

Updated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

March 2023

Cambodia: National Solar Park Project

Prepared by the Electricité Du Cambodge for the Asian Development Bank.

This updated land acquisition and resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature. Your attention is directed to the "terms of use" section on ADB's website.

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Updated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

CAM: National Solar Park Project

The 230kV Transmission Line – Section 1, 2, 3 and Access Road

March 2023

Prepared by Electricité Du Cambodge (EDC) for the Asian Development Bank (ADB). This Updated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (Updated LARP) is a document of the Borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AHs	-	Affected Households
APs	-	Affected Persons
COI	-	Corridor of Impact
CSC	-	Complaints Solving Committee
DDR	-	Due Diligence Review
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	-	Executive Agency
EDC	-	Electricite du Cambodge
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GS	-	Grid Substation
IA	-	Implementing Agency
IOL	-	Inventory of Losses
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

(As of 30 August 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.
Corridor of Impacts (COI)	: Refers to the area within 20m of width along the transmission line (10m to each side from the centerline of transmission line) to determine the impacts on lands and assets. Land within the COI of the transmission line will not be permanently acquired but will be restricted on use such as all the structures/buildings are limited on height of 3m and trees planted within the COI which exceed 3 m in height will be cut-off.
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 Right-of-way (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 outside 20m of width along the transmission line (equal or greater than 10m on each side from the centerline of transmission line) to determine the impacts on trees. All tall fruit trees and other trees which pose a risk to the transmission line will be cut down. No compensation will be provided for the land within the ROW.
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) .

(*) 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. 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.

Apart from the plant site, the transmission interconnection infrastructure will be constructed that 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 230kV double circuit overhead transmission line between the solar park substation and Grid Substation (GS6) with total length of 40km; 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 kV double circuit overhead power transmission line will be constructed with an approximate length of 40km including 23.166 km of Sections 1 and 2 and 16.834 km of Section 3. Based on the Technical Standards of EDC, 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 ($\geq 10m$ on each side from a central tower/pole). The lands within the COI of the transmission line 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 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 m² of lands consisting of 15,312 m² of lands that will be acquired permanently for the construction of power towers and 403,483 m² of lands within the COI that will be restricted on use. The area of lands to be permanently acquired includes 900m² of residential land; 13,737 m² of paddy land, 450 m² of land for other annual crops/trees; and 225 m² 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 m² of lands will be restricted on use including 25,270 m² of residential land that belongs to 18 households (53 APs); 364,943 m² of paddy land owned by 370 households (1,703 APs) and 13,270 m² 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.

CAP has been prepared and endorsed by ADB for implementation to correct the safeguards noncompliance that occurred in the sections 1 and 2 of 68 towers within the 8 communes of the National Solar Park Project on 08 September 2021. The noncompliance pertains to the construction of foundation and concreting works on 55 of 68 towers (under sections 1 and 2) undertaken by the contractor before making payment of correctly compensation and even before the approval of updating LARP to 411 AHs. The objective of the CAP is to bring implementation back in compliance with the agreed safeguard requirements of SPS, LARF and Update LARP, and to ensure that agreed safeguard requirements are fully followed/implemented before start of construction work in any section of the Transmission Line. Safeguards Noncompliance and need for Implementation of a Corrective Action Plan. The LARP of the subproject required updating and approval of ADB in accordance with the Transmission Line route alignment finalized by PIC/EDC and making payment of compensation to APs before start of construction work. However, in Sections 1 and 2, the contractor started the construction work prior to the LARP approval by ADB about transmission line route finalized for 55 of total 68 towers of Sections 1 and 2. The ADB mission advised that the noncompliance with agreed LARP requirements need to be corrected urgently. In response, PIC/EDC agreed to prepare this implement a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) report to bring the subproject back on safeguard compliance.

Compensation for affected business (1 AH-5 APs) : 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 which has been calculated at \$30 based on the daily net-income; The living allowance (1 AH-5 APs) : Providing the living allowance during transition period to displaced AHs by cash (\$200/household); The transportation allowance for houses and personal goods (2 AHs-10 APs) : Providing the transportation allowance to remaining two households with stall affected by cash (\$40/household); Special allowance for vulnerable household (32 AHs – 135 APs): Providing addition allowance of \$150/household to meet the level of support specified in approved Updated LARP and Income restoration allowance (33 AHs – 140 APs): Income restoration allowance for displaced AHs and vulnerable AHs by cash (\$200/household) in section 1 and 2.

In the Correction Action Plan (CAP) for first two section (section 1 & 2), the construction of 55 power towers also caused impacts on 174.62 m2 of structures of five households (24 APs). Those included 70.84 m2 of houses belong to two (02) households (10 APs); 82.08 m2 of stalls/shop owned by four (04) households with 19 persons; and 21.7 m2 of eave of one household (05 APs). Among five households who had structures affected, one household (05 APs) whose house was fully affected also had their stall fully impacted and one household (05 APs) was with both main house and eave affected. The households, however, had not to relocate as they were living in another main houses and the affected houses were just used for relaxation purpose.

The compensation payment for impacts of construction of 55 power towers of section 1 & 2 was conducted from February to May 2021. All of the 411 affected households (1,954 APs) received their compensation payment. The schedule of compensation payment was informed to the AHs by local authorities and village chiefs and the payment was implemented at the commune's office. Total amount of compensation and assistance provided to the AHs was \$758,815. Those included the compensation for affected land, structure and trees, the transportation allowance and special allowance for vulnerable households.

The Section 3 transmission line consists of 49 power towers and the transmission line of 16.834 km length. However, compensation and assistance payment were paid to 74 households who were affected by the construction of 17 power towers in July 2021 before the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) for Section 3 transmission line is updated. Therefore, the LARP for Section 3 transmission line has been updated covering only land acquisition and resettlement impacts by 32 out of 49 power towers and the transmission line. The Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line

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 (APs) and communities; and Replacement Cost Study (RCS) on the affected lands and assets by the section.

A resettlement due diligence review on land acquisition of the 17 power towers has been also carried out to examine whether the land acquisition and resettlement, compensation and assistance implemented to the affected households (AHs) by 17 power towers is compliant with the Project's land acquisition and resettlement policy and requirements of the Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line or not. A corrective action plan (CAP) has been developed to ensure that the households affected by land acquisition for the 17 power towers are provided with the entitlements in accordance with those specified in this Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line.

Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

For section 1 & 2, transmission line

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 m² of lands consisting of 15,312 m² of lands that will be acquired permanently for the construction of power towers and 403,483 m² of lands within the COI that will be restricted on use. The area of lands to be permanently acquired includes 900m² of residential land; 13,737 m² of paddy land, 450 m² of land for other annual crops/trees; and 225 m² 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 m² of lands will be restricted on use including 25,270 m² of residential land that belongs to 18 households (53 APs); 364,943 m² of paddy land owned by 370 households (1,703 APs) and 13,270 m² 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.

For section 3, transmission line

Land acquisition will be required for the construction of 32 power towers and for 16.834 km of the transmission line. For the construction of power towers, an area of 225 m² of land (15 x 15 m) will be permanently acquired for constructing the foundation of each power tower. 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.

The Social, Environment and Public Relations Office (SEPRO) under EDC carried out the DMS in May, June and early August 2021 to measure the affected lands and non-land assets of AHs/APs. A total of 100 AHs (with 421 APs) will be affected by land acquisition by 32 power towers and Section 3 transmission line. Those include 67 households (286 persons) are with land within the COI of the transmission line that will be restricted on land use; and 31 households (129 persons) are with impacts

by both components (construction of power towers and transmission line). Among the 100 AHs, two AHs (6 APs) are with loss of trees only, hence, total number of AHs with land affected is 98 AHs (415 APs).

For construction of the 32 power towers and Section 3 transmission line, a total area of 199,150 m² of lands will be affected, consisting of 7,200 m² of lands that will be acquired permanently for the construction of the 32 power towers and 191,950 m² of lands within the COI of the transmission line that will be restricted on land use. The area of lands to be permanently acquired for the components includes 423 m² of residential land; 4,427 m² of paddy land; and 2,350 m² of land for other annual crops. Thirty-one (31) AHs (129 APs) are with lands permanently recovered that include two (02) households (7 persons) who have residential land affected; 22 households (85 APs) whose paddy land is affected and seven (07) households (37 persons) with loss of land for other annual crops. The transmission line also causes restriction on the area of 191,950 m² of lands including 8,730 m² of residential land that belongs to eight (08) households (39 APs); 121,710 m² of paddy land owned by 73 AHs (306 APs) and 61,510 m² of land for other annual crops of 17 AHs (73 APs).

In addition, the construction of the 32 power towers and the transmission line of section 3 also causes impacts on 866 trees of 38 AHs (145 APs) and 189,997 m² of paddy and other annual crops cultivated and owned by 98 AHs (415 APs). Nine (09) AHs (25 APs) out of 100 AHs by the components are categorized as vulnerable AHs, of which four (04) AHs (13 APs) are female-headed households with dependents) and five (05) AHs (12 APs) are elderly headed households with no other means of supports. None of the 100 AHs will be severely affected as all the AHs will lose less than 10% of total productive land holding/income generating assets of the household and no AHs have to relocate due to the construction of 32 power towers and the transmission line.

A Resettlement Due Diligence Review (DDR) of how the land acquisition, compensation and support for households affected by the construction of 17 power towers under Section 3 transmission line was carried out in August 2021. A total of 74 households (342 affected persons – APs) were affected by the construction of 17 power towers under Section 3 transmission line and received compensation and assistance payment in July 2021. The objectives of the DDR are (i) to determine if the land acquisition, compensation, and assistance for the AHs are implemented in compliance with the entitlements specified in the Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line; (ii) to identify any aspects where discrepancies exist between the findings of the DDR and provisions of the Updated LARP for the Section 3 transmission line; and (iii) propose corrective actions to address the gaps identified.

During the DDR implementation, documents related to land acquisition, compensation and recorded by SEPRO/EDC and PIC and payment vouchers of the AHs were collected and reviewed to gather data on the number of AHs, type of impacts, applied compensation unit rates (results of RCS-January 2021) and assistance provided to the households, information disclosure and public consultation activities carried out, as well as the information concerning redressing complaints and/or grievances raised by the AHs (if any).

There were 74 households (342 APs) affected by the construction of 17 power towers. All of those reside in Prambei Mum commune, Thpong district. Among the 74 AHs (342 APs), 49 AHs (228 APs) had land restricted on land use; 24 APs (111 APs) who have both land within the COI of transmission line and being restricted on land use and land permanently acquired for the construction of 17 power towers; and one (01) AH (03 APs) was with loss of trees only. The DMS results showed that a total of 3,825 m² of land was permanently acquired including 1,800 m² of land for other annual crops; and 2,025 m² of paddy land. There were 24 households (111 APs) with land permanently affected, of which 11 AHs (45 APs) were with paddy land permanently acquired; and 13 AHs (66 APs) had land for other annual crops permanently recovered. On the other hand, the area of land within the COI that would be restricted on land use was 111,493 m². This area covered 43,260 m² of paddy land owned by 30 AHs (132 APs); and 68,233 m² of land for other annual crops of other 43 AHs (207 APs). A total number of 73 households (339 APs) had land within the COI of the transmission line and being restricted on land use.

Apart from impacts on land, a total of 155 trees of 38 AHs (157 APs) were cut down. The majority of the affected trees were mango trees with 96 trees out of total 155 affected trees. No structures as well as business activities of households were affected by the construction of 17 power towers and transmission line.

Among the 74 AHs who received the compensation and assistance, three (03) households (10 APs) were vulnerable AHs including one (01) female headed household with dependents (4 APs); and two

(02) elderly-headed households with no other means of support (6 APs). None of the 74 AHs would be severely affected as all of the AHs lost less than 10% of total productive landholding/income generating assets of the household and no AHs had to relocate.

While access road is welcomed and voluntarily participated by villagers along the existing road. They also will donate their land within ROWs of the road and assets (as wood fence, planted trees and so on) for future expanding road by the government. There was no impact or affected for the South part of access road, while other 4 plots of lands (3 plots of land belong to EDC which affected approximately 9,597m² by adapting willing buying/willing selling method and another plot to a family affected 1,980m² through involuntary resettlement approach) have land affected at the North part of access road.

Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

Two rounds of public consultation meetings were held for Section 1 & 2, transmission line. 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.

It is the same for section 3, there were two rounds of public consultation meeting was held in Odongk district in November 2020 with the participation of representatives of councils of districts and communes where the transmission line traverses: district sectoral offices such as environmental office, rural development office, etc. and the village chiefs. The number of the participants in this meeting is 67 and two of those are females. The second round of public consultation comprised 11 public consultation meetings held intermittently at two project communes from May to August 2021. The meetings were carried out after the completion of DMS in each commune. A small number of local people was invited to each meeting and in some project villages, more than one meeting were organized to ensure the dissemination information as well as the participation of local people in consultation activities. These actions were to prevent the Covid-19 explosion following the guidelines of Ministry of Health. A total number of the meeting participants was 145, of which 47 attendees were females, accounting for 32.41%. The meeting participants included the representatives of local authorities, village chiefs and AHs. In the meetings, the participants were shared and discussed the information of the Project including (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 project-level GRM.

In addition, two FGDs were organized with one group of affected women and one group of affected men in Prambei Mum commune. A total of 14 participants attended the FGDs, of which four (04) participants were females and 10 other attendees were males. During the FGDs, the participants discussed various information related to (i) livelihoods of households in project communes such as occupation, income, poverty and difficulties that local people faced; (ii) positive and negative impacts caused by the construction of 32 power towers and transmission line; (iii) proposed measures of the APs to mitigate the negative impacts on the Project; and (iv) opinions, suggestions and concerns of the APs about the proposed Project design, tentative implementation schedule, and the Project impacts. The PIB was prepared and copies of the PIB were provided to all the participants during the public consultation meetings in Khmer. The summary along with the entitlement matrix and list of AHs will be further disclosed to stakeholders and AHs.

Summary of agreed Updated LARP for Section 1,2,3 transmission line and access road will also be translated to Khmer and distributed to APs, local authorities and other relevant agencies. This document will also be posted in public areas of the Project villages. The Updated LARP will be disclosed to affected communities and uploaded on websites of ADB and EDC prior to its implementation.

Anyway, for access road, one public consultation meeting on Access Road was held on 24 February 2023. A total of 37 people attended the meeting within 18 men and 14 women including village chiefs, chief of commune, representative of district, PIC and people who have been lived along the road. The information shared and discussed with the participants include: (i) the detailed engineering design of the construction for existing access road, (ii) the effect of the project, (iii) the principles of environmental and social safeguards, (iv) the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), and (v) the others. The PIB and Map were prepared in Khmer language and provided to all participants in the meetings.

After EDC/SEPRO and PIC gave the brief introduction of upgrade the existing road and ADB's policies on Environmental and Social safeguard to all participants, Mr. Chheang Ith, commune leader and all people who lived along the access road were delighted and strongly welcome this construction. He also mentioned about the existing width of this road is 6 meters already, then it also has been reserved 2 meters (ROW of the road) for each side. If this road improvement project needs only 6 meters width, it will not affect to the properties or assets or plant tress of people living along this road. So far, commune had thumbred prints voluntary donation forms to all people who lived along this road for their structures/plant trees on the ROW of the road, and commune already informed people that if commune has other government's projects for extended within the ROW of the road (10 meter), villagers will not get any compensation.

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 in general, of Section 1, 2 and 3 transmission line in particular, would be resolved in a timely manner. The GRM was shared and discussed with AHs during the public consultation meetings held at commune level and it was also included in the PIB which was provided to participants in these meetings. To ensure the effectiveness of the GRM, a Provincial Complaint Solving Committee (CSC) was established in each province of the Project. The chairman of the CSC was the Deputy Provincial Governor of the province and other members of CSC were the representatives of various Provincial Departments such as Provincial Mines and Energy, Provincial Police Commissioner, etc. APs can formally lodge their grievance at communal, district, and provincial CSC level through standard procedures as specified in this Updated LARP for Section 1, 2 and 3 transmission line. The complainants will be exempted from all administrative fees except for legal fees that might be incurred in the resolution of grievances and complaints.

The same grievance redress mechanism (GRM) and Provincial Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be used to ensure that all complaints raised by local people and community regarding this upgrading existing access road would be resolved in a timely manner. The GRM and CSC were shared and discussed with villagers living along the road during the public consultation meetings held at commune level and it was also included in the PIB which was provided to participants in these meetings. The complainants will be exempted from all administrative fees except for legal fees that might be incurred in the resolution of grievances and complaints.

Eligibility and Entitlements

The cut-off date for this setion 1 &2 was the date when EDC announced the Project implementation to the Project communities. The cut-off date was set on January 30th, 2020 in Kampong Chhnang province and January 31st, 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 entitle 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.

While the cut-off date for this section 3 was the date when EDC announced the Project implementation to the Project communities. For this Section 3 Transmission Line, it was January 30th, 2020 and January 31st, 2020 in Kampong Chhnang province and Kampong Speu province, respectively. 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 the participants during the public consultation meetings.

Finally, the cut-off-date for access road was the date when EDC/PIC held a public consultation meeting with villagers, community and local authority on 24 February 2023 of upgrading the existing access road within 6m width and 2m on both sides of road's ROW for future expending road by other government's projects.

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 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 section 1 & 2 is \$1,483,734. This amount includes cost for compensation for affected land, structures, crops and trees; types of assistances; administration cost and contingency.

The compensation and assistance payment of the section 3 will be prepared by the EDC. SEPRO under EDC is responsible for implementing the process of disbursement of the compensation and assistance payment to AHs once the Updated LARP for Section 3 Transmission Line is agreed. The calculated budget for compensation, assistance and resettlement of the Section 3 Transmission Line is \$371,032.66. This budget includes cost for compensation and assistance for affected lands and non-land assets by the construction of the 32 power towers and the transmission line and also the budget for implementation of the CAP for the implemented compensation and assistance to the AHs by 17 power towers; administration cost; and contingency cost.

The calculated budget for compensation and land acquisition of the access road is \$37,428.30 This budget includes cost for compensation of a plot for 1 affected household, land acquisition of (3 plots) for 1 family for expending EDC's substation, administration cost (20% of total compensation) and contingencies (10% of total compensation).

Institutional Arrangements

EDC is the Executing Agency (EA) of the Project while the Project Management Office – 1 (PMO-1) is the implementing Agency (IA) of the Project. 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 responsible for internal 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 Project aims to (i) demonstrate the ability of a large-scale solar PV to produce solar energy at a competitive price; (ii) provide technical benefits to the national grid; and (iii) replace the 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 RGC 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 including:

- **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 enhance 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. The Project includes three following components:

- **The solar park.** The solar park is 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 230kV double circuit overhead power transmission line is planned to construct. It will connect the solar park substation and the nearest grid substation (GS6) in Kampong Speu province.
- **Access road:** The approximately access road is about 12.357Km of the laterite road with 6 meters width basically on the existing road. For South part of the road, it is approximately 6.517 Km until the Solar Park Substation with 2 rows since it is a flooded area zone, and bridge as well (about 75 meters long of this ballet Steel bridge). And for the north road, it is also approximately 5.840 Km.

4. Land acquisition will be required only for Output 1, where land is needed for the construction of two components: (i) the solar park; and (ii) 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 area 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-party 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 Tuek Phos District in Kampong Chhnang province. The route is divided into three sections. Section 1 starts from the first tower at GS6 interconnection until IP2 tower in Khsem Khsan commune, Odongk district in Kampong Speu and Section 2 is located in the communes of Khsem Khsan, Trach Tong, Mean Chey and in Rung Reung. A total length of the transmission line under Section 1 and 2 is 23.166km. Section 3 starts from IP8 to the solar park substation and traverses two communes including Prambei Mum commune, Thpong district, Kampong Speu province and Kbal Teuk commune, Teuk Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province. The total length of transmission line under Section 3 is 16.834km. The route of the transmission line is shown in Figure 1 below.

6. According to the technical guidelines of EDC, the COI of 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. The Right-of-Way (ROW) of the transmission line is equal or greater than 20m ($\geq 10\text{m}$ on each side from a central tower/pole). The trees within the ROW which are higher than 3m will also be cut-off and compensated for. Justification on the reasons for COI of 20m width of the transmission line by EDC is enclosed in Annex10.

7. Lands will be required for on a permanent basis for power towers along the transmission line. 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. An Updated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) for land acquisition and resettlement under Sections 1 and 2 was prepared and agreed in June 2021 by EDC and ADB.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. Under Section 3, land is acquired for the construction of 49 power towers and transmission line. The Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line has been prepared to govern land acquisition and resettlement of 32 power towers and Section 3 transmission line's ROW while a Resettlement Due Diligence Review (DDR) has been undertaken to examine if the actual implementation of land acquisition and resettlement for the affected households (AHs) by 17 power towers is compliant with the project's policy on land acquisition and resettlement and the requirements of the Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line. The DDR identified gaps of actual implementation of compensation and assistance for the households compared with the entitlements on compensation and assistance specified in this Updated LARP; therefore, a CAP has been developed in consultation with EDC and AHs. The calculated cost for compensation and assistance for the construction of Section 3 transmission line is **\$371,032.66**; of which, the compensation and assistance amount to be paid to 100 AHs who will be affected by land acquisition for construction of 32 power towers and the transmission line is \$284,254.74; cost for the CAP implementation is \$1,155; the administrative cost is \$57,081.95; and the contingency is \$28,540.97. The table below presents the breakdown of the calculated cost for compensation and assistance of the Project. The DDR and CAP for section 3 result is enclosed in the Annex1.

11. The Updated LARP for Section 1,2 and 3 as well as for the access road have been prepared based on the detailed engineering design of the transmission line alignment and results of Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), Replacement Cost Survey (RCS) and consultations with AHs/APs and communities.

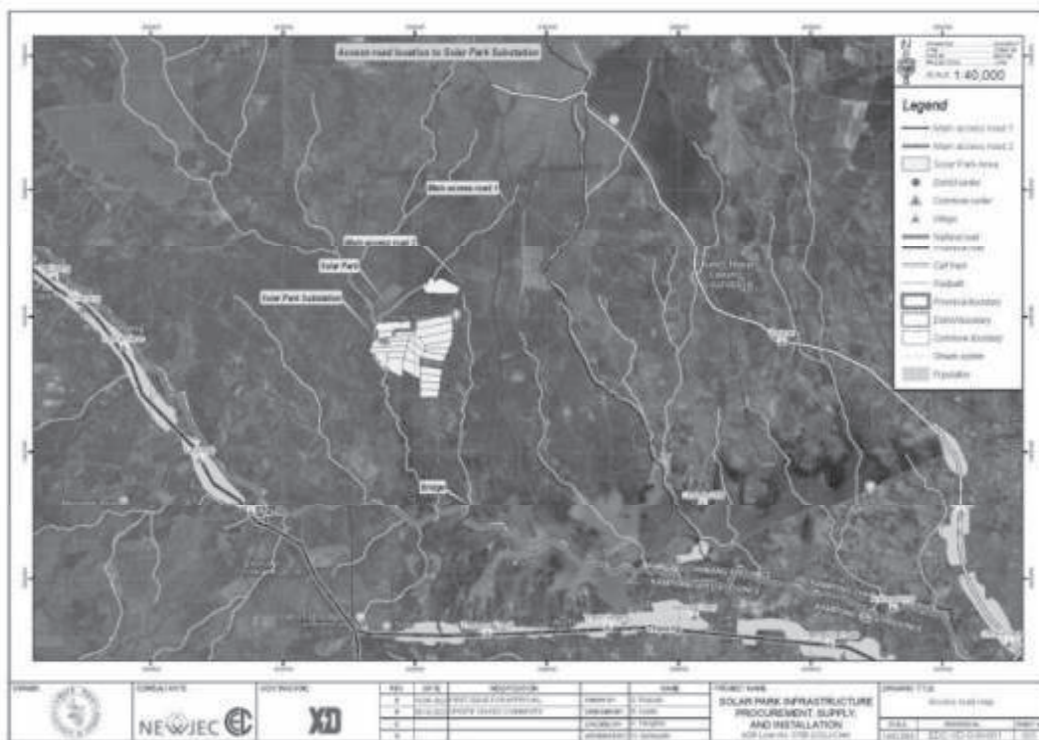


Figure 2 : Map of Access Road

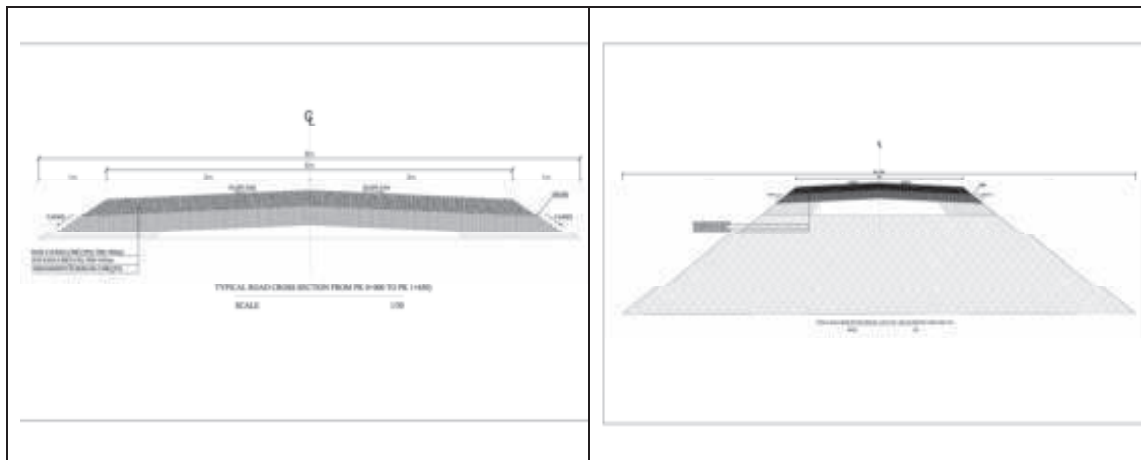


Figure 3: Road Cross-section

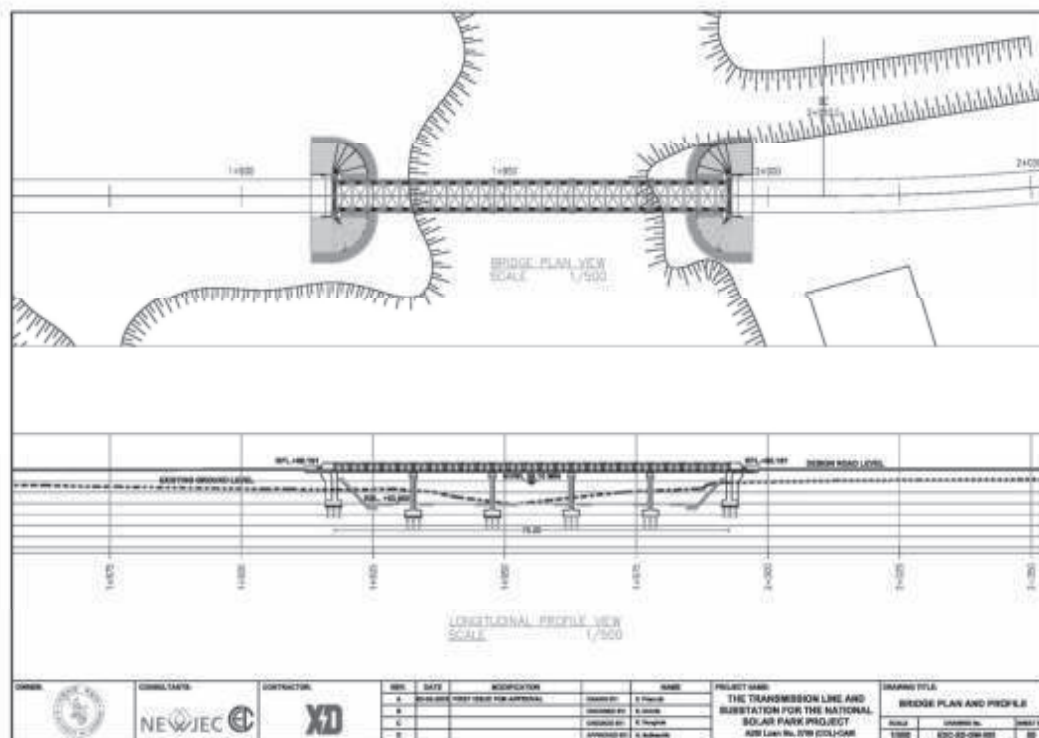


Figure 4: Drawing of Access Road and Bridge

12. This access road is about 12.357Km of the laterite road with 6 meters width. In the middle of this access road, it will have a new ballet steel bridge (about 75 meters long) in a flooded area zone. From this bridge to the substation of solar farm called the North part (about 6.517 Km); then from this new bridge to the road 136 called the South part (about 5.840 Km) in Prambei Mum commune, Thpong district, Kampong Speu province. The access road width allows the circulation of two trucks in opposite direction at the same time. The minimum road width of the access roads shall be: Carriage way 6m (two-lane road) and Shoulder in each

side of carriage way. Other design parameters to be respected as provided in the Rural Road Standard are as follows:

- Maximum vertical alignment 6%
 - Minimum elevation of sub-grade level 500mm above HFWL (Height above free water level)
 - Cross fall 3-7%
 - Base layer: minimum 200mm laterite gravel (98% MDD)
 - Embankment side slope: 1:1.5 (vertical: horizontal) in order to optimize road clearance wide.
 - Design speed 60Km/hr. for flat road
 - Maximum super elevation 7%
 - 1000-1200 of 80 tons trucks estimated to arrive during 24 months of 60MWac PV plant projection construction. And for a new ballet steel bridge's design parameters are described as following:
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| - Total length | 75 m |
| - Numbers of Span | 05 |
| - Span of bridge | 15 m |
| - Width of bridge | 7m |
| - Effectiveness width of bridge | 4.80 m |

The land tenure along of south part of access road from PK001Km to PK1Km+750m is residential land, from PK1km+751m to PK2Km+450m is used as agricultural land and from PK2Km+450m to the bridge and the end of south part of this road is flooded areas which some villagers used them as dry paddy field. Another land along the north part of this road is plantation and agricultural land. The right of way (ROW) of this road is from 8m to 10m which officially identified in villagers' land title. The location for construction of bridge is flooded area which are not belong to anyone, but the villagers around this area use for dry paddy field and the construction of the bridge will not impact on these rice field areas.

B. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

1. Measures Taken to Minimize Negative Impacts

13. In order to minimize the adverse impacts of Project, 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.

14. 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.

15. 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

16. 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.
- Section III: in May, June and early August 2021.
- Access road: 17 - 24 February 2023.

17. The 230 kilovolt (kV) double circuit overhead power transmission line will be constructed with an approximate length of 40km, and a total of 117 towers to be installed/constructed. The project is divided into 3 sections (Sections 1 and 2 and Section 3). The LARP of the subproject required updating and approval of ADB in accordance with the Transmission Line route alignment finalized by PIC/EDC and making payment of compensation to APs before start of construction work. However, in Sections 1 and 2, the contractor started the construction work prior to the LARP approval by ADB about transmission line route finalized for 55 of total 68 towers of Sections 1 and 2, while the section 3 the construction of foundation and concreting works on 17 of 49 towers. While presenting progress to ADB's Review Mission of July 2021, the Mission was informed about the completion of excavation and concreting works on 55 towers for section 1 & 2, and 17 towers for section 3 which the Mission noted as noncompliance with agreed Land acquisition and resettlement requirements of loan. The ADB mission advised that the noncompliance with agreed LARP requirements need to be corrected urgently. In response, PIC/EDC agreed to prepare this implement a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) report to bring the subproject back on safeguard compliance.

18. 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. The ROW of the transmission line would be equal or greater than 20m ($\geq 10\text{m}$ on each side from a central tower/pole), all tall fruit trees and other trees which pose a risk to the transmission line and therefore need to be cut off. For

construction of power towers, an area of 225 m² of land (15 x 15 m) will be acquired for constructing of each power tower for 117 power towers in total.

19. This access road is about 12.357Km of the laterite road with 6 meters wide. In the middle of this access road, it will have a new ballet steel bridge (about 75 meters long) in a flooded area zone. From this bridge to the substation of solar farm called the North part (about 6.517 Km) which affected one household around 1980m² by compensation on RCS in 2021 and 3 plots of land belong to EDC by willing selling/willing buying approach around 9397m² located in Prey Chroy village, Khbal Tuek commune, Tuek Phos district, Kompong Chhange province as attach in Annex 1; then from this new bridge to the road 136 called the South part (about 5.840 Km) will be upgraded only on the existing road around 6m width in Prambei Mum commune, Thpong district, Kampong Speu province.

3. Scope of impacts

3.1 Transmission Line for section 1, 2, and 3

20. For section 1 & 2, 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.

21. For Section 3, there are 174 households (763 APs) affected by the construction of 49 power towers and the transmission line. Among those, 116 AHs (474 APs) have lands within the COI of the transmission line and the land will be restricted on land use; and 58 households (289 APs) whose lands were permanently acquired for the construction of power towers also had lands restricted on land use by the COI of the transmission line. Among 174 AHs, three (03) AHs with 9 APs are with loss of trees only other than land, while 98 AHs (415 APs) are with the land affected due to the data from CAP. According to the DMS results, none of the AHs will lose 10% or more of total productive landholding/income generating assets of the household or have to relocate, hence, no households are considered as severely AHs due to the construction of power towers and transmission line. Table 1: Number of Affected Households by Project Components below shows the number of AHs along with the number of APs disaggregated by Project components.

22. As of July 26, 2021, ADB's Review meeting for the National Solar Park Project with EDC/SEPRO, and published its monitoring report, provided recommendation to prepare CAP reports for section 1, 2 and 3. Finally, two (2) CAP reports were prepared by PIC/SEPRO and also already approval by ADB on 08 September 2021 for section 1&2, and on 09 September 2021 for section 3. Therefore, CAP implementation monitoring has been conducted and recorded in this report. Accordingly, SEPRO/EDC prepared this CAP implementation for the section affected by the construction of 55 towers. A number of 411 households with 1,954 persons were affected by the construction of 55 power towers out of 68 towers, while 17 towers out of 49 towers for section 3 within the 2 communes of the National Solar Park Project. Compensation payment was made to 45 vulnerable households (184 APs) who were affected by the construction of 117 power towers under Sections 1, 2 and Section 3 by 31 December 2021 during CAP implementation for the Sections. A due diligence review; therefore, compensation and assistance to the affected households with the provisions of the

agreed Updated CAP for Sections 1 and 2; and 3, if the gaps are identified, proposed corrective actions for the gaps to ensure that all the AHs are provided with the entitlements in accordance with the provisions of the agreed CAP reports. However, through the progressing works by December 2021 the compensation has been completed.

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
Section 1 &2									
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
	Total	437	1,959	41	171	333	1,535	59	240
Section 3									
Thpong	Prambei Mum	163	716	-	-	111	453	52	263
Tuek Phos	Kbal Tuek	11	47	-	-	5	21	6	26
	Total	174	763	-	-	116	474	58	289

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

23. For section 1 & 2, 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. While section 3, There were not any house/structures lost. 98 Ahs (415 Aps) are with loss of both land and trees and 3 Ahs (9 Aps) are with loss of trees rather than land as attach in number of AHs/APs by type of affected assets is presented in Table 2.

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

Districts	Communes	AHs with loss of land only		AHs with loss of both land and house/secondary structures/trees		AH with loss of house or structures or crops/trees rather than land		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
Section 1 &2									
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
	Total	221	949	212	993	4	13	437	1,959
Section 3									
Thpong	Prambei Mum	-	-	87	368	3	9	90	377
Tuek Phos	Kbal Tuek	-	-	11	47			11	47
	Total	-	-	98	415	3	9	101	424

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

Impact on Lands

24. For section 1 & 2, The Project implementation will cause impacts on total of 418,795 m² of lands, of which 15,312 m² of land will be acquired permanently for the construction of power towers and 403,483 m² 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.

25. For section 3, the construction works of 49 power towers and transmission line of Section 3 will affect 314,468 m² of lands, of which 11,025 m² of lands will be acquired permanently for the construction of 49 power towers; and 303,443 m² of lands within the COI of the transmission line will be restricted on land use. Thirty-four (34) AHs (139 APs) are with lands to be permanently recovered; and 98 AHs (415 APs) have lands within the COI the of

the transmission line. The area of affected lands which will be permanently required and restricted on land use is presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Scope of Impacts on Lands

Districts	Communes	Permanent land acquisition				Restricted land within the COI		
		Residential land (m ²)	Agricultural land (m ²)	Unused land (m ²)	Total (m ²)	Residential land (m ²)	Agricultural land (m ²)	Total (m ²)
Section 1&2								
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
	Total	900	14,187	225	15,312	25,270	378,213	403,483
Section 3								
Thpong	Prambei Mum	423	8,577	-	9,000	8,730	251,508	260,238
Tuek Phos	Kbal Tuek	-	2,025	-	2,025	-	43,205	43,205
	Total	423	10,602	-	11,025	8,730	294,713	303,443

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

26. For section 1&2, regarding permanent land acquisition for construction of power towers, a total of 15,312 m² of land of 100 AHs (411 persons) will be permanently recovered including (i) 900 m² of residential land; (ii) 14,187 m² of agricultural land consisting of 13,737 m² of paddy land and 450 m² of land for other annual crops/trees; and (iii) 225 m² 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.

27. While section 3, the land acquired for the construction of 49 power towers, a total of 11,025 m² of land owned by 58 AHs (289 APs) will be permanently acquired. The permanently affected lands include 423 m² of residential land; 6,452 m² of paddy land; and 4,150 m² of land for other annual crops. Among the 58 AHs (289 APs) with land to be acquired permanently, two (02) AHs (7 APs) are with residential land affected; 56 AHs (282 APs) have paddy land recovered; and seven (07) AHs (37 APs) are with land for other annual crops acquired. All of the households with agricultural land acquired (paddy and land for other annual crops) will lose less than 10% of total productive landholding/income generating asset of the household, therefore, none of the AHs will be severely affected by the Project implementation. For the 02 AHs (7 APs) with residential land acquired, the DMS results

indicate that the residential land will be partially affected, and the remaining land area is still sufficient for the households to stay. Thus, no relocation of households is required.

28. The results of DMS show that all the AHs have land ownership certificate or are eligible to get the land ownership certificate for their affected lands (including residential, and agricultural lands). The scope of permanent land acquisition for the construction of the transmission line (3 sections) is presented in Table 4 below:

Table 4: Scope of Permanent Land Acquisition

Districts	Communes	Residential land			Agricultural land						Unused land		
					Paddy land			Land for annual crops/trees					
		Area (m ²)	No. of AHs	No. of APs	Area (m ²)	No. of AHs	No. of APs	Area (m ²)	No. of AHs	No. of APs	Area (m ²)	No. of AHs	No. of APs
Section 1&2													
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
Section 3													
Thpong	Prambei Mum	423	2	7	4,427	141	633	3,025	17	83	-	-	-
Tuek Phos	Kbal Tuek	-	-	-	2,025	11	47	1,125	3	20	-	-	-
	Total	423	2	7	6,452	152	680	4,150	20	103	-	-	-

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

29. Regarding the lands within the COI for section 1 & 2, a total of 403,483 m² of land will be restricted on use including 25,270 m² of residential land belonging to 18 households (54 APs); 364,943 m² of paddy land owned by 370 households (1,703 APs) and 13,270 m² 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.

30. For section 3, the lands of within the COI of the transmission line, a total area of 303,443 m² of lands will be restricted on land use that includes 8,730 m² of residential land; 164,970 m² of paddy land; and 129,743 m² of land for other annual crops. A total of 116 AHs (457 APs) has lands affected by the COI of the transmission line. Among those, 02 AHs (07 APs) are with residential land affected; 152 AHs (680 APs) have paddy land recovered; and 20 AHs (103 APs) are with land for other annual crops acquired. All of the households whose

lands within the COI of the transmission line have land ownership certificate or are eligible to get the land ownership certificate for the affected lands. The scope of lands within the COI of the transmission line is given as Table 5 below.

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

Districts	Communes	Residential land			Agricultural land					
					Paddy land			Land for annual crops/trees		
		Area (m ²)	No. of AHs	No. of APs	Area (m ²)	No. of AHs	No. of APs	Area (m ²)	No. of AHs	No. of APs
Section 1&2										
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
Total		25,270	18	54	364,943	370	1,703	13,270	4	18
Section 3										
Thpong	Prambei Mum	8,730	2	07	144,615	141	633	106,893	17	83
Tuek Phos	Kbal Tuek	-	-	-	20,355	11	47	22,850	3	20
Total		8,730	2	07	164,970	152	680	129,743	20	103

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

Impacts on crops/trees.

31. In the section 1&2, 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 in table below.

32. Anyway, for section 3, the construction of 49 power towers and transmission line will cause impacts on crops only, trees only and both crops and trees of 138 AHs (578 APs). 62 AHs (276 APs) are with loss of crops only; 40 AHs (163 APs) have trees affected; and 36 AHs (139 APs) are with both crops and trees affected. The number of AHs with loss of crops and/or trees by commune is shown 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
Section 1&2							
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
	Total	66	309	64	301	86	396
Section 3							
Thpong	Prambei Mum	59	265	40	163	28	103
Tuek Phos	Kbal Tuek	3	11			8	36
	Total	62	276	40	163	36	139

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

33. For section 1 & 2, a total of 392,400 m² of crops of 152 AHs with 705 APs will be affected by the construction items of the transmission line including 378,680 m² of paddy and 13,720 m² 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 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 7.

34. The DMS results of section 3 show that 98 AHs (415 APs) are with loss of paddy crops and other annual crops within 305,315 m² of land due to the construction of power towers and COI/ROWS for transmission line. The area of affected crops includes 171,422 m² of paddy; and 133,893 m² of other annual crops (corn, cassava and sweet potato). To avoid the impacts on crops, the implementation schedule will be informed to local people four (04) weeks to six (06) months in advance. The AHs will be allowed to harvest their crops prior to the commencement of construction activities. If the local people cannot harvest their crops due to the short-time announcement which is insufficient for them to harvest, the affected crops will be compensated at market rates by the construction contractor(s). The scope of impacts on crops disaggregated by commune is given 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 ²)	Other annual crops (m ²)
Section 1 & 2					
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	-
Total		152	705	378,680	13,720
Section 3					
Thpong	Prambei Mum	84	348	149,042	109,918
Tuek Phos	Kbal Tuek	14	67	22,380	23,975
Total		98	415	171,422	133,893

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

35. For section 1&2, 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.

36. While section 3, a number of 1,021 of trees will be cut down due to the fact that they are planted within the 20m of COI of the transmission line. All of affected trees are fruit trees owned by 76 AHs (302 APs). The AHs who are with loss of trees indicate that the trees are planted for non-economic purpose and the loss of trees will not affect their income or livelihood. More detail of impacts on trees is given in Table 8 below.

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	
Section 1 & 2								
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

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	
	Mean Chey	34	156	14	5	227		246
Thpong	Monourom	13	63	7	2	27		36
	Rung Roeung	46	235	5	58	229		292
	Total	150	697	705	135	810	0	1,650
Section 3								
Thpong	Prambei Mum	68	266	-	-	470	60	530
Tuek Phos	Kbal Tuek	8	36	-	-	281	210	491
	Total	76	302	0	0	751	270	1,021

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

37. The section 1 & 2, it has 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. While section 3, it is 1,021 affected trees, 570 trees are big trees; 369 trees are at medium size and the remaining 82 trees are small trees. The majority of affected trees are mangos with 633 trees, followed by non-economic trees (244 trees). The numbers of other types of trees are less than 60. 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	
Section 1 & 2				
Sugar 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

Type of trees	Big Trees	Medium Trees	Small Trees	Total
	# of trees	# of trees	# of trees	
Total	1,387	77	186	1,650
Section 3				
Mango	224	357	52	633
Sugar Palm	59	-	8	68
Tamarind	5	-	1	6
Jambolan Plum / Pring	9	1	2	12
Jujube	7	-	4	11
ferroniella lucida. (ក្រូសាំង)	3	1	2	6
Neem Tree (ដើមស្ពៅ)	14	2	9	16
Cashew	1	1	1	2
Economic Trees	4	0	1	5
Non-Economic Trees	244	7	2	243
Total	570	369	82	1,021

Source: DMS Results, SEPRO, 2021

Impacts on Structures

38. The DMS results for section 1 & 2 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. While the DMS results of section 3 show that no structures (main and secondary structures) will be demolished by the construction of 49 power towers and the transmission line.

Impacts on Business

39. During the DMS, there are some impacts on business activities of local people identified by the DMS team as the below for section 1 & 2, while there are no impacts for section 3.

Main structures

40. The DMS results of section 1 & 2 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 m². The area of affected houses is calculated with all the floors of the affected structures. 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

41. Anyway, based on the DMS results of section 3 show that there were no structures affected (main and secondary structures) will be demolished by the construction of 49 power towers and the transmission line.

Impacts on Public Assets.

42. According to the DMS results, none of public assets were affected or relocated due to the construction of Section 1, 2 & 3 transmission line.

Impacts on Vulnerable Households

43. As the Results of the DMS and Socioeconomic Survey (SES) of affected households for section 1 & 2 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.

44. 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).

45. Due to the Results of the DMS and SES of AHs for section 3 including CAP show that among 174 AHs (763 APs) of the Project, nine (12) AHs (35 APs) are considered as vulnerable AHs. Those consist of four (04) female headed households with dependents (13 APs) and five (06) elderly headed households with no other means of supports (16 APs). There is no ethnic minority within or nearby the project area. All the nine (12) vulnerable AHs (35 APs) will receive a special allowance for vulnerable AHs (one-time cash assistance of \$300/household) and the allowance for income restoration (one-time cash assistance of \$200/household).

Impacts during the Construction

46. 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. Moreover, during the construction phase, the contractors are responsible for any impacts on structures (temporary and/or permanent), crops and trees, businesses, etc. 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 for Section 1, 2 & 3 transmission line. The bid documents for the civil works will include the safeguards requirements to ensure that contractors appropriately implement the agreed measures.

47. 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.

48. For any temporary site installation or other areas, 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 (2009) and RGC's regulations and laws.

3.2 Access Road

49. For scope of Access Road, there are 7 members in this one household affected by construction of the access road (for the north part), within 1,980 m². SEPRO/EDC used RCS in 2021 for compensation, while other area within 9,597m² is belonging to EDC. SEPRO/EDC adopts willing buying/willing selling methods in Prey Chrov village, Khbal Toung commune Tous Phos district Kompong Chhnge province.

Unanticipated Impacts

50. If any unanticipated impacts are identified during the construction phase, SEPRO and 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 COI or construction area after the cut-off date.

C. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

1. Methodology

51. The Socio-economic Survey (SES) was conducted in parallel with the DMS by SEPRO of EDC in December 2020 and April 2021 for section 1 &2, while in May and June 2021 for section 3. The objectives of the SES were to gather 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.

52. For section 1&2, there are 437 AHs in total (100% of the AHs) were surveyed during the SES. The number of surveyed households by commune is presented in Table 10. 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.

53. While, section 3, all the AHs (174 households) were interviewed during the SES and the number of surveyed households by commune is presented in Table 10. In addition, the key-informants' interviews with village chiefs and two FGDs with one group of affected women and one group affected men were also carried out to supplement and enrich the baseline data of the AHs.

Table 10: 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
Section 1 &2					
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
	TOTAL	24		437	437
Section 3					
Thpong	Prambei Mum	7	Lor, Tang Pou, Daun Tep, Thbeng Brocho, Trangveng, Trapeang Trok and Tholtratong	163	163
Tuek Phos	Kbal Tuek	1	Prey Chroy	11	11
	TOTAL	8		174	174

Source: SES Results, SEPRO, 2021

54. The household questionnaire was designed in open-form and covered: (i) general information of household heads and household member (gender, age, ethnicity, religion and language); (ii) education attainment; (iii) main and secondary occupations; (iv) households' income and expenditure; and (v) living conditions (electricity and water supply, health care). 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 was interviewed by a surveyor and responses were noted by a note-taker. The schedule of SES was informed and agreed with local authorities, local communities and AHs prior to commencement of the SES. The questionnaires were re-checked thoroughly after the interviews to ensure the completeness and legibility. The data gathered from the household questionnaires were entered into an Excel spreadsheet for processing and analysis.

2. Results of the Socio-economic Survey

55. For section 1 & 2, there were 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.

56. Anyway, all the 174 AHs of section 3 were interviewed during the SES. The respondents included 146 males and 28 females. The male participants contributed 82.95% of total surveyed household heads while the percentage of female respondents is 17.05%. All of the surveyed household heads belong to Khmer group – the major group in Cambodia and are Buddhist. The gender of the heads of surveyed households is shown in the following Table.

Table 11: Gender of the Heads of Surveyed Households

Districts	Communes	No of Surveyed households	Sex of the Heads of Surveyed Households			
			Male		Female	
			#	%	#	%
Section 1 & 2						
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
Total		437	347	79.41	90	20.59
Section 3						
Thpong	Prambei Mum	163	138	84.66	25	15.34
Tuek Phos	Kbal Teuk	11	8	72.73	3	27.27
Total		174	146	82.95	28	17.05

Source: SES Results, SEPRO, 2021

57. Regarding section 1 & 2, it was 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

58. Anyway, for section 3, it is nearly a half of surveyed household heads (50%) fall into the age group of 40 – 60 years old and 39.08% of surveyed household heads are in the age group of 15 – 39 years old. The percentage of household heads who are 61 years old and above is 10.92%. It is noted that none of household heads are under 15 years old. The age distribution of surveyed household heads disaggregated by commune is given in the table below.

Table 12: Age Distribution of Surveyed Household Heads

Distri cts	Commun es	Age									
		<15 Years old		15-39 Years old		40-60 Years old		61 years old and above		Total	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Section 1 & 2											
Odon gk	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
Thpon g	Monouro m	-	-	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
	Total	-	-	123	28.15	239	54.69	75	17.16	437	100.0
Thpon g	Prambei Mum			64	39.26	82	50.30	17	10.44	163	100.0
Tuek Phos	Kbal Teuk			4	36.36	5	45.45	2	18.18	11	100.0
	Total	-	-	68	39.08	50	46.00	19	10.92	174	100.0

Source: SES Results, SEPRO, 2021

59. Regarding the survey for section 1& 2, the 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%.

60. For results of these sections, the level of education is: 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%. As table below, it presents the main occupations of surveyed household heads and

Table 14: Level of Education of Surveyed Household Heads below shows the highest levels of education attained by surveyed household heads.

61. For section 3, it is 117 out of 174 surveyed household heads (67%) are farmers and consider farming as their main occupation. Those include 138 males and 36 females. Employee in private company and Government employee are the main occupations of other 14 and 18 household heads, respectively. Only six household heads are traders or business doers and all of those are males. Regarding the highest educational attainment, more than a half of surveyed household heads 44.82%) have not completed primary school. Among those, 59 household heads are males and 19 household heads are females. Twenty-seven (27) household heads including 24 men and 3 women graduated from secondary school. The percentage of household heads graduated from high school and those who are illiterate is similar with 88.88% and 11.11%, respectively.

Table 13: Main Occupations of Surveyed Households Heads

Dis tricts	Com mune s	Gend er	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			
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Section 1&2																										
Od ong k	Khsem Khsant	Male	45	65.22	-	-	-	-	10	14.49	2	2.90	8	11.59	-	-	1	1.45	1	1.45	2	2.90	69	84.15		
		Female	3	23.08	-	-	-	-	2	15.38	1	7.69	4	30.77	-	-	-	-	3	23.08	-	-	13	15.85		
	Trach Tong	Male	39	73.58	1	1.89	-	-	1	1.89	3	5.66	8	15.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.89	53	88.33		
		Female	5	71.43	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	1	14.29	-	-	-	-	1	14.29	-	-	7	11.67		
	Chant Saen	Male	23	63.89	-	-	-	-	1	2.78	3	8.33	8	22.22	1	2.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	69.23		
		Female	11	68.75	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	5	31.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	30.77		
	Mean Chey	Male	56	57.14	-	-	-	-	10	10.20	8	8.16	23	23.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.02	98	84.48		
		Female	13	72.22	1	5.56	-	-	3	16.67	-	0.00	1	5.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	15.52		
Thp ong	Monou rom	Male	9	60.00	-	-	-	-	2	13.33	3	20.00	1	6.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	57.69		
		Female	10	90.91	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	1	9.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	42.31		
	Rung Roeun g	Male	40	52.63	-	-	-	-	5	6.58	4	5.26	22	28.95	1	1.32	2	2.63	-	-	2	2.63	76	75.25		
		Female	14	56.00	-	-	-	-	6	24.00	2	8.00	3	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	24.75		
Total		Male	212	61.10	1	0.29	-	-	29	8.36	23	6.63	70	20.17	2	0.58	3	0.86	1	0.29	6	1.73	347	79.41		
		Female	56	62.22	1	1.11	-	-	11	12.22	3	3.33	15	16.67	-	-	-	-	4	4.44	-	-	90	20.59		
Section 3																										
Th po ng	Pramb ei Mum	Male	91	70.00	5	3.89			3	2.30	19	14.61	4	3.07			4	3.07	1	0.76	3	2.30	130	100.00		
		Female	23	69.70	1	3.03			1	3.03	1	3.03	4	12.12			-	-	1	3.03	2	6.06	33	100.00		
Tu ek Ph os	Kbal Teuk	Male	5	62.5					-	-	2	25.00	-	-			1	12.50	-	-	-	-	8	100.00		
		Female	1	33.33					-	-	-	-	1	33.33			1	33.33	-	-	-	-	3	100.00		
Total		Male	47	62.67					4	5.33	8	10.67	7	9.33			6	8.00	1	1.33	2	2.67	75	100.00		

Districts	Communes	Gender	Main occupation of household heads																					
			Farmer		Farmlaborer		Fisherman		Trader		Government employee		Employee in a private company		Unemployed		Too old/retired		Housewife/househusband		Others (specify)		Total	
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
		Female	14	56.00					-	-	2	8.00	8	32.00			1	4.00	-	-	-	-	25	100.00

Source: SES Results, SEPRO, 2021

Table 14: 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			
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Section 1 &2																
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	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			
			#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
		ale														
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
Section 3																
Thpo ng	Prambei Mum	Male	15	13.51	3	2.72	59	53.15	17	15.31			17	15.31	111	100.00
		Fem ale	10	19.23	1	1.92	24	46.15	9	17.30			8	15.40	52	100.00
Tuek Phos	Kbal Teuk	Male	2	25.00	4	50.00		0.00	1	12.50			1	12.50	8	100.00
		Fem ale	1	33.33	2	66.67		0.00		0.00					3	100.00
Total		Male	6	8.00	38	50.67	11	14.67	9	12.00	3	4.00	8	10.67	119	100.00
		Fem ale	3	12.00	16	64.00	3	12.00	2	8.00	1	4.00	0		55	100.00

Source: SES Results, SEPRO, 2021

62. The SES results of the section 1 & 2 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.

63. According to the SES results of section 3, it is 74 out of the 174 surveyed AHs have monthly income earn less than \$150 per month (42.52%), in the range of \$151 - \$250, followed by 52 households (29.88%), and 24 AHs (13.79%) earn from \$251 - \$400 per month. The percentage of AHs whose monthly income ranging from \$401 to \$500 is 5.17% while 8.64% of surveyed AHs could get more than \$500 per month. The average monthly income of the surveyed AHs is shown as below.

Table 15. Average Monthly Income of Surveyed AHs

Annual income level in USD	No. of HHs	Percentage (%)
Section 1 & 2		
<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
Total	437	100
Section 3		
Monthly income level in US\$	No. of surveyed AHs	Percentage (%)
<\$150	74	42.52
\$151 - \$250	52	29.88
\$251 - \$400	24	13.79
\$401 - \$500	9	5.17
>\$500	15	8.64
Total	174	100

Source: SES Results, SEPRO, 2021

64. The SES results of section 1 & 2 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.

65. While section 3, the SES results also record the average monthly household expenditure of the AHs. On average, more than a half of expenditure of households are for food; followed by water and electricity bills with 14.02%. Education only contributes around

11% of total expenditure. The percentages of expenditure for health, transportation, funeral and dowry are less than 7%. More detailed information is given in the table below.

Table 16: Average Monthly Household Expenditure by Category

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
15	Gas/fire wood	40.343	8	96

Source: SES Results, SEPRO, 2021

66. Regarding to the interviewing with people living along the section 1 & 2, the 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

67. While water consumption of people living in section 3, in the dry season (from December to April), nearly one-third of AHs (30%) have to buy water from private providers who store water in a truck. A percentage of 32% of AHs get water from wells and only 4% of those use rainwaters 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 5% (from 30% in dry season to 25% in wet season) while the proportion of AHs who use rainwater raises from 4% in the dry season to 10% in the wet season.

Table 17: Water Sources in Dry/Wet Season

No.	Water sources in dry season	Percentage (%)	Water sources in wet season	Percentage (%)
Section 1 & 2				
1	Buying from truck	33	Well	29

No.	Water sources in dry season	Percentage (%)	Water sources in wet season	Percentage (%)
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
Section 3				
1	Buying from truck	30	Well	25
2	Well	32	Buying from truck	26
3	Pond	17	Pond	22
4	Home water system	17	Home water system	17
5	Rain water	4	Rain water	10

Source: SES Results, SEPRO, 2021

68. For part of section 1 & 2, 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. 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%

69. But for section 3, electricity is the only source of energy that all of the 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 consumption. As confirmed in the SES results, a total of 355 cases came to healthcare establishments to check their health in the last 12 months. Among those, about one third (131 cases – 36.9%) went to the health centers and 102 cases came to pharmacy/ drug store to buy medicines for minor illness treatments. Nine (09) cases travelled to Phnom Penh for treatments in public hospital and only 6 cases came to provincial referral hospital, accounting for 1.69%. The table below gives the healthcare location in the last 12 months of the surveyed AHs.

Table 18: Healthcare Location in the last 12 months

No.	Location of Services	Number of case	(%)
Section 1 &2			
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

No.	Location of Services	Number of case	(%)
7	Provincial Referral Hospital	5	1
	Total	461	100
Section 3			
1	Health Center	131	36.90
2	Pharmacy / Drug Store	102	28.73
3	Consultation and treatment room	70	19.72
4	District Referral Hospital	21	5.92
5	Khmer traditional / medicine	16	4.51
6	Public Hospital (Phnom Penh)	9	2.54
7	Provincial Referral Hospital	6	1.69
	Total	355	100

Source: SES Results, SEPRO, 2021

70. 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.

71. The SES results from the section 3 including CAP indicated that none of the AHs are living under national poverty line, hence, no AHs will be classified as poor households. However, nine (09) AHs with 25 APs are counted as vulnerable AHs. Among those, four (04) AHs with 13 APs are female headed households with dependents; and five (05) AHs with 12 APs are elderly headed households with no other means of supports. The SES results showed that all of vulnerable household heads are farmers, and the main source of households' income is agricultural production. The average monthly income of those is less than \$150 but higher than the poverty threshold applied in Cambodia. The vulnerable AHs indicated that they spent about 95% of their total monthly income on buying food; paying electricity and water bills; and tuition fees for their children. The remaining of monthly income will be used for saving and health treatment.

72. To enhance the adverse impacts and improve, or at least restore the living standard as pre-Project level, the vulnerable AHs will receive special allowance for vulnerable households and the allowance for income restoration. The key objective of the assistance is to improve their living standard and livelihood as much as possible.

Access Road

73. There was only one family having land affected by the access road, while other 3 plots of land belong to EDC's property (in the substation). This access road is about 12.357Km of the laterite road with 6 meters wide. In the middle of this access road, it will have new ballet steel bridge (about 75 meters long) in a flooded area zone. From this bridge to the substation of solar farm called the North part (about 6.517 Km); then from this new bridge to the road 136 called the South part (about 5.840 Km) in Prambei Mum commune, Thpong district, Kampong Speu province. Moreover, according to the SES on one family in the north part confirmed that is not living under poverty line and not classification in vulnerable household. The SES results with this one affected household (AH) by the access road shows

that: there are 7 members in the family. The occupation of the household head is the staff of the private company with the monthly income USD 2,500, while the expenditure was mostly USD 1,500. The education of the household head is graduated from University. The affected land is 1,980 m² which is equal to 2.6 % of the total land areas of 75,776 m² which the AH has in these areas.

D. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

1. Objectives of Consultation and Participation

74. 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.

75. The objectives of consultation and participation of local people are to (i) ensure the participation of APs and local community into the progress of design, preparation and making decision process of the Project; (ii) disclose all the information related to APs; (iii) gather the concerns, opinions and suggestions of APs; (iv) ensure that all of APs will be announced any decisions related directly to them, especially their income and livelihoods; and (v) ensure the transparency of land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement carried out under the Project. Project stakeholders include APs, community chief, local authorities of Kampong Chhnang and Kompong Speu provinces, districts, and communes in the Project areas; and relevant agencies consisting of EDC, SEPRO and PMO-1.

2. Public Consultations and Participation during the Preparation of Updated LARP

2.1 for Section 1, 2 & 3 Transmission Line

76. 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.

77. 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.

78. Two rounds of public consultation were carried out during the preparation of Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line with representatives of local authorities (communal and district levels), local communities and AHs. The first meeting (first round of public consultation) was held in November 2020 in Odongk district. The participants of the meeting included representatives of councils of communes and districts where the transmission line traverses; district sectoral office such as cadastral office, planning office, agricultural office, environmental office, rural development office and district electricity authority. A total of 67 people attended the meeting including 65 males and two (02) females. In the meeting, the participants discussed (i) the Project description; (ii) the expected implementation schedule of DMS, SES and RCS; (iii) eligibility and entitlements that would be provided to the AHs; (iv) the mechanism for participation of AHs and local community in the Project activities; and (v) the proposed project-level GRM. It is noted that the information on all the sections of the 230kV transmission line was discussed in this meeting.

79. The second round of public consultation comprised 11 public consultation meetings held intermittently at two project communes from May to August 2021. The meetings were carried out after the completion of DMS in each commune. A small number of local people was invited to each meeting and in some project villages, more than one meeting were organized to ensure the dissemination information as well as the participation of local people in consultation activities. These actions were to prevent the Covid-19 explosion following the guidelines of Ministry of Health. A total number of the meeting participants was 145, of which 47 attendees were females, accounting for 32.41%. The meeting participants included the representatives of local authorities, village chiefs and AHs. In the meetings, the participants were shared and discussed the information of the Project including (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 project-level GRM. The minute of public consultation meeting and list of attendees are attached in **Annex2**.

80. In addition, two FGDs were organized with one group of affected women and one group of affected men in Prambei Mum commune. A total of 14 participants attended the FGDs, of which four (04) participants were females and 10 other attendees were males. During the FGDs, the participants discussed various information related to (i) livelihoods of households in project communes such as occupation, income, poverty and difficulties that local people faced; (ii) positive and negative impacts caused by the construction of 32 power towers and transmission line; (iii) proposed measures of the APs to mitigate the negative impacts on the Project; and (iv) opinions, suggestions and concerns of the APs about the proposed Project design, tentative implementation schedule, and the Project impacts.

81. The PIB was prepared and copies of the PIB were provided to all the participants during the public consultation meetings. The Khmer and English versions of PIB are given in Annex4 and 5, respectively. Table 19 shows the number of participants attending the public consultation meetings.

Table 19: Number of Participants Attending Second Round of Public Consultation Meetings

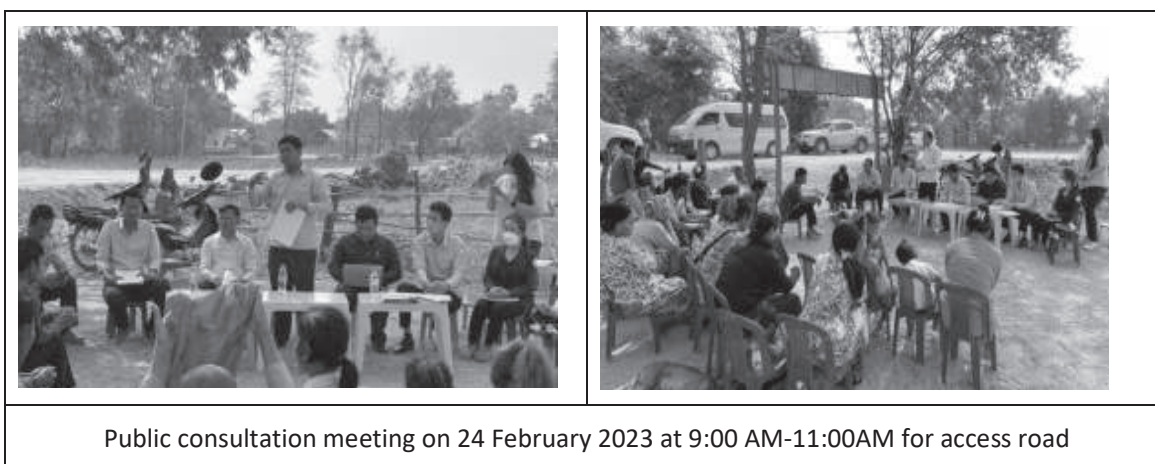
No.	Date	Location	Participants		
			Male	Female	Total
Section 1 &2					
1	10/11/2020	Odongk District	65	2	67
2	11/11/2020	Meanchey Commune Office, Meanchey Commune (villagers from Sdok, Sdok S'at, Prey Chongrok, Kandal, Trapeang Chambak, Prey Smet)	16	7	23
3	17/11/2020	Trach Tong Commune Office, Trach 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

No.	Date	Location	Participants		
			Male	Female	Total
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
		Total	131	24	155
Section 3					
1	9:00 - 10:30	Krang Pou, Cambak Thum village, Prambei Mum commune	11	3	14
2	9:00 - 10:30	Trapeang Traok village, Prambei Mum commune	8	4	12
3	9:00 - 10:30	Trapeang Traok village, Prambei Mum commune	7	6	13
4	9:00 - 10:30	Trapeang Traok village, Prambei Mum commune	7	4	11
5	9:00 - 10:30	Trapeang Traok village, Prambei Mum commune	13	7	20
6	9:00 - 10:30	Trapeang Traok village, Prambei Mum commune	9	5	14
7	9:00 –10:30	Trapeang Traok, Thnol Totueng village, Prambei Mum commune	9	1	10
8	9:00 –10:30	Trapeang Traok, Thnol Totueng village, Prambei Mum commune	8	1	9
9	8:30 –10:30	Lor village, Prambei Mum commune	11	5	16
10	9:30 –10:30	Prey Chhroa village, Kbal Tuek commune	7	5	12
	9:00 –10:30	Prey Chhroa village, Kbal Tuek commune	8	6	14
		Total	98	47	145

Source: Minutes of Public Consultation Meeting, April to August, 2021

2.2 for Access Road

82. The meeting was held on 24 February 2023 at 9:00 AM-11:00AM, located in the kindergarten of the community in Tropeng Trork village, Prambei Mum commune. There are 34 people participated in this meeting (see detail in the list of attendant of the meeting attached). During the meeting, SEPRO/EDC provided all of participant the PIB that it showed the route line of the road, including length, wide, some pictures about section of the road and bridge.



83. Public consultation on Access road: After EDC/Seapro and PIC gave the brief introduction of upgrade the existing road and ADB's policies on Environmental and Social safeguard to all participants, Mr. Chheang Ith, commune leader and all people who lived along the access road were delighted and strongly welcome this construction. He also mentioned about the existing width of this road is 6 meters already, then it also have been reserved 2 meters (ROW of the road) for each side. If this road improvement project needs only 6 meters width as the existing condition road, it will not affect to the properties or assets or plant tress of people living along this road. So far, commune had thumbes prints voluntary donation forms to all people who lived along this road for their structures/plant trees on the ROW of the road, and commune already informed people that if commune has other government's projects for extended within the ROW of the road (10 meter), (attach annex of MOM and Photo of Public consultation). For cut of date for this access road, it is agreed on 24 February 2023.

84. Issues discussed in the public consultation meetings and the FGDs are summarized in Table 20: Summary of Issues Discussed in the Public Consultation Meetings below.

Table 20: Summary of Issues Discussed in the 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. Local people were happy with the proposed project and expected the project would be implemented soon. They hoped that they could be provided a better and more reliable source of electricity.	
	The participants made a question on using of the old transmission line once the new one would be constructed.	The outcome of the new transmission line was to expand the supply of reliable and cost-effective grid electricity. The old one and the new one would be combined to meet the electricity demand of local people.
Eligibility and Cut-off date	Some households wondered how the cut-off date was determined	The cut-off date for this Project was the date when EDC announced the

Issues Discussed	Concerns, suggestions, and opinions raised by meeting participants	How the concerns, suggestions and opinions have been addressed
	and how the date would be disclosed to the APs.	<p>Project implementation to the communities within the Project areas.</p> <p>The cut-off date was informed to local people during the meetings, included in the PIB to deliver to APs and would be posted in accessible places in project villages. For the cut of date, it was January 30th, 2020 in Kompong Chhnang province and January 31st, 2020 in Kompong Speu province and access road on 24 Feb 2023.</p>
	Local people would like to know the width of the COI of the transmission line.	Based on EDC's Technical Standards, the COI of the 230kV transmission line is defined as 20m width (10m on each side from a central tower/pole) while the ROW will be equal or greater than 20m ($\geq 10\text{m}$ on each side from a central tower/pole).
Entitlements on and Compensation Assistance	The participants raised the question regarding the compensation unit rates to be applied for compensation for affected private land, and trees planted along the transmission line.	<p>The compensation rates would be based on the results of RCS which was conducted in January 2021 by an independent and qualified agency engaged by SEPRO.</p> <p>The land within the COI of the transmission line would be compensated by 30% of the land value as the land owners could continue using the land within the COI with some restrictions. The affected crops and trees would be compensated at market rates.</p>
	Some participants wondered if they could continue using the land within the COI of the transmission line or not.	Owners would continue using the lands within the COI but with restriction. The buildings/ structures as well as fruit trees or other tall trees would be limited on 3m of height to ensure the safety of transmission line. 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.
	To minimize the impacts on crops and trees on affected land, local people expected to be informed in	The schedule of construction phase would be informed to local people four (4) weeks to six (6)

Issues Discussed	Concerns, suggestions, and opinions raised by meeting participants	How the concerns, suggestions and opinions have been addressed
	advance prior to the implementation of site clearance. If possible, local people would like to harvest their crops and fruits prior to construction.	months in advance. AHs would be allowed to harvest their annual and perennial crops prior to construction. If crops could not be harvested due to short-time announcement, AHs would be entitled to cash compensation by the construction contractor(s) for the affected crops at market rate.
Compensation and Assistance Payment	The participants raised their concerns about how the compensation and assistance payment would be paid to AHs/	The schedule of payment would be informed to local authorities and AHs. The process of payment would be carried out in public 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 wondered how they would do if there would be disagreements or has any problems that arise during Project implementation such as compensation.	It was confirmed that if AHs disagree with assistant options, they could 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 of the Project should be updated and informed in advance to local people and authority.	EDC/SEPRO confirmed that the implementation schedule of next activities would be informed to local authority as well as local people in advance.
	Some households wondered when the Project would be started and completed	The civil works would only be commenced once the compensation and assistance payments have been made in full to the AHs. It is expected that the civil works will be completed at the end of 2022.
Consultation for Access Road on 24 February 2023 as the final public consultation.	People living along the road feel happy with the information of the road improvement.	There are some suggestions considering to keep all of the existing culvert to avoid flooding whenever it rains. Please backfill some places as entrant of school that all of students and teachers are easy to walk and ride bikes.

Source: Minutes of public consultation meeting, May and June 2021 for Transmission Line and 24 February 2023 for access road.

3. Disclosure Activities

85. The PIB was prepared and shared to the participants in the public consultation meetings held during the preparation of Updated LARP for Section 1, 2 & 3 transmission line and access road. 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 project-level GRM.

86. This Updated LARP for Section 1, 2 & 3 transmission line and access road will be published by EDC for public disclosure. Once this Updated LARP is agreed by ADB, a summary along with the entitlement matrix and list of AHs will be further disclosed to concerned 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. The updated LARP for Section 1,2 and 3 transmission line were disseminated in the EDC offices, offices of districts and communes under the Project as an official public document and uploaded on ADB's and EDC websites. Summary of the Updated LARP for Section 1, 2 & 3 transmission line and access road 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 for Section 1, 2 & 3 transmission line and access road.

87. The consultation activities will be conducted continuously during the implementation of this Updated LARP. The monitoring reports will be uploaded on ADB and EDC websites for disclosure and made available at EDC office and offices of Teuk Phos and Thpong districts for public access upon request. The table below summarizes the roles and responsibilities of local authorities and ADB in the implementation of disclosure and consultation activities during Updated LARP implementation.

Table 21: Roles and Responsibilities for Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

Activities	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsibility	Timing
Disclosure of the Updated LARP for Section 1, 2 & 3 transmission line and access road	APs Communities in the Project areas 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 disclosed by SEPRO ADB and EDC for uploading on websites	Upon approval of the Updated LARP
Implementation schedule of Updated LARP to local people and civil works	All stakeholders	Newspaper, television or radio advertisement Commune meetings	EDC/SEPRO and Construction Contractors	Ongoing, prior to Updated LARP implementation and when there is any significant change in implementation schedule.

Activities	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsibility	Timing
				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 levels	Upon approval regarding compensation budget at least one week prior to disbursement
Income Restoration Activities	VAHs	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 levels	Ongoing basis throughout project implementation
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 levels	Upon submission of semi-annual monitoring reports by PMO-1

Source: EDC/SEPRO, 2021/2023

E. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

88. In response to the complaints of AHs/APs, a GRM was prepared to ensure that any questions and complaints of APs and other local people on all aspects of the Project in general, for Section 1, 2 & 3 transmission line and access road in particular - 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 complaints and arbitration process will be recorded, and a copy will be furnished to the complainants. A sample of complaint logbook is attached in Annex9. The GRM was also discussed during public consultation meetings organized: Section 1: 04th – 21st December 2020; Section 2: 21st December 2020 – 16th April 2021 and section 3 in May and June 2021, while it was disseminated during the consultation meeting on 24 February 2023 for access road and agreed by all the meeting participants. The GRM was also included in the PIB which was provided to the participants in public consultation meetings.

89. In order to ensure the effectiveness of GRM, a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) was established in each Project province. The GRC of Kompong Speu province was established in October 2020 and the GRC of Kampong Chhnang province was set-up in March 2021. The decisions on establishment of the GRCs are attached in Annex 6. The GRCs are responsible for (i) receiving complaints from District officer and resolve it timely; and (ii) preparing reports on situation and work progress of the GRCs. The composition of GRCs is presented in Table 22 and Table 23 below:

Table 22: 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 Provincial Department 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

No.	Name	Agencies	Position
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 23: Composition of Complaints Solving Committee in Kompong Chhnang Province

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

No.	Name	Agencies	Position
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

90. The GRM consists of four (04) steps as below:

- **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 GRC.
- **Step 3.** The provincial GRC 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 AHs/APs 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.

91. 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.

92. 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.¹ The Office of the Special Project Facilitator procedure can proceed based on the Accountability Mechanism in parallel with the Project implementation.

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

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

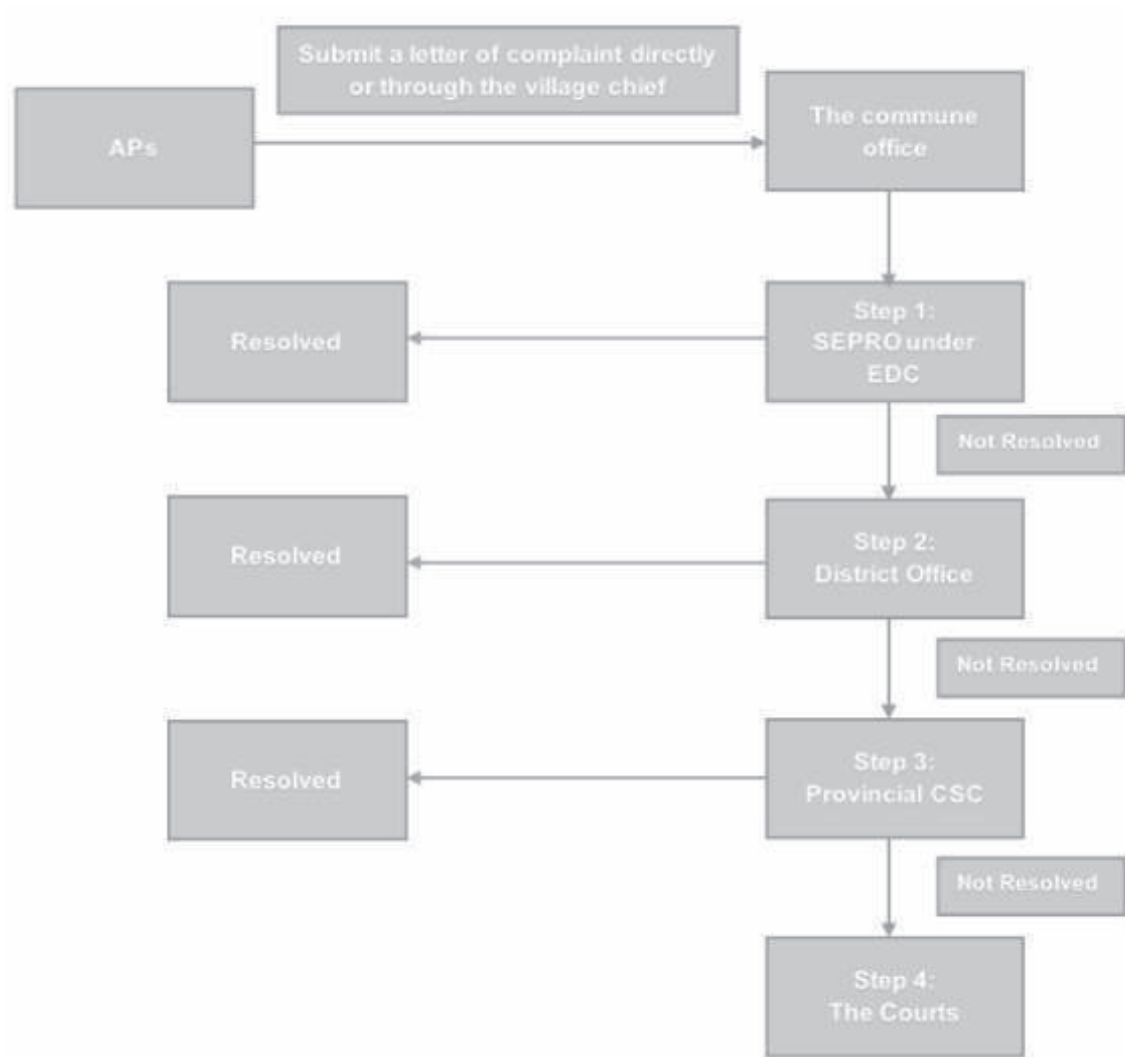


Figure 5: The Flow Chart on the Procedures of GRM

Source: EDC/SEPRO, 2021

F. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

94. The Project's land acquisition and compensation policies are to be in accordance with ADB's SPS (2009) requirements and the relevant Government's laws and regulations.

1. Laws and Regulations of Royal Government of Cambodia

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

1993 Constitution

96. 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".

97. 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

98. 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

99. 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

100. 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.

101. 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 in 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.

102. 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)

103. 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.

104. 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

105. 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.

106. The objectives of the ADB's SPS (2009) 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.

107. 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.

108. 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.

109. 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 APs 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.

110. **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.

111. 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

112. 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 24: Gaps and gap filling between Cambodian legislation and the ADB's SPS (2009)

ADB's SPS (2009) Requirements	Cambodian laws and regulations	Comparison of ADB's SPS (2009) requirements and Cambodian Legislation	Measures provided in the Updated LARP
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	Early screening is not required under the laws and regulations. The SOP under Sub Decree 22 ANK/BK provides for drafting the Basic RP which covers sample surveys of DPs.	Early screening and surveys at draft LARP stage, including census of APs and IOL.	Census and DMS on affected land and non-land assets of all 100 AHs were undertaken during preparation of Updated LARP.
Carry out meaningful consultations with APs and affected local communities, host communities and relevant stakeholders. Inform all APs Entitlements and resettlement options and ensure their participation in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement; pay attention to the needs of vulnerable groups.	Article 16 of the Expropriation Law 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. The SOP under Sub Decree No. 22 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	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.	Consultations at district and communal levels were undertaken with APs and relevant stakeholders during preparation of the Updated LARP from May to August, 2021 and all the concerns, suggestions and opinions of the meeting participants have been incorporated into the Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line.

ADB's SPS (2009) Requirements	Cambodian laws and regulations	Comparison of ADB's SPS (2009) 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) (Article 33 of Expropriation Law).</p> <p>If the decision of the GRC is not accepted by the complainants, they can bring their complaint to the competent court (Article 34 of Expropriation Law).</p> <p>The SOP 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 Law on Expropriation (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>The proposed income restoration supports were consulted with eligible households during the public consultation meetings and they</p>

ADB's SPS (2009) Requirements	Cambodian laws and regulations	Comparison of ADB's SPS (2009) requirements and Cambodian Legislation	Measures provided in the Updated LARP
<p>assistance</p> <p><i>To comply with ADB's SPS (2009) policy principle 3, 4, 5, 7 (pg 17) and Annex2, 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>agreed with the proposed supports.</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>The SOP 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

113. To achieve the LARP's objectives, the Project will adhere to the principles of the Updated LARP for Section 1, 2 & 3 transmission line and access road 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

114. Various types of compensation and resettlement assistance will be provided to the entitled APs to help in restoring their livelihoods to the pre-Project levels. The combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance will be corresponding to the nature of the affected 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.).

115. **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 these 3 Sections transmission line, including the information of access road were the date when EDC announced the Project implementation to the Project communities. It was January 30th, 2020 in Kompong Chhnang province and January 31st, 2020 in Kompong Speu province and February 24th 2023 for access road. Only the 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 mentioned in this Updated LARP for the Section 1, 2 & 3 transmission line and access road. The SEPRO/PMO-1 and local authorities (district and communal levels) 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.

116. **Entitlements.** Based on DMS results, the impacts were identified and the corresponding entitlements to be provided to the AHs were prepared and discussed 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 25: Entitlement Matrix

Type of loss	Eligible persons	Entitlement	Implementation issues
Section 1 & 2			
1. Permanent Land acquisition for Construction of Transmission Line Power Towers			
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

Type of loss	Eligible persons	Entitlement	Implementation issues
			<p>affected land owners.</p> <p>(iii) All the AHs with loss of residential land confirmed during the DMS that their remaining land after land acquisition is still viable for living.</p>
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.	<p>(i) EDC has mobilized an independent professional and legal appraiser to appraise the replacement cost for affected land;</p> <p>(ii) Land certificate and other legal documents of the households shall be adjusted at no cost for the affected land owners.</p>
2. Land within the COI of the Transmission Line to be Restricted on Land Use			
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.	<p>(i) EDC has mobilized an independent professional and legal appraiser to appraise the value of the affected land area.</p> <p>(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.</p>
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.	<p>(i) EDC has mobilized an independent professional and legal appraiser to appraise the replacement cost for affected land.</p> <p>(ii) The land owners can continue using the land within the COI of the</p>

Type of loss	Eligible persons	Entitlement	Implementation issues
			transmission line for planting crops and trees which are with a height under 3m.
3. Loss of crops and trees			
<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>(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"> ▪ 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 ▪ Timber trees that have a growth period of more than 5 years are classified as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sapling trees under 1 year: not compensated as it can be replanted. Cost of seedling provided; - Young tree (1 to 3 years): valued at one-third of its full price as it can be replanted plus cost of seedlings; - Young tree (more than 3 to 4 years): valued at two-thirds of its full price plus cost of seedlings; - Mature tree (more than 5 years): valued at full price plus 	<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>

Type of loss	Eligible persons	Entitlement	Implementation issues
		cost of seedlings.	
4. Loss of Structures			
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.
5. Loss of business			
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.

Type of loss	Eligible persons	Entitlement	Implementation issues
6. Vulnerable households			
	<p>These are distinct groups of displaced persons who are likely to be more adversely affected than others and who are likely to have limited ability to re-establish their livelihoods or improve their status and 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>	<p>(i) One-time assistance of \$ 300/household</p> <p>(ii) AHs will be entitled to income restoration supports as shown in Item 7.1</p>	<p>(i) The assistance amount has been consulted with and agreed by the VAHs as identified during the DMS.</p>
7. Allowances			
7.1. Income restoration allowance.	<p>AHs have to relocate (including physical and economic displacements) and vulnerable AHs</p> <p>(37AHs – 160 APs)</p>	<p>(i) One-time cash assistance of \$200/household</p>	
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>	<p>(i) One-time cash assistance of \$200/household</p>	<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</p>

Type of loss	Eligible persons	Entitlement	Implementation issues
			the affected houses.
7.3 Transportation allowance for households and personal goods	AHs have houses and stalls affected and have to relocate (5 AHs – 25 APs)	(i) Fixed lump-sum allowance per AH based on type of assets that will be moved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households who will shift back their houses in the same land plot: \$80 per household; Households who will shift back their stalls in the same land plot: \$40 per household. 	(i) The assistance amount was determined based on the result of SES and RCS and consultations with the AHs
8. Unanticipated impacts			
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.
Section 3 (Without including the CAP data for 17 Power Towers)			
1. Permanent Land acquisition for Construction of Transmission Line Power Towers			
1.1. Marginal Loss of agricultural land (households losing less than 10% of total agricultural landholding/income)	Owners with formal legal titles. (29 AHs – 122 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

Type of loss	Eligible persons	Entitlement	Implementation issues
generating asset of the household)			<p>replacement cost for affected land.</p> <p>(ii) Land certificate and other legal documents of the households shall be adjusted at no cost for the affected landowners.</p> <p>(iii) All the AHs with loss of agricultural land confirmed during the DMS that their remaining land after land acquisition is still economically viable.</p> <p>(iii) AHs will be informed four (4) weeks to six (06) months in advance (depending on types of crops) of land acquisition so that crops on land can be harvested before land acquisition.</p>
1.2. Partial loss of residential land	Owners with formal legal titles. (2 AHs – 7 APs)	(i) Cash compensation for affected land area at full replacement cost including taxes and transaction cost.	<p>(i) EDC has mobilized an independent professional and legal appraiser to appraise the replacement cost for affected land.</p> <p>(ii) Land certificate and other legal documents of the households shall be adjusted at no cost for the affected landowners.</p> <p>(iii) All the AHs with loss of residential land confirmed during the DMS that their remaining land after land acquisition is still viable for living.</p>
2. Land within the COI of the Transmission Line to be Restricted on Land Use			
2.1 Residential land	Owners with formal legal titles. (8 AHs – 39 APs)	(i) Cash assistance equivalent to 30% of the land value of the affected	(i) EDC has mobilized an independent professional and legal appraiser to appraise the value of the

Type of loss	Eligible persons	Entitlement	Implementation issues
		residential land area.	affected land area. (ii) The landowners can continue using the residential land within the COI 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. (90 AHs – 376 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 landowners can continue using the land within the COI of the transmission line for planting crops and trees which are with a height under 3m.
3. Loss of crops and trees			
Crops and trees planted on the land to be acquired for construction of power towers. Trees within the defined COI and ROW with a height of 3m and over.	Owners of affected crops and trees regardless of land ownership/tenure status (100 AHs – 421 APs)	(i) Compensation for the affected crops by net annual income loss for one year at market rate. (ii) Compensation for the affected trees at market rate, independent on the type of tree. ▪ 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 ▪ Timber trees that have a growth	(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. (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. (iii) AHs have the right to use salvageable trees.

Type of loss	Eligible persons	Entitlement	Implementation issues
		<p>period of more than 5 years are classified as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sapling trees under 1 year: not compensated as it can be replanted. Cost of seedling provided. - Young tree (1 to 3 years): valued at one-third of its full price as it can be replanted plus cost of seedlings. - Young tree (more than 3 to 4 years): valued at two-thirds of its full price plus cost of seedlings. - Mature tree (more than 5 years): valued at full price plus cost of seedlings. 	
4. Vulnerable households			
	<p>These are distinct groups of displaced persons who are likely to be more adversely affected than others and who are likely to have limited ability to re-establish their livelihoods or improve their status and 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>(9 AHs – 25 APs)</p>	<p>(i) One-time assistance of \$300/household</p> <p>(ii) AHs will be entitled to income restoration supports as shown in Item 5.1</p>	<p>(i) The assistance amount has been consulted with and agreed by the vulnerable AHs as identified during the DMS.</p>

Type of loss	Eligible persons	Entitlement	Implementation issues
5. Allowances			
5.1. Income restoration allowance.	AHs have to relocate (including physical and economic displacements) and vulnerable AHs (9 vulnerable AHs – 25 APs)	(i) One-time cash assistance of \$200/household.	
6. Unanticipated impacts			
6.1. 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's SPS (2009) and RGC laws and regulations.
Access Road			
Permanent Land compensation for Construction of Access Road			
Marginal Loss of agricultural land (households losing less than 10% of total agricultural landholding)	Owners with formal legal titles. (01 AH – 07 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 landowners. (iii) The AH with loss of agricultural land confirmed during the DMS that the remaining land after land

Type of loss	Eligible persons	Entitlement	Implementation issues
			<p>acquisition is still economically viable.</p> <p>(iii) AH will be informed four (4) weeks to six (06) months in advance (depending on types of crops) of land acquisition so that crops on land can be harvested before land acquisition.</p>

2. Addressing Gender Issues

117. 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 vulnerable AHs and eligible to additional assistance as other vulnerable AHs. 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

118. If any additional impacts are identified during the Project implementation, an addendum of the Updated LARP for the Section 1, 2 & 3 transmission line and access road will be prepared to meet all the requirements of RGC and ADB's SPS (2009). 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

For Section 1 & 2 Transmission Line

119. According to the DMS results of section 1 & 2 transmission line, 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.

120. 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.

121. 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.

122. 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.

For Section 3 Transmission Line

123. The construction of 32 power towers and transmission line under Section 3 of the 230KV transmission line will cause no impacts on housing, therefore, no households have to relocate or resettle in other places.

For Access Road

124. **Access road:** The approximately access road is about 12.357Km of the laterite road with 6 meters wide. For South part of the road, it is approximately 6.517 Km until the Solar Park Substation with 2 rows since it is a flooded area zone, and bridge as well (about 75 meters long of this ballet Steel bridge). And for the north road, it is also approximately 5.840 Km. There was no impact or affected for the Sout part of access road, while other 4 plots of lands (3 plots of land belong to EDC and another plot of a family) were affected in the North part of this access road. So, there was no impacts on housing affected, thus, no households have to relocate or resettle in other places.

I. LIVELIHOOD REHABILITATION PROGRAM

125. A Livelihood Rehabilitation Program (LRP) has been prepared by the Project to support (i) the severely AHs that will lose 10% or more of their productive/income-generating assets of the household and/or relocation households and (ii) the vulnerable AHs of the Project. For section 1 & 2, as the results there were 37 AHs in total- 160 APs are eligible to participate in the LRP, while section 3 there were total of nine (09) AHs with total 25 APs are the vulnerable AHs and eligible to participate in the LRP. The LRP is not needed for the access road since the 01 AH is not classified as vulnerable AH and no impact on the economic activities.

126. A detailed needs assessment of the LRP eligible households was conducted in May and June 2021. The results of the assessment indicated that the eligible households expected to be provided cash assistance. The SEPRO with members who have experience of the LRP preparation and implementation has discussed with the LRP eligible households on the feasible and doable activities which could be implemented to generate income. The LRP eligible households have officially registered the LRP activities and confirmed to implement the activities. SEPRO and the LRP eligible households discussed in detail the implementation arrangements. It was agreed with the eligible households that cash assistance will be provided to the households to implement the registered livelihood rehabilitation measures (\$200/household).

127. During the LRP implementation, SEPRO will screen the on-going and planned programs/projects that will be implemented in the Project areas (financed by the RGC or NGOs) to combine with/or to include the Project LARP eligible households in these projects/programs so that the households are benefitted from the projects/programs. SEPRO will regularly monitor the status of LARP implemented by the LARP participating households and support the households in expanding the LARP activities by combining the LARP with the on-going and planned programs/projects financed by the RGC and NGOs in Project areas. It is planned that the LARP will be implemented in July 2021 for section 1 & 2 and section 3 in September 2021. However, people suggested and accepted the cash allowance instead of participating in any training program under LRP.

128. Apart from the assistance from LARP, the vulnerable AHs are also entitled to one-time cash assistance at \$300/household.

J. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN BUDGET

129. 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. EDC also engaged an independent and qualified consultant (The Bluefield Co., Ltd) to conduct the Replacement Cost Study (RCS) in January 2021 for affected lands and other assets on lands. During the RCS, the consultant interviewed representatives of local authorities, AHs and non-AHs about the prices of lands (including residential and agricultural lands) that were transacted in the last six (06) months to one (01) year in the Project areas or nearby areas. Where there was no transaction of lands, the prices of lands (residential and agricultural lands) that local people were willing to sell, or buy were collected. The marker rates of affected crops and trees were gathered from the AHs, local authorities and the local fruit shop owners. The summary of RCS results is attached in Annex 3.

J-1 For Section 1 & 2:

130. 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.

131. 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.

J-2 For section 3:

132. The budget of compensation and assistance for 100 AHs who will be affected by the construction of 32 power towers and transmission line was calculated based on the results of the DMS conducted in May, June and early August 2021 and the entitlements on compensation and assistance of AHs and the budget was consulted with the AHs, local authorities and other relevant 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 offices 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 for Section 3 transmission line 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.

133. As mentioned above, the compensation payments for households who were affected by the construction of 17 power towers under Section 3 were made in July 2021. The DDR identified gaps of actual implementation of compensation and assistance for the households compared with the entitlements on compensation and assistance specified in this Updated LARP; therefore, a CAP has been developed in consultation with EDC and AHs. The budget

for CAP implementation is included in this Updated LARP for the Section 3 transmission line. The result of the DDR is presented in detail in Annex 1.

134. The calculated cost for compensation and assistance for the construction of Section 3 transmission line is **\$371,032.66**; of which, the compensation and assistance amount to be paid to 100 AHs who will be affected by land acquisition for construction of 32 power towers and the transmission line is \$284,254.74; cost for the CAP implementation is \$1,155; the administrative cost is \$57,081.95; and the contingency is \$28,540.97. The table below presents the breakdown of the calculated cost for compensation and assistance of the Project.

Table 26: Calculation of Costs for Compensation and Assistance for Construction of Section 3 Transmission Line

No.	Items	Unit	Rate (\$ per unit)	Quantity	Amount (\$)
Section 1 & 2					
A	Compensation for Land				1,015,986
A.1	Compensation for Permanently Affected Land				120,024
1	Residential land	m ²			
	- Khsem Khsant	m ²	22	900.00	19,800
2	Paddy land				
	- Khsem Khsant	m ²	12	3,837.00	46,044
	- Trach Tong	m ²	4.9	1,800.00	8,820
	- Chant Saen	m ²	4.2	1,125.00	4,725
	- Mean Chey	m ²	4.75	2,925.00	13,894
	- Monourom	m ²	4.33	900.00	3,897
	- Rung Roeung	m ²	4.07	3,150.00	12,821
3	Land for annual trees				
	- Khsem Khsant	m ²	11.75	225.00	2,644
	- Trach Tong	m ²	7	225.00	1,575
3	Unused land				
	- Trach Tong	m ²	25.8	225	5,805
A.2	Compensation for Restricted Land within the COI				895,962
1	Residential				
	- Khsem Khsant	m ²	6.6	18,135.00	119,691
	- Trach Tong	m ²	5.1	2,130.00	10,863
	- Chant Saen	m ²	3	140.00	420

No.	Items	Unit	Rate (\$ per unit)	Quantity	Amount (\$)
	- Mean Chey	m ²	4.2	755.00	3,171
	- Rung Roeung	m ²	4.2	4,110.00	17,262
2	Paddy land				
	- Khsem Khsant	m ²	3.6	97,735.00	351,846
	- Trach Tong	m ²	1.47	46,935.00	68,994
	- Chant Saen	m ²	1.26	29,760.00	37,498
	- Mean Chey	m ²	1.425	83,405.00	118,852
	- Monourom	m ²	1.299	27,260.00	35,411
	- Rung Roeung	m ²	1.221	79,848.00	97,494
3	Land for annual trees				
	- Khsem Khsant	m ²	3.525	4,235.00	14,928
	- Trach Tong	m ²	2.1	8,105.00	17,021
	- Mean Chey	m ²	2.7	930	2,511
B	Compensation for Affected Main Structures (Houses)				4,605
1	2A	m ²	65.00	70.84	4,605
C	Compensation for Affected Secondary Structures				1,967
1	Stalls	m ²	20.00	82.08	1,642
2	Stalls' eave	m ²	15.00	21.7	326
D	Compensation for Affected Trees				49,873
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
9	Jujube 0Yr- under 3Yrs	Tree	5.00	5	25

No.	Items	Unit	Rate (\$ per unit)	Quantity	Amount (\$)
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
E	Compensation for loss of crops				49,283
1	Paddy	m ²	0.12	378,680	45,442
2	Other annual crops	m ²	0.28	13,720	3,842
F	Compensation for loss of income during business disruption				1,200
1	Allowance for loss of income during transitional period	Household	300.00	4	1,200
G	Allowances				18,420
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

No.	Items	Unit	Rate (\$ per unit)	Quantity	Amount (\$)
	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
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
Section 3					
A	Compensation for Land				210,447.50
A.1	Compensation for Permanently Affected Land				23,001.50
1	Residential land (Prambei Mum)				
	Commune road (6m-10m)	m ²	7.50	423.00	3,172.50
2	Agricultural land (Prambei Mum)	m ²			
2.1	In Lor Village				
	Dam/ Channel Road	m ²	4	930.00	3,720.00
	Cart road	m ²	3	100.00	300.00
	No access road	m ²	2.5	243.00	607.50
2.2	In Tang Pou, Daun Tep and Thbeng Brochob Village	m ²	4	900.00	3,600.00
2.3	In Trangveng, Trapeang Trok village	m ²			
	Dam/ Channel Road	m ²	4	805.00	3,220.00
	Cart road/ No access road	m ²	2	872.00	1,744.00
2.4	In Tholtratong village	m ²			
	River Road	m ²	4	900.00	3,600.00
3	Agricultural land (Kbal Tuek)	m ²			
	River road/ Cart Road/ No	m ²	1.5	2025	3,037.50

No.	Items	Unit	Rate (\$ per unit)	Quantity	Amount (\$)
	access road				
A.2	Compensation for Restricted Land within the COI				187,446.00
1	Residential land (Prambei Mum)				
	Commune road (6m-10m)	m ²	2.25	8,730.00	19,642.50
2	Agricultural land (Prambei Mum)	m ²			
2.1	In Lor Village				
	Commune road (6m-10m)	m ²	1.5	1,250.00	1,875.00
	Dam/ Channel Road	m ²	1.2	21,865.00	26,238.00
	Cart road	m ²	0.9	5,100.00	4,590.00
	No access road	m ²	0.75	9,725.00	7,293.75
2.2	In Tang Pou, Daun Tep and Thbeng Brochob Village	m ²			
	Commune road (6m-10m)	m ²	1.2	18,400.00	22080.00
	Dam/ Channel Road	m ²	1.05	9,840.00	10332.00
2.3	In Trangveng, Trapeang Trok village	m ²			
	Commune road (6m-10m)	m ²	1.5	4,410.00	6,615.00
	Dam/ Channel Road	m ²	1.2	20,455.00	24,546.00
	Cart road	m ²	1.2	1,065.00	1,278.00
	No access road	m ²	0.75	25,510.00	19,132.50
2.4	In Tholtratong village	m ²			
	River Road	m ²	1.2	16,855.00	20,226.00
	No access Road	m ²	0.75	5,540.00	4,155.00
3	Agricultural land (Kbal Tuek)	m ²			
3.1	In Prey Chhroa village				
	River road/ Cart Road/ No access road	m ²	0.45	43205	19,442.25

No.	Items	Unit	Rate (\$ per unit)	Quantity	Amount (\$)
B	Compensation for Affected Trees				36,290.00
1	Mango (0Yr- under 3Yrs)	Tree	25	52	1,300.00
2	Mango (3Yrs - under 5Yrs)	Tree	50	291	14,550.00
3	Mango (5Yrs & Above)	Tree	76.00	194	14,744.00
4	Palm (0Yr- under 3Yrs)	Tree	25.00	8	200.00
5	Palm (5Yrs & Above)	Tree	76.00	31	2,356.00
6	Tamarind 0Yr- under 3Yrs	Tree	17.00	1	17.00
7	Tamarind (5Yrs & Above)	Tree	50.50	5	252.50
8	Jambolan 0Yr- under 3Yrs	Tree	10.00	2	20.00
9	Jambolan (3Yrs - under 5Yrs)	Tree	20.00	1	20.00
10	Jambolan (5Yrs & Above)	Tree	30.50	1	30.50
11	Jujube 0Yr- under 3Yrs	Tree	5.00	4	20.00
12	Jujube (5Yrs & Above)	Tree	15.50	7	108.50
13	Lucida (0Yr- under 3Yrs)	Tree	10.00	2	20.00
14	Lucida (3Yrs - under 5Yrs)	Tree	20.00	1	20.00
15	Neem tree (0Yr- under 3Yrs)	Tree	11.50	9	103.50
16	Neem tree (3Yrs - under 5Yrs)	Tree	23.00	2	46.00
17	Neem tree (5Yrs & Above)	Tree	35.00	5	175.00
18	Cashew (0Yr- under 3Yrs)	Tree	10.00	1	10.00
19	Cashew (3Yrs - under 5Yrs)	Tree	20.00	1	20.00
20	Economic trees (0Yr- under 3Yrs)	Tree	9.00	1	9.00
21	Economic trees (5Yrs & Above)	Tree	27.00	4	108.00
22	Non-economic trees (0Yr- under 3Yrs)	Tree	3.00	1	3.00
23	Non-economic trees (3Yrs - under 5Yrs)	Tree	6.00	7	42.00

No.	Items	Unit	Rate (\$ per unit)	Quantity	Amount (\$)
24	Non-economic trees (5Yrs & Above)	Tree	9.00	235	2,115.00
C	Compensation for loss of crops				33,017.24
1	Paddy	m ²	0.12	126,137	15,136.44
2	Other annual crops	m ²	0.28	63,860	17,880.80
D	Allowances				4,500.00
1	Income restoration allowance	Household	200.00	9	1,800.00
2	Allowance for vulnerable households	Household	300.00	9	2,700.00
E	Cost for implementation of CAP for Section 3				1,155.00
F	Total compensation cost = A + B + C + D + E				285,409.74
G	Administrative cost (20% x F)				57,081.95
H	Contingencies (10% x F)				28,540.97
	GRAND TOTAL				371,032.66

Source: DMS and RCS Results, SEPRO, 2021.

J-3 Access Road

135. The budget of compensation and assistance for 1 AH who will be affected by the construction of access road in the North part is US\$2,970. This affected land is Agricultural land. Thus, SEPRO/EDC was using the compensation rate RCS in 2021 and 3 plots of land belong to EDC by selling/buying methods as attach in Annex 1. During construction on access road and bridge are not affected any plantation, paddy field, trees and other assets for implementation that it is mostly on existing road and flooded area. The total member in households of this affected land is 7 persons. The affected land by construction of access road within 1980 m² (this north part) that SEPRO/EDC used RCS in 2021 for compensation that it included the area within 9597m² (already belonging to EDC), by using buying/selling methods in Prey Chrov village, Khbal Toung commune Tous Phos district Kompong Chhnge province. No other non land assets such as trees and structure will be affected by the access road subproject.

Table 27: Calculation of Costs for Compensation/Purchase for land (access road)

No.	Items	Unit	Rate (\$ per unit)	Quantity	Amount (\$)
Access Road					
A	Compensation/Purchasing for Land				
1	Compensation (1 Plot)	m ²	1.50	1,980	2,970

No.	Items	Unit	Rate (\$ per unit)	Quantity	Amount (\$)
2	Purchasing (3 Plots)	m2	2.00	9,597	19,194
B	Total compensation/ Purchasing Land cost				28,791
C	Administrative cost (20% x B)				5,758.20
D	Contingencies (10% x B)				2,879.10
	GRAND TOTAL				37,428.30

K. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

136. **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 APs as described in the ADB's SPS (2009) 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 Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC).
- 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.

137. **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.

138. **Project Implementation Consultant (PIC).** The PIC will assist EDC in applying government laws and regulations and ADB's SPS (2009) 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.

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

- prepare guidelines and train 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.

140. **Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSCs).** A PRSC was established in each province of the Project by the Provincial Administration. The duties of the PRSCs are to:

- 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.

141. **Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee Working Group (PRSC-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 land acquisition and resettlement 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.

142. **The Concerned Local Administration Authorities (province, district, commune and village).** The Kompong Speu and Kompong Chhnang provinces, 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 the 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.

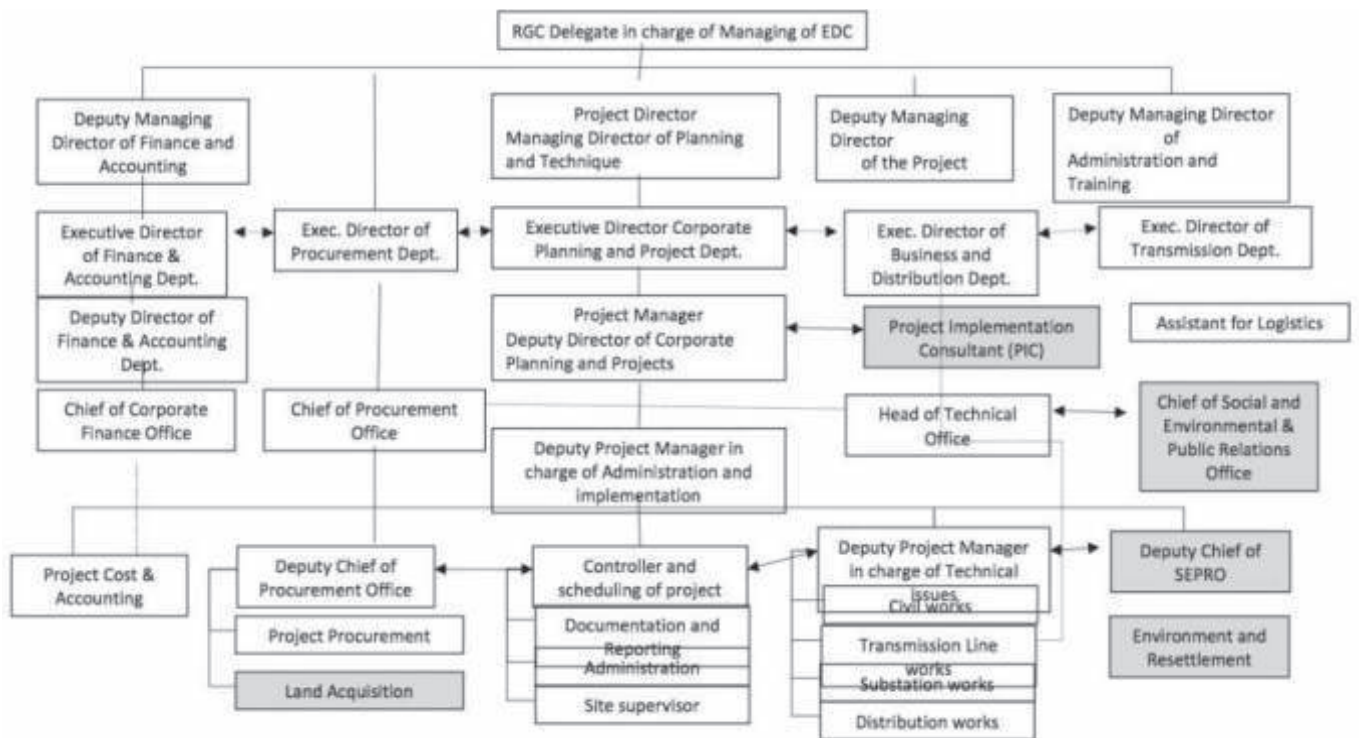


Figure 6: EDC Organization Structure

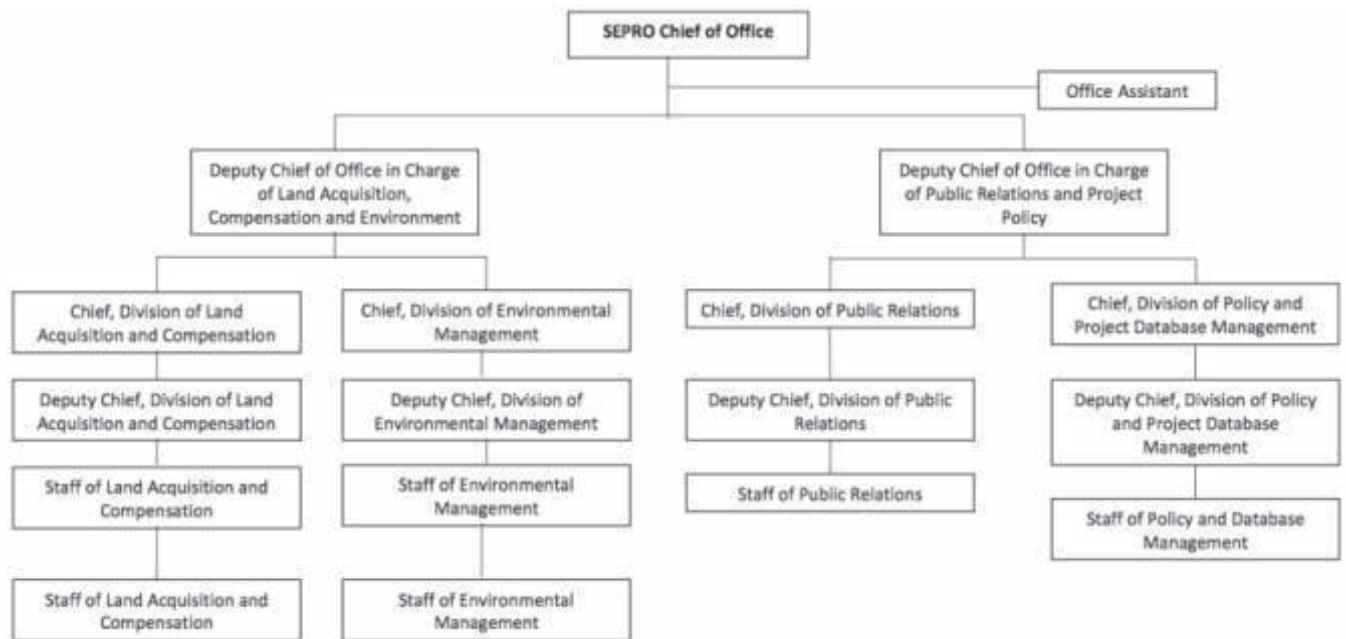


Figure 7: SEPRO Organization Structure

L. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

143. The implementation schedule of the Updated LARP for the Section 1, 2 and 3 transmission line will be in concurrence with the civil works construction schedule. The contract shall not be awarded to the contractors until the Updated LARP for Section 1,2 & 3 transmission line has been approved, the compensation and resettlement activities have been fully completed, the LRP is in place and the CAP implementation is 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.

144. The table below provides an indicative schedule for the LARP of section 1, 2 and 3 and the updated LARP for the access road.

Table 28: Indicative Updated LARP implementation schedule

Activities	Schedule
Section 1 & 2	
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 LARP	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)
Section 3	
ADB Approval of the updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line	September 2021
Disclosure of Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line in the Project areas and on ADB/EDC websites.	September 2021
Implementation of the agreed Updated LARP for Section 3 transmission line	September – October 2021
Implementation of the LRP	September 2021
Implementation of the CAP	September 2021
Mobilization of Contractor and start of civil works	November 2021
Internal Monitoring (submission of Semi-annual social monitoring reports)	Starting from September 2021 (ongoing during implementation)
Access Road	
ADB Approval of the updated LARP with Access Road	March 2023
Disclosure of Updated LARP with Access Road on ADB/EDC websites.	March 2023
Implementation of the agreed Updated with Access Road	March 2023
Implementation of the LARP with Access Road	March 2023
Mobilization of Contractor and start of civil works	April 2023

Source: EDC/SEPRO, 2021/ 2023

M. MONITORING AND REPORTING

145. **Internal Monitoring.** The objectives of the internal monitoring are: (i) to measure and report of the progress in the preparation and implementation of the Updated LARP ; (ii) to identify the risks and outstanding issues, if any and propose the measures to mitigate; and (iii) to assess if the compensation and rehabilitation assistance are implemented in compliance with the provisions under the Updated LARP for Section 1, 2 & 3 transmission line and access road. The internal monitoring will be carried out by SEPRO.

146. Internal monitoring covers reporting on progress in the activities envisaged in the implementation schedule with particular focus on (i) public consultation; (ii) determination of compensation; (iii) record of grievances and status of complaints; (iv) financial disbursements; and (v) level of APs' satisfaction. The data and number as well as 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 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).
- Progress in the implementation of the CAP.
- 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.

147. 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 29: LARP Internal Monitoring Indicators

Issues	Internal Monitoring Indicators
Budget and Timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely allocation of funds for resettlement • Actual implementation of resettlement activities against agreed implementation schedule in the Updated LARP for Section 1, 2 & 3 transmission line and access road.
Institutional Arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update/confirm institutional arrangements set out in Updated LARP • Actual deployment of safeguards-related staff within PMO-1 vis-à-vis proposed safeguards staff in Updated LARP including description of job functions. • Actual capacity development training provided: number of trainings, number of staff trained (disaggregated by gender) vis-à-vis planned trainings in Updated LARP.
Identification of compensation recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of persons in the list of compensation recipients who do not meet eligibility criteria (included by mistake). • Number of persons who meet the criteria but are not included in the list of compensation recipients (excluded by mistake).
Delivery of Entitlements to AHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition of lands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Area and type of lands acquired for the construction of power towers. ◦ Area and type of lands within the COI of the transmission line restricted on land use. • Acquisition of structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Number, type and size of private houses/structures acquired. ◦ Number, type and size of secondary structures affected/acquired. ◦ Number, type and size of public assets affected. • Acquisition of trees and crops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Number and type of private trees acquired. ◦ Number and type of crops acquired. • Entitlements as mentioned in the entitlement matrix provided to the AHs. • 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. • Number of AHs who did not receive compensation in time and in full amount, disaggregated by compensation types. • Actual funds disbursement schedule/planned disbursement schedule (as per agreed Updated LARP) by location. • Total budget disbursed to AHs as of this monitoring period. • Issues affecting timely land clearance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Grievances (including non-agreement to compensation) – number of grievances resolved/number of grievances received. ◦ Unresolved encumbrances ◦ Funding constraints ◦ Other • Projected and actual date of award of civil works contract(s)
Disclosure, Consultation & Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclosure of Updated LARP [implementation of agreed disclosure measures] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Dissemination and posting of translated Updated LARP by location/date. ◦ PIB translated into Khmer and disseminated to AHs by location/date. ◦ Public consultation meetings/location/date, with number of participants disaggregated by sex and ethnic group, (not including project staff) ◦ Documentation of issues raised by public consultation participants

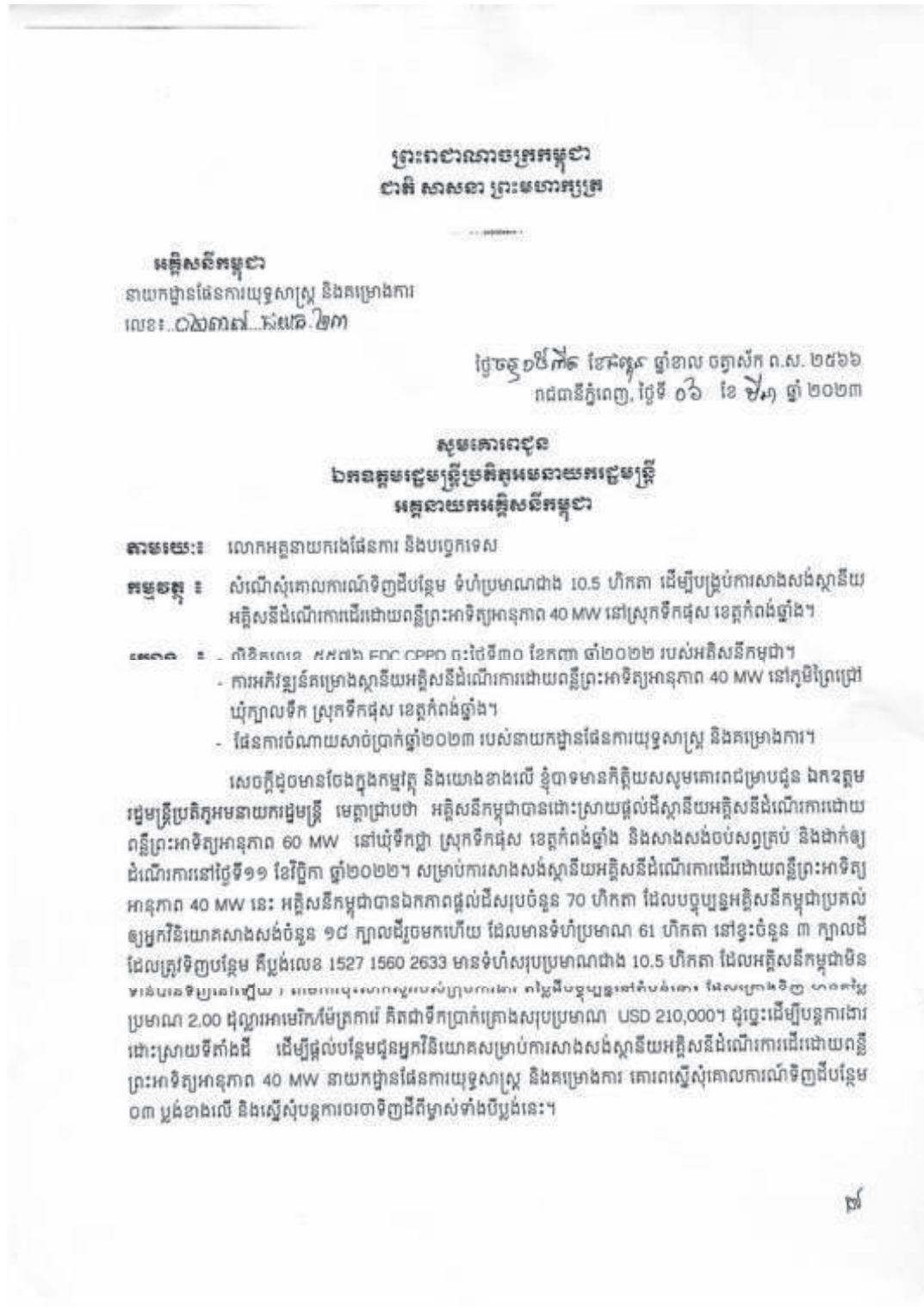
Issues	Internal Monitoring Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and how these have been/will be addressed by the project team. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public consultation minutes maintained by SEPRO. Consultation activities [as against consultation & participation plan in Updated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

Issues	Internal Monitoring Indicators
CAP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of VAHs provided with the assistance as specified in the agreed CAP. • Actual date of additional assistance payment to the households.

Source: EDC/SEPRO, 2021/2023

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Principal Proposal for additional land



អាស្រ័យដ្ឋានជម្រកជូនខាងលើ សូម ឯកឧត្តមរដ្ឋមន្ត្រីប្រតិភូអមនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី មេត្តាពិនិត្យ និង
សម្រេចដោយស្តីអនុគ្រោះ ។

សូម ឯកឧត្តមរដ្ឋមន្ត្រីប្រតិភូអមនាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី មេត្តាទទួលនូវការគោរពដ៏ខ្ពង់ខ្ពស់បំផុតអំពីខ្ញុំបាទ។

នាយកវេជ្ជការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ និងគម្រោងការ

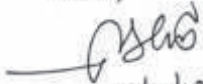


រ៉ាង សីហៈសីរី

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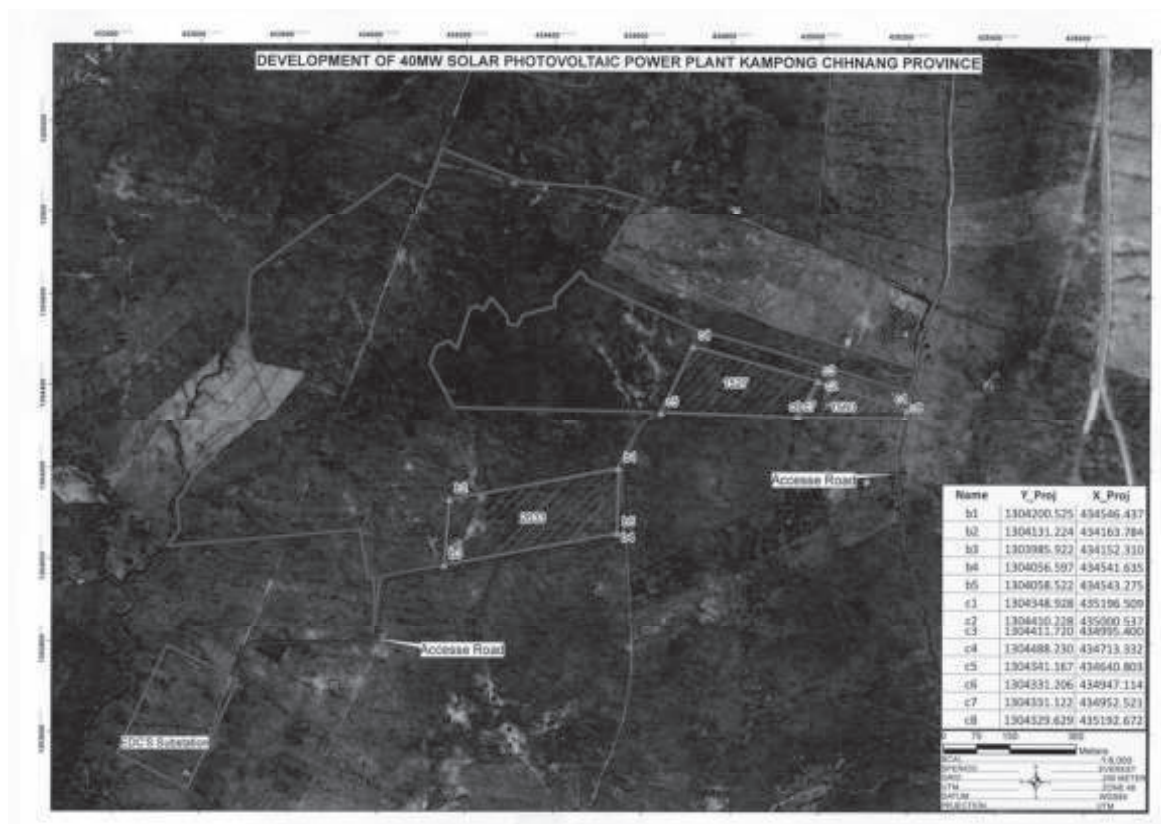
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ស្នងការ



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Unofficial Translation

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King

EDC
CCPD
No.0237 ៨.៣.២៣

Phnom Penh 06 March 2023

Attention to
H.E Minister attach the Prime Minister
Managing Director of EDC

Through : Vice managing director in charge in technical and planning
Subject : Request in principle for purchasing extending land 10.50 ha for 40 MW
Nation Solar Park Substation in Tuot Phos District Kompong Chhnang Province
Ref : Letter No. 5576 EDC-CPPD dated 30 sep 2022
The development of 40 MW Nation Solar Park Substation in Pher chroy village
Khab Tuot commune Tuot Phos District Kompong Chhnang Province
Cash Expenditure Plan of the Department of Cooperation Strategic Planning
and Project

As stated in the subject and reference above, I have the honor to inform His Excellency the Minister attach to the Prime Minister, please be informed that Electricite du Cambodge (EDC) has resolved to provide land for a 60 MW solar power station in Khab Teuk commune, Teuk Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province. And completed construction and commissioned on November 11, 2022. For the construction of this 40 MW solar power station, EDC has agreed to provide a total of 70 hectares of land, which EDC has already given to investors to build 18 plots of land, which is about 61 hectares in size. The three plots to be purchased are Plot No.1527 1560 2633 with a total area of more than 10.5 hectares which EDC has not yet purchased. According to the team, the current price of land in the area, which is planned to buy, is about \$ 2.00 /m2, with a total project value of about USD210,000. Therefore, in order to continue the work of resolving the land location to provide additional to the investors for the construction of the 40 MW solar power station, the Department of Cooperation Strategic Planning and Projects complied with the request for the principle of purchasing additional land above 3 plots and requested to continue the land.
For above request, please review and decide with favor.
Please accept, HE, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Director of CCPD
Rann Sihakkiri

Seen and respect H.E Minister attach the Prime Minister Managing Director of EDC
Please consider and decide this request.

Warmest,
Dr, Praing Chulasha (09 March 2023)

Approved.
H.E Keo Rattanak (12 March 2023)

Annex 2: Minutes of Public Consultation Meetings and FGDs and List of Participants

Venue Meeting Place:

- Section 1 & 2

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 was 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 was 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 ² 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

Sl. No.	Name	Village	Sex		Age	Occupation	Caste	Religion	Education	Signature
			M	F						
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Sl. No.	Name	Village	Sex		Age	Occupation	Caste	Religion	Education	Signature
			M	F						
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25										
26										
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28										
29										
30										

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Scanned with CamScanner

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

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ឃុំសង្កាត់ត្រាចតុង

គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយជម្លោះក្នុងសង្គម

បញ្ជីចំណុះ

ខ្លឹមសារប្រជុំ: ប្រជុំគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយជម្លោះក្នុងសង្គម ឃុំសង្កាត់ត្រាចតុង ខណ្ឌដូនពេញ រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ លើកទី១ ថ្ងៃទី១៧ ខែវិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ២០២០ (០៩:០០) លើកទឹកដីសង្កាត់ត្រាចតុង

កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: 17 វិច្ឆិកា 2020

ទីកន្លែង: ផ្ទះលេខ ១២ ផ្លូវលេខ ១២

ល.រ	នាម-ភេទ	តួលេខ	លេខទូរសព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា	ផ្សេងៗ
1	គ្រូ ត្រី ឈ	០២ ១២	012434463		
2	គ្រូ ឈ	០២ ១២	017898173		
3	គ្រូ ឈ	០២ ១២	034445444		
4	គ្រូ ឈ	០២ ១២	010838656		
5	គ្រូ ឈ	០២ ១២	002717256		
6	គ្រូ ឈ	០២ ១២	017442718		
7	គ្រូ ឈ	០២ ១២			
8	គ្រូ ឈ	០២ ១២	069977982		
9	គ្រូ ឈ	០២ ១២	069896709		
10	គ្រូ ឈ	០២ ១២			
11	គ្រូ ឈ	០២ ១២	016618367		
12	គ្រូ ឈ	០២ ១២	016444313		
13	គ្រូ ឈ	០២ ១២	012510659		
14	គ្រូ ឈ	០២ ១២	096446320		
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ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា

ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

អគ្គិសនីកម្ពុជា

គណៈកម្មការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត

បញ្ជីបេក្ខជន

ប្រភេទបេក្ខជន: បេក្ខជនប្រភេទទូទៅ
 លេខបេក្ខជន: ០៥៦
 ឈ្មោះបេក្ខជន: ឈ្មោះបេក្ខជន
 កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: ១៤ វិច្ឆិកា ២០២១
 ទីកន្លែង: សាលាប្រឹក្សា

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះបេក្ខជន	ភេទ	លេខស្នាក់នៅ	ហត្ថលេខា	ផ្សេងៗ
1	ឈ្មោះបេក្ខជន	ប្រុស	០១២ ៣៤៥ ៦៧៨		
2	ឈ្មោះបេក្ខជន	ស្រី	០១២ ៣៤៥ ៦៧៨		
3	ឈ្មោះបេក្ខជន	ប្រុស	០១២ ៣៤៥ ៦៧៨		
4	ឈ្មោះបេក្ខជន	ស្រី	០១២ ៣៤៥ ៦៧៨		
5	ឈ្មោះបេក្ខជន	ប្រុស	០១២ ៣៤៥ ៦៧៨		
6	ឈ្មោះបេក្ខជន	ស្រី	០១២ ៣៤៥ ៦៧៨		
7	ឈ្មោះបេក្ខជន	ប្រុស	០១២ ៣៤៥ ៦៧៨		
8	ឈ្មោះបេក្ខជន	ស្រី	០១២ ៣៤៥ ៦៧៨		
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[illegible]

3.5 Attendance list at Monourom commune on 09 March 2021 (am)

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ឃុំសង្កាត់
គណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយជម្លោះការពារ

បញ្ជីចំណុះ

ឈ្មោះប្រធាន: លោក ហ៊ុន សែន លោក ហ៊ុន សែន លោក ហ៊ុន សែន លោក ហ៊ុន សែន លោក ហ៊ុន សែន
ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល: លោក ហ៊ុន សែន លោក ហ៊ុន សែន លោក ហ៊ុន សែន លោក ហ៊ុន សែន លោក ហ៊ុន សែន
កាលបរិច្ឆេទ: ០៩ ០៣ ២០២១ លោក ហ៊ុន សែន លោក ហ៊ុន សែន លោក ហ៊ុន សែន លោក ហ៊ុន សែន លោក ហ៊ុន សែន
ទីតាំង: ភូមិ ១១ ភូមិ ១១ ភូមិ ១១ ភូមិ ១១ ភូមិ ១១

ល.រ	នាម-គោត្តនាម	ជនជាតិ	លេខទូរសព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា	ផ្សេងៗ
1	ស៊ី ឌី	ខ្មែរ	078.240.533	<i>[Signature]</i>	
2	ស៊ី ឌី	ខ្មែរ	017716989	<i>[Signature]</i>	
3	ស៊ី ឌី	ខ្មែរ	018.02.0040	<i>[Signature]</i>	
4	ស៊ី ឌី	ខ្មែរ	086.641.941	<i>[Signature]</i>	
5	ស៊ី ឌី	ខ្មែរ	01052.110218	<i>[Signature]</i>	
6	ស៊ី ឌី	ខ្មែរ	099.283379	<i>[Signature]</i>	
7	ស៊ី ឌី	ខ្មែរ	08189.8053	<i>[Signature]</i>	
8	ស៊ី ឌី	ខ្មែរ	012.863994	<i>[Signature]</i>	
9	ស៊ី ឌី	ខ្មែរ	012878908	<i>[Signature]</i>	
10	ស៊ី ឌី	ខ្មែរ	092.215252	<i>[Signature]</i>	
11	ស៊ី ឌី	ខ្មែរ	098.276.110	<i>[Signature]</i>	
12	ស៊ី ឌី	ខ្មែរ	012.347064	<i>[Signature]</i>	
13	ស៊ី ឌី	ខ្មែរ	012580659	<i>[Signature]</i>	
14	ស៊ី ឌី	ខ្មែរ	086.2216.42	<i>[Signature]</i>	
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- Section 3:
 - 1) Rung Roeung Commune Office.
 - 2) Prambei Mum Commune Office.
 - 3) Village Center of Prey Chhroa village.

(Thpong district, Kampong Speu province, and Teuk Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province);

 - **Date** : 10 April to 09 August 2021
 - **Agenda** :
 - Brief the project information, route line map, Survey, DMS and beneficiaries, reiteration of the Cut-off date to be eligible for compensation.
 - Discussion on the ROW, the Route lines and entitlement matrix.
 - Explanation of the GRM and how it is functioning including focal persons.
 - Explained the processing of Replacement Cost Study that has been conducted; and
 - The PIB distribution.
 - **Attachment:**
 - Minute of meeting.
 - Attendance lists.
 - Field photos
 - **Brief the result meetings.**

The Consultation meeting were arranged for the twenty-three (23) meetings in three (3) communes of Rung Roeung, Prambei Mum of Thpong district, Kampong Speu province, and one (1) commune of Kbal Tuek commune, Teuk Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province. The meetings have been prepared by SEPRO/EDC in cooperation with Resettlement Specialist (PIC) at the same place of Prambei Mum Commune Office but different villagers among of the ten (10) villages (except in Prey Chhroa village was prepared in the Prey Chrao Village Center. All AHs were invited to attend the meeting following the schedule who have been affected by the National Solar Park Project (Section-3).

The aim of the consultation meetings is to present the project information (PIB distribution), 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.

Representative for District Governor of Thpong district (Mr. Bun Chanthol), Commune Councils (Mr. Puk Touch), and Village Chief, and also the representative from Kbal Tuek commune, Teuk Phos district of Kampong Chhnang province (Ms. Sim Run, Commune Chief, and Ms. Kheng Srey, Commune Council member). All of them expressed their 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) has conducted.

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 meetings have been closed with fruitful results, mutual understanding, and friendly atmosphere on the same date.

ប្រជាជនសហគមន៍
គណៈកម្មាធិការសហគមន៍
ក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន

ច្បាប់ចម្លង / ATTENDANCE LIST

ឈ្មោះសហគមន៍/សង្កាត់/ខណ្ឌ/ក្រុង
ស្ថានភាពសហគមន៍/សង្កាត់/ខណ្ឌ/ក្រុង
ស្ថានភាពសហគមន៍/សង្កាត់/ខណ្ឌ/ក្រុង

ឈ្មោះ **លេខសម្គាល់** **ថ្ងៃ** **ស្ថានភាព** **លេខសម្គាល់** **លេខសម្គាល់**

No	ឈ្មោះ Name	ថ្ងៃ Date	ស្ថានភាព Status	លេខសម្គាល់ Original ID	លេខសម្គាល់ Phone Number & Sign
01	ស្រី ឈ្មោះ	០៩	ស្ថានភាព	០៩	០៩០៩០៩០៩
02	ស្រី ឈ្មោះ	០៩	ស្ថានភាព	០៩	០៩០៩០៩០៩
03	ស្រី ឈ្មោះ	០៩	ស្ថានភាព	០៩	០៩០៩០៩០៩
04	ស្រី ឈ្មោះ	០៩	ស្ថានភាព	០៩	០៩០៩០៩០៩
05	ស្រី ឈ្មោះ	០៩	ស្ថានភាព	០៩	០៩០៩០៩០៩
06	ស្រី ឈ្មោះ	០៩	ស្ថានភាព	០៩	០៩០៩០៩០៩
07	ស្រី ឈ្មោះ	០៩	ស្ថានភាព	០៩	០៩០៩០៩០៩
08	ស្រី ឈ្មោះ	០៩	ស្ថានភាព	០៩	០៩០៩០៩០៩
09	ស្រី ឈ្មោះ	០៩	ស្ថានភាព	០៩	០៩០៩០៩០៩
10	ស្រី ឈ្មោះ	០៩	ស្ថានភាព	០៩	០៩០៩០៩០៩
11	ស្រី ឈ្មោះ	០៩	ស្ថានភាព	០៩	០៩០៩០៩០៩
12	ស្រី ឈ្មោះ	០៩	ស្ថានភាព	០៩	០៩០៩០៩០៩
13	ស្រី ឈ្មោះ	០៩	ស្ថានភាព	០៩	០៩០៩០៩០៩
14	ស្រី ឈ្មោះ	០៩	ស្ថានភាព	០៩	០៩០៩០៩០៩

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

ចក្ខុវិស័យ / ATTENDANCE LIST

កម្មវិធីបង្រៀនប្រចាំថ្ងៃ

កម្មវិធីបង្រៀនប្រចាំថ្ងៃ: ថ្ងៃទី ០១ ខែ ០១ ឆ្នាំ ២០២៤

ឈ្មោះអ្នកបង្រៀន: ឈ្មោះអ្នកបង្រៀន: ឈ្មោះអ្នកបង្រៀន

ឈ្មោះអ្នកបង្រៀន: ឈ្មោះអ្នកបង្រៀន: ឈ្មោះអ្នកបង្រៀន

ល/រ	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ
No	Name	Name	Name	Name	Name
1	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ
2	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ
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6	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ
7	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ
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11	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ

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ប្រតិច្ឆេទបញ្ជីប្រចាំថ្ងៃ
TABLE OF DAILY ATTENDANCE LIST

បញ្ជីប្រចាំថ្ងៃ / ATTENDANCE LIST
បញ្ជីប្រចាំថ្ងៃប្រតិបត្តិការ

កម្មវិធីប្រតិបត្តិការប្រចាំថ្ងៃ: ថ្ងៃច័ន្ទ ទី ០១ ខែ មិថុនា ឆ្នាំ ២០២០
ទីតាំង: ភ្នំពេញ កម្ពុជា កម្រិត: ០៩ ម៉ោង ១០:០០ ដល់: ០៤:០០/០៥

ល.រ No.	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Gender	តំណ Position	ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខស្នាក់នៅ Phone Number & Signature
1	គង់ ឌី	ប្រុស	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	0912345678
2	គង់ ឌី	ប្រុស	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	0912345678
3	គង់ ឌី	ប្រុស	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	0912345678
4	គង់ ឌី	ប្រុស	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	0912345678
5	គង់ ឌី	ប្រុស	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	0912345678
6	គង់ ឌី	ប្រុស	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	0912345678
7	គង់ ឌី	ប្រុស	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	0912345678
8	គង់ ឌី	ប្រុស	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	0912345678
9	គង់ ឌី	ប្រុស	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	0912345678
10	គង់ ឌី	ប្រុស	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	0912345678
11	គង់ ឌី	ប្រុស	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	0912345678
12	គង់ ឌី	ប្រុស	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	0912345678

ប្រតិច្ឆេទបញ្ជីប្រចាំថ្ងៃ
TABLE OF DAILY ATTENDANCE LIST

បញ្ជីប្រចាំថ្ងៃ / ATTENDANCE LIST
បញ្ជីប្រចាំថ្ងៃប្រតិបត្តិការ

កម្មវិធីប្រតិបត្តិការប្រចាំថ្ងៃ: ថ្ងៃច័ន្ទ ទី ០១ ខែ មិថុនា ឆ្នាំ ២០២០
ទីតាំង: ភ្នំពេញ កម្ពុជា កម្រិត: ០៩ ម៉ោង ១០:០០ ដល់: ០៤:០០/០៥

ល.រ No.	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Gender	តំណ Position	ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខស្នាក់នៅ Phone Number & Signature
1	គង់ ឌី	ប្រុស	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	0912345678
2	គង់ ឌី	ប្រុស	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	0912345678
3	គង់ ឌី	ប្រុស	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	0912345678
4	គង់ ឌី	ប្រុស	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	0912345678
5	គង់ ឌី	ប្រុស	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	0912345678
6	គង់ ឌី	ប្រុស	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	0912345678
7	គង់ ឌី	ប្រុស	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	0912345678
8	គង់ ឌី	ប្រុស	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	0912345678
9	គង់ ឌី	ប្រុស	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	0912345678
10	គង់ ឌី	ប្រុស	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	0912345678
11	គង់ ឌី	ប្រុស	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	0912345678
12	គង់ ឌី	ប្រុស	ប្រតិបត្តិការ	ក្រុមហ៊ុន	0912345678

Minutes of the FGDs

1- Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with Women

Table 1: Focus Group Discussion with Women

Commune	Groups: Women Group
Prambei Mum	Women Farmer Group
	Villagers in Taing Pou village, Prambei Mum commune
Date:	04 May 2021

a. Opening Remarks:

The meeting was attended by 4 women out of 14 resident's/households heads were invited to attend the public consultation meeting of Taing Pur village, Prambei Mom commune are crossing by the transmission line. Also in attendance were Mr. Bun Chanthol, District Officer of Thpong district, and Mr. Pouk Touch, 2nd Vice-Chief of Commune, Prambei Mom commune, and Mr. Chea Vuthy composed the facilitating team of SEPRO/EDC.

The participants were asked to introduce themselves after which the facilitator made the necessary introductions and briefing on the project.

First of all, Mr. Puk Touch (2nd Vice-chief of commune), Chairman of the meeting had delivered a warmly welcome speech to all members of the meeting to pay attention to the content of the meeting and the purposes and has raised briefly on the project, after that the meeting is processing one by one as the scheduled.

b. Notes of Focus Group Discussions – Prambei Mom Commune, Kampong Speu Province

Guiding Questions	Note of Discussions
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How long time has your village (s) been located here and how long time have most of you lived in your village? 2. Are there people from different ethnic groups in your village(s)? Which ones and approx. how many people/households of different ethnic groups (proportions)? 3. Are there many poor households in your village(s)? Yes/No, Approximate proportions 4. What are the main reasons that these households are poor? (what kind of households, e.g. family with many children, single woman with dependents, old person without relatives in the village, household with sick/handicapped family members, landless households, unemployed, etc.) 	<p>A: <u>Social Issues: Village profile, poverty and ethnicity</u></p> <p>Taing Pou is name of village in Prambei Mom commune, Thpong district, Kampong Speu province. The village is the old village since 1960s, referring the people here most of them living here since they were born. The indigenous and minority population are not revealed in the data, so some village may not be recorded. However, at the actual site survey a few households of Khmer-Islam were observed. In the village the main income is agricultural activities. There are 26HHs were classified as poor people (ID Poor-1=5HHs and ID Poor-2=21HHs), and about 11.30% of the total HHs in this village by National Poverty Committees and cooperation with Local authorities, and the main reasons that these households are poor due to women household head family, unemployed, lack of capital, landless with many children, see attached list of ID poor in the village, the details list of ID Poor households is attached in this report.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the most important livelihoods in your village in terms of how many 	<p>B: <u>Livelihood (Agricultural families)</u></p>

Guiding Questions	Note of Discussions
<p>households they support?</p> <p>2. What are the most common crops (rice, vegetables, fruit trees, non-fruit trees, etc.) and how important are they for household economy? When are they harvested (month)?</p> <p>3. Which crops are cultivated for selling?</p> <p>4. Where are the areas used for livelihoods activities, such as land for crops and trees and water ponds for raising fish located? (Related to village and related to the planned transmission line)</p> <p>5. What kind of problems do people in your village have related to their livelihoods? (e.g. poor soil, lack of irrigation, lack of pesticides, lack of money, unemployment)</p> <p>6. What additional income sources do women have, apart from farming?</p>	<p>The most Important livelihoods of the households are farmers who grow larger quantities of rice or vegetables are mostly male, however young farmers and women are helped grow mixed crops, vegetables and animal raising and some family's travels/migrates to the urban areas such as Odongk or/and Phnom Penh to earn money and seeking a job.</p> <p>Rice is the most common crops of the HHs in the village are cultivated for selling to support their livelihoods. The paddy field per household varies from commune to another. Based on the Commune Council Members in each commune said that in the commune there would be divided into residential land, rice field land, farmland, and other (forest, lake, and other public land). The households within this area have their own land holdings, not belonged to parents, or rent from others. They generally do crop and rice cultivation on other landowner based on agreement from owners.</p> <p>A livelihood is defined as consisting of the capabilities, assets, including material, social resources, and activities required for a means of living. People in the project area are however not different from rural areas elsewhere in the country. It means that they have traditionally engaged in agriculture, depending on a range of activities to secure food and income which include rice, and other crops both in their farm and around their home, and livestock production, fishing, wage labour, small scale traders and other income generating sources.</p> <p>The FGD found that the credit for small farmers has been an issue in the past; however, microfinance options in the rural areas have improved and will continue to do so. The very poor still have finance access problems and there is still an informal market. Some peoples said that their rice filed is poor soil with sometime flooding or/and inundation.</p> <p>Female heads of households are more likely than male heads of households to have a secondary occupation as hired labour. They are less likely to have completed lower secondary or upper secondary school. They have insufficient capital and resources to increase agricultural productivity any borrowing drives them into debt. Households headed by women and women from landless families are more vulnerable, and many struggles for livelihood options and as a rule have the responsibility for household work and childrearing and are less likely than men to participate in community meetings. Some women in this village migrated to work outside as garment factory workers, about 50km from home, but returned home in the evening by renting a car/bus for a month.</p>
<p>1. Where are the culturally / spiritually important places/structures for your villagers located? Is there any culturally important place or structure near the planned transmission line?</p>	<p>C: Cultural heritage</p> <p>In this area, there is one Pagoda and one the spirit place of Lok Yeay Roath here were observed, most of villagers living here always go to worship. These places are far away from 2km to 3km from the proposed route line for</p>

Guiding Questions	Note of Discussions
Record the locations, especially related to the transmission line	this project. Therefore, there are not any impact due to the project activates.
<p>1. When you hear about the planned transmission line project, how do you think it will affect your village (explain the location of the transmission line)?</p> <p>2. Have you previously experienced any transmission line construction project?</p> <p>3. What benefits /positive impacts do you expect your village to have from the project?</p> <p>4. What kind of concerns do you have concerning the transmission line (1) location, (2) construction and (3) impacts?</p> <p>5. Would you like to suggest to the project planners some measures to mitigate negative social impacts of the project?</p>	<p>D: Impacts of the transmission line project</p> <p>Referring the project design and map, the participants in the FGD meeting said that they have known about the planned transmission route line from Village Chief when he invited us to attend the meeting, the line is crossing the rice field. They have no experienced any transmission line construction project before in the community. The electricity in this village will be reduced the cost and more investments such as increase factories due to the electricity is cheaper than after the project completed, they expected. Related to the concerning the transmission line, they worry about the safety (electric shock) during operation. The participants suggested that at any towers should be installed the safety fence around and equipped the safety signs there.</p>

Table 2: Summary of Key Finding for Focus Groups

Village/Commune	Key findings/comments/observations (Women Group)
Taing Pou/Prambei Mom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of households in this village engage in diverse income generating and livelihood activities dependent on variety of different, including rice crop, vegetable selling, Child support, motorcycle taxi, farming, daily labour, firewood collection and private business The transmission line project it is involving community activities can increase their income generation due to the cheaper of electricity cost than before, and improve their quality of life, health, and safety. Suggestions/recommendations proposed by the villagers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The compensation rate will be based on the replacement cost study at the current market rate. Install the safety fence around the towers and also equipped safety signs.

2- Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with Men

Table 3: Focus Group Discussion with Men

Commune	Groups: Men Group
Prambei Mom	Men Farmer Group
	Villagers in Doun Tip village, Prambei Mum commune
Date:	24 May 2021

a. Opening Remarks:

The FDG meeting was prepared on 24 May 2021, at 9:00am in Prambei Mom Commune Office, Prambei Mom commune, Thpong district. The participants came from Doun Tip village, with a total of 14 persons, 10 are men was selected for separated this meeting. The minute of meeting and attendance lists is presented in Annex 1&2.

Mr. Puk Touch, 2nd Vice-Chief of commune has opened the meeting and disclosed project information and its situation, and he requests to the people in the meeting please involve with the topic such as asking the question, idea, comments.... etc.

The affected households (AHs) expressed that they are strongly supporting the project as they expect significant benefit from the project to receive the new service of electricity and also cheaper than before and can more improve their living. The AHs also raised their hands to support the project.

Table 4: Notes of Focus Group Discussions – Prambei Mum Commune, Kampong Speu Province

Guiding Questions	Note of Discussions
<p>1. How long time has your village (s) been located here and how long time have most of you lived in your village?</p> <p>2. Are there people from different ethnic groups in your village(s)? Which ones and approx. how many people/households of different ethnic groups (proportions)?</p> <p>3. Are there many poor households in your village(s)? Yes/No, Approximate proportions</p> <p>4. What are the main reasons that these households are poor? (what kind of households, e.g. family with many children, single woman with dependents, old person without relatives in the village, household with sick/handicapped family members, landless households, unemployed, etc.)</p>	<p>A: Social Issues, Village profile, poverty and ethnicity</p> <p>Doun Tip is name of village in Prambei Mom commune, Thpong district, Kampong Speu province. The village is the old village since 1960s, referring the people here most of them living here since they were born. The indigenous and minority population are not revealed in the data, so some village may not be recorded. However, at the actual site survey a few households of Khmer-Islam were observed. In the village the main income is agricultural activities. There are 27HHs were classified as poor people (ID Poor-1=8HHs and ID Poor-2=19HHs), and around 16.87% of the total HHs in this village by National Poverty Committees and cooperation with Local authorities, and the main reasons that these households are poor due to women household head family, unemployed, lack of capital, landless with many children, see attached list of ID poor in the village, the details list of ID Poor households is attached in this report.</p> <p>The main reasons that these households are poor because of they have landless with many children, and unemployed.</p>

Guiding Questions	Note of Discussions
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the most important livelihoods in your village in terms of how many households they support? 2. What are the most common crops (rice, vegetables, fruit trees, non-fruit trees, etc.) and how important are they for household economy? When are they harvested (month)? 3. Which crops are cultivated for selling? 4. Where are the areas used for livelihoods activities, such as land for crops and trees and water ponds for raising fish located? (Related to village and related to the planned transmission line) 5. What kind of problems do people in your village have related to their livelihoods? (e.g. poor soil, lack of irrigation, lack of pesticides, lack of money, unemployment) 6. What additional income sources do men have, apart from farming? 	<p>B: Livelihood (Agricultural families)</p> <p>Most of the households are farmers who grow larger quantities of rice or vegetables are mostly male. The main livelihoods in this village are farmer, and the second most important livelihood is animal raising, and construction workers for men after harvesting of their rice crops. In the absence of affordable credit, they are willing to sell assets (mainly small livestock) to fund small-scale agricultural infrastructure and equipment, such as water pumps or small tractors.</p> <p>Most of household they are available of foods product through their own activities in agriculture and livestock production. After them products of rice transportation access to markets serving are high price. Communities more isolated from markets will tend to suffer from lower prices for the products they sell and higher costs in buying food and other needs. Most of men in this village migrated to the urbans as construction workers, factory workers, transport provider service (Moto/car taxi....).</p> <p>The kind of problems related to their affected livelihoods in this village indicated that lack of the credit or shortage of farming capital to support the small farmers has been an issue in the past; however, microfinance options in the rural areas have improved and will continue to do so but it is still higher interest rate. The very poor still have finance access problems and there is still an informal market. Some peoples said that their rice filed is poor soil and water shortage in the dry season while inundated in the wet season.</p> <p>Source income from small-scale vegetable by sell in the village at local markets, among friends and neighbours sometimes in exchange for other products and in neighbouring villages. Most of household they are available of foods product through their own activities in agriculture and livestock production, and through harvesting the mango in their farms and fisheries. The additional income sources the men have apart from farming are construction workers, daily wage labour in the informal is regulated often in the local village, but low paid. A very typical example is agricultural casual wage labour.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where are the culturally / spiritually important places/structures for your villagers located? Is there any culturally important place or structure near the planned transmission line? Record the locations, especially related to the transmission line 	<p>C: Cultural heritage</p> <p>There aren't archaeological/cultural sites in Doun Tip village. It means that there is no any cultural important or spirits places at here. However, such sites were not found in the proposed route line area. This indicates that there will not affect any archaeological/ cultural site if the project will be constructed.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When you hear about the planned transmission line project, how do you think it will affect your village (explain the location of the transmission line)? 2. Have you previously experienced any transmission 	<p>D: Impacts of the transmission line project</p> <p>Referring the project design and map, the participants in the FGD meeting said that they have known about the planned transmission line and route line alignment from Village Chief when he invited us to attend the meeting, the line is crossing the rice field, and also affected the paddy land.</p> <p>This area has been no experienced with any transmission line construction similar this project before. The electricity in this village</p>

Guiding Questions	Note of Discussions
<p>line construction project?</p> <p>3. What benefits /positive impacts do you expect your village to have from the project?</p> <p>4. What kind of concerns do you have concerning the transmission line (1) location, (2) construction and (3) impacts?</p> <p>5. Would you like to suggest to the project planners some measures to mitigate negative social impacts of the project?</p>	<p>will be reduced the cost and more investments such as increase factories due to the electricity is cheaper than after the project completed, they expected.</p> <p>Related to the concerning the transmission line, most people they worried about the construction activities during implementation stage such as affected of their properties and cropping that the rice and other crops has not been harvested yet, but the project has commencement work.</p> <p>They requested that should be allowed to harvest their annual perennial crop prior to construction. If their crops cannot be harvested due to construction schedule, AHs are entitled to cash compensation for the affected crops at replacement cost at the free market.</p>

Table 2: Summary of Key Finding for Focus Groups

Village/Commune	Key findings/comments/observations (Men Group)
Taing Pou/Prabei Mum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of households in this village engage in diverse income generating and livelihood activities dependent on variety of different, including rice crop, vegetable selling, Child support, motorcycle taxi, farming, daily labour, firewood collection and private business • The transmission line project it is involving community activities can increase their income generation due to the cheaper of electricity cost than before, and improve their quality of life, health, and safety. • The participants in the FGD meeting suggested that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Should be informed the work schedule at least 3 months prior to the commencement. ○ Instruction or training on the safety related to the use of electricity and regular living with this electricity network.

Some Photos of the Public Meetings



Consultation meeting with AHs in Taing Pou and Chambak Thum villages



Consultation meeting with AHs in Chambak Thum village



Consultation meeting with AHs in Trapeang Traok village



Consultation meeting with AHs in Trapeang Traok village,



Consultation meeting with AHs in Tbaeng Prachaob village



Consultation meeting with AHs in Tbaeng Brachab village

**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**

កំណត់ហេតុ

**ស្តីពីកិច្ចប្រជុំផ្សព្វផ្សាយ និងពិគ្រោះយោបល់ គម្រោងកែលម្អផ្លូវគ្រួសក្រហម ប្រវែង
១២ គីឡូម៉ែត្រ មានទីតាំងនៅឃុំប្រាំបីមុម ស្រុកថ្មបង ខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺ ស្ថិតក្នុងក្របខណ្ឌគម្រោងបញ្ជូន
អគ្គិសនី ២៣០ គីឡូវ៉ុល ពីអនុស្សាវរីយ៍អគ្គិសនីទី៦ ទៅអនុស្សាវរីយ៍អគ្គិសនីទី៧ នៅ
អនុស្សាវរីយ៍អគ្គិសនីទី៧ (ADB National Solar Park)**

១. គោលបំណង៖

ថ្នាំ២០២៣ នៃក្រុម៖ ថ្ងៃទី២៤ វេលាម៉ោងប្រាំបួនព្រឹក នៅសាលាមត្តេយ្យ ឃុំប្រាំបីមុម ស្រុកថ្មបង ខេត្ត
កំពង់ស្ពឺ មានរៀបចំកិច្ចប្រជុំផ្សព្វផ្សាយ និងពិគ្រោះយោបល់ លើគម្រោងកែលម្អផ្លូវគ្រួសក្រហម ប្រវែង ១២
គីឡូម៉ែត្រ មានទីតាំងនៅភូមិត្រពាំងត្រាច ឃុំប្រាំបីមុម ស្រុកថ្មបង ខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺ ស្ថិតក្នុងក្របខណ្ឌគម្រោងបញ្ជូន
អគ្គិសនី ២៣០ គីឡូវ៉ុល ពីអនុស្សាវរីយ៍អគ្គិសនីទី៦ ទៅអនុស្សាវរីយ៍អគ្គិសនីទី៧ ក្រោមអធិបតីភាពលោក ឈៀង
អិត មេឃុំប្រាំបីមុម និងមានការចូលរួមពីក្រុមការងារគម្រោង និងប្រជាពលរដ្ឋសរុបចំនួន៣៤៤នាក់ (ស្ត្រី១៦នាក់)

(សូមជូនភ្ជាប់បញ្ជីវត្តមាន)។

ជាកិច្ចចាប់ផ្តើមលោក ឈៀង អិត មេឃុំប្រាំបីមុម មានមតិស្វាគមន៍ដល់អ្នកចូលរួមទាំងអស់ និងជម្រាប
ជូនពីគោលបំណងនៃកិច្ចប្រជុំលើគម្រោងកែលម្អផ្លូវគ្រួសក្រហម និងបានប្រគល់ការសម្របសម្រួលកិច្ចប្រជុំជូនក្រុម
ការងារគម្រោង ដើម្បីដំណើរការនៃកិច្ចប្រជុំនេះ។

ជាកិច្ចបន្ទាប់ លោក សួគ៌ ឈាងយូ ជាទីប្រឹក្សាគម្រោង បានជម្រាបជូនព័ត៌មានរបស់គម្រោង និងរបៀប
វារៈនៃកិច្ចប្រជុំមាន៖ ១)បង្ហាញប្លង់គម្រោង, ២)ផលប៉ះពាល់អំពីគម្រោង, ៣)គោលការណ៍ នៃកិច្ចការពារសុវត្ថិ
ភាពបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម របស់ធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី (ADB), ៤)អនុគណៈកម្មការបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាថ្នាក់ឃុំស្រុក និង
យន្តការណ៍ដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា និង ៥) ផ្សេងៗ។

២. លទ្ធផលនៃកិច្ចប្រជុំ៖

ក្រុមការងារគម្រោងបានធ្វើបទបង្ហាញ និងពិភាក្សាតាមរបៀបវារៈ មានខាងក្រោម៖

- លោក ជា វុទ្ធី តំណាងក្រុមការងារគម្រោងបានបង្ហាញប្លង់គម្រោងកែលម្អផ្លូវ ដែលបានរៀបចំឡើង
ជៀបនឹងចំណាត់ថ្នាក់ (Row) ដែលបានបញ្ជាក់ដោយការិយាល័យរៀបចំដែនដីនគរូបនីយកម្ម សំណង់
និងភូមិបាលស្រុក ទំហំ ៨ ម៉ែត្រ។ ផ្លូវដែលគ្រោងសាងសង់មានប្រវែង ១២ គីឡូម៉ែត្រ ទំហំ
១ម៉ែត្រសាច់ផ្លូវ ៦ ម៉ែត្រ ជើងទៅ និងប្រឡាយសងខាង ចំនួន១ម៉ែត្រ នៅផុតពីផ្ទះប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ ទៅ
ខាងជើងដល់ស្ទឹង និងអគ្គប្រយោជន៍ផ្សេងៗពីការកែលម្អផ្លូវខាងលើនេះ ។
- លោកសួគ៌ ឈាងយូ ទីប្រឹក្សាគម្រោង បានពិភាក្សាលើរបៀបវារៈ ចំនួន ៣៖
 - o ផលប៉ះពាល់អំពីគម្រោងផ្លូវ៖ ទំហំផ្លូវបានរៀបចំឡើងនៅក្នុងដីចំណាត់ថ្នាក់ដែលជាដីសាធារណៈ
របស់រដ្ឋ ប្រសិនបើប្រជាពលរដ្ឋប្រើប្រាស់ដីចំណាត់ថ្នាក់នេះ មានន័យថាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋអាស្រ័យផល
លើដីរដ្ឋ ដូចនេះគម្រោងស្នើសុំដីនោះមកប្រើប្រាស់វិញ ដើម្បីជាប្រយោជន៍សាធារណៈ។
ចំពោះផលប៉ះពាល់ចែកចេញជាពីរគឺ ប៉ះពាល់លើទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិឯកជន និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ
សាធារណៈ ហើយទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិប៉ះពាល់ក្នុងសាច់ផ្លូវនឹងត្រូវបាត់បង់ជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍សំដៅទៅ
លើទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលមិនអាចចល័ត ឬធ្វើវិញបានដូចជាដើមឈើ ដំណាំ។ល។ ចំណែក

ការបាត់បង់មិនអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍គឺសំដៅលើទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលអាចរុះរើ ឬចល័តបានកំឡុងពេលសាងសង់គម្រោង ហើយធ្វើឡើងវិញក្រោយពេលបញ្ចប់គម្រោង ដែលជាការរុះរើបែងចែកសម្រាប់បង់ប្រាក់ បង្គោលផ្សេងៗជាដើម ។ នៅពេលក្រុមការងារកំណត់ចុះសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវផលប៉ះពាល់ ត្រូវមានការចូលរួមពីប្រជាពលរដ្ឋដែលរស់នៅ ឬមានដីធ្លីនៅតាមបណ្តោយផ្លូវគម្រោង ដើម្បីបញ្ជាក់ថាគ្រួសារដែលផលប៉ះពាល់បានដឹងច្បាស់ពីប្រភេទទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ ដើម្បីសុំការបំបាត់ដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត និងធ្វើការផ្តិតមេដៃលើលិខិតបញ្ជាក់។

- គោលការណ៍កិច្ចការពារសុវត្ថិភាពសង្គមរបស់ធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី (ADB) រួមមាន៖ ១) គោលការណ៍ត្រឹះកិច្ចការពារសុវត្ថិភាពសង្គម ២) គោលបំណងនៃកិច្ចការពារសុវត្ថិភាពសង្គម ៣) ភាពមានសិទ្ធិនៃអ្នករងផលប៉ះពាល់ និងសិទ្ធិទទួលបាន ៤) ក្របខណ្ឌដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ ៥) គោលការណ៍ជ្រើសរើសគម្រោង ៦) ប្រភេទការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ និង៧) ការធ្វើចំណាត់ថ្នាក់សម្រាប់ការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដីធ្លី។
- អនុគណៈកម្មការបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាថ្នាក់ឃុំស្រុក និងយន្តការណ៍ដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា៖ លោកបានបង្ហាញពីយន្តការណ៍ដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា រួមមានអនុគណៈកម្មការបណ្តឹងតវ៉ាថ្នាក់ឃុំស្រុកខេត្ត និងថ្នាក់ជាតិ។ ចំពោះនៅថ្នាក់ឃុំ សមាសភាពនៃគណៈកម្មការរួមមានលោកមេឃុំជាប្រធាន លោក/លោកស្រីក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ និងលោកមេភូមិត្រពាំងត្រោក ជាសមាជិកដែលគម្រោងឆ្លងកាត់ និងស្មៀនឃុំជាលេខាតំណាង ប្រសិនបើមានបញ្ហាលើការសាងសង់ផ្លូវនេះ សូមប្រជាពលរដ្ឋធ្វើការតវ៉ាសំណូមពរ ជាផ្ទាល់មាត់ ឬដោយលាយលិខិតអក្សរទៅអនុគណៈកម្មការបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា ឬតាមរយៈលេខទូរស័ព្ទមាននៅក្នុងសៀវភៅព័ត៌មានគម្រោង (PIB) ដែលបានចែកជូន។
- នៅក្នុងកិច្ចប្រជុំបានចែកសៀវភៅមានគម្រោង (PIB) ជូនដល់អ្នកចូលរួមផងដែរ។

៣.ការយល់ដឹង និងគាំទ្រពីអាជ្ញាធរមូលដ្ឋាន និងប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ៖

អង្គប្រជុំ បានឯកភាពលើប្លង់គម្រោងកែលម្អផ្លូវ យល់ដឹងពីនីតិវិធីនៃការសិក្សាផលប៉ះពាល់ពីគម្រោង និងយន្តការណ៍ដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា និងបានសំណូមពរឲ្យគម្រោងធ្វើការសិក្សាផលប៉ះពាល់ និងសាងសង់គម្រោងឲ្យបានឆាប់។ ចំណែកអាជ្ញាធរមូលដ្ឋាន ក៏ដូចជាប្រជាពលរដ្ឋគាំទ្រលើគម្រោងកែលម្អផ្លូវយ៉ាងពេញចិត្តជាទីបំផុត និងត្រៀមសហការយ៉ាងជិតស្និទ្ធជាមួយក្រុមការងារគម្រោង និងអ្នកម៉ៅការសាងសង់។

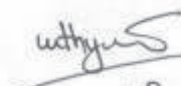
៤.ការមើលតម្លៃប្រជុំ៖

ជាកិច្ចបញ្ចប់ លោកមេឃុំ បានថ្លែងអំណរគុណដល់ក្រុមការងារ ដែលបានសម្របសម្រួលកិច្ចប្រជុំនាថ្ងៃនេះ និងថ្លែងអំណរគុណដល់គម្រោងដែលបានគាំទ្រការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍នៅក្នុងឃុំ ឆ្លើយតបទៅនឹងតម្រូវការរបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋក្នុងមូលដ្ឋាន។

កិច្ចប្រជុំ បានបញ្ចប់នាវេលាម៉ោង ១១:០០ ព្រឹកនាថ្ងៃខែឆ្នាំដដែល ក្រោមបរិយាកាសរីករាយ និងស្និទ្ធស្នាល។

បានឃើញ និងឯកភាព
ប្រធានអង្គប្រជុំ

លេង្រៀច រឹត

អ្នកធ្វើកំណត់ហេតុ

ចា. ឡី ឈី

Kingdom of Cambodia

Nation, Religion, King

Minutes of the meeting to disseminate and consult on the project to improve the red gravel road 12 km, located in Pram Bei Mom commune, Thpong district, Kampong Speu province, under cover Khan A Plans 230 KV Power Transmission Line from Substation 6 Teuk Phos Substation (ADB National Solar Park)

1. Introduction: On February 24, 2023, at 9:00 AM, at Kindergarten, Pram Bei Mum Commune, Thpong District, Kampong Speu Province, a meeting was held to promote and consult on the project to improve 12 km red gravel road, located in Trapeang Trok Village, Pram Bei Mum Commune, Thpong District, Kampong Speu Province. Within the framework of the 230 kV transmission line project from the 6th substation to Teuk Phos substation under the chairmanship of Mr. Chheang It, Chief of Pram Bei Mum Commune and with the participation of the project team and a total of 34 people (16 women) (Please attach a list of attendees). To begin with, Mr. Chheang lth, Chief of Pram Bei Mum Commune, welcomed all the participants and informed them about the purpose of the meeting on the Red Cobblestone Road Improvement Project and handed over the meeting coordination to the project team to run this meeting. Next, Mr. Sour Chheang You, Project Consultant, informed about the background of the project and the agenda of the meeting, including: 1) Presenting the project plan, 2) Impact on the project, 3) Principles of protection, safety, environment and society. Of the Asian Development Bank (ADB); 4) Commune / District Complaints Sub-Committee and Grievance Resolution Mechanism; and 5). Others.

2. Results of the meeting: The project team presented and discussed on the following agenda: Mr. Chea Vuthy, the representative of the project team, presented the project plan for road improvement compared to the road (Row) certified by the Office of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction. And district land size of 8 meters. Road planned to be 12 km in size The width of the road is 6 meters, the footpath and the canal are 1 meter on each side from the people's house to the north to the river and other benefits from the improvement of the road above. Mr. Sour Chheang You, Project Advisor, discussed 3 agendas:

- ❖ Impact of the road project, the size of the road organized in the road forage land, which is public land If the people use the land for the road, it means that the people enjoy the state land, so the project to request the land to be used for the public interest. Impacts are divided into two: private property and public property, and roadside property will be permanently lost, referring to non-movable or non-removable assets such as trees, crops, etc. Portion Non-permanent loss refers to assets that can be dismantled or moved during project construction and re-post-project completion, such as the removal of wire fences, wooden fences, poles, and so on. When the impact assessment team works, it will involve the people living or owning land along the project road to ensure that the affected families are aware of the type of property affected to apply for donations. Volunteer and thumbprint on donation letter.
- ❖ The Asian Development Bank (ADB) Social Security Protection Principles include: 1) Basic principles of social security protection (2) Objectives of social security protection 3) Rights of affected people and rights 4) Impact mitigation framework 5) Selection principles 6) Type of impact mitigation and 7) Classification for land acquisition.
- ❖ Commune/District Complaints Sub-Committees and Grievance Redress Mechanisms: He presented the grievance redress mechanisms, including commune/district/provincial and national grievance subcommittees. At the commune level, the composition of the committee consists of the commune chief as the chairman, the commune council and Trapeang Trok village chief as members of the transit project

and the commune clerk as the secretary. If there is a problem with the construction of this road, people can make a protest / request orally or in writing to the Complaints Subcommittee or by phone number in the project information booklet (PIB) distributed.

❖ The meeting also distributed a booklet (PIB) to the participants.

3. Awareness and support from local authorities and citizens: The meeting agreed on the project plan to improve the road, understand the procedures of the project impact study and grievance redressal mechanism and requested the project to study the impact and construction. Plan as soon as possible. The local authorities as well as the people support the road improvement project with the utmost satisfaction and are ready to cooperate closely with the project team and construction contractors.

4. Closing the meeting: Finally, the commune chief thanked the working group for facilitating today's meeting and thanked the projects that supported the development in the commune to meet the needs of local people.

The meeting ended at 11:00 am on the same day in a happy and friendly atmosphere. Snal. See and agree with the chairperson of the meeting.

Seen and Approve

Chairman of Meeting

Chheang Ith

Writer in the Meeting

Chea vuthy

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ
បញ្ជីបង្គោល
សមាសភាពអ្នកចូលរួមប្រជុំស្តីពី៖

ទីកន្លែង៖ កាលបរិច្ឆេទ៖ វេលាម៉ោង៖

ល.រ	នាម និងគោត្តនាម	ភេទ	មុខងារ/ការកើត	លេខទូរសព្ទ	ហត្ថលេខា
០១	ឈា ស្រី ឆ័ត	ប្រុស	គម្រោង	015937599	Pha
០២	ឈា ស្រី ឆ័ត	ប្រុស	គម្រោង	0967297933	Pha
០៣	ឈា ស្រី ឆ័ត	ប្រុស	គម្រោង	016393933	Pha
០៤	ឈា ស្រី ឆ័ត	ស្រី	គម្រោង	096 91 9555	Pha
០៥	ឈា ស្រី ឆ័ត	ស្រី	គម្រោង	081420137	Pha
០៦	ឈា ស្រី ឆ័ត	ស្រី	គម្រោង	0968115664	Cy
០៧	ឈា ស្រី ឆ័ត	ស្រី	គម្រោង	0703045011	Pha
០៨	ឈា ស្រី ឆ័ត	ស្រី	គម្រោង		Pha
០៩	ឈា ស្រី ឆ័ត	ស្រី	គម្រោង		Pha
១០	ឈា ស្រី ឆ័ត	ស្រី	គម្រោង		Pha
១១	ឈា ស្រី ឆ័ត	ស្រី	គម្រោង		Pha
១២	ឈា ស្រី ឆ័ត	ស្រី	គម្រោង		Pha
១៣	ឈា ស្រី ឆ័ត	ស្រី	គម្រោង		Pha
១៤	ឈា ស្រី ឆ័ត	ស្រី	គម្រោង		Pha
១៥	ឈា ស្រី ឆ័ត	ស្រី	គម្រោង		Pha
១៦	ឈា ស្រី ឆ័ត	ស្រី	គម្រោង		Pha
១៧	ឈា ស្រី ឆ័ត	ស្រី	គម្រោង		Pha
១៨	ឈា ស្រី ឆ័ត	ស្រី	គម្រោង		Pha
១៩	ឈា ស្រី ឆ័ត	ស្រី	គម្រោង		Pha
២០	ឈា ស្រី ឆ័ត	ស្រី	គម្រោង		Pha

- Pictures of the public meeting for access road




Annex 3: Summary of Replacement Cost Study

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

តារាងតម្លៃជំនួស លើដីធ្លី សំណង់ ផ្ទះសម្បែង និងដីមេឃបង្អែក
សម្រាប់គម្រោងវិនិយោគសាងសង់ ២៣០ គីឡូវ៉ុល ពីអនុស្ថាប័នអគ្គិសនី
ខាងលើគ្រឹះស្ថាន (GS6) នៅអនុស្ថាប័នអគ្គិសនីជាតិព្រះរាជក្ស
នៅស្រុកទឹកជ្រូក ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង

រៀបចំដោយ



Bluefield Co., Ltd. / ប៊ូហ្វីលីដ ឯ.ក

ខែ មករា ឆ្នាំ ២០២១



ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធទី១៖ តម្លៃបំពង់បង្ហូរទឹកជ្រៅ ដែលមិនរាស់ដោយសារការបោសសម្រោចលើបណ្តាញអគ្គិសនី ២៣០ គីឡូវ៉ុល

ស្រុក	ឃុំ/សង្កាត់	ភូមិ	ទីតាំង បណ្តាញ	ទីតាំងដី	ជម្រក	ចំណ	ជម្រក	ជម្រក បំពង់
					ម៉ូឌុលម៉ែត្រ (MOD/m)			
ខេត្ត កំពង់ស្ពឺ								
ឧត្តុង្គ	ក្រុមបណ្តាញ	ស្ថានីយ៍	DE-698, IP1&1/1	ដាក់បំពង់បង្ហូរទឹកជ្រៅ ៨ម៉ែត្រ/គូដីទី១ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	35.00	-	45.00	40.00
				ដាក់បំពង់បង្ហូរទឹកជ្រៅ ៨ម៉ែត្រ/គូដីទី២ (ជម្រកៈ ១០១ម-២០០ម)	22.00	-	32.00	27.00
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	14.00	-	20.00	19.00
		ដំណាក់ ប្រាសាទ	1/02 - 1/03	ដាក់បំពង់បង្ហូរទឹកជ្រៅ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	15.00	-	25.00	-
				ដាក់បំពង់ទេវ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	13.00	-	23.00	-
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	12.00	-	22.00	-
		ត្រាចទង	1/04 - 1/06	ដាក់បំពង់បង្ហូរទឹកជ្រៅ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	15.00	-	-	-
				ដាក់បំពង់បង្ហូរទឹកជ្រៅ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	17.00	-	24.00	-
				ដាក់បំពង់ទេវ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	11.00	-	-	-
				ដាក់បំពង់បង្ហូរទឹកជ្រៅ	10.00	-	-	-
		តាស៊ីង	1/07 - 1/09	ដាក់បំពង់បង្ហូរទឹកជ្រៅ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	17.00	17.00	24.00	-
				ដាក់បំពង់បង្ហូរទឹកជ្រៅ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	12.00	12.00	19.00	-
	ដាក់បំពង់ទេវ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)			9.50	9.50	-	-	
	គ្មានផ្លូវ			8.50	8.50	-	-	
	ក្រុមបណ្តាញ	ស្ថានីយ៍	1/10	ដាក់បំពង់បង្ហូរទឹកជ្រៅ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	12.00	-	19.00	-
				ដាក់បំពង់ទេវ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	7.50	-	-	-
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	6.50	-	-	-
		ស្ថានីយ៍ទឹក	IP2, 1/01 & 2/02	ដាក់បំពង់បង្ហូរទឹកជ្រៅ/បណ្តាញទឹកជ្រៅ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	20.00	-	23.00	23.00
				ដាក់បំពង់ទេវ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	6.00	-	-	-
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	5.00	-	-	-
		ប្រាសាទ	2/05 - 2/07, IP3 & 3/01	ដាក់បំពង់បង្ហូរទឹកជ្រៅ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-៨០ម)	15.00	-	-	20.00
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	5.00	-	-	-
				ដាក់បំពង់បង្ហូរទឹកជ្រៅ ៨ម៉ែត្រ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-៨០ម)	30.00	-	-	-
				ដាក់បំពង់បង្ហូរទឹកជ្រៅ ៨ម៉ែត្រ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-៨០ម)	6.00	-	-	-
				ដាក់បំពង់បង្ហូរទឹកជ្រៅ ៨ម៉ែត្រ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-៨០ម)	6.00	-	-	-
ដាក់បំពង់ទេវ/គ្មានផ្លូវ				3.50	-	-	-	
1/07				ដាក់បំពង់ទេវ/គ្មានផ្លូវ	3.50	-	-	-



្រង	មនោរម្យ	ផ្លូវ	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដងផ្លូវ (០-១០០ម)	4.00	-	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទះ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	3.50	-	-	-
				ជាប់អគ្គនាគ្នា	3.00	-	-	-
	រងឡើង	ក្រវាត់	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដងផ្លូវ (៨.៥ ០-១០០ម)	3.50	-	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទះ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	3.00	-	-	-
				ជាប់អគ្គនាគ្នា	2.50	-	-	-
		ផ្លូវ	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដងផ្លូវ (០៥-១០០ម)	9.00	-	14.00	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដងផ្លូវ (៨.៥ ០-១០០ម)	5.00	-	9.00	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទះ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	3.00	-	-	-
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	2.50	-	-	-
		រោងឡើង	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដងផ្លូវ (០៥-១០០ម)	9.00	-	14.00	-
				ជាប់ប្រឡាយ (៨.៥ ០៥-១០០ម)	4.00	-	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទះ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	3.00	-	-	-
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	2.50	-	-	-
		បំបក់ស	N/A	ជាប់ប្រឡាយ (៨.៥ ០៥-១០០ម)	4.00	-	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទះ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	3.00	-	-	-
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	2.50	-	-	-
	ប្រព័ន្ធ	ប្រព័ន្ធ	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដងផ្លូវ ៦ ម៉ែត្រ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	5.00	5.00	9.00	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំ ៤-៥ ម៉ែត្រ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	3.00	3.00	-	-
				ជាប់ប្រឡាយ (៨.៥ ០៥-១០០ម)	4.00	-	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទះគ្មានផ្លូវ	2.50	2.50	-	-
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	-	-	-	-
		តាមរោង	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
				ជាប់ប្រឡាយ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	3.50	-	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទះ	-	2.00	-	-
		ផ្លូវទឹក	N/A	គ្មានផ្លូវ	-	2.00	-	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំ ៤-៥ ម៉ែត្រ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទះ	-	2.00	-	-
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	-	2.00	-	-
		គ្រឿងប្រឡាយ	N/A	ជាប់ផ្លូវលំដងផ្លូវ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវលំ ៤-៥ ម៉ែត្រ (ជម្រកៈ ០៥-១០០ម)	-	3.00	6.00	-
				ជាប់ផ្លូវទះ	-	2.00	-	-
				គ្មានផ្លូវ	-	2.00	-	-



ថ្លង	ប្រព័ន្ធ	ប្រាសាទ	N/A	ជាប់ផ្គត់ផ្គង់ប្រព័ន្ធប្រភពថ្លៃ (ជម្រក ០៥-១០០ម)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
				ជាប់ផ្គត់ផ្គង់:	2.00	2.00	-	-
				គ្មានផ្គត់ផ្គង់	2.00	2.00	-	-
		ប្រាសាទ	N/A	ជាប់ផ្គត់ផ្គង់ប្រព័ន្ធប្រភពថ្លៃ (ជម្រក ០៥-១០០ម)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
				ជាប់ផ្គត់ផ្គង់ ៤៤ (ជម្រក ០៥-១០០ម)	-	-	27.00	-
				ជាប់ផ្គត់ផ្គង់ប្រព័ន្ធប្រាសាទ (ជម្រក ០៥-១០០ម)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
			N/A	ជាប់ផ្គត់ផ្គង់ប្រព័ន្ធប្រាសាទ (ជម្រក ០៥-១០០ម)	5.00	5.00	8.50	-
				ជាប់ផ្គត់ផ្គង់ប្រព័ន្ធប្រាសាទ (ជម្រក ០៥-១០០ម)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
				ជាប់ផ្គត់ផ្គង់ប្រព័ន្ធប្រាសាទ	2.50	2.50	-	-
		ផ្ទះ	N/A	ជាប់ផ្គត់ផ្គង់ប្រព័ន្ធប្រាសាទ (ជម្រក ០៥-១០០ម)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
ជាប់ផ្គត់ផ្គង់ប្រព័ន្ធប្រាសាទ	2.50			2.50	-	-		
សរុប								
ទឹកស្អាត	ក្រុងស្អាត	ប្រព័ន្ធប្រភពថ្លៃ	N/A	ជាប់ផ្គត់ផ្គង់ប្រព័ន្ធប្រាសាទ	1.50	1.50	-	-



តាមសម្ព័ន្ធទី២៖ តារាងតម្លៃសំណង់ថ្មី៖សម្បទ និងសំណង់សំខាន់ៗ នៅតាមកន្លែងបញ្ចូលអគ្គិសនី

ដំបូល	ជញ្ជាំង	ក្រាល	សសរ	ចំនួនជាន់	ប្រភេទ	តម្លៃសំណង់ USD/m ²
ថ្មី៖សម្បទ						
ស៊ីងស៊ីប៊ីយ៉ូ	ក្រដា	គ្មាន/ដី	ឈើ	១ ជាន់	2A	65.00
	ឥដ្ឋ	ក្រាលកាប៊ូ	បេតុង	១ ជាន់	2B	110.00
ក្បឿង	ក្រដា/ឥដ្ឋ	ក្រាល/ក្រាលកាប៊ូ	ឈើ/បេតុង	ជាន់ផ្ទាល់ដី/ជាន់ទី១	3A	220.00
រោង						
ស៊ីងស៊ីប៊ីយ៉ូ	គ្មាន	ដី	ឈើ/បេតុង/ ដែក	១ ជាន់	SH1	20.00
	គ្មាន	សាប	ឈើ/បេតុង/ ដែក	១ ជាន់	SH2	27.00
សំយ៉ាប						
ស៊ីងស៊ីប៊ីយ៉ូ	គ្មាន	ដី	ឈើ/បេតុង/ ដែក	១ ជាន់	AW1	15.00
បន្ទប់ទឹក						
ស៊ីងស៊ីប៊ីយ៉ូ	ឥដ្ឋ	ក្រាលកាប៊ូ	គ្មាន	១ ជាន់	BR1	105.00



តារាងតម្លៃសំណង់ផ្សេងៗ នៅតាមគន្លងខ្សែបណ្តាងអគ្គិសនី ២៣០ គីឡូវ៉ុល

ល.រ	ប្រភេទសំណង់	ធាតុ	តម្លៃឯកតា, USD
	១. ឧបករណ៍សាងសង់		
១	សាបស៊ីម៉ង់ត៍បាយអរ	ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ	8.00
២	ការ៉ាខ្យល់/ឥដ្ឋកន្សែង	ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ	12.00
៣	គម្រាលឥដ្ឋការ៉ា	ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ	14.00
៤	សាបបេតុង គ្រោងឬស្សី	ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ	15.00
	២. របង និងផ្លូវ		
១	របងបង្គោលឈើ បាប៊ូស្សី	ម៉ែត្រជើរ	3.00
២	របងបង្គោលឈើ បាឈើ	ម៉ែត្រជើរ	4.00
៣	របងបង្គោលឈើ រាយស្លូសបន្ទា ឬស្លូសសំណាញ់	ម៉ែត្រជើរ	5.00
៤	របងបង្គោលបេតុង រាយស្លូសបន្ទា ឬស្លូសសំណាញ់	ម៉ែត្រជើរ	8.00
៥	របងឥដ្ឋ១០បូកសង្វាង	ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ	25.00
៦	របងឥដ្ឋ២០បូកសង្វាង	ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ	33.00
	៣. ទ្វាររបង		
១	ទ្វាររបងដែក	ម៉ែត្រការ៉េ	25.00
២	៤. ព្រះគូមី		
៣	ព្រះគូមីថ្មបេតុង ខ្នាតតូច (0.43m x 0.61m x 1.1m)	សម្រាប់	35.00
៤	ព្រះគូមីថ្មបេតុង ខ្នាតកណ្តាល (0.48m x 0.68m x 1.3m)	សម្រាប់	55.00
	៥. គ្រឹះម៉ាស៊ីន		
១	គ្រឹះម៉ាស៊ីនកិនស្រូវខ្លាតតូច	សម្រាប់	200.00
	៦. រោងចក្រ		
១	រោងចក្រឥដ្ឋ២០	ម៉ែត្រគីប	85.00



ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធទី៣៖ តារាងតម្លៃសម្រាប់ទូទាត់សំណង់ដើមឈើ

ល.រ	ប្រភេទដើមឈើ	ឯកតា	តម្លៃតាមអាយុកាល (US\$)		
			តូច/អាយុតិចជាង៣ឆ្នាំ	មធ្យមអាយុ/៣ទៅ៥ឆ្នាំ	ធំ/អាយុលើសពី៥ឆ្នាំ
1	ស្វាយ	ដើម	25.00	50.00	76.00
2	ផ្ទឹង	ដើម	20.00	40.00	61.00
3	ត្នោត	ដើម	25.00	50.00	75.00
4	អំពិលជ្ជុរ	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	ទៀបខ្នុរ	ដើម	5.00	10.00	16.00
10	ទៀបបាក់ង	ដើម	8.00	16.00	25.00
11	ល្បើន/តាវ៉ែន	ដើម	27.00	54.00	81.00
12	ក្រសាំង	ដើម	10.00	20.00	30.50
13	ឫស្សីស្រុកត្បូង	ត្បូង	8.00	16.00	25.00
14	ឫស្សីតឹងត្បូង	ត្បូង	8.00	16.00	25.00
15	ប្រៃ	ដើម	8.00	16.00	24.50
16	ស្ពៅ	ដើម	11.50	23.00	35.00
17	ត្របែក	ដើម	5.00	10.00	15.00
18	ពង្រា	ដើម	5.00	10.00	15.50
19	ល្អង	ដើម	2.50	5.00	7.50
20	ចំនួនអំពិលបាក់ង	ដើម	15.00	30.00	45.00
21	ជម្ពូ	ដើម	8.00	16.00	25.00
22	ប្រេងខ្យល់/កាកស្បែក	ដើម	3.00	6.00	9.00
23	ចន្ទី		10.00	20.00	30.50
24	ចេក	ដើម	-	-	5.00
25	ដើមត	ដើម	3.50	7.00	10.00
26	ក្រសេក/អង្កាជី	ដើម	2.00	4.00	6.00
27	ឈើគុណភាពល្អ	ដើម	9.00	18.00	27.00
28	ឈើគុណភាពទាប	ដើម	3.00	6.00	9.00



តម្លៃដំណាំ និងគ្រាប់បញ្ចូលសិស្សទៀត

ល.រ	ប្រភេទដំណាំ	ទិន្នផលប្រចាំឆ្នាំក្នុងដី 100 ម ²				ចំនួនឆ្នាំ ដែល ត្រូវសង	តម្លៃឯកតាបន្ទុក/ម ²
		ឧបករណ៍	បរិមាណ	តម្លៃឯកតា	តម្លៃសរុប		
				US\$/Unit	US\$		
1	ស្រូវ	Kg	40	0.30	12.00	1	0.12
2	ដំឡូងថ្លា	Kg	150	0.20	30.00	1	0.30
3	ដំឡូងមី/ឈើ	Kg	300	0.07	21.00	1	0.21
4	ពោត	Kg	230	0.15	34.50		0.34



Results of RCS on land prices

District	Commune	Village	Land Location	Paddy field	Orchard Land	Residential Land	Vacancy Village
				USD/m ²			
Kampong Speu							
Thpong	Prambei Mum	Prey Veang	Next to village access road 6m (0m-100m)	5.00	5.00	9.00	-
			Next to Road 4-5m (0m-100m)	3.00	3.00	-	-
			Next to the canal (0m-100m)	4.00		-	-
			Next to the cart road / No road	2.50	2.50	-	-
		Krang Pou	Next to Road (0m-100m)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
			Next to the canal (0m-100m)	3.50		-	-
			Next to the cart road	-	2.00	-	-
			No road	-	2.00	-	-
		Thmei Doun Tip	Next to Road 4-5m (0m-100m)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
			Next to the cart road	-	2.00	-	-
			No road	-	2.00	-	-
		Traeng Prachob	Next to Road 6m (0m-100m)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
			Next to Road 4-5m (0m-100m)	-	3.00	6.00	-
			Next to the cart road	-	2.00	-	-
			No road	-	2.00	-	-
		Tranh Veang	Next to Road 6m/ Boundary of the Tbaeng Bradap (0m-100m)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
			Next to the cart road	2.00	2.00	-	-

District	Commune	Village	Land Location	Paddy field	Orchard Land	Residential Land	Vacancy Village
				USD/m ²			
			No road	2.00	2.00	-	-
			Next to Road 6m/ Boundary of the Trapeang Traok (0m-100m)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
		Trapeang Traok	Next to Road No. 44 (0m-80m)	-	-	27.00	-
			Next to Road 6m/ Boundary of the Trapeang Traok (0m-100m)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
			Next to Road 6m/ road in Village (0m-100m)	5.00	5.00	8.50	-
			Next to Road 6m/ road to stream (0m-100m)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
			Next to the cart road / No road	2.50	2.50	-	-
		Thnal Totueng	Next to Road 6m/ road to stream (0m-100m)	4.00	4.00	7.50	-
			Next to the cart road / next to stream/ No road	2.50	2.50	-	-
Kampong Chhnang							
Teuk Phos	Kbal Teuk	Prey Chhroa	River road/ Cart road/ No access	1.5	1.5	-	-

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

No.	Type of Tree	Unit	Cost of Tree by life (US\$)		
			Small/ life >3years	Medium/ 3 - 5years	Big / over 5years
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/ Sdao (ដើមស្ពៅ)	tree	11.50	23.00	35.00
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

No.	Type of Tree	Unit	Cost of Tree by life (US\$)		
			Small/ life >3years	Medium/ 3 - 5years	Big / over 5years
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 ²				# of year return	Unit cost US\$/m2
		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 4: Public Information Booklet (PIB) of the Project in Khmer



សៀវភៅព័ត៌មានផ្សព្វផ្សាយសាធារណៈ

PUBLIC INFORMATION BOOKLET

គម្រោងខ្សែបញ្ជូនអគ្គិសនីកុងស្យុងខ្ពស់ ២៣០គ.វ៉ ពីអនុស្ថានីយ៍ខាងជើងរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ (GS6) ទៅអនុស្ថានីយ៍អគ្គិសនីថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យ នៅស្រុកទឹកជុំស ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង

១. សាវតារគំរោង

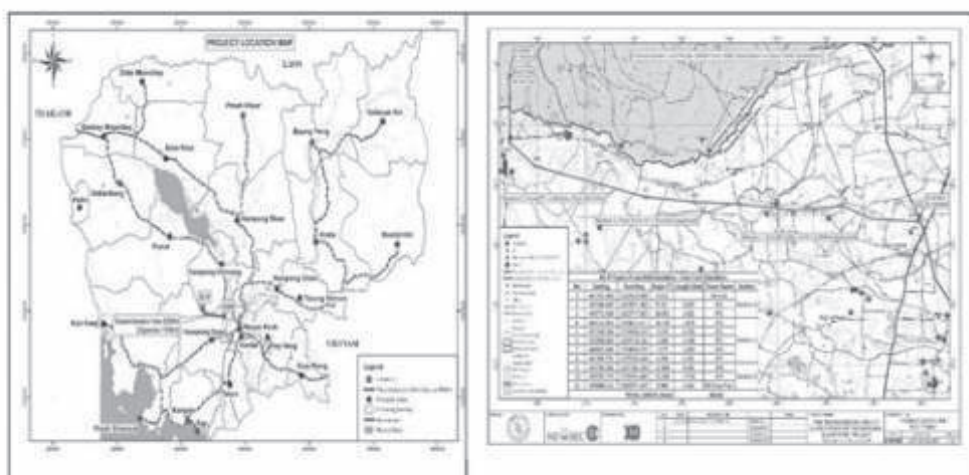
តើអ្វីទៅជាគម្រោងខ្សែបញ្ជូនអគ្គិសនីកុងស្យុងខ្ពស់ ២៣០គ.វ៉ ពីអនុស្ថានីយ៍ខាងជើងរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ (GS6) ទៅអនុស្ថានីយ៍អគ្គិសនីថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យដែលបានដាក់ស្នើសុំ?

ធនាគារអភិវឌ្ឍន៍អាស៊ី ADB កំពុងធ្វើការជាមួយអគ្គិសនីកម្ពុជា EDC ដើម្បីសាងសង់ឧទ្យានថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យជាតិដែលអាចផលិតថាមពលបាន ១០០ មេហ្គាវ៉ាត់ (MW) ចេញពីរោងចក្រថាមពលពន្លឺព្រះអាទិត្យនេះ ការសាងសង់ដោយវិស័យឯកជនតាមរយៈដំណើរការដេញថ្លៃប្រកួតប្រជែង។ អគ្គិសនីកម្ពុជា (EDC) គឺជាភ្នាក់ងារប្រតិបត្តិគំរោងនេះដោយផ្ទាល់។ ឧទ្យានថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យនេះមានទីតាំងស្ថិតនៅតំបន់ព្រំប្រទល់រវាងខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង និងខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺដែលស្ថិតនៅក្បែរតំបន់កណ្តាលនៃតំបន់ការថាមពលរបស់រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ។ គំរោងនេះក៏នឹងសាងសង់ខ្សែបញ្ជូនអាកាសកុងស្យុងខ្ពស់ ២៣០ គីឡូវ៉ុល (kV) ពីសៀមរៀបប្រហែល ៤០ គីឡូម៉ែត្រ (km) ដោយភ្ជាប់ពីអនុស្ថានីយ៍អគ្គិសនីថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យទៅកាន់អនុស្ថានីយ៍ដែលនៅជិតបំផុត អនុស្ថានីយ៍ទី៦ (GS6) នៅក្នុងខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺ។

EDC គឺជាភ្នាក់ងារផ្គត់ផ្គង់ទូទៅហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធអគ្គិសនីជាតិនៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។ នៅក្នុងកិច្ចខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែងធ្វើអោយប្រសើរឡើងនូវចំនួនផ្គត់ផ្គង់អគ្គិសនីនៅក្នុងប្រទេស បច្ចុប្បន្ន EDC កំពុងរៀបចំផែនការសាងសង់ខ្សែបញ្ជូនជាតិនៅក្នុងខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺដោយភ្ជាប់ពីស្រុកផ្លូវទៅអនុស្ថានីយ៍ទី៦ (GS6) ដែលមានទីតាំងនៅក្នុងស្រុកឧត្តុង្គ។ ការសាងសង់ខ្សែបញ្ជូនជាតិនេះនឹងឆ្លងកាត់ភូមិ ឃុំ ស្រុក មួយចំនួន។

កូនសៀវភៅព័ត៌មានផ្សព្វផ្សាយសាធារណៈនេះ (PI B) នឹងត្រូវបានរៀបចំសំរាប់គំរោងគន្លងខ្សែបញ្ជូន 230kV ពីអនុស្ថានីយ៍ (GS6) ទៅអនុស្ថានីយ៍ឧទ្យានថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យនៃគម្រោងខ្សែបញ្ជូនអគ្គិសនីកុងស្យុងខ្ពស់ ២៣០គ.វ៉ ពីអនុស្ថានីយ៍ខាងជើងរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ (GS6) ទៅអនុស្ថានីយ៍អគ្គិសនីថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យ។ គំរោងនេះបានបង្ហាញនៅក្នុងផែនទីដូចខាងក្រោមខាងក្រោម៖

រូបភាពទី១៖ ផែនទីឆ្លងកាត់នៃគន្លងខ្សែបញ្ជូន 230kV របស់គំរោងគន្លងចេញពីអនុស្ថានីយ៍ GS6



២. តើតំបន់ណាខ្លះដែលខ្សែបញ្ជូនជាតិទឹកនេះឆ្លងកាត់និងវត្តមាន?

ប្រវែងខ្សែបញ្ជូនដែលបានគ្រោងទុកនេះមានប្រវែងប្រហែល 40km ខ្សែបញ្ជូនជាតិទឹកនេះនឹងឆ្លងកាត់តំបន់ស្ថិតនៅក្នុងភូមិសាស្ត្រខេត្តព្រះវិហារ (២) គឺខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺ និងខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង។ ក្នុងខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺ មានបួន (៤) ឃុំ គឺឃុំក្បែរក្បាល ឃុំត្រាចតង ឃុំចាន់សែន និងឃុំមានជ័យ ស្ថិតនៅក្នុងស្រុកឧត្តុង្គ។ ចំណែកឯនៅក្នុងស្រុកឧត្តុង្គមានបី (៣) ឃុំ គឺឃុំរុងរៀង ឃុំមនោរម្យ និងឃុំប្រាំបីមុំ ហើយស្រុកទឹកថ្លាខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំងមានមួយ (១) ឃុំគឺស្រុកទឹកថ្លា។ ការរៀបចំប្រព័ន្ធខ្សែបញ្ជូនដែលបានគ្រោងទុកនៃគម្រោងខ្សែបញ្ជូននេះអាចមើលឃើញនៅក្នុងផែនទីនៅក្នុងវិគ្គបណ្ណស្វ័យធម៌តំបន់នេះស្រាប់។

តារាងទី១៖ ឃុំ/ស្រុក/ខេត្ត ដែលត្រូវឆ្លងកាត់ដោយគម្រោងខ្សែបញ្ជូននេះ

ល.រ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត	ប្រវែង (km)
1	ក្បែរក្បាល	ឧត្តុង្គ	កំពង់ស្ពឺ	37.76
2	ត្រាចតង			
3	ចាន់សែន			
4	មានជ័យ			
5	មនោរម្យ	ឧត្តុង្គ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង	2.24
6	រុងរៀង			
7	ប្រាំបីមុំ	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង	2.24
8	ក្បាលទឹក			

៣. តើគម្រោងនេះមានសមាសធាតុអ្វីខ្លះ និងស្ថានភាពអ្វីខ្លះ?

ទិដ្ឋភាពទូទៅទាក់ទងទៅនឹងការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដីសំរាប់ខ្សែបញ្ជូនជាតិទឹកមានដូចខាងក្រោម៖

- ប្រវែងសរុបនៃគន្លងខ្សែបញ្ជូនគឺប្រហែល 40km
- ចន្លោះរវាងបង្គោលនីមួយៗគឺ 300m ទៅ 350 m
- គន្លងសុវត្ថិភាពខ្សែបញ្ជូន មានទទឹង 20m (10m សងខាងពីអ័ក្សខ្សែ)
- ទំហំដីដែលធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មសំរាប់បង្គោលនីមួយៗគឺ ២៥ម៉ែតការ៉េ (m²) (15mX15m) និង ៤០០ម៉ែតការ៉េ (m²) (20mX20m)
- ចំនួនបង្គោលត្រូវបានប៉ាន់ស្មានថាមានចំនួន ១១៦ បង្គោល
- មិនអនុញ្ញាតឱ្យមានសំណង់ឱ្យដើមឈើដែលមានកម្ពស់លើសពី 3m ក្នុងតំបន់គន្លងសុវត្ថិភាពនេះ ទេចាប់ពីពេលបញ្ចប់ការសាងសង់នេះ
- ម្ចាស់ដីនឹងត្រូវបានទូទាត់សងទៅតាមតម្លៃសិក្សាជំនួសដោយភ្នាក់ងាររងការជួប និងមានការយល់ព្រមពីម្ចាស់ដី

តំបន់ដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់បណ្តោះអាសន្នទទឹង 400m គឺមាន ២២០០៣ ចេញពីអ័ក្សខ្សែនៃខ្សែបញ្ជូនគឺជាតំបន់ពិសេសដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ខ្លាំងនៅក្នុងពេលសាងសង់ខ្សែបញ្ជូន។

៤. តើវិសាលភាពនៃការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដី និងការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់មានទំហំប៉ុណ្ណាហើយអាចរងផលប៉ះពាល់ប៉ុណ្ណាដែរ?

ឧទ្យានថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យ ការទិញដីជាមូលដ្ឋានដែលមានទំហំ 100ha គឺជាចំណុចសំរាប់ការសាងសង់សំណង់រឹងមាំនៅនៃឧទ្យានថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យ និងសំរាប់កម្លាំងអនុភាព 60MW ក្នុងនៃរោងចក្រថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យ ដែលមានទីតាំងស្ថិតនៅតំបន់ព្រំប្រទល់រវាងខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង និងខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺ។ EDC កំពុងដំណើរការចរចាជាមួយម្ចាស់ដីដើម្បីទិញដីដែលចាំបាច់ទាំងអស់។

ការធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដីសំរាប់បង្គោលខ្សែបញ្ជូន៖ ខ្សែបញ្ជូនជាតិត្រូវបានគ្រោងរក្សាទុកកាត់តាមស្រុកឆ្លូង និងស្រុកឧត្តុង្គក្នុងខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺ និងផ្នែកតូចមួយនៅកាន់ឧទ្យានថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យនៅក្នុងឃុំក្បាលទឹក ស្រុកទឹកជុំស ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង។ ទំហំដីត្រូវការជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍សំរាប់ទីតាំងដីបង្គោលស្ថិតតាមបណ្តោយខ្សែបញ្ជូនថាមពល 230kV ប្រវែង 40km ពី GS6 ទៅឧទ្យានថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យ។ EDC នឹងធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មដីសម្រាប់ទីតាំងដីបង្គោលទាំងអស់ ហេតុដូច្នេះហើយ នៅថ្ងៃអាគារគឺអាចកាន់កាប់ប្រើប្រាស់ដីនៅតាមទីតាំងដីបង្គោលបានយ៉ាងពេញលេញ និងជាមូលដ្ឋានសម្រាប់ការសាងសង់ផ្ទៃដី។

គន្លងសុវត្ថិភាពរបស់គន្លងខ្សែបញ្ជូន៖ ការវាយតម្លៃទៅលើការសិក្សាសម្ភាសលទ្ធភាព គឺត្រូវបានអនុវត្តទុក 20m សំរាប់គន្លងសុវត្ថិភាពរបស់ខ្សែបញ្ជូនដែលដីនៅក្នុងនោះអាចបន្តប្រើប្រាស់បានដោយម្ចាស់ដីផងដែរ ក៏ប៉ុន្តែកំពស់ដំណាំ និងសំណង់ផ្សេងៗត្រូវតែកំណត់អោយបានត្រឹមត្រូវតាមលក្ខណៈបច្ចេកទេស។ ប្រភេទដីដែលបានកំណត់នៅក្នុងគន្លងសុវត្ថិភាពរបស់ខ្សែបញ្ជូន 20m នៅក្នុងឃុំនីមួយៗដូចបានឃើញក្នុងតារាងទី១ សម្រាប់សំរាប់ខ្សែបញ្ជូន 40km។

ផ្នែកលើស្តង់ដារបច្ចេកទេសគន្លងសុវត្ថិភាពរបស់ខ្សែបញ្ជូន 20m (ROW- 20m) (10m ចេញពីអ័ក្សខ្សែទៅសងខាង) នឹងត្រូវបានអនុវត្តសំរាប់ខ្សែបញ្ជូន។ ដីដែលស្ថិតនៅក្នុង ROW មិនត្រូវបានទិញដីជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍នោះទេ ប៉ុន្តែត្រូវតែអនុវត្តនូវការកំរិតឱ្យបានដូចជាកំរិតដើមឈើ និងសំណង់អាគារផ្សេងៗដែលស្ថិតនៅក្នុងគន្លងសុវត្ថិភាពរបស់ខ្សែបញ្ជូនមិនត្រូវឱ្យលើសពី ៣ម៉ែតទេ។ ម្ចាស់ដីអាចបន្តប្រើប្រាស់ដីនៅក្នុង ROW បាន ដូចនេះ EDC នឹងទូទាត់សងទៅ

សិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង នឹងមិនត្រូវបានទូទាត់សងទេ។

ជំរឿនបញ្ជីសារពើភ័ណ្ឌនៃការខូចខាត/បាត់បង់ (COL) នឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងជាប់ៗគ្នាបំពេញការពិគ្រោះយោបល់ជាសាធារណៈ ជាមួយសហគមន៍ដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ត្រូវបានបញ្ចប់ ដើម្បីកំណត់អំពីគ្រួសារដែលនឹងអាចរងផលប៉ះពាល់ និងកំណត់ អត្តសញ្ញាណដីដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ជាបឋម និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដទៃៗទៀតដែលមិនមែនជាដី។ កាលបរិច្ឆេទចុះបញ្ជីបញ្ចប់ ដីសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងគឺជាកាលបរិច្ឆេទចុងក្រោយដែលបញ្ជីសារពើភ័ណ្ឌនៃការខូចខាត/បាត់បង់ត្រូវបានធ្វើចប់សព្វគ្រប់។ បញ្ជីសារពើភ័ណ្ឌនៃការខូចខាត/បាត់បង់ (COL) នឹងកំណត់បញ្ជីគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបាន ទូរសំណងសំរាប់ការបាត់បង់ដីធ្លី និងខូចខាតទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិផ្សេងៗដែលមិនមែនជាដី។

៧. តើការវាស់វែងលម្អិត (DMS) គឺជាអ្វីហើយនឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងនៅពេលណា?

ការវាស់វែងលម្អិត (DMS) គឺជាការវាស់វែងយ៉ាងពិស្តារមួយទៅលើទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ទាំងអស់រួមមានដី ធ្នូ ផ្ទះសំបែង និងសំណង់ផ្សេងៗ ហាងទំនិញ ផលដំណាំ ដើមឈើរបស់គ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ទាំងអស់ដែលស្ថិត នៅតាមឆ្នេរស្រុកភាពនៃគម្រោង។ ការវាស់វែងលម្អិតនឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងសំរាប់គ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់នីមួយៗដើម្បី កត់ត្រា និងឯកភាពលើការខូចខាតទាំងអស់របស់គ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់។ ការវាស់ស្ទង់ក៏នឹងប្រមូលផងដែរនូវ ព័ត៌មាន និងទិន្នន័យអំពីស្ថានភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចសង្គម (Socio-Economic) ប្រភពនៃជីវភាព ប្រាក់ចំណូលជាដើម។ ការវាស់ ស្ទង់នេះក៏ត្រូវបានអនុវត្តនៅចំពោះមុខវត្តមាននៃគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ និងធ្វើជាសាក្សីដោយមន្ត្រីភូមិ និងឃុំ។ ការ វាស់ស្ទង់លម្អិត (DMS) នឹងក្លាយជាមូលដ្ឋានសំរាប់គណនាការបាត់បង់សំណងទូទាត់ជូនគ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់នីមួយៗ។ ការវាស់ស្ទង់លម្អិត (DMS) នឹងត្រូវបានអនុវត្តក្រោយពេលតំណាងជាក់ស្តែងនេះត្រូវបានអនុម័តដោយ ឧទាហរណ៍វិទ្យា ន័រអាស៊ី ADB។ គ្រួសារដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ និងអាជ្ញាធរមូលដ្ឋាននឹងត្រូវបានជូនដំណឹងជាមុន មុនពេលសកម្មភាព ចាប់ផ្តើម។

៨. តើអ្វីទៅដែលជាសំណង និងសិទ្ធិទទួលបាន?

គ្រួសារ/អ្នកដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងជាក់ស្តែងនេះមានសិទ្ធិនឹងទទួលបានសំណងសំរាប់ទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ ដែលរងការខូចខាតដោយសារគម្រោងក្រោមគោលការណ៍សំណងសំខាន់ៗដូចខាងក្រោម៖

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

អគ្គិសនីកម្ពុជាបានបញ្ជាក់ថា៖ បន្ថែមទៅលើការផ្តល់ទូរស័ព្ទដីសំរាប់ទីតាំងដីបង្គោលខ្សែបញ្ជូន និងដើមឈើដែលផ្ទុះ ខ្ពស់ជាង១៣ ក្នុងតម្លៃសិក្សាជំនួស EDC នឹងសង១០%នៃតម្លៃសិក្សាជំនួសរបស់ដីទាំងនោះដែលស្ថិតនៅក្នុងឆ្នេរ ស្រុកភាពខ្សែបញ្ជូន 20m ក្នុង១០៣តម្លៃសិក្សាជំនួសខ្សែបញ្ជូន។ ថវិកា (LARP) ត្រូវបានគណនាទៅតាម៖

- ការទិញដីសំរាប់ចំនុះបង្គោលប៉ាន់ស្មាន ១១៦ បង្គោល តាមបណ្តោយប្រវែងខ្សែបញ្ជូនសរុប៤០kmនិង

សងពេញថ្លៃចំពោះដើមឈើដែលដុះនៅលើដីនោះ

- ការសងថ្លៃ30%នៃតំលៃដីនៅក្នុងគន្លងសុវត្ថិភាពខ្សែបញ្ជូន ទទឹង20m (ដីដែលនឹងធ្វើលទ្ធកម្មសំរាប់បង្គោលខ្សែបញ្ជូនដែលស្ថិតនៅពីក្នុងចម្ងាយ300m-350mពីមួយទៅមួយនឹងត្រូវទូទាត់កាត់កងចេញ)
- ការសងពេញថ្លៃសំរាប់ដើមឈើដែលដុះខ្ពស់លើសពី3mនៅក្នុងគន្លងសុវត្ថិភាពខ្សែបញ្ជូន ROW(30m)

៩. តើថ្លៃដើមជំនួសនឹងត្រូវបានសំរេចដោយរបៀបណាហើយការគណនាសំណងគិតយ៉ាងដូចម្តេច ?

ការសងសំណងនឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងដោយផ្អែកលើតំលៃសិក្សាជំនួសនៃទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរងការខូចខាតដោយមិនត្រូវធ្វើការកាត់កងសំរាប់សំភារៈសង្គ្រោះការខូចខាត ការវាស់ស្ទង់ ឬក៏ថ្លៃប្រតិបត្តិការឡើយ។ ការសិក្សាលើថ្លៃជំនួស (RCS) នឹងត្រូវអនុវត្តដោយភ្នាក់ងារសិក្សាថ្លៃជំនួសឯករាជ្យក្នុងស្រុកដែលមានសមត្ថភាព និងមានបទពិសោធន៍ចាំបាច់ក្នុងការវាយតំលៃទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដើម្បីនឹងកំណត់អត្រាទីផ្សារទូទៅ។ កិច្ចការនេះនឹងត្រូវធ្វើឡើងនៅពេលធ្វើការវាស់វែងលម្អិត (DMS)។ ភ្នាក់ងារសិក្សាថ្លៃជំនួសឯករាជ្យនឹងត្រូវធ្វើការវាយតម្លៃយ៉ាងលម្អិតអំពីអត្រាទីផ្សារនៃទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិគ្រប់ប្រភេទដែលស្ថិតនៅក្នុងតំបន់គំរោងដែលបានស្នើសុំ និងរៀបចំអត្រាឯកតាសំរាប់ប្រភេទនីមួយៗនៃទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលខូចខាត។ ទាំងនេះនឹងត្រូវបានយកមកទៅប្រើប្រាស់សំរាប់គណនាតំលៃជំនួស។ EDC SEPRO នឹងជ្រើសរើសយកភ្នាក់ងារសិក្សាថ្លៃជំនួសឯករាជ្យមុនពេលចាប់ផ្តើមធ្វើការវាស់វែងលម្អិត (DMS)។

១០. តើអ្នកណាខ្លះដែលខ្ញុំត្រូវទាក់ទងទៅក្នុងករណីដែលខ្ញុំត្រូវការការបំភ្លឺ ឬមានបញ្ហា/បណ្តឹងផ្សេងៗនោះ ?

នៅដំណាក់កាលនៃការរៀបចំគំរោងដែលបានស្នើសុំនេះ អ្នកអាចទំនាក់ទំនងនឹងលេខទូរស័ព្ទរបស់ក្រុមការងារដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលត្រូវបានផ្តល់ជូនតាមអាស័យដ្ឋាននៅខាងក្រោមនោះ ពួកគាត់ជាអ្នកដែលអាចបំភ្លឺជូនអំពីរឿងរ៉ាវបច្ចេកទេសទាក់ទងនឹងគំរោងដែលបានស្នើសុំ។ នៅត្រង់ចំណុចនៃពេលវេលានេះ សិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង ការខូចខាតទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ DMS និងកញ្ចប់សំណងផ្សេងៗមិនត្រូវបានសំរេចឡើយ ហេតុដូច្នេះហើយបណ្តឹងដែលទាក់ទងនឹងរឿងរ៉ាវទាំងនេះនឹងមិនត្រូវបានដោះស្រាយជូនទេ។

១១. បើមានការមិនឯកភាពគ្នាឬក៏មានបញ្ហាអ្វីកើតឡើងក្នុងពេលអនុវត្តគំរោងដូចជា ការទូទាត់សំណង ចំណេះដែលទាក់ទងនឹងបច្ចេកទេស និងចំណេះទូទៅទាក់ទងនឹងគំរោង តើខ្ញុំមានសិទ្ធិដាក់បណ្តឹងតវ៉ាបានដែរឬទេ ?

បើសិនបើមានអ្នករងផលប៉ះពាល់ណាមិនយល់ព្រមនឹងគោលការណ៍ដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ ពួកគេអាចបង្ហាញនូវសំនុំ ឬបណ្តឹងរបស់ពួកគេទៅកាន់អង្គជម្រះមូលដ្ឋាន និងគណៈកម្មការទទួលពាក្យបណ្តឹងតាមរយៈបុគ្គលក៏បានជាបណ្តឹងលាយលក្ខណ៍អក្សរក៏បាន។ យន្តការដោះស្រាយពាក្យបណ្តឹងត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើងសំរាប់គំរោងមានដូចខាងក្រោម៖

ជំហានទី១៖ បង្ហាញចេញនូវការមិនសុខចិត្ត ឬបណ្តឹងជាលាយលក្ខណ៍អក្សរទៅកាន់មេភូមិ ឬមេឃុំ។ គាត់នឹងមានការតព្វកិច្ចផ្តល់ការបញ្ជាក់ជាលាយលក្ខណ៍អក្សរជាបន្ទាន់ថាបានទទួលពាក្យបណ្តឹងនេះ និងផ្តល់យោបល់ដល់ការិយាល័យសង្គមបរិស្ថាន និងទំនាក់ទំនងសាធារណៈរបស់អគ្គិសនីកម្ពុជា។ បើសិនប្រាកដយោបល់ពេល១៥ថ្ងៃលោកអ្នកមិនបានទទួលបានចម្លើយអ្វីពីមេភូមិ ឬមេឃុំ ឬបើសិនជាលោកអ្នកមិនពេញចិត្តនឹងការសំរេចដែលដោះស្រាយនៅដំណាក់កាលទី១ទេ

លោកអ្នកអាចបញ្ជូនបណ្តឹងទៅរដ្ឋបាលស្រុកបាន។

ជំហានទី២៖ រដ្ឋបាលស្រុកមានពេល១៥ថ្ងៃដើម្បី និងធ្វើការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងអោយមានការពេញចិត្តពីភាគីពាក់ព័ន្ធទាំងអស់។ បើសិនបណ្តឹងមិនអាចដោះស្រាយបាននៅដំណាក់កាលនេះទេរដ្ឋបាលនឹងបញ្ជូនករណីនេះទៅអនុគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងសារទុកថ្នាក់ខេត្ត។

ជំហានទី៣៖ អនុគណៈកម្មការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងសារទុកថ្នាក់ខេត្ត នឹងជួបលោកអ្នកហើយព្យាយាមដោះស្រាយរាល់ស្ថានភាពបណ្តឹង ។ ក្នុងរយៈពេល៣០ថ្ងៃនៃការដាក់ពាក្យបណ្តឹងរបស់លោកអ្នក អនុគណៈកម្មការត្រូវតែធ្វើការសំរេចចិត្តជាលាយលក្ខណ៍អក្សរ ហើយដាក់ជូនច្បាប់ចម្លងទៅកាន់ការិយាល័យសង្គម បរិស្ថាន និងទំនាក់ទំនងសាធារណៈរបស់អគ្គិសនីកម្ពុជា និងលោកអ្នក។

ជំហានទី៤៖ (ដំណាក់កាលចុងក្រោយ)៖ ប្រសិនបើជនរងផលប៉ះពាល់អាចដាក់បណ្តឹងរបស់ពួកគាត់ទៅដោះស្រាយនៅឯតុលាការ។ រាល់បណ្តឹងទាំងអស់នៅក្នុងដំណាក់កាលខាងលើ នឹងមិនមានការរំខានឬផ្អាកដំណើរការអនុវត្តឡើយ។

*បើសិនលោកអ្នកមានសំណួរនិងយោបល់បន្ថែម សូមទូរស័ព្ទទៅលេខអូធូបយើងខ្ញុំតាមអាស័យដ្ឋាន៖
អគ្គិសនីកម្ពុជា អាស័យដ្ឋាន #2 វិថីព្រះយុធន្ទរ វត្តភ្នំ ទីស្តីការគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី កម្ពុជា
លេខទូរស័ព្ទ៖ ០២៣ ៧២៣ ៩៧១ ឬ ០២៣ ៤២៧ ៦២៦ ទូរសារ៖ ០២៣ ៤២៦ ៩៩៣*



សៀវភៅព័ត៌មានផ្សព្វផ្សាយសាធារណៈ

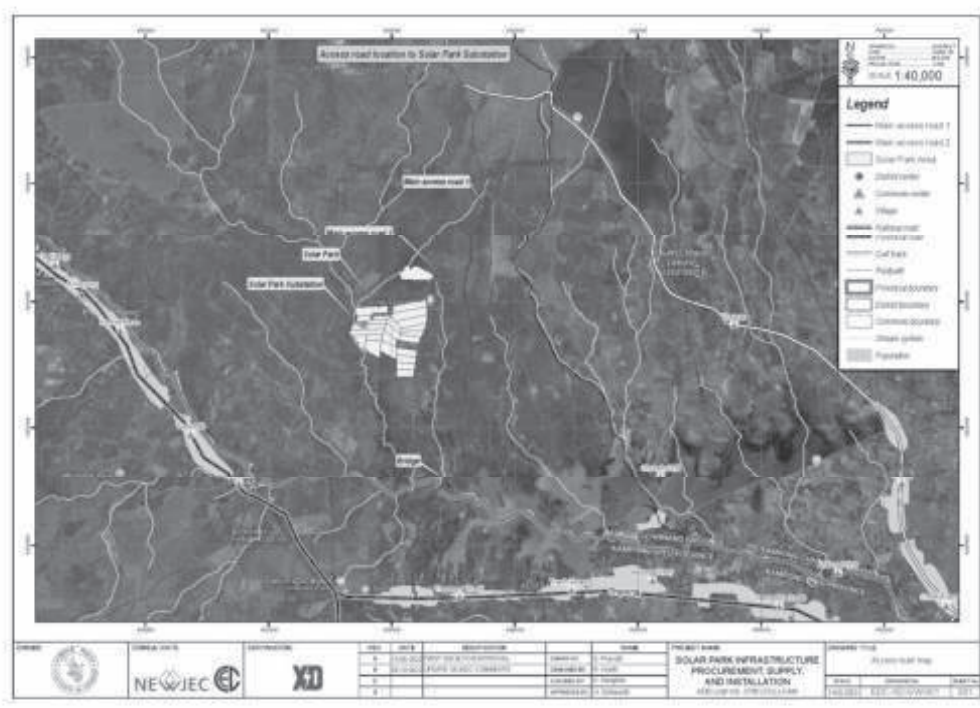
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គម្រោងខ្សែបញ្ជូនអគ្គិសនីក្នុងស្បូងខ្ពស់ ២៣០គ.វ៉ ពីអនុស្ថានីយ៍ខាងជើងរាជ ជានីភ្នំពេញ (GS6) ទៅអនុស្ថានីយ៍អគ្គិសនីថាមពលព្រះអាទិត្យ នៅស្រុកទឹកផុស ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង

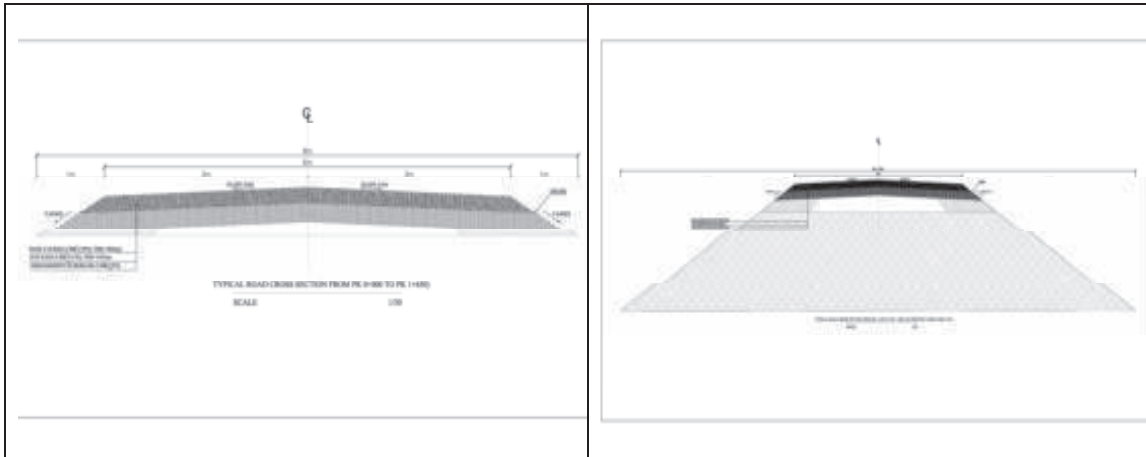
ការសាងសង់ផ្លូវចូល

ផ្លូវមានប្រវែងប្រហែលសរុប ១២,៣៥៧ គ.ម ជាផ្លូវក្រួសក្រហម មានទទឹង ៦ ម៉ែត្រតាមផ្លូវ ដែលដូចទៅនឹងទំហំផ្លូវដែលមានស្រាប់។ ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង៖ ផ្លូវនេះ វាមានប្រវែងប្រហែល ៦,៥១៧ គ.ម រហូត ទល់នឹង Substation Solar Park។ ផ្លូវនេះដែលមាន ២ ជួរ (ទិសទៅមក) នឹងមានស្ពានដែកមួយ នៅកន្លែងទីទំនាបដែលមានទឹកលិច(ស្ពាននេះមានប្រវែងប្រហែល ៧៥ ម៉ែត្រ ជាប្រភេទស្ពានដែក បាឡេ)។ ហើយវិលផ្នែកខាងជើងវិញ ផ្លូវនេះមានចម្ងាយប្រមាណ ៥,៨៤០ គ.ម. មានលម្អិតក្នុងរូបខាងក្រោម។

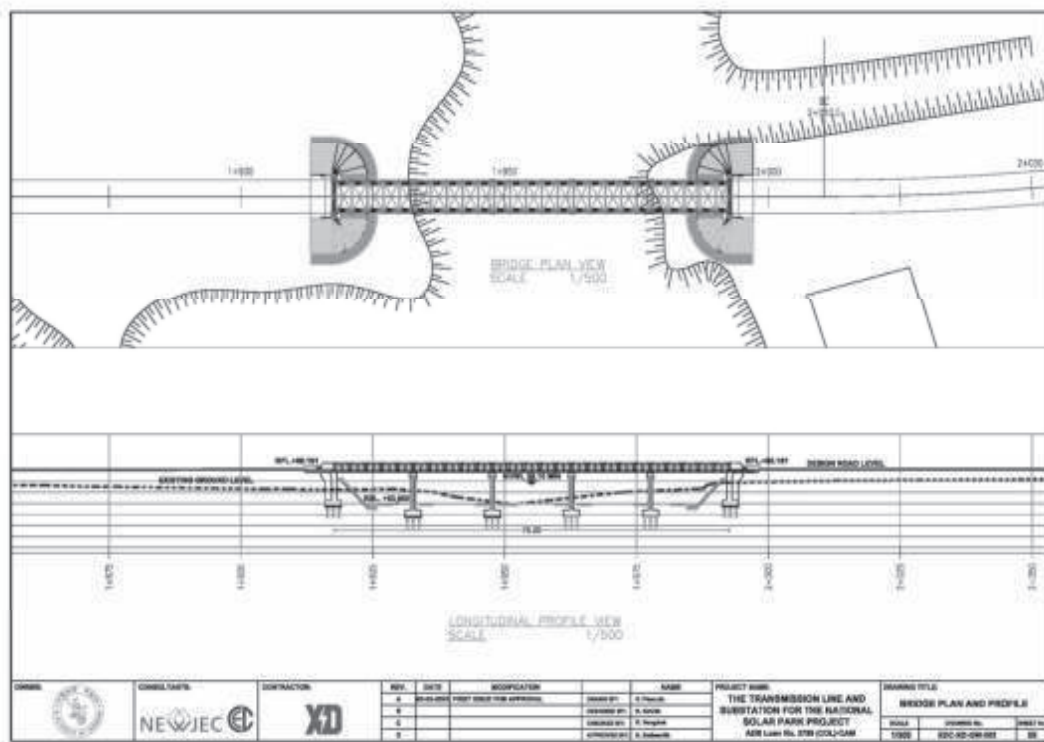
The approximately access road is about 12.357Km of the laterite road with 6 meters width basically on the existing road. For South part of the road, it is approximately 6.517 Km until the Solar Park Substation with 2 rows since it is a flooded area zone, and bridge as well (about 75 meters long of this ballet Steel bridge). And for the north road, it is also approximately 5.840 Km



ផែនទីផ្លូវចូល

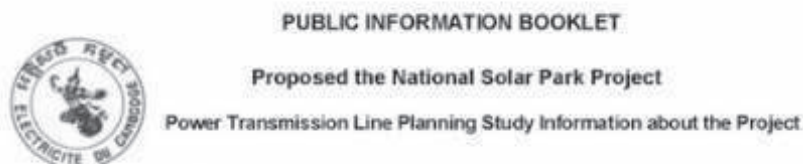


កំនូរកាត់ទទឹងផ្លូវ



ស្ថានីយកាត់

Annex 5: Public Information Booklet (PIB) of the Project in English



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 Khsan	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 has 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 of the midline);
- Land acquisition for each tower is 225 square meter (m²) (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 prices 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 are 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 Right-of-way: The feasibility study assessment was undertaken for a 20 m Right-of-way (ROW), 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 ROW in each commune are as seen in Table 1 for the 40 km of the transmission line.

Based on EDC's Technical Standards, a ROW of 20 m (10 m on each side of the midline) will be applied for the transmission line. Land within the ROW will not be permanently acquired but will apply restrictions such as limited height of trees and structures/buildings within the ROW to 3 meters. 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. 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 ROW – 20 m (10 m each side of centerline), 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 (ROW – 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.

A census and an Inventory of Loss (IOL) will be conducted soon after the current public consultation with the affected communities is completed to determine the potential AHs and preliminarily identify affected land and non-land assets. The cut-off-date will be the last date on which the inventory of loss (IOL) is completed. The IOL will determine the list of AHs who will be eligible for compensation for their loss of land and non-land assets.

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

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

The DMS will be carried out after the proposed Project is approved by the ADB. The AHs and local authorities will be informed prior to the commencement of this activity.

8. What will be the compensation and entitlements?

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

- 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 ROW of 20 m, 10 m on each side of the transmission line midline. 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 ROW (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.

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

The payment for compensation will be made based on the market value or replacement cost of the lost assets without 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.

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

At this stage of preparing the proposed Project, the contact persons and their mobile numbers are provided in the 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.

11. 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 Grievance Redress Committee.

STEP 3: Provincial Grievance Redress 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 6: 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 23rd 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 6th September 2018 on the appointment of the Royal Government of Cambodia
- Seen Royal Code No. NS/RKM/0618/012 dated 28th June 2018 promulgating the law on organizing and functioning of the Council of Ministers
- Seen Royal Code No. NS/RKM/0508/017 dated 24th 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 22nd 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. Thom 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, 22nd 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 Grievance Settlement Commission for Implementation of the Works in Addressing on Impacts on affected Structures, Houses, Land and 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

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 02 August, 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 de Cambodge - EDC,
- Referring to the necessity of Kampong Chhnang Provincial Administration,

Hereby Decided

Article 1:

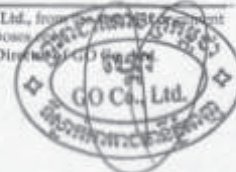
To establish Grievance Settlement Commission for cooperation in addressing on impacts on affected Structures, houses, land and local people's fruit trees caused by 230 KV transmission line project connecting GS6 Substation north of Phnom Penh to Tuek Phos Solar Substation in Kompong Chhnang Province 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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3645 (English/Ministry)

Translation made by GO Co., Ltd., from the original document 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. Ngim 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 Chhal	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 15th 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:

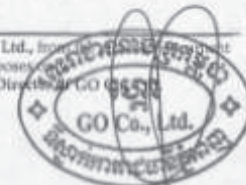
The work of the Grievance Settlement Commission shall be implemented as follows:

- 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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submitted for translation purposes
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, 13th waning moon day of the lunar month of Phalgun,
Year of the Pig, the second era of Tosaka, 2564 B.E*

Kompong Chhnang, 11 March 2021

Provincial Governor
(Signature and Stamp)

CHHOUR CHANDOEUN

Recipients:

- Ministry of Interior
- EDC

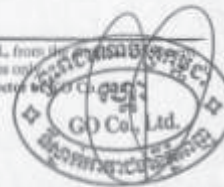
Provincial council "for information"

- As mentioned in Article 1 "for implementation"
- File - Archive



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submitted for translation purposes only
RIEL Chanserey, Managing Director
Phnom Penh, April 13, 2021



Annex 7: DMS Questionnaire Form**National Solar Park Project****For Updating the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan****For Approved Transmission Line of Section 3****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 (m²)</i>	<i>Unit Cost (USD/m²)</i>	<i>Total amount of Compensation (USD/Riel)</i>
1. Land				
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)				
2. Types of affected trees				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				

3. Types of affected structure				
.....				
.....				
.....				
4. Types of other affected real estates				
.....				
.....				
.....				
5. Other special assistance (cash)				
5.1. Cash allowance for Vulnerable AHs				
Female HH, Disable HHH, Older HHH (who are 60-year-old above)				
5.2. Cash allowance for transportation/relocation				
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.				
5.3. Cash allowance for living				
Small house less than 60 m ² using simple /cheap construction materials or type of house from..... to moving backward but in the same location.				
Small house less than 60 m ² 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 ² using high quality/ expensive construction materials or type of house from..... to moving backward but in the same location.				
House more than 60 m ² 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 8: SES Questionnaire Form

**National Solar Park Project
For Updating the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
For Approved Transmission Line of Section 3**

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 behave 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?

LeftM
RightM
TotalM

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:

0.2. Affected land.

Type of Land	Total Landholding in the affected area (m ²)	Landholding in other area (m ²)	Land Tenure since	Affected Land		
				Length (m)	Width (m)	Total (m ²)
<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 ²)	Total affected floor area (m ²)
			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 ²)	Total affected floor areas (m ²)	% 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 ²)		
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 9: 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 ADB's SPS (2009) or Public Communication Policy 2011

C Allegation of fraud or corruption

D Natural flooding


SOC Social

ENV Environment

GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION LOGBOOK

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

Annex 10: Letter to ADB on the COI Justification of Transmission Line of the Project


KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING

ELECTRICITÉ DU CAMBODGE
Ref: 3817 EDC-CPD

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 ($\geq 7.50\text{m}$ 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 (≥ 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.



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