will be a special area with impacts mainly during the transmission line construction.

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

Solar Park: Permanent acquisition of 100 ha land is needed for construction of common facilities of the solar park and for the first 60 MW of solar plant capacity in the park, located in the border area between Kampong Speu and Kampong Chhnang Province. EDC is in the process of negotiation with the land owner in order to acquire all the required land.

Land acquisition for transmission line power tower poles: The power transmission line is planned to run through Thpong and Odongk Districts in Kampong Speu Province and a small part up to the solar park in Kbal Tuek commune, Tuek Phos District in Kampong Chhnang Province. Land is needed on a permanent basis for power tower poles along the 40 km long 230 kV power transmission line from GS6 to the solar park. The EDC will purchase the required land plots for their full value and thus, in the future, have full land use control and access over the land under the towers.

Transmission Line Corridor of Impact (COI): The feasibility study assessment was undertaken for a 20 m COI, within which land could be continued to be used by land owners but the height of vegetation and structures should be restricted. The identified land types within a 20 m COI in each commune are as seen in Table 1 for the 40 km of the transmission line.

Based on EDC's Technical Standards, a COI of 20 m (10 m on each side from a central tower/pole) will be applied for the transmission line. Land within the COI will not be permanently acquired but will apply restrictions such as limited height of trees and structures/buildings within the COI to 3 meters. Owners will continue using the land within the COI, therefore, EDC will compensate land owners 30% of the land value to mitigate the imposed restrictions. Affected trees and crops will be compensated at their full value at replacement cost.

Table 2: Land Affected by the Project

Infrastructure Type	Land requirements
Phase I – 60 MW	100 ha
Phase II – remaining capacity up to 100 MW	150 ha
40 km transmission line COI – 20 m (10 m on each side from the central tower/pole), between the new solar park pooling substation and existing grid substation GS6	117 ha only temporary disturbance during construction and maintenance.
Transmission line tower footings	3 ha
Access roads to solar park site (COI – 5.5 m, approximate)	3-4 km (land requirement included in park)

## 5. What are the objectives of the proposed Project?

The proposed National Solar Park Project will support the construction of solar photovoltaic (PV) power plants in Cambodia, and address the country's need to: (i) expand low-cost power generation, (ii) diversify the power generation mix and increase the percentage of clean energy in its generation mix in line with its stated greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets, and (iii) expand the use of competitive tenders and other global best practices in the sector.

## 6. What is the cut-off date for eligibility?

The cut-off date is the date established by RGC/EDC that establishes the eligibility of the affected households/affected persons (AH/AP) for receiving compensation and resettlement assistance under the proposed Project. Only those AHs who are located in the COI or lose their assets before the cut-off date will be eligible for compensation and assistance. Any person who occupies land 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 Project is the date that EDC announced the project implementation to the project communities.

## 7. What will be the compensation and entitlements?

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

- 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.

EDC/SEPRO has confirmed that: added to the land acquisition for the transmission line power tower poles, EDC aims to compensate 30% of the land value and the trees growing over 3 m in height for their full value within a COI of 20 m, 10 m on each side from a central tower/pole. The LARP budget is accordingly calculated for:

- The land acquisition for an estimated 116 power towers along a total length of 40 km of



- the transmission line and full compensation of the trees growing on that land,
- 30% compensation of the land value within a 20 m wide COI (the land to be purchased for the power towers at an interval of 300-350m deducted),
- Full value compensation for trees growing over 3 m in height within the 30 m ROW.

#### **8. 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 experience in asset valuation to determine the prevailing market rates. This will be done at the time of the DMS. The RCS consultant will carry out a detailed analysis of the market rates for all types of assets prevailing in the proposed Project area and prepare the unit rates for each category of the loss asset. These will be used to calculate the replacement value. The EDC/SEPRO will select the RCS consultant before the commencement of DMS.

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

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

#### **10. If there will be disagreements or problems that arise during project implementation such as compensation, technical and general project-related disputes, do I have the right to voice out my complaint??**

If APs disagree with assistance options, they may present their questions or complaints to the local administrative officials and grievance committees either in person or in writing. A grievance redress mechanism has been established for the project as follows:

**STEP 1:** Present your complaint or grievance in writing to the Village or Commune Chief. He/she will be obliged to provide immediate written confirmation of receiving the complaint and also to advise the Social, Environment and Public Relations Unit of EDC. If after 15 days you do not hear from the Village or Commune Chief, or if you are not satisfied with the decision taken by the first stage, you may bring the complaint to the District Office.

**STEP 2:** The District office has 15 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. If the complaint cannot solve in this stage, the District office will bring the case to Provincial Complaint Solving Committee.

**STEP 3:** Provincial Complaint Solving Committee meet you and tries to resolve the situation. Within 30 days of your grievance submission the Committee must make a written decision and submit copies to Social, Environment and Public Relations Unit of EDC and to you.

**STEP 4 (The Final Stage):** The affected households could address their complaints to the court. All the complaints in the above stage will be not disturb or abandon the implementation of the project.

If you have further queries and suggestions, please call or see us at:

EDC – Electricité du Cambodge, address #2, St. Preah Yukunthor, Wat Phnom, Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

Tel: 023 723 971 or 023 427 626; Fax: 023 426 593

## Annex 5: Decision on Establishment of Provincial Complaint Solving Committees Kampong Speu province

Kingdom of Cambodia

Nation Religion King

TRANSLATE BY PIC

Kampong Speu Provincial Administration

Number 118/20 SSR

[stamp of Kampong Speu EDC  
incoming letter dated 23<sup>rd</sup> October  
2020]

### Decisions

On

**Establishment the Complaints Solving Committee to settle impacts on buildings, households, land, and fruits trees, caused by the project of 230kV Power Transmission Lines connecting from the Northern Phnom Penh Substation (GS6) to the solar power substation in Tuek Phos district Kampong Chhnang province**

### Governor of Kampong Speu Provincial Board

- Seen the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia
- Seen Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0918/925 dated 6<sup>th</sup> September 2018 on the appointment of the Royal Government of Cambodia
- Seen Royal Code No. NS/RKM/0618/012 dated 28<sup>th</sup> June 2018 promulgating the law on organizing and functioning of the Council of Ministers
- Seen Royal Code No. NS/RKM/0508/017 dated 24<sup>th</sup> May 2008 promulgating the law on the administration of Capital, Provinces, Cities-Towns, Districts and Khan
- Referring to the letter No. 8595 LS.AK.PYK dated 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2019 of EDC
- According to the necessity required by the Kampong Speu Provincial Administration

### Decision

**Article 1:** Established the Complaints Solving Committee to cooperate in settling impacts on buildings, households, land, and fruits trees of the people, plus socio-environment impacts caused by the project of 230kV Power Transmission Lines connecting from the Northern Phnom Penh Substation (GS6) in Kampong Speu Province to the solar power substation in Tuek Phos district Kampong Chhnang province, consisting of the following members:

1. Mr. Kang Vannaro	Deputy Provincial Governor	Chairman
2. Mr. Keo Kuchsey	Provincial Administration Director	Vice-chairman
3. Mr. Thorn Buntha	Provincial Economy and Finance Dpt Director	Vice-chairman
4. Mr. Binh Chiv Tong	Provincial Mines and Energy Dpt Director	Vice-chairman
5. Maj.Gen.Sam Samuon	Provincial Police Commissioner	Member
6. Brig.Gen. Chu Sarun	Provincial Gendarmerie Commander	Member
7. Mr. Tab Malay	Prov. Dept of Land Manag Urban Pln Constr	Member

8. Mr. Su Sunthara	Prov. Dept of Publ Works and Transpt. Director	Member
9. Ieng Dam	Prov. Dept of Rural Development Director	Member
10. Suos Sophal	Acting Director of Provincial Environment Dpt	Member
11. Mr. Klot Ketya	Head of Provincial EDC	Member
12. Mr. Kiev Leang Kia	Thpong District Governor	Member
13. Mr. Nguon Veasna	Udong District Governor	Member
14. Mr. Bun Sambath	Inter-sectorial Office of Provincial Hall Director	Member
15. Heads of Communes and Villages involved		Member

#### **Article 2:**

This Complaints Solving Committee has the following duties:

1. Guide and explain the people impacted about the process of making the action plan and the schedule of their resettlement
2. Guide and explain people the content of complaints in accordance with the action plan document for resettlement to the people impacted by the development project
3. Explain them the policy for determining the right to receive compensation
4. Receive complaints from people and solve it timely
5. Make a regular report on the day of 15 the situation and work progress of the complaints committee. On the other hand, continually report to the his excellency chairman after any project impacts complaints are solved
6. Start receiving complaints after completing compensation

#### **Article 3:**

Works Carrying Out of the Complaints Solving Committee:

- In the process of complaints solving, it should check and verify the problems against the impact management policy to ensure the accountability and transparency in responding to the concerns and requests of the impacted people
- In order to respond to this goal, the complaints solving mechanism must follow the following four-stage procedure:

**Stage 1:** the impacted people can request negotiation with the inter-ministerial committee working group and the provincial sub-committee or submit complaints to the chief of village, chief of commune or chief of Sangkat. If there is no solution within 14 days, the impacted people can continue their complaints

**Stage 2:** the impacted people can submit complaints to the relevant commune/Sangkat authorities. If there is no solution within 15 days, the impacted people can continue their complaints

**Stage 3:** provincial complaints solving committee to check and solve it with the relevant parties. If there is no solution within 30 days, the impacted people can continue their complaints

**Stage 4 (final stage):** the people can submit their complaints to the court. Complaints in the above stages will not be able to interrupt or suspend the project implementation

#### **Article 4:**

Any provisions that are contrary to this decision shall be considered repealed

**Article 5:**

Provincial administration, police commissioner, gendarmerie commander, all relevant institutions, departments, units, and the members as stipulated in the article 1 shall implement this decision effectively from the date of this signature.

Kampong Speu, 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2020

**Provincial Governor**

[Stamp of Kampong Speu Provincial Administration]

**Vey Samnang**

**Copy for:**

- Office of the Council of Ministers
- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Economy and Finance
- Electricity Authority of Cambodia (for information)
- As article 1 (to implement)
- Documents-Chronology

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA  
Nation Religion King

(Logo)

Kompong Chhnang Provincial Administration  
N. 065/21 SSR

Decision

On

Establishment of GrievanceSettlement Commission for Implementation of the  
Works in Addressing on Impacts on affected Structures, Houses, Land and Fruit  
Trees Caused by 230 kV transmission line projectconnecting GS6 Substation  
north of Phnom Penh to Tuek Phos Solar Substation in Kompong Chhnang  
Province

Governor of Kompong Chhnang Province

- Having seen the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia,
- Having seen the Royal Code No. NS/RKM/0508/017, dated 24 May, 2008, promulgating the Law on Administrative Management of Capital, Provinces, Municipalities, Districts and Khans,
- Having seen the Royal Decree No. NS/RKT/0817/506, dated 02August, 2017, on the Appointment of Governor of Kompong Chhnang Province within the same jurisdiction,
- Having seen the Sub-Decree No. 216 Ankr, dated 14 December, 2009, on the Roles, Duties and Work Relations among district and provincial councils and governors,
- Referring to the letter No. 8594 LS.EDC.P.Y.K, dated 22 November, 2019 of the Electricité of Cambodge - EDC,
- Referring to the necessity of Kampong Chhnang Provincial Administration,

Hereby Decided

Article 1:

To establish GrievanceSettlement Commission for cooperation in addressing on impacts on affected Structures, houses, land and local people's fruit trees caused by 230 KV transmission line project connecting GS6 Substation north of Phnom Penh to Tuek Phos Solar Substation in Kompong Chhnang Province with the following composition:

- |                                      |  |               |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------|
| 1. H.E Srun Samrithy                 | Deputy Provincial Governor                     | Chairman      |
| 2. Mr. Khim Channoen                 | Deputy Director of Provincial Administration   | Vice Chairman |
| 3. Brigadier General Sothy Moniroth, | Deputy Provincial Police Commissioner          | Member        |
| 4. Lieutenant Colonel Hang Socheat,  | Deputy Commander of the Provincial Gendarmerie | Member        |



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with the Ministry of Commerce of the Kingdom of Cambodia  
#9C, Street 108, Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
☎: (+855) 23 98 68 69 / 12 47 43 45 - Email: go\_translation@hinetmail.com  
36445 (English/Ministry)

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submitted for translation purposes.  
RIEL Chanserey, Managing Director of GO Co., Ltd.  
Phnom Penh, April 13, 2021





5. Mr. Ouk Ros	Director of Provincial Department of Mines and Energy	Member
6. Mr. SOM Socheata,	Director of National Assembly-Senate Relations,	Member
7. Mr. Ly Sophea	Director of Provincial Department of Land	Member
8. Mr. Chhay Leaphea	Director of Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport	Member
9. Mr. Morn Phalla,	Director of Provincial Department of Environment,	Member
10. Mr. Nglin Hun,	Director of Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	Member
11. Mr. Sok Thuok,	Director of Provincial Department of Culture and Fine Arts,	Member
12. Mr. Tith Vongvisal	Director of Provincial Department of Science, Technology, and Innovation	Member
13. Mr. Van Bunthat	Director of Provincial Inter-Sectoral Department	Member
14. Mr. Hang Pisey	Director of Provincial Department of Planning and Investment	Member
15. Mr. Khut Chhai	Chief of Provincial Office of Construction and Development	Member
16. Relevant District Governors		Member
17. Bureau Chief of relevant Land Management, Urban Planning, Construction		Member
18. Concerned Village Chiefs and Commune Chiefs		Members

#### Article 2:

Grievance Settlement Commission shall perform the following duties:

1. Introduce and explain the affected people about the process of preparing the action plan and time for their resettlement,
2. Introduce and explain the affected people about the mechanism of filing complaints by following the book for implementation of the resettlement action plan for those people affected by development projects,
3. Explain the affected people about policies in order to determine the eligibility for compensation,
4. Receive and timely resolve all complaints from the affected people,
5. Make a monthly report on every 15<sup>th</sup> of the month to understand the ongoing situation and work performance of the Grievance Settlement Commission, and subsequently report to the chairman of the Commission all cases solved in relation to the project.
6. Start to receive complaints after the compensation payment has been completed.

#### Article 3:

The work of the Grievance Settlement Commission shall be implemented as the follows:

- During the course of resolving all complaints, the Commission shall check and verify in accordance with the resettlement policies to ensure the accountability and transparency in response to all concerns and suggestions from the affected people,
- To this end, the mechanism of grievance settlement should be implemented in four steps of the procedure as follows:
  - A. **First Stage:** The affected people could ask for a negotiation with working group of Inter-Ministerial Commission and provincial sub-committee or submit complaints to relevant chiefs of villages and communes/Sangkats. If there is no solution within 14 working days, the affected people can proceed with the complaints to the next level of authority.
  - B. **Second Stage:** The affected people can submit all the complaints to the commune/Sangkat and district level of authority. If there is no solution within 15 working days, the affected people can proceed with the next level of authority.



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with the Ministry of Commerce of the Kingdom of Cambodia  
#98C Street 108, Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
☎ (+855) 23 98 58 69 / 12 47 65 65 - E-mail: go.translation@hotmail.com  
06645 (English/Ministry)

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submitted for translation purposes to  
RIEL Chanserey, Managing Director of GO Co., Ltd.  
Phnom Penh, April 13, 2021



- C. **Third Stage:**The Provincial Grievance Settlement Commission will monitor and settle all complaints with all relevant parties. If there is no solution within 30 working days, the affected people can further refer the case to the court.
- D. **Fourth Stage(the Final Stage):**The affected people could submit their complaints to the court. All the complaints brought in any of the above steps will not in any manner disturb or suspend the implementation of the project.

**Article 4:**

Any provisions contrary to this Decision shall be abrogated.

**Article 5:**

Director and Deputy Director of the Provincial Administration, all concerned departments and units and those listed in **Article 1** shall implement this Decision in a high effective manner from the date of its signature.

*Thursday, 13<sup>th</sup> waning moon day of the lunar month of Phalkun,  
Year of the Pig, the second era of Tonle Sap, 2564 B.E*

Kompong Chhnang, 11 March 2021

**Provincial Governor**  
(Signature and Stamp)

**CHHOUR CHANDOEUN**

**Recipients:**

- Ministry of Interior
- EDC
- Provincial council "for information"
- As mentioned in Article 1 "for implementation"
- File - Archive



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with the Ministry of Commerce of the Kingdom of Cambodia  
#100, Street 106, Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
☎ (+855) 23 98 68 69 / 12 67 65 65 - Email: go\_translation@me.com  
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Phnom Penh, April 13, 2021



**Annex 6: DMS Questionnaire Form****National Solar Park Project****For Updating the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan****For Approved Transmission Line of Section 1 & 2****Inventory of Loss Assets and Compensation Questionnaire****DMS number:**.....

House N.....Village.....Commune.....District.....Province.....

Name of the asset holder (Head of HH).....Sex.....Owner.....Tenant.....

<i>Description</i>	<i>Type/Unit</i>	<i>Area of land acquisition (m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	<i>Unit Cost (USD/m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	<i>Total amount of Compensation (USD/Riel)</i>
<b>1. Land</b>				
Residential land (Power Tower-PT)				
Residential land (Corridor of Impact-COI)				
Commercial/Industrial land (PT)				
Commercial/Industrial land (COI)				
Plantation land (PT)				
Plantation land (COI)				
Paddy land (PT)				
Paddy land (COI)				
<b>2. Types of affected trees</b>				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				



.....				
<b>3. Types of affected structure</b>				
.....				
.....				
.....				
<b>4. Types of other affected real estates</b>				
.....				
.....				
.....				
<b>5. Other special assistance (cash)</b>				
<b>5.1. Cash allowance for Vulnerable AHs</b>				
Female HH, Disable HHH, Older HHH (who are 60-year-old above)				
<b>5.2. Cash allowance for transportation/relocation</b>				
Dismantle small shop, rice hut, livestock				
Relocate main structure backward but within the same location				
Relocate house or main structure within the same village.				
Relocate house or main structure to another village.				
<b>5.3. Cash allowance for living</b>				
Small house less than 60 m <sup>2</sup> using simple /cheap construction materials or type of house from..... to ..... moving backward but in the same location.				
Small house less than 60 m <sup>2</sup> using simple/cheap construction materials or type of house from..... to ..... relocated to another location/place which is far away from the current location.				

House more than 60 m <sup>2</sup> using high quality/ expensive construction materials or type of house from..... to ..... moving backward but in the same location.				
House more than 60 m <sup>2</sup> using high quality/ expensive construction materials or type of house from..... to ..... relocated to another location/place which is far away from the current location.				
Total Amount:.....				
Total amount in written: .....				

**The owner**

**EDC Representative**

**Provincial subcommittee**

**Name:.....**

**Name:.....**

**Name:.....**

**Seen and Approved  
Chief of Commune**

## Annex 7: SES Questionnaire Form

### National Solar Park Project For Updating the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan For Approved Transmission Line of Section 1 & 2

DMS Number:.....

#### Socio-Economic Survey Questionnaire

##### 1. Location:

###### 1.1. Interview Location:

House N.....Village.....Commune.....District.....Province.....

Interviewer.....Name of supervisor.....

Responder.....Nickname.....

Name of Head HH.....Nickname.....

Name of spouse.....Nickname.....

Head of HH is Widow ☐ Older (60 years old or above) ☐ Disable ☐

###### 1.2. Impact/Affected Location:

Tower Number.....or between the tower.....to tower.....

Cordon number: X.....Y.....

House N.....Village.....Commune.....District.....Province.....

How far the affected location from road.....M, next to road with width.....M, no close to any road.....

##### 2. Background of the HHH (In case the absence of HHH, the interviewee can respond on behalf of the HHH but she/he must be more than 18 years old)

2.1. Age.....

2.2. Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐

2.3. Ethnicity.....Nationality.....

2.4. Language: Mother tongue.....Second language.....

2.5. Education:

1) Illiteracy.

2) No schooling/did not attend formal education but know how to read and write.

3) Primary school incomplete

4) Primary school completed

5) Lower Secondary.

6) High School

7) University/College (Graduate)

8) Postgraduate.

9) Primary or secondary Vocational course.

2.6. Occupation:

First Occupation	Second Occupation	Third Occupation

### 3. Economic Profile of AHs:

#### 3.1. Number of household members by age

- 0-14 years old \_\_\_\_\_ Male \_\_\_\_\_ Female
- 15 - 65 years old \_\_\_\_\_ Male \_\_\_\_\_ Female
- Over 65 years old \_\_\_\_\_ Male \_\_\_\_\_ Female
- Total.....persons

#### 3.2. What are main income sources of the family?

First source	Second source	Third source

#### 3.3. From last month, how much total your income (Cash and other products)

Income	In Riels	In USD
First income source		
Second income source		
Third income source		
Other income source		
Total per month		

#### 3.4. How is percentage (%) of your income by type per month?

% of first income source	% of second income source	% of third income source	% of other income source	Total
				100 %

### 4. Knowledge and Opinion Toward the Project:

#### 4.1. Do you know about the construction of the transmission line of the project? Yes ☐ No ☐

##### 4.1.1. If yes, from what sources of information?

1	EDC Resettlement Committee	5	Newspapers
2	Radio/TV	6	Provincial sub-committee
3	Neighbors	7	Do not know
4	NGO	8	Other, specify.....

##### 4.1.2. Do you know how long the COI of the Transmission line?

Left	.....M
Right	.....M
Total	.....M

##### 4.1.3. Do you know this project (construction of the transmission line) will impact on your assets?

Yes, impact ☐. No impact ☐. Do not know ☐

### 5. Land Information:

#### 5.1. What kind of your land that will be impacted under the COI of the transmission line?

Paddy land ☐ Plantation Land ☐ Commercial/Industrial land ☐ Resident land ☐

5.2. Affected land:

3.2. Affected land.

Type of Land	Total Landholding in the affected area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Landholding in other area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land Tenure since	Affected Land		
				Length (m)	Width (m)	Total (m <sup>2</sup> )
<u>Land for Power Tower</u>						
Paddy Land						
Plantation Land						
Commercial/Industrial Land						
Resident Land						
<u>Land within the COI</u>						
Paddy Land						
Plantation Land						
Commercial/Industrial Land						
Resident Land						
TOTAL						

**6. Affected House and Other Structures**

6.1. What kind of your structures or parts of the structures are impacted by the project?

Home ☐ Home and shop ☐ Kitchen/Bathroom ☐ Balcony ☐ warehouse ☐ Cattery/Restaurant ☐

Craft/Workshop ☐ Small shop in front of the house/on road's COI ☐ Livestock ☐ Other, specify.....

N	Kind of Structure (Fill out by the supervisor)	Number of Floors	Construction Materials				Total floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Total affected floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )
			Roof	Wall	Floor	Pillar		
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								

6								
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

6.2. The interviewer has to calculate total affected floor area in (%) to the total floor area for house or other main structures

N	Functioning of the Structures	Total floor areas (m <sup>2</sup> )	Total affected floor areas (m <sup>2</sup> )	% of affected floor area
1	Home for living			
2	Home for living and shop			
3	Warehouse			
4	Cattery/Restaurant/Guesthouse			
5	Craft/Workshop			
6	Other main structures, specify.....			

**7. Other Affected Real Estates:**

N	Types of Real Estates	Unit	Quantity
1	Drilled well		
2	Pump well		
3	Wooden fence/Stone pillar with wire (m)		
4	Cement fence (Brick & stone) (m)		
5	Tomb		
6	Concreted sow/ground floor (m <sup>2</sup> )		
7	Other, specify.....		
Total:			

**8. Affected Trees/Affected Vegetation:**

N	Trees/Vegetation	Unit	Quantity			Distance from centerline of COI (m)
			Big	Medium	Small	


Head of HH

Spouse

Representative of head of HH

EDC Working Group

Provincial sub-committee

Chief of Village

## **Annex 8: Grievance Registration Logbook**

### **GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION LOGBOOK**

**Project:** National Solar Park Project for the Transmission line and Substation in the province of Kampong Chhnang, and Kampong Speu.

ADB Loan No. 3789 – CAM (COL)

**Location:** Kampong Speu/Kampong Chhnang Provinces

**Grievance Focal Person:** .....

Type of Grievance:

**A** Inquiry, clarification, suggestion, request

**B** Complaint regarding alleged breach of the SPS 2009 or Public Communication Policy 2011

**C** Allegation of fraud or corruption

**D** Natural flooding

**SOC** Social

**ENV** Environment



### GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION LOG BOOK

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name of Affected Person</b>	<b>Affected Person Contact Details (Address, telephone)</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Location of impact (village name)</b>	<b>Grievance Summary (describe issue/inquiry raised)</b>	<b>Date of Screening of EDC/SEPRO</b>	<b>Resolution/ Agreed</b>
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							

## Annex 9: Letter to ADB on the COI Justification of Transmission Line of the Project



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA  
NATION RELIGION KING

Phnom Penh, 31 May, 2021

To : Mr. Toru Kubo  
Director  
Energy Division, Southeast Asia Department  
6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550 Metro Manila, Philippines

Tel : +63 2 632 4444

**Subject : Clarification on EDC's policy related to compensation cost for high voltage transmission line project.**

Dear Mr. Toru Kubo,

We would like to inform you that in 2017, EDC revised our policy related to resettlement and compensation for high voltage transmission line projects. While the prior policy did not compensate affected people for the affected rice paddy and plantations fields, the new policy provides adequate benefits to all affected people for the affected lands. The policy also differentiates between a Right of Way (ROW) and a narrower, Corridor of Impact (COI). While the ROW is the overall land that is being considered for the transmission line, the COI represents a small portion within the ROW where the direct impacts are expected. Details on the ROW and COI set asides, and related compensation amounts that are applicable is provided below:

1. 115 kV high voltage transmission line Projects:

- The land to be acquired for the tower location within the COI is compensated 100% and neither the COI, nor the wider ROW is acquired, and the easement fees specified below are being paid to offset the restrictions imposed. Costs will be determined through a Replacement Cost Study (RCS).
- A COI of 15 m (7.50m on each side from a central tower/pole), would apply. Within the COI, an easement fee of 30 % of the land value would be paid for all privately owned land and 100% compensation will be paid for houses and other structures. Costs will be determined through RCS.
- The ROW would be equal or greater than 15 m ( $\geq 7.50$ m on each side from a central tower/pole) 100 % compensation will be paid for all tall fruit trees and other trees, which pose a risk to the transmission line and therefore need to be cut down. No compensation is provided for the land. Costs will be determined through RCS.

2. 230 kV high voltage transmission line Projects:

- The land to be acquired for the power towers within the COI is compensated 100% and neither the COI, nor the wider ROW is acquired, and the easement fees specified below are being paid to offset the restrictions imposed. Costs will be determined through RCS.
- A COI of 20 m (10 m on each side from a central tower/pole), would apply. Within the COI, an easement fee of 30 % of the land value would be paid for all privately owned land and 100% compensation will be paid for houses and other structures. Costs will be determined through RCS.

- The ROW would be equal or greater than 20 m ( $\geq 10$  m on each side from a central tower/pole) 100 % compensation will be paid for all tall fruit trees and other trees, which pose a risk to the transmission line and therefore need to be cut down. No compensation is provided for the land. Costs will be determined through RCS.
3. High voltage transmission line projects constructed on ROW of public road or public land:  
As per the national technical standards for safe operation of transmission lines and minimization of socio-economic impacts, when high voltage transmission line with narrow towers made of steel or concrete poles are installed in the ROW of public roads, and which are at a safe distance from houses and structures, no compensation will be provided. This is because the tower/pole and transmission line infrastructure are located on public land. In addition, based on the construction law of The Royal Government of Cambodia, all structure must maintain a safe distance from the boundary of private property. If there are fruit trees that are on private property that need to be cut as they might affect the functioning of the transmission line, in such cases, due compensation based on RCS will be paid.
  4. For the existing houses and other structures beyond the COI but within the ROW:  
In general, there is no requirement to relocate houses/structures beyond the COI. In special case (rare case), where relocation of those asset is required, EDC will apply the compensation as per process and procedure used as within the affected assets along the COI.

Therefore, EDC would appreciate your acknowledgement of EDC's policy related to resettlement and compensation payments, and we intend to apply this policy for the National Solar Park Project and Grid Reinforcement Project.



Sincerely yours,

**KEO ROTTANAK**

Minister attached to the Prime Minister.  
Managing Director of EDC *Keo Rottanak*