

Resettlement Plan: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan for the Transmission Line

May 2020

Cambodia: Grid Reinforcement Project

115 kV Transmission Line from Proposed Meanchey to Kampong
Tralach Substations Subproject

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 13 May 2020)

Currency unit	–	Riel (KR)
KR1.00	=	\$0.00024
\$1.00	=	KR4,111

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
BESS	–	battery energy storage system
CAO	–	Cadastral Administration Office
CARM	–	Cambodia Resident Mission
DMS	–	detailed measurement survey
EDC	–	Electricite du Cambodge
FGD	–	focus group discussion
GRC	–	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	–	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IOL	–	inventory of losses
IRP	–	income restoration program
LARP	–	land acquisition and resettlement plan
MEF	–	Ministry of Economy of Finance
NGO	–	nongovernment organization
PIC	–	project implementation consultant
RCS	–	replacement cost survey
SEPRO	–	Social and Environmental Public Relations Office
SES	–	socioeconomic survey
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

ft	–	feet
ft ²	–	square feet
km	–	kilometer
kV	–	kilovolt
kWh	–	kilowatt-hour
LV	–	low voltage
Ha	–	hectare
m	–	meter
m ²	–	square meter
MW	–	megawatt

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

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 Displaced Person (DP); (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion with due regard to cultural norms; and (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; enables to consider the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures and implementation issues.
Cut-off-date	The date that establishes the eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance for the project DPs. Only those DPs who own, occupy or reside on the land to be acquired under the Project as of this date, will be eligible for receiving compensation and resettlement assistance in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix specified in the land acquisition and resettlement plan.
Detail Measurement survey (DMS)	With the aid of detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization of the inventory of losses, measurement of losses, 100% Socio-economic Survey, and 100% census of DPs.
Displaced Household (DH)	Any household physically and/or economically directly affected because of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. Household means all persons living and eating together as a single social unit.
Displaced Person (DP)	In the context of involuntary resettlement, DPs are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
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 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.
Entitlements	Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, relocation support, etc. which are due to the DPs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Income Restoration	Refers to re-establishing productive livelihood of the DPs to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than that earned by the DPs before the resettlement or of pre-project levels.

Inventory of Losses (IOL)	This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e. lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project right-of-way are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of DPs will be determined.
Involuntary Resettlement (IR)	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 individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.
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	Replacement cost involves replacing an asset, including land, at a cost prevailing at the time of its acquisition. This includes fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs, and any other applicable payments, if any. Depreciation of assets and structures should not be considered for replacement cost. Where there are no active market conditions, replacement cost is equivalent to delivered cost and building materials, labour cost for construction or relocation costs. Where land market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the DPs and host populations will be consulted with to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information.
Replacement Cost Study	This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets and land and performed by an independent qualified national consultant (firm or individual) with necessary expertise to carry out asset valuation.
Resettlement Plan	This is a time-bound action plan, with budget, setting out the resettlement objectives and strategies, entitlements the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and implementation schedule.
Significant Impact	Refers to DHs who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets; (ii) have to relocate; and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to 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 ^a , (ii) female headed households with dependents living below the national poverty rate, (iii) disabled headed

	households with no other means of support, (iv) elderly headed households who are landless and with no other means of support, (v) landless poor living below the national poverty rate, and (vi) indigenous people or ethnic minorities (who often have traditional land rights but no formal titles)
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^a This includes squatters and those without land titles.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is working with Cambodia's national electric utility, Electricité du Cambodge (EDC), to develop a Grid Reinforcement Project, to (i) expand and reinforce the electricity transmission infrastructure by constructing 115 kilovolt (kV) and 230 kV transmission lines and associated substations in Phnom Penh, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Cham, and Takeo provinces, and (ii) introduce the first utility-scale battery energy storage system to enhance power reliability and grid stability accompanied by an increase in electricity generated from renewable energy sources.

2. Among the proposed subprojects, the 11.1-kilometer (km) 115-kilovolt (kV) transmission line is planned to be constructed between the proposed SKC1 230/115 kV Samiki Meanchey to proposed SKC2 115 kV Kampong Tralach substations in Samiki Meanchey and Kampong Tralach districts. Land acquisition for the transmission line will require a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) according to ADB safeguards requirements.

3. The transmission line incorporates a 15-meter-wide right-of-way (ROW), 7.5m on each side of the midline, where settlement and structures higher than 2.5m will not be permitted, and vegetation height will be restricted to 2.5m. The line, including the ROW, and the tower locations have been identified in order to ensure that a minimum of private land needs to be acquired. The selected design option will avoid environmental, social and resettlement impacts where possible.

4. The proposed transmission line is anticipated to have impact on only land for the towers and the ROW and trees growing on the tower pole lands and within the ROW. All the land to be acquired is private land that is mainly being used for growing paddy, timber and fruit trees. Four displaced households are identified to be severely affected by land acquisition for the construction of power tower poles (losing 10% to 30% of their productive landholdings) while 16 vulnerable households are identified during the inventory of losses (IOL) and socioeconomic survey (SES) conducted between January and February 2020. In addition, two residential structures of two households will be affected due to their locations within the ROW of the transmission line. Thus, a total of six households will be severely affected.

5. In January and February 2020, a census and IOL of the households expected to be affected by land acquisition for the power towers and restrictions within the ROW was undertaken in a length of 11.1 km of the transmission line. In total 107 households will be affected by the construction of the transmission line. It is estimated that 0.615 hectare (ha) will be required permanently for the construction of tower footings. The permanent loss of land could impact 28 households, including four severely and 16 vulnerable. There will be 79 households affected by land use restrictions (15.835 ha) within the right-of-way. It might cause two households having to relocate their house. Only 101 of the 107 affected households could be surveyed.

6. Information disclosure, consultation and participation process as required according to ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 was initiated in January-February 2020 and will continue during the updating of the LARP and throughout the project life.

7. This draft LARP has been prepared based on the assessments and consultations undertaken. It needs to be updated after detailed design has been completed and when consultations, census and survey of the affected persons along the transmission line can be undertaken.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. Project Background

8. Cambodia underwent significant development in recent years reaching lower middle-income status in 2015. The country continues to demonstrate strong economic growth, mainly driven by urban based industries such as garment exports, tourism, and more recently construction and real estate. Per capita gross national income grew on average 7.3% per annum from \$950 in 2013 to \$1,230 in 2018.¹

9. Cambodia's population is about 15.3 million and continues to annually increase by 1.3%.² The country is at an early stage of urbanization with 23% of people living in cities. At an average annual urbanization growth rate of 3.3%, it is expected that 28% of the population will live in urban areas by 2030 and 40% by 2050.³ The bulk of urbanization is taking place in Phnom Penh which serves as a regional economic center, strategically located along the Greater Mekong Subregion Southern Economic Development Corridor and regional industrial developments.⁴

10. Phnom Penh, the capital, where presently 2 million people live, and government, business and industry are concentrated, currently accounts for 57% of electricity consumed. About 23% of total electricity consumption is used in the other urban areas including Preah Sihanouk, Siem Reap, Kampong Cham, Takeo, and Battambang. Households and businesses face frequent unpredictable power shortages and voltage fluctuations. It severely constraints quality of life and undermines the country's effort to diversify into a manufacturing destination.

11. The Government aspires to attain middle-income status by 2030. In its Socio-Economic Policy Agenda, 2018–2023,⁵ the government recognizes the importance of developing the energy sector to increase competitiveness, ensure sustained economic growth and thereby continue to reduce poverty. Constructing transmission lines and substations to enhance adequate and reliable supply of power is one of the key energy policy objectives of the government and EDC. Cambodia's electricity consumption grew to 9,307 gigawatt-hours in 2018 and is forecast to rise to 28,542 gigawatt-hours by 2025, a greater than threefold increase relative to consumption in 2018. To meet growing demand for electricity with environmentally and socially sustainable supply, it is planned to increase solar power generation capacity from 10 megawatt (MW) to 415 MW and to develop 80 MW of generation capacity from wind by 2022.

12. ADB is working with Cambodia's national electric utility, EDC, to develop a Grid Development Project. The Grid Reinforcement Project (the project) will support EDC, the state-owned power utility, in improving transmission network capacity and stability. The project will (i) expand and reinforce the electricity transmission infrastructure by constructing 115 kilovolt (kV) and 230 kV transmission lines and associated substations in Phnom Penh, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Cham, and Takeo provinces; and (ii) introduce the first utility-scale battery energy storage system to enhance power reliability and grid stability accompanied by an increase in electricity generated from renewable energy sources. Project implementation consultants (PIC) will complement existing staff of EDC, thus ensuring a high degree of implementation efficiency of components financed under the project.

¹ ADB. 2015. *Basic Statistics 2015*. Manila; and ADB. 2019. *Basic Statistics 2019*. Manila.

² Royal Government of Cambodia. 2019. *General Population Census of the Kingdom of Cambodia*. Phnom Penh.

³ World Bank Data. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.GROW>. Accessed 12 July 2019.

⁴ Baker, Judy L.; Kikutake, Natsuko; Lin, Sarah Xinyuan; Johnson, Erik Caldwell; Yin, Soriya; Ou, Narya. 2017. *Urban development in Phnom Penh* (English). Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group.

13. The project is aligned with the following impact: adequate and reliable power supply from environmentally sustainable energy sources ensured. The project will have the following outcome: transmission network capacity and stability improved. The project will finance the following outputs:

- (i) **Output 1: 115 kilovolt and 230 kilovolt grid infrastructure expanded and reinforced.** The proposed project will support the expansion of 115 kV and 230 kV overhead and underground transmission lines and associated substations in Phnom Penh, Kampong Chhnang, and Kampong Cham provinces. It will add 13 circuit-kilometer (cct-km) of 230 kV transmission lines, 36.7 cct-km of 115 kV transmission lines, 1,475 megavolt-ampere to 230 kV/ 115 kV/ 22 kV substation transformer capacity and 350 megavolt-ampere to 115 kV/ 22 kV substation transformer capacity.

Table 1. 115 kilovolt and 230 kilovolt Grid Infrastructure Expanded and Reinforced

N°	Subproject Name	Subproject Scope
Transmission Lines and Substations in Phnom Penh		
TPP1	New 6.52 km 230 kV transmission line from existing GS5 to proposed Sen Sok substation	230 kV double circuit line; ~ 5 km overhead on monopoles and 1.5 km underground cable
TPP2	New 2.44 km 115 kV transmission line from proposed Sen Sok to proposed Russei Keo substations	115 kV double circuit line; ~ 1.5 km overhead on monopoles and 1.0 km underground cable
TPP3	New 4.4 km 115 kV transmission line from proposed Boeung Tompon substation to new Olympic substation	115 kV double circuit line; ~ 2.4 km overhead on monopoles and 2.0 km underground cable; plus 0.8 km underground cable for SPP3 connection
SPP1	New 230/115 kV Dangkor substation	2x240 MVA 230/115 kV transformers; outdoor switchyard; 2 x 230 kV circuits; 4 x 115 kV circuits
SPP2	New 230/115/22 kV Sen Sok substation	1x360 MVA 230/115 kV transformer; 1x75 MVA 115/22 kV transformer; GIS indoor switchgear; 2 x 230 kV circuits; 2 x 115 kV circuits
SPP3	New 115/22 kV RUPP substation	1x75 MVA 115/22 kV transformers; GIS indoor switchgear; 4 x 115 kV circuits
SPP4	New 115/22 kV Boeung Tompon substation	1x75 MVA 115/22 kV transformer; GIS indoor switchgear; 6 x 115 kV circuits
SPP5	New 115/22 kV Russei Keo substation	1x75 MVA 115/22 kV transformer; GIS indoor switchgear; 4 x 115 kV circuits
Transmission Lines and Substations in Kampong Chhang (KCN), Kampong Cham (KPC) and Takeo (TKO) provinces		
TKCN1	New 11.1 km 115 kV transmission line from proposed Samiki Meanchey to proposed Kampong Tralach substations	115 kV double circuit line; overhead on steel towers
SKCN1	New 230/115/22 kV Samiki Meanchey substation	1x160 MVA 230/115/22 kV transformer; outdoor switchyard; 4 x 230 kV circuits; 2 x 115 kV circuits
SKCN2	New 115/22 kV Kampong Tralach substation	1x50 MVA 115/22 kV transformer; outdoor switchyard; 2 x 115 kV circuits

N°	Subproject Name	Subproject Scope
SKPC1	New 230/22 kV Thnal Keng substation	1x75 MVA 230/22 kV transformer; outdoor switchyard; 6 x 230 kV circuits (including 2 ccts for extension to south)
SKPC2	New 230/22 kV Skun substation	1x75 MVA 230/22 kV transformer; outdoor switchyard; 4 x 230 kV circuits
STKO1	New 230/115/22 kV Samroang Yoang substation	1x240 MVA 230/115/22 kV transformer; outdoor switchyard; 4 x 230 kV circuits; 2 x 115 kV circuits

- (ii) **Output 2: First utility-scale energy storage system provided.** The project will support EDC in installing the first utility-scale battery energy storage system (BESS) in Cambodia. The BESS will be capable of storing 16 megawatt-hour of power.⁵ This is a desirable size to support the applications of (a) smoothing output at 80% from a 60MW solar park,⁶ (b) providing at least 0.5 hour of curtailment reserve to address daily power shortcuts, (c) providing primary frequency control, (d) deferring upgrades in transformer capacity at GS6 substation, and (e) shifting lower cost electricity supply to high cost peak demand to achieve savings. Such stacking of multiple services is a standard feature of BESS installations and the project will enable EDC to test the requirements for and benefits of BESS in providing the combined set of services as a precursor to scaling-up its use in future. Validation tests will be conducted to understand the effectiveness of the storage system at stabilizing the grid. It will help building capacity for deploying and operating energy storage technology thus, creating the foundation for EDC to scale-up energy storage as part of power system development in the near future. The BESS will be constructed at the site of the national solar park substation which is financed by ADB, and for which the land has been acquired by EDC through negotiated land acquisition in accordance with respective requirements of ADB SPS 2009 and an independent external party was engaged to document negotiation and settlement processes.⁷

14. The project will support EDC in implementing the project components with a focus on procurement and contract management, construction supervision, testing and commissioning, implementation, updating and monitoring of social and environmental safeguards, implementation of gender and social equality dimensions, project performance monitoring and evaluation. The PIC will complement existing staff of EDC, thus ensuring a high degree of project implementation efficiency.

⁵ The BESS will be financed with a \$6.7 million grant. Based on cost estimates using 2018 prices, a BESS size of 15MW/15MWh can be installed. Considering, however, that prices for BESS continue to decrease, the BESS was designed for an optimal size of 18MW/18MWh.

⁶ ADB. 2019. *Report and Recommendations of the President to the Board of Directors: Proposed Loan and Administration of Loan, Grant, and Technical Assistance Grant to the Kingdom of Cambodia for the National Solar Park Project*. Manila.

⁷ Based on the agreement between ADB and EDC the DDRs are prepared and submitted to ADB for its due diligence and records.

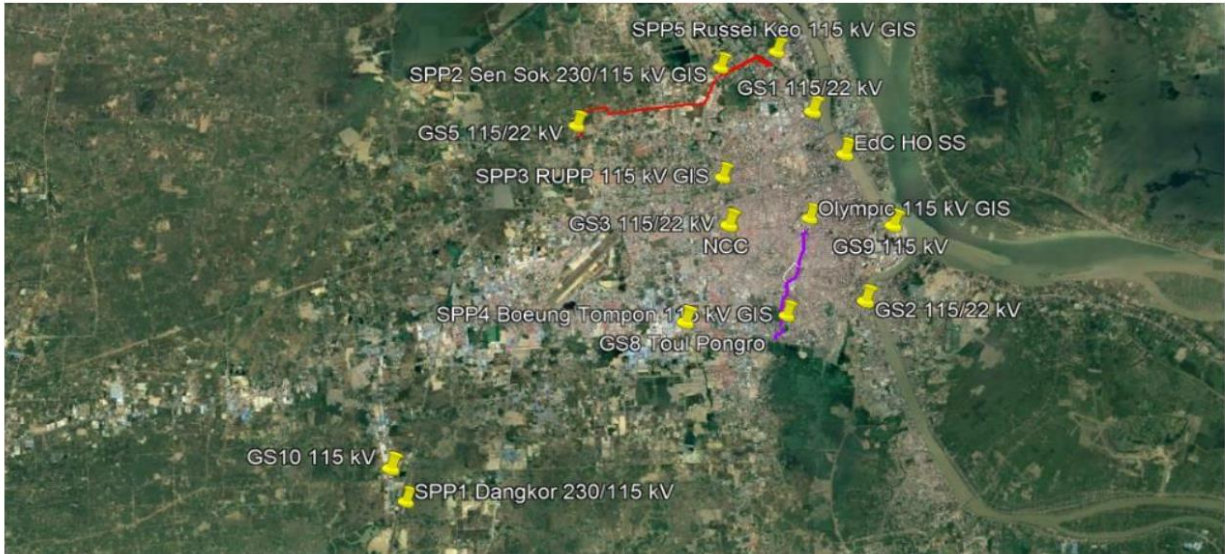


Figure 1. Transmission Lines and Substations in Phnom Penh



Figure 2. Transmission Lines and Substations in Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Cham provinces

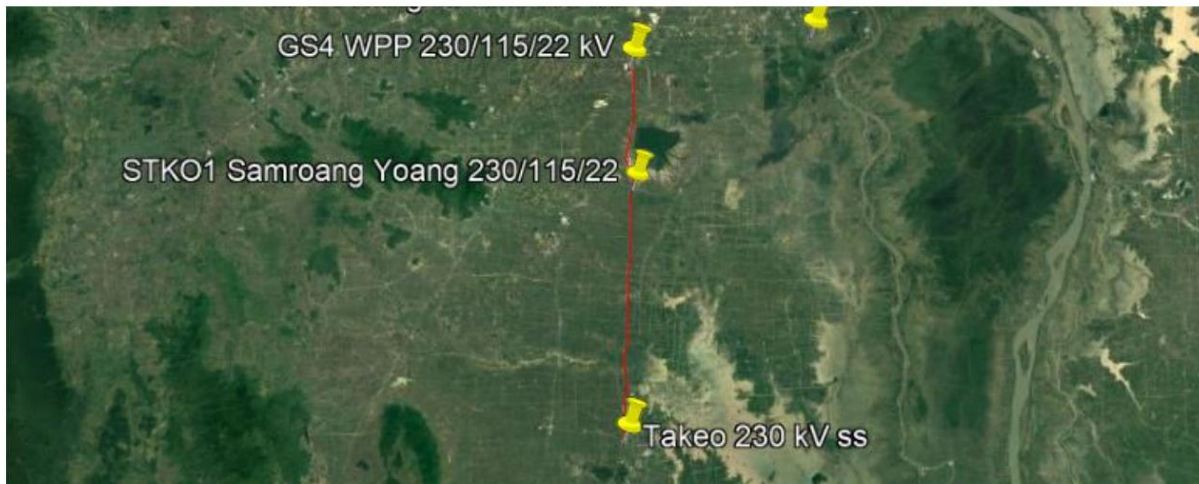


Figure 3. Transmission lines and substations in Takeo Province

2.2. 11.1 km 115 kV Transmission Line from Proposed Samiki Meanchey to Proposed Kampong Tralach Substations

15. Based on the impact screening and due diligence conducted for all the subprojects, the new 11.1 km 115 kV transmission line (TL) from proposed Samiki Meanchey to proposed Kampong Tralach substations will entail minor land acquisition and resettlement. This draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) is prepared based on the results of the inventory of losses, socioeconomic survey, rapid replacement cost study, and public consultations in accordance with the ADB SPS (2009) and laws and regulations of Cambodia.

16. **Objective and Scope.** The objective of the subproject is to provide high voltage power to the new SKC2 115 kV Kampong Tralach substation in order to meet growing demand in the area. The scope of the subproject includes construction of new 11.1 km double-circuit overhead 115 kV transmission line between proposed SKC1 230/115 kV Samiki Meanchey to proposed SKC2 115 kV Kampong Tralach substations. The line will utilize conventional steel lattice towers. The scope also includes the supply and installation of eight terminal towers (two at each substation) to break the existing transmission lines and divert them into new substations SPP1, SKCN1, SKPC1 and SKPC2.

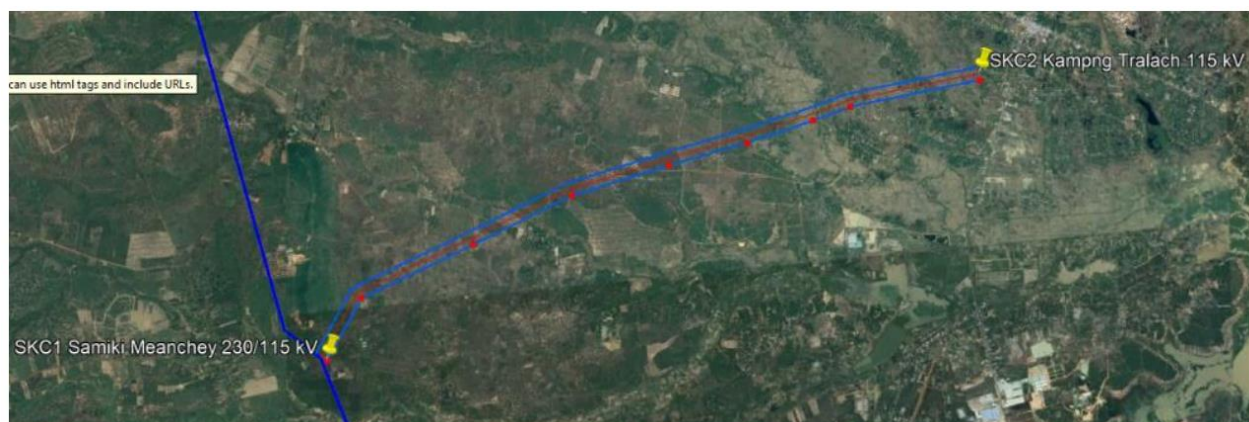


Figure 4. Location of Proposed TKN1 115 kV Transmission Line and Associated Substations



Figure 5. Proposed TKCN1 115 kV Transmission Line Route

17. **Description.** The location of the proposed transmission line is shown in Figure 4 and follows a route traversing private land. The exact location and use of the route is pending land acquisition by EDC. The 115 kV line will be a spur line supplied by a 230/115 kV 100 MVA transformer at SKC1 substation. The overhead line design provides for Bittern ACSR 645 mm² conductor per phase, with a nominal rated capacity of 30 MVA per circuit, plus two top mounted ground wire (OPGW cable 50 mm² plus 48 optic fibers) for lightning shielding, protection and communications. Towers will be constructed from standard galvanized steel lattice with in-situ cast reinforced concrete foundations. Insulators are polymer type. Average spans will be 250 m, with section poles located on large angles.

18. **Mitigation measures.** The route for the transmission line has been walked through by the team of engineers, social specialists and geographic information systems expert to avoid impact on houses and structures resulting from location of poles. Hence, the route will the least impact scope has been identified at the feasibility study stage that serves the basis for this draft LARP.

3. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

3.1. Overview

19. The IOL and SES was conducted for the 115 kV OTL from the proposed Meanchey to Kampong Tralach substations in January to February 2020. The impacts are categorized in to two types: (i) impacts caused due to the placing of lattice tower (footings); and (ii) impacts caused due to construction or stringing along the ROW. Permanent impacts will occur from land requirements for construction of footings of the lattice towers. Temporary impacts are foreseen during the stringing within the 15-meter-wide ROW of the OTL, in case mitigation measures such as scaffolding won't be feasible.

3.2. Impact due to Lattice Tower (Permanent)

3.2.1. Impact on Land

20. The power transmission line is planned to run through Samaki Meanchey and Kampong Tralach districts, traversing four communes, namely Peani, Sethei, Tbeng Kpos and Thlok Vien. Land is needed on a permanent basis for power tower poles along the 11.1 km 115 kV TL. The power towers are designed to be placed at a distance of approximately 250m from each other, and the total number of poles will be approximately 36 (excluding eight terminal towers at the substations), however, the exact number will be defined during the detailed design phase.

21. The line will utilize conventional steel lattice towers. Permanent land acquisition will be required for tower foundations. In total 6,150 m² of land will be permanently acquired from 28 households (142 DPs). There will be 36 tower poles installed requiring approximately 170m² land for footing per tower. Based on the preliminary design of the OTL alignment, only paddy field will need to be acquired. No impact on residential or commercial land is anticipated. Details of affected land area per commune and number of DHs are presented in the **Table 2** below.

Table 2. Permanently Acquired Land for Tower Foundations

No.	Commune	Paddy Land		Total	
		No. of DHs	Affected area (m ²)	No. of DHs	Affected area (m ²)
1	Kampong Tralach/ Peani	15	3,300	15	3,300
2	Samaki Meanchey/ Sethei	11	1,650	11	1,650
3	Samaki Meanchey/ Tbeng Kpos	1	300	1	300
4	Samaki Meanchey/ Thlok Vien	1	900	1	900
TOTAL		28	6,150	28	6,150

Source: IOL, Jan-Feb 2020

22. By severity of land loss, four DHs (16 DPs) will lose between 10% to 30% of their total productive landholdings while 24 DHs (126 DPs) will lose less than 10% of their total productive landholdings as shown in the table below. Details of the land loss ratio of these four households are presented in table below.

Table 3. DHs by Severity of Land Loss to Tower Foundations

No.	Household ID	Number of DHs		
		Total land (m ²)	Affected land area (m ²)	Land loss ratio (%)
1	Household ID 18	10,000	1,410	14.1
2	Household ID 53	3,000	652	21.7
3	Household ID 86	6,700	1,062	15.9
4	Household ID 97	45,000	4,992	11.1

Source: IOL, Jan-Feb 2020

3.2.2. Affected Land within the OTL Right-of-way

23. Based on the feasibility study assessment was undertaken for a 15 m Right-of-way (ROW) of the OTL, within which land will continue to be used by landowners but the height of vegetation and structures will be restricted. A total of 158,350 m² of land of 107 DHs (539 DPs) is within the 15 m ROW of the subproject OTL. This land will not be acquired by the subproject, their continued use following the construction of the TL will be restricted for safety reasons as mandated by

Cambodia's Electrical Power Technical Standards by Ministry of Industry, Mines, and Energy, 2006. Affected land use categories include rice paddy which accounts for 92.57% (146,580 m²), crop land which accounts for 2.4% (3,798 m²) and residential lands, 5.03% (7,972 m²). The 15 m corridor was assessed to get clarity on the potential impacts resulting from the restrictions to be put on ROW.

Table 4: Summary Temporary Impact on Land (m²) within the OTL ROW by Use

No.	District/ Commune	Residential land		Paddy Land		Crop Land		Total Affected area (m ²)	
		No. of DHs	Affected area (m ²)	No. of DHs	Affected area (m ²)	No. of DHs	Affected area (m ²)	No. of DHs	Affected area (m ²)
1	Kampong Tralach/ Peani	4	5,442	66	74,939	0	0	70	80,381
2	Samaki Meanchey/ Sethei	4	2,530	29	41,971	1	3,798	34	48,299
3	Samaki Meanchey/ Tbeng Kpos	0	0	2	2,357	0	0	2	2,357
4	Samaki Meanchey/ Thlok Vien	0	0	1	27,313	0	0	1	27,313
TOTAL		8	7,972	98	146,580	1	3,798	107	158,350

Source: IOL, Jan-Feb 2020

24. Based on Cambodia's Electric Power Technical Standard (2007), a ROW of 15m (7.5m 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 within the ROW up to 2.5 meters. Structures above that height threshold will not be permitted within the ROW. Owners will continue using the land within the ROW, therefore, EDC will compensate landowners 30% of the land value to mitigate the imposed restrictions. Affected trees and crops will be compensated at their full value at replacement cost. If during the detailed design stage avoiding impact will not be possible, and/or if the impact within the ROW makes the land unfit for use as a residential land, the EDC will compensate for permanent loss of land (Item 1.2.).

25. Structures were identified in the assessment of the 15m area along the transmission line in January-February 2020 such as houses, and other secondary structures as discussed in the section below. During the detailed design when the transmission line alignment will be confirmed, the location of these structures in relation to the transmission line and the potential impacts of the project on them will need to be assessed in detail for the 15-meter-wide ROW as per Cambodia's Electric Power Technical Standard (2007). The transmission line route and the tower footings locations will be finalized in a way that the trespassing through residential lands avoids adverse impact. Specifically, EDC will also exercise best efforts to avoid any relocation when finalizing the transmission line design.

3.2.3. Impact on Structures

26. Two main structures owned by two households (10 DPs) in Peani commune will be permanently affected as they are identified to be within the 15m ROW. These structures will need to be demolished and these households will need to be relocated out of the ROW. Total area of these structures is 145 m². One house is concrete house while the other is a wooden house. Details of the main structures are described in **Table 5** below.

27. However, these will need to be considered in the detailed design stage. The exact distance and any potential impacts of the construction on these structures within and near the transmission line can only be assessed when the final alignment will be confirmed in the detailed design phase.

Table 5: Impact on Main Structures

District/ Commune	Concrete house + Wooden + steel/iron		Wooden house + steel/iron		Total	
	No. of houses	Affected area (m ²)	No. of houses	Affected area (m ²)	No. of houses	Affected area (m ²)
Kampong Tralach/ Peani	1	105	1	40	2	145
TOTAL	1	105	1	40	2	145

Source: IOL, Jan-Feb 2020

28. A total of five secondary structures belonging to three households (14 DPs) in Peani commune were identified during the IOL within the ROW, including livestock shelter, dug well, kitchen, etc. Details of the impacts on secondary structures are summarized in the **Table 6** below.

Table 6. Impact on Secondary Structures

No	Second structure	Kampong Tralach/ Peani		
		Unit	No. of households	Quantity/ Amount
1	Livestock shelter	m2	1	48
2	Dug well	Unit	1	1
3	Balcony steel/ iron	m2	2	216
4	Temporary Kitchen	m2	1	8
5	Temporary thach/leaf	m2	1	20

Source: IOL, Jan-Feb 2020

3.2.4. Loss of Trees

29. A total of 85 trees of various species of 31 DHs (157 DPs) are to be affected permanently and the same will be compensated. Timber trees are highest in number (57) and belong to 24 households (122 DPs) followed by seven fruit trees of five households. Breakdown of trees is presented in **Table 7**.

Table 7: Loss of Trees

Name of trees	Fruit Trees		Timber Trees		Total	
	# HHs	# Trees	# HHs	# Trees	# HHs	# Trees
Kampong Tralach, Peani Commune	5	7	24	57	29	64
Acacia	0	0	2	2	2	2
Bamboo	0	0	3	3	3	3
Cashew	1	1	0	0	1	1
Coconut	2	3	0	0	2	3
Kokoh	0	0	1	1	1	1

Name of trees	Fruit Trees		Timber Trees		Total	
	# HHs	# Trees	# HHs	# Trees	# HHs	# Trees
Krasang	0	0	3	3	3	3
Mango	2	3	0	0	2	3
Neem	0	0	1	1	1	1
Palm	0	0	7	20	7	20
Phcheck	0	0	1	3	1	3
Pring	0	0	1	1	1	1
Tamarind	0	0	2	2	2	2
Tbeng	0	0	2	20	2	20
Trasek	0	0	1	1	1	1
Samaki Meanchey, Sethei Commune	0	0	2	21	2	21
Acacia	0	0	1	18	1	18
Palm	0	0	1	3	1	3
Total	5	7	26	78	31	85

Source: IOL, Jan-Feb 2020

3.2.5. Loss of Business and Income

30. There is no business to be permanently or temporarily affected due to the tower locations or the ROW of the OTL.

3.3. Vulnerable Affected Households

31. Vulnerable affected households are those who might be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status. These include: (i) female-headed households with dependents; (ii) households with disabled household head; (iii) households classified as poor through the Identification of Poor Households Project (IDPoor) process; (iv) elderly households with no means of support; (v) landless households; and (vi) ethnic minority households.

32. During the IOL and socioeconomic survey in January-February 2020, 12 of the affected households were identified to be female-headed with dependents, three households were classified as poor through the ID Poor process and one household head was disabled. In total, 16 households (83 DPs) are vulnerable and eligible for special assistance.

33. All the affected households were identified to be Khmer, and there is no impact on indigenous peoples/ethnic minorities.

Table 8. Vulnerable Households by Category

Vulnerable DHs	Female-headed household with dependents	Disabled household with no other means of support	ID Poor 1 household	ID Poor 2 household	Total
Kampong Tralach/ Peani	11	0	1	1	13

Samaki Meanchey/ Sethei	1	1	0	1	3
Total	12	1	1	2	16

Source: IOL, Jan-Feb 2020

3.4. Impacts during Construction

34. During the construction, there will be temporary impacts in an area of 15 m along the transmission line from temporary constructed access roads, material transportations and storage. These impacts will be known first after the detailed design and on an ongoing basis during the construction. These impacts will be identified, measures and paid as per the entitlement matrix and reported in an Addendum to the LARP or damage report(s).

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

4.1. Overview

35. Socio-economic details of the households were collected through SES along with the IOL surveys. The socioeconomic information gathered in the SES provides an overview of the general socioeconomic situation of the households in the Project areas. This SES was conducted in the Project area covering a total of 101 households out of the total 107 DHs, accounting for 94.4%. The 101 households, surveyed under the SES, cover the likely impact area within the corridor of impact which may occur during the construction of transmission lines. However, it may happen that many of these households will not be affected as the construction will take necessary mitigation measures during the stringing.

36. The project affects four communes, namely Peani, Sethei, Tbeng Kpos, and Thlok Vien. Out of 101 households surveyed, 80 were from Peani and 21 from Sethei. It is noted that the number of DHs in Tbeng Kpos and Thlok Vien are insignificant, with one DH each commune and the impact magnitude is inconsiderable. Therefore, the SES was conducted in only two communes, Peani and Sethei, with higher number of DHs. These households include those permanently affected by land acquisition and those temporarily affected by imposed restriction within the OTL ROW. Details are in **Table 9**.

Table 9: Number of Households Surveyed

District/ Commune	No. of surveyed DHs/DPs	Members of the surveyed DHs	
		Male	Female
Kampong Tralach/ Peani	80/411	214	197
Samaki Meanchey/ Sethei	21/101	53	48
TOTAL	101/512	267	245

Source: Socio Economic Survey, Jan-Feb 2020

4.2. General Socioeconomic Information of the Subproject Area

4.2.1. Location, political subdivision and population count

37. Kampong Tralach District is a district (srok) in the south east of Kampong Chhnang Province, in central Cambodia. The district capital is Kampong Tralach town located 37 kilometres south of the provincial capital of Kampong Chhnang by road. The district is bordered with Kandal

province to the south and Kampong Cham province to the east. The Tonle Sap river runs through the district crossing roughly from north to south. The district is subdivided into 10 communes (khum) and 103 villages (phum). The population of the Kampong Tralach District was 75,000 according to the 2016 data.

38. Sameakki Mean Chey District is a district (srok) in the south of Kampong Chhnang Province, in central Cambodia. The district capital is Sameakki Mean Chey town located on the rail line some 52 kilometres south of the provincial capital of Kampong Chhnang by road. The district shares a border with Kandal and Kampong Speu provinces to the south. The district has access to significant transport infrastructure and National Highway 5 which runs from Phnom Penh to Poipet forms the south eastern border of the district. Sameakki Mean Chey is one of two sites chosen for a 1.5-million-dollar project funded by the Japan Social Development Fund through the World Bank to give state owned land to the poorest families in the district. Under the project, 732 families in Sameakki Meanchey will receive grants of state land for housing and agriculture⁸. The district is subdivided into 9 communes (khum) and 85 villages (phum). The population of Sameakki Meanchey was 65,754 (2008).

Table 10: Area and population of subproject communes

Region/ District/ Township	Area (km ²)	Households (HHs)	Population (person)	Population density (person/km ²)	People in the working age (person)	People with agriculture occupation (person)
Peani	21.6	2,460	9,598	444.35	5,503	3,050
Sethei	50.3	2,115	9,022	179.36	5,252	2,805
Tbaeng Khpos	70.4	2,724	10,965	155.75	6,060	4,257
Thlok Vien	39.7	1,788	7,163	180.42	3,841	2,477

Source: 2018 census reports prepared by Provincial Department of Planning

39. The 115 kV TL traverses four communes, namely Peani, Sethei, Tbaeng Khpos, and Thlok Vien. The four communes have a total population of 9,087 households (made up of 36,748 persons); in which, 17,847 persons are males and 18,907 are females. The number of people in the working age represents approximately 56.2% of the total population in four communes.

4.2.2. Income sources and level

40. People in the subproject communes are mainly engaged in agriculture followed by small businesses and services. The percentage of commune population engaged in agriculture are 53.5%, 55%, 61.9%, and 60.6% in Peani, Sethei, Tbaeng Khpos, and Thlok Vien, respectively. Agricultural activities mainly include rice growing, long-term and short-term crops growing, and livestock raising. The average income per capita from agriculture (income of long- and short-term crops, animal raising and aquaculture) is \$191.9 (Peani), \$68.4 (Sethei), \$126.8 (Tbaeng Khpos), and \$130.3 (Thlok Vien).

4.2.3. Access to social services

⁸ Source: Land Allocation for Social and Economic Development Project
<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/537011468006045329/text/429310PAD0P08417365B01off0use0only1.txt>

41. Education: school system is being paid due attention for investment, meeting the demands of teachers and students in the area. All communes have pre-schools, primary schools, middle schools and high schools within 0.8 km to 15.1 km distance.

42. Health facilities: All communes have health centers from 2.5km to 4.1km within their distances. Details of schools and health centers by commune in the subproject areas are summarized in the table below.

Table 11. Access to Social Services by Commune

Description	Peani	Sethei	Tbaeng Khpos	Thlok Vien
Average distance from village center to primary school (Km)	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.2
Average distance from village center to secondary school (Km)	2.6	5.3	3.7	2.9
Average distance from village center to high school (Km)	3.8	9.2	15.1	2.9
# of children age 09-12 months	148	87	162	110
Children age 09-12 months receiving full vaccination	148	87	145	110
% children age 09-12 months receiving full vaccination	100.0	100.0	89.5	100.0
Average distance from village to health center (Km)	3.9	4.1	3.7	2.5

Source: 2018 census reports prepared by Provincial Department of Planning

4.3. Socioeconomic Information of the Affected Households

4.3.1. Male and Female Composition

43. The average household size is 5.06 numbers per household. Male population comprises of 51.4% and female population comprises of 48.6% of total population. The sex ratio is 94:100. Details are given in **Table 12**.

Table 12: Male and Female Composition

#	Particulars	Number of Persons	Percentage
1	Male	267	52.15
2	Female	245	47.85
Total		512	100.00
Household Size		5.06	

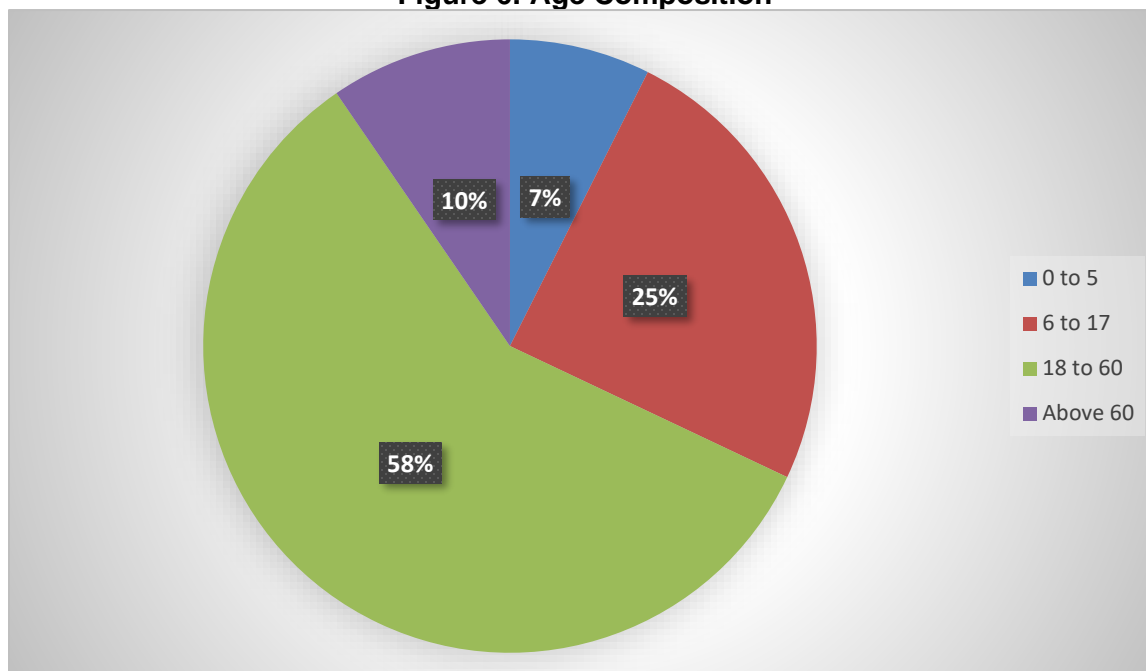
Source: Socio Economic Survey, Jan-Feb 2020

4.3.2. Age Composition

44. Children from 0 to 5 years old constitute 7% of the population (38 people), and percentage of 25% are the children from 6 to 17 years old (126 people). The largest segment is the youth

between the age group of 18 and 60, constitutes 58% (299 people). The population of 61 years and above are 10% (49 people). Details are given in **Figure 6**.

Figure 6: Age Composition



Source: Socio Economic Survey, Jan-Feb 2020

4.3.3. Level of Education

45. 26 (54.2%) of the male AH heads and 30 (56.6%) of the women AH heads attended primary school. Nine (18.8%) of the male AH heads and four (7.5%) of the women AH heads attended secondary school. Only one male AH head went to high school (2.1%). One of the male AH heads, and none of the women AH heads had university degree. 22.9% of the male AH heads (11 people) and 35.8% of the female AH heads (19 people) are without schooling.

Table 13: Level of education of the surveyed household heads

Level of education	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Illiterate	11	22.9	19	35.8	30	29.7
Primary school	26	54.2	30	56.6	56	55.4
Secondary school	9	18.8	4	7.5	13	12.9
High school	1	2.1	0	0.0	1	1.0
University and Postgraduate	1	2.1	0	0.0	1	1.0

Total	48	100.0	53	100.0	101	100.0
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Source: SES data, Jan-Feb 2020.

4.3.4. Occupation

46. The SES results show that the surveyed households have diversified income sources. In which, 94 households engaged in agriculture and have main income from cultivation and livestock, followed by 71 households with main income from wages as worker or government staff, and 33 households with main income from small businesses. 28 households have reported to have income from hired labor activities. Surveyed households' main and secondary income sources are presented in the table below.

Table 14. Main and Secondary Income Sources of Surveyed Affected Households

Income sources	Main income sources		Secondary income sources	
	Number of HHs	Percent (%)	Number of HHs	Percent (%)
Agriculture	94	93.1	0	0.0
Trading/retail	33	32.7	4	6.3
Service	8	7.9	5	7.8
Manual work	2	2.0	2	3.1
Salary	71	70.3	0	0.0
Transportation	5	5.0	1	1.6
Livestock breeding	13	12.9	10	15.6
Social allowance	0	0.0	1	1.6
Rental	2	2.0	1	1.6
Support from Child/Relatives	1	1.0	27	42.2
Hired labor	28	27.7	10	15.6
Remittent	2	2.0	12	18.8
Retired	1	1.0	0	0.0
Palm plantation	2	2.0	8	12.5
Money lender	4	4.0	0	0.0
Others	6	6.0	5	7.8
Total	101	100.0	64	100.0

Note: One household can have more than one primary income sources.

Source: SES data, Jan-Feb 2020.

4.3.5. Monthly incomes

47. Of the 101 surveyed households, 80 households reported their monthly income level. The 80 households have a total monthly income level of KHR 191,459,666, equivalent to an average monthly income of KHR 2,393,246 per household. The highest reported annual income sources are wage work in transportation sector and own business. Lending money is also an income source that brings high income among surveyed households.

4.3.6. Water and sanitation

48. In terms of water supply, the surveyed households in the two communes mainly use water from dug wells (57.4%) or buy water bottles provided by water productive companies (21.8%) for cooking and drinking purposes. For washing and bathing, 72.3% of the surveyed households used dug wells, followed by 16 households (15.8%) used drilled wells, piped water (7.9%), and other sources such as river, lake, and pond. As of now, 49.5% of the households in the two communes assessed the water quality as good while 43.6% reported that it was acceptable. Only 6.9% said that the water quality was not good.

4.3.7. Energy for lighting and cooking

49. 97% of the surveyed households used electricity from private network and 3% used solar power for lighting. For cooking, 74 (73.3%) of the surveyed DHs used firewood for cooking, 23 (22.8%) DHs used gas, while 3 (3%) used coal and one (1%) used electricity, for cooking.

4.3.8. Impact on Gender

50. The predominant activity of women is household work, where they spend most of their time. Additionally, women are also involved in commercial activities such as running small shops, working in the garment business etc. Being, the urban area women are actively participating in the family business and contribute to family income. They also take active participation in household related decision making. Women will not be affected negatively due to the project. Provision for equal wages and health and safety facilities during the construction will be ensured by the executing agency.

Table 15. Household Labor Division

Household Activities	Male		Female		Both		Not applicable		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Buying food	8	7.9	83	82.2	9	8.9	1	1.0	101	100.0
Cooking	6	5.9	79	78.2	16	15.8	0	0.0	101	100.0
Cleaning houses	5	5.0	82	81.2	14	13.9	0	0.0	101	100.0
Washing, ironing clothes	3	3.0	63	62.4	35	34.7	0	0.0	101	100.0
Taking care of children, elderly	6	5.9	30	29.7	20	19.8	45	44.6	101	100.0
Taking children to school	9	8.9	4	4.0	5	5.0	83	82.2	101	100.0
Tutoring for children	11	10.9	11	10.9	13	12.9	66	65.3	101	100.0
Working to generate income	10	9.9	5	5.0	86	85.1	0	0.0	101	100.0
Repairing household items	60	59.4	3	3.0	1	1.0	37	36.6	101	100.0
Meetings at residential cluster level	29	28.7	14	13.9	17	16.8	41	40.6	101	100.0
Making important decisions	10	9.9	14	13.9	77	76.2	0	0.0	101	100.0
Participating in public consultation	34	33.7	23	22.8	42	41.6	2	2.0	101	100.0
Property registration	3	3.0	10	9.9	81	80.2	7	6.9	101	100.0
Attending funeral, wedding	3	3.0	10	9.9	88	87.1	0	0.0	101	100.0

Source: SES data, Jan-Feb 2020.

5. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

51. ADB's SPS 2009 requires carrying out meaningful consultation with affected persons and communities beginning early in the project preparation stage and on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle. Public consultations were undertaken accordingly during the project planning to inform and consult with project stakeholders, especially with the people to be affected by a project.

5.1. Public Consultations

52. Public consultations were organized 20-21 January 2020 at commune level. The aim of the consultations was to inform the potentially affected stakeholders about the anticipated social and environmental impacts of the proposed transmission line, and to respond to their questions and record their concerns and feedback to the project planning. Each public consultation contained a section on social issues and another on environmental issues.

53. Commune level public consultation meetings were arranged in the four communes of Peani, Sethei, Tbaeng Khpos and Thlok Vien. The invited participants were commune chiefs and people from the communes along the planned transmission line expected to be affected by the project. In total, 154 participants, 54 of them women, attended these public consultations. The details are provided in **Table 16** below.

Table 16: Public Consultation Meetings Undertaken 20-21 January 2020

No.	Communes	Date of consultation	Number of Participants		
			Total	Male	Female
1	Tbeng Kpos	20 Jan 2020	22	8	14
2	Sethei	20 Jan 2020	44	34	10
3	Thlok Vient	21 Jan 2020	31	25	6
4	Peani	21 Jan 2020	57	33	24
Total			154	100	54

5.2. Focus Group Discussion

54. After each commune level public consultation meeting, focus ground discussions (FGDs) were organized. In total, four FGDs took place with the purpose to collect information and discuss crucial current socio-economic issues in the project areas, potential impacts of the project and mitigation of any adverse impacts. In total, 30 persons, 8 men and 22 women, participated from the villages along the planned transmission line expected to be affected by the project. **Table 17** below provides an overview of the FGDs and the number of participants.

Table 17. Summary of Public Consultation Meetings during PPTA and Preparation of Draft RP

No	Date	FGD			Location
		M	F	Total	
1	01 February 2020	2	3	5	Srae Sar Village, Tbaeng Khpos Commune
2	31 January 2020	4	3	7	Prey Sak Village, Peani Commune
3	06 February 2020	0	9	9	Khnach Village, Sethei Commune
4	06 February 2020	2	7	9	Prey Sak Village, Peani Commune

55. The Guide Questionnaires for FGDs with women and with men, are enclosed in **Annex 4**. The Project Information leaflet (in Khmer) that was distributed to participants in all the meetings is enclosed in English in the same Annex. Photo documentation of the consultations is enclosed as **Annex 6** and the attendance sheets with participants' signatures is enclosed as **Annex 3**.

56. Consultations have been conducted through FGDs as listed above. Each FGD details and list of participants are provided in **Annexes 4 and 5**. Women are equally treated and there is no such discrimination in the society on the basis of gender. Though they are still involved more in managing the house and taking frequent independent decisions about the family matters such as buying items for the house, education of children, health etc., and are less contributing to outdoor activities, business decisions and income generation.

5.3. Stakeholder Concerns

57. The proposed alignment of the transmission line is planned to avoid any residential houses and other structures. Consequently, the stakeholders attending the consultations did not express any objection on the very location of the proposed alignment. However, they had concerns about the land compensation, about the construction time and about safety and waste issues. They also requested to be appropriately and timely informed about the construction progress. **Table 18** below summarizes the concerns raised by the stakeholders and how these are assessed in the LARP.

Table 18. Summary of Public Consultations

Area	Location	Comments of local authorities and mass organizations and affected person	Feedback from the Representative of the Project Owner and The Consultant Unit
1	Tbaeng Khpos	Local people complained their fruit trees were cut without compensation because of installing low voltage transmission line along the road. There is no affected household due to some land was sold and transfer to outsider. The substation was proposed in the area not belong villager there. There is no Islam household affected by project. Participants are happy to support the project to be loaned and implemented Representative from provincial, one door service concluded that project will direct benefit to local community and vision of province and royal government of Cambodia. There are about 60% of households using smart phone/Facebook	ADB-funded project requires project owner compensating on types and scale of impacts based on market price.
2	Sethei Commune	Representative from Samaki Meanchey, Deputy district governor welcome to project and support project. All participants are very happy and supported project. Participants are happy to support the project to be loaned and implemented	The compensation will be partial and full payment based on market price. Land price will depend on location, close to road, close semi-urban like kampong Tralach and paddy rice in middle.

Area	Location	Comments of local authorities and mass organizations and affected person	Feedback from the Representative of the Project Owner and The Consultant Unit
		<p>Most of transmission line are along new road border between Sethei commune and Thlok Vien and affected paddy land</p> <p>There is no natural forest or protected area in this commune. There is a natural lake "Leach", and it is far from the transmission lines.</p> <p>There is no major environmental concern/issue in the area</p> <p>There are about 80% of households using smart phone/Facebook</p>	
3	Thlok Vien Commune	<p>Through map present, there is only one village affected and most of land were sold to outsiders more than 10 years ago. There are maybe very few affected households which need to conduct screening with Daun keo village.</p> <p>When the project is implemented, will local electricity supplier be replaced</p> <p>Villager have complained to local authority, police about private electricity who get license operate in their commune make affected tree, house some house without compensate or prior inform.</p> <p>There is no forest or protected area in the commune. There are some natural lakes and they are about 7km from the transmission line</p> <p>The major environmental issue is plastic, there are many plastics in the commune. People use a lot and dump it everywhere without proper dumping. Also, there is a dumping site (5ha) for solid waste 1km from the transmission line near the steel bridge. The dumping site is used to store solid waste from the factories and local markets</p> <p>There are about 70% of households using smart phone/Facebook</p>	<p>The project will ensure the stability of electricity in the area and local electricity supplier is still remained as long as they still want to continue requesting their licensee from EDC.</p> <p>EDC respondent and give contact phone number to participant and authority. The private operator of rural enterprise get license from electrify authority; they have mechanism accept complain from user.</p>
4	Peani Commune	<p>There is no natural forest or protected area in this commune.</p> <p>How far from the foundation of the transmission pole that is allowed for rice farming?</p> <p>What can we do under transmission line?</p> <p>Commune Chief and patriarch support the project.</p> <p>The transmission line will affect some house, can project adjust line?</p> <p>There are about 90% of households using smart phones/Facebook.</p>	<p>Mostly, area of 15m*15m will be secured for foundation of the transmission pole and local people can grow vegetable or rice nearby.</p> <p>Rice farming or growing vegetable is allowed under transmission line and constructing building or growing big tree are not allowed under transmission line.</p> <p>With screening with village chief, there is some household affected and ADB safeguard principle will</p>

Area	Location	Comments of local authorities and mass organizations and affected person	Feedback from the Representative of the Project Owner and The Consultant Unit
			minimize those affected and potential will adjust line to space without house structure near or full compensate at market price.

58. Consultations with the affected persons will include information of the project impacts (positive and negative), project implementation schedule and process, land acquisition and compensation process, affected households, affected persons' right to complain and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). Consultations with the affected persons will provide a two-way information sharing channel, ensuring that the concerns, questions and ideas of the affected persons will be discussed and responded to in an appropriate and gender inclusive way. In addition, the participants will be informed on the procedures for negotiated settlement.

59. The Project Management Office, to be established within EDC, with support from the PIC will record all information dissemination and consultation activities and the results from consultations with the affected persons, including how concerns raised and recommendations made are to be addressed in the updated LARP.

60. Consultations with concerned stakeholders, especially the affected communities and households will continue to a certain degree throughout the project time.

Table 19. Activity Outline for a Project Consultation Plan

Project Stage	Activities	Responsible Party
Preparation Feasibility Study	Preparation of draft LARP: Public information meetings FGDs with vulnerable groups Inventory of losses, socioeconomic survey, replacement cost study Public information booklet/ leaflet	TRTA Consultants; EDC's Social and Environmental Public Relations Office (SEPRO); Local authorities and communities;
Detail design phase	Update/finalization of the LARP: Public information meetings; Census of all affected households and detailed measurement survey; FGDs with vulnerable groups; One on one consultations during contract signing; Updated public information booklet/ leaflet	EDC's SEPRO with support of consultants; Local authorities and communities;
Civil works construction	Regular information updates on project schedule and activities through village leaders and commune offices; Public information meetings as needed House-to-house consultation as needed	EDC's SEPRO with support of consultants; Contractors.
Operation and Maintenance	Updated project information booklet/ leaflet with facts and safety information distributed to communities along the transmission line and in the areas of the substations	EDC's SEPRO

61. Once approved, this draft LARP will be disclosed on ADB and EDC websites. Summary of this draft LARP will be disclosed to the affected persons and communities through village, commune and district offices.

62. The updated LARP will be disclosed on ADB website (www.adb.org) as required by the ADB SPS 2009 and Access to Information Policy 2019. An updated project information booklet/ leaflet in Khmer will be made available for the affected communities in public consultation meetings and in commune offices.

63. EDC will submit the following documents to ADB for disclosure on ADB's website after their approval by EDC and concurrence by ADB: (i) The final LARP prepared after the detailed design; (ii) Semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports; and (iii) Any corrective action plans prepared during project implementation, if relevant.

64. Summaries of the LARP, monitoring reports and any corrective actions will be disclosed to affected persons in Khmer.

6. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

65. The objective of GRM is to resolve any disagreements and conflicts as early and quickly as possible and at the local level through a reconciliation process, and if that is not possible, to provide clear and transparent procedures for appeal. If the affected people filing complaints will not be satisfied with the outcome of the GRM, they may also resolve the issue through the Cambodian legal system (see Step 4 below).

66. EDC will ensure through public consultation meetings in the project areas and through a Project Information Booklet distributed to the DHs that all the affected people are fully aware of their rights to complain and about the grievance redress mechanism. Any party who is affected by land acquisition or any other impacts related to the project construction and operation, is eligible to file a complaint.

67. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established at the project level with a process starting from commune offices. As practiced, the GRC includes the relevant local commune or village chiefs and where needed, a local nongovernment organization (NGO) may assist the affected persons in filing complaints. The designated commune officials shall exercise all efforts to settle complaints and issues at the commune level through appropriate community consultations. All grievance resolution meetings shall be recorded, and copies shall be provided to the affected persons. A copy of the minutes of meetings and actions undertaken shall be provided to EDC and ADB upon request.

68. All costs for resolving complaints (meetings, consultations, communication and reporting/information dissemination) will be borne by EDC. The GRM will consist of the following steps:

- i) **Step 1.** Affected person/household 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 EDC Social and Environmental Public Relations Office (SEPRO). 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.
- ii) **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 Grievance Redress Committee.

- iii) **Step 3.** The Provincial Grievance Redress Committee will, within 15 days, meet the complainant and try to resolve the issue. The Committee will resolve the complaint within 30 days of the submission, take a decision and inform in writing the complainant and SEPRO.
- iv) **Step 4.** If the complainant gets no response from the Provincial GRC or is not satisfied with the result, he/she can bring the case to the Provincial Court. The Court will make a written decision and submit copies to the executing and implementing agencies. If any party is still unsatisfied with the Provincial Court judgment, he/she can bring the case to a higher-level court.

69. If DPs do not have sufficient writing skills or are unable to express their grievances verbally, it is a common practice that they are allowed to seek assistance from any recognized local NGO or other family members, village heads or community chiefs to have their complaints or grievances written for them. DPs will be allowed to have access to the detailed measurement survey or contract document to ensure that all the details have been recorded accurately enabling all parties to be treated fairly. Throughout the grievance redress process, the responsible committee will ensure that the concerned DPs are provided with copies of complaints and decisions or resolutions reached.

70. If efforts to resolve disputes using the grievance procedures remain unresolved or unsatisfactory, DPs have the right to directly discuss their concerns or problems with the ADB Cambodia Resident Mission (CARM). If DPs are still not satisfied with the responses of CARM, they can directly contact the ADB Office of the Special Project Facilitator. The Office of the Special Project Facilitator procedure can proceed based on the accountability mechanism in parallel with the project implementation.

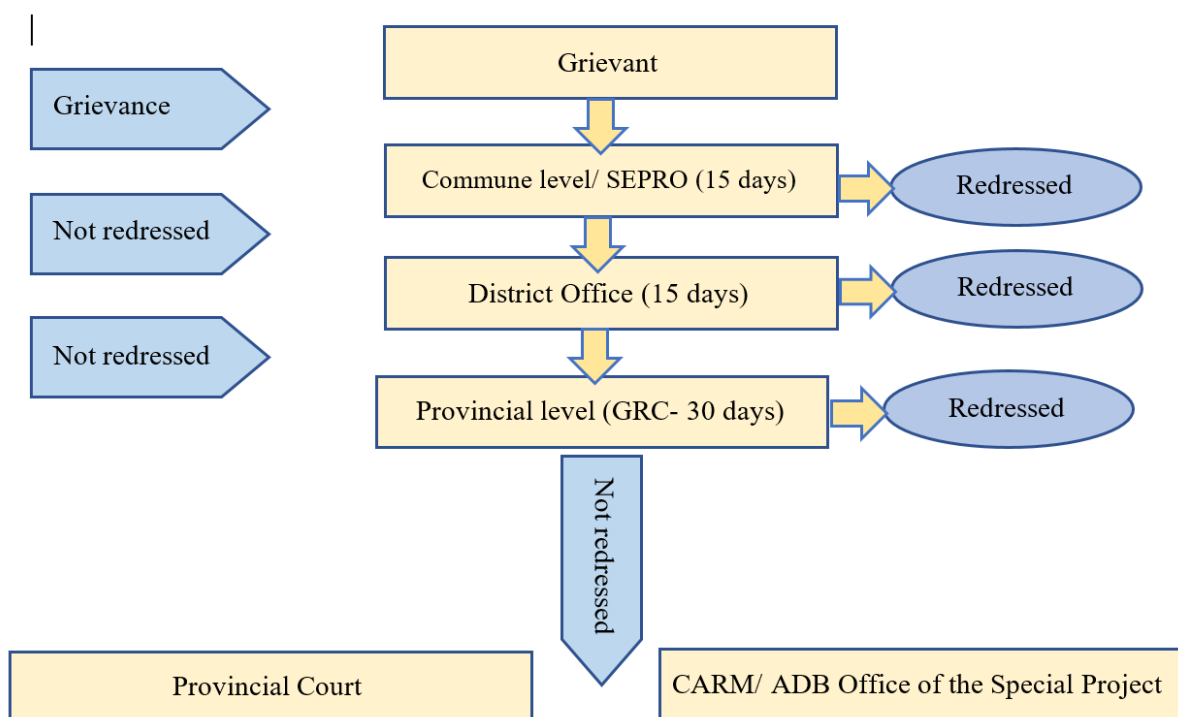


Figure 7. Grievance redress steps

7. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

71. The project's land acquisition and compensation policies are to be in accordance with ADB requirements and the Cambodian law. ADB has advised that it is a condition of funding that its requirements are met in relation to resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation to all affected persons as defined in the ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

7.1. Cambodian Laws and Regulations

7.1.1. Constitution of Cambodia 1993

72. The 1993 Constitution of Cambodia sets out the basic principle for land acquisition in the public interest. Article 44 of the 1993 Constitution states that *all persons, individually or collectively, shall have the rights to own property. Only natural persons or legal entities of Khmer nationality shall have the rights to own land. Legal private ownership shall be protected by law. Expropriation of ownership from any person shall be exercised only in the public interest as provided for by law and shall require fair and just compensation in advance.*

7.1.2. Land Law 2001

73. The 2001 Land Law is a comprehensive law that 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.

74. The rights and responsibilities of the government with respect to eminent domain are specified in the Land Law. The government 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. 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."*

75. Other provisions of the Land Law that are relevant to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement include:

- i) Legal possession as defined by the Law is the sole basis for ownership, and all transfer or changes of ownership shall be carried out in accordance with the required general rules for sale, succession, exchange and gift or by court decision. (Article 6);
- ii) Any regime of ownership of immovable property prior to 1979 shall not be recognized. (Article 7);
- iii) Only persons or legal entities of Khmer nationality are entitled to own land in Cambodia; or to buy or sell land. (Article 8, 66);
- iv) 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. (Article 15);
- v) 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 rights-of-way for roads and railways. Moreover, failure to vacate illegally

- occupied land in a timely manner is subject to fines and/or imprisonment. (Article 19);
- vi) Persons with legally valid possession of land for five years (at the time the law came into effect) are allowed to be registered as the owner of the land (Article 30). Persons who (at the time the law came into effect- 2001) held legally valid possessions for less than five years, can remain in possession until they are eligible to be registered as the owner. (Article 31);
 - vii) However, 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. (Articles 29, 34);
 - viii) Landless people may apply for land for residential and subsistence-farming purposes at no cost, as part of a social land concession scheme. The concessionaire may obtain ownership of this land after fulfilling conditions set out in a separate Sub-Decree on Social Land Concessions. (Articles 50, 51); and
 - ix) Acquisition of land through gift 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 or 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. (Articles 80–84).

7.1.3. Expropriation Law

76. The law was passed by the National Assembly on 29 December 2009 and promulgated by the King on 4 February 2010, contains 8 Chapters with 39 Articles. It provides clear procedures on acquiring private properties for national and public interests. Some of the Key Articles of the Law are listed below:

- i) Article 2: the law has the following purposes: (a) ensure just and fair deprivation of a legal rights to private property; (b) ensure prior fair and just compensation; (c) serve the national and public 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 11: Before exercising any expropriation, the government shall prepare enough annual budgets, and grant adequate and timely fund to the Expropriation Committee at the request the MEF for compensating the owner of and/or holder of real right to the immovable property by the expropriation.
- v) Article 12: An Expropriation Committee shall be established and headed by a representative from the MEF and composed of representatives from relevant ministries and institutions. The organization and functioning of the Expropriation Committee shall be determined by a sub-decree [Sub Decree No 22 ANK/BK promulgated on 22 February 2018].
- vi) Article 16: Before proposing an expropriation project, the Expropriation Committee shall publicly conduct a survey with detailed description about the owner and/or rightful owner of the immovable property and other properties which might need compensation; and all other problems shall be recorded as well. In conducting this survey, the Expropriation Committee shall arrange a public consultation with the authorities at provincial, district and commune level, the commune councils and

village representatives or the communities affected by the expropriation in order to give them clear and specific information and to have all opinions from all concerned parties about the proposed public infrastructure project.

- vii) Article 22: An amount of compensation to be paid to the owner 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.

7.1.4. Other Relevant National Laws and Regulations

77. **Sub-Decree on Social Land Concession** of March 2003 provides for allocations to landless people of state lands for free for residential or family farming purposes, including the provision of replacement land lost in the cases of involuntary resettlement.

78. **Sub-Decree No. 25 on Providing House Ownership** of April 1989 recognize private house ownership including land and confirmed in the 2001 Land Law (Article 4). Cambodians are able to register the land they occupy with the local Cadastral Administration Office (CAO), whereupon a Certificate of Land Title is granted. Issuing a land title is a lengthy process and most offices have major backlogs and pending applications. People are given a receipt and until the official title deed is issued, and the receipt is acceptable proof of real occupants of the land for purposes of sale. The present legal status of land use in Cambodia can be classified as follows:

- i) Privately-owned land with title: The owner has official title to land and both owners and the CAO have a copy of the deed;
- ii) Privately owned land without title: The owner has a pending application for land title and is waiting for the issuance of a title deed. The Cadastral Administration Office recognizes the owner;
- iii) Land Use Rights Certificate: In this case, a receipt for long-term land use has been issued. This land use right is recognized by CAO;
- iv) Leased Land: The government or private owners lease the land, usually for a short period. The government can reclaim land if it is needed for a development;
- v) Non-legal occupation: The user has no land use rights on land s/he occupies or uses. The CAO does not recognize the use of this land.

79. **Circular No. 2 of 26 Feb. 2007** states that: (i) illegal occupants of state land have no right to compensation and can be punished in accordance with the land law 2001, and (ii) illegal occupants who are poor, landless and part of vulnerable group can be provided a plot of land.

7.1.5. ADB's Policy on Resettlement

80. 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.

81. 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.

82. For any ADB operation requiring involuntary resettlement, resettlement planning is an integral part of project design, to be addressed from the earliest stages of the project cycle, considering the following basic policy principles:

- 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 affected persons (DPs), including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with DPs, host communities and concerned NGOs. Inform all displaced persons 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 grievance redress mechanism.
- iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all DPs through: (a) 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; (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value; (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (d) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- iv) Provide physically and economically DPs with needed assistance, including the following: (a) 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; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) 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 DPs 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 LARP elaborating on DPs' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- ix) Disclose a draft LARP, 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 DPs and other stakeholders. Disclose the final RP and its updates to DPs 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 LARP under close supervision throughout the project's implementation.
- xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of DPs, and whether the objectives of the LARP have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

7.1.6. Other Relevant ADB Policies

83. The ADB Access to Information Policy (ADB 2019) 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 affected people and other stakeholders. With respect to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement, information should be distributed to the displaced people (DPs) and publicly in the following manner:

- i) prior to loan appraisal, the draft LARP;
- ii) following completion of the final LARP; and
- iii) following any revisions, the revised LARP.

84. This information can be in the form of brochures, leaflets or booklets, in the local language(s), Khmer, as well as in English. In case of illiterate persons, other culturally appropriate methods of communications will be used.

85. **Gender.** Gender concerns and issues will be considered in resettlement planning and implementation. Gender differentiated benefit-sharing measures are included in the resettlement plans to ensure that women and men of the households are treated equally.

7.2. Gap Analysis

86. **Table 20** below provides a comparison between Cambodian legislation and ADB's SPS with measures provided in the draft LARP to bridge the identified gaps.

Table 20. Gaps and gap filling between Cambodian legislation and the ADB SPS

Ref. No.	ADB's SPS Requirements	Cambodian laws and regulations	Reconciliation Measures
1.	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 Displaced Persons (DPs), including a gender analysis, specifically related to	Expropriation Law: Article 16 of the Expropriation Law requires that "before proposing an expropriation project, the Expropriation Committee shall publicly conduct a survey by recording a detailed description of all rights of the owners and/or rightful owners to the immovable property and other properties which might be needed for compensation; all other related problems shall be recorded as well."	For this Project Census and IOL as well as FGDs with the vulnerable groups will be conducted as part of LARP preparation.

Ref. No.	ADB's SPS Requirements	Cambodian laws and regulations	Reconciliation Measures
	resettlement impacts and risks.		
2	Carry out meaningful consultations with DPs and affected local communities, host communities and relevant stakeholders. Inform all DPs of their entitlements and resettlement options and ensure their participation in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement; pay attention to the needs of vulnerable groups.	Expropriation Law: Article 16 of the Expropriation Law requires Expropriation Committee organizing public consultations at the Capital, Municipal, Provincial, and District Khan 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.	District and village level consultations as well as consultations with various stakeholders are conducted and will continue throughout the project cycle. Views and concerns of the various stakeholders, including the vulnerable groups will be considered. Consultation process will begin early during the project preparation stage and will continue throughout the project cycle.
3	Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the DPs' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of DPs and their host population.	Expropriation Law: 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). If the decision of the GRC is not accepted by the DH, they can bring their complaint to the competent court (Article 34 of Expropriation Law).	A Project-specific GRM with local level entry points will be established during the detailed design phase, DPs will be properly informed and adequate support will be provided to them in filing complaints as needed. ADB will closely monitor implementation of the GRM guidelines throughout the project cycle. EDC will report on status of grievances redress in monthly and quarterly safeguard monitoring reports
4	Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through: (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based	Expropriation Law: The Expropriation Law provides for "fair and just compensation" in several Articles.	Selection of the income restoration programs will be at choice of the displaced person.

Ref. No.	ADB's SPS Requirements	Cambodian laws and regulations	Reconciliation Measures
	<p>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</p>		<p>Loss of income during the transition period is calculated based on the formula in the Entitlement Matrix and provides for compensation at actual costs if the income loss is higher during the transition period.</p>
5	<p>The rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the displaced persons 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. The borrower/client will also collect baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets.</p>	<p>Expropriation Law: Articles 22 and 23-26 of the Expropriation Law provide broad guidance on the replacement cost.</p>	<p>All compensation will be based on the principle of full replacement cost as required by the ADB SPS (2009).</p>

Ref. No.	ADB's SPS Requirements	Cambodian laws and regulations	Reconciliation Measures
	In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.		
6	Monitor and assess Resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of DPs, and whether the objectives of the RP have been achieved by considering the baseline conditions.	Not mentioned in the law	Quarterly monitoring of the LARP will be undertaken by EDC assisted by PIC following the monitoring indicators agreed with ADB, and monitoring reports will be prepared and submitted to ADB. The detailed resettlement plan will identify indicators to assess progress towards desired outcomes based on subproject specific impacts.
7	Entitlements on severity of losses	No specific legislation on severity of losses on productive land while ADB policy defines affected persons to have experienced severe losses when they are physically displaced from housing or lose 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating).	DHs who will lose 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating) or who will be physically displaced will be provided with additional assistance.

7.3. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Principles and Entitlements adopted

87. Based on Cambodian laws and regulations on land acquisition and ADB's SPS 2009 requirements on Involuntary Resettlement, core involuntary resettlement principles adopted for this Project are as follows:

- i) Land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized exploring all viable alternative project designs;
- ii) Where unavoidable, a time-bound LARP will be prepared and DPs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-project standard of living;
- iii) Consultation with DPs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to DPs, and participation of DPs in planning and implementing sub-projects will be ensured;
- iv) Vulnerable and severely affected DPs will be provided special assistance;
- v) Non-titled DPs (e.g., informal dwellers or squatters, DPs without records/titles) will receive a livelihood allowance in lieu of land compensation and will be fully compensated for losses other than land;
- vi) Legalizable DPs will be legalized and fully compensated for land losses;

- vii) Provision of income restoration and rehabilitation will be ensured to all entitled DPs;
- viii) The LARP will be disclosed to the DPs in the local language;
- ix) Payment of compensation, resettlement assistance and rehabilitation measures will be fully provided prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities on a particular section; and
- x) Establishment of appropriate grievance redresses mechanisms to address DPs grievances.

8. COMPENSATION ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

88. The displaced persons are entitled to various types of compensation and resettlement assistance to help restoration of their livelihoods to the pre-Project levels. The combination of compensation measures and resettlement assistance offered to them, depends on the nature of the lost assets and the magnitude of the Project's impact, including the social and economic vulnerability of the displaced persons. All displaced persons 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.).

89. The anticipated impacts are restricted to land acquisition for the power tower poles and full value compensation for trees growing on that land. Trees growing higher than 2.5 m within the defined ROW will be compensated at full value. No further impacts are expected through economic or other loss due to the project, but the impacts will be confirmed by the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS). **Table 21** below outlines the entitlements for affected households applicable in this project.

90. Full and fair information has to be provided to the affected households (including disclosure of a fair replacement cost), and all negotiations need to be overseen by PIC.

8.1. Cut-off Date

91. The eligibility of compensation is limited by the cut-off date which will be announced by EDC immediately after the census and IOL of the transmission line have been finalized. Affected persons who move into the project area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for land acquisition compensation, though any such affected persons would be eligible for compensation caused by construction activities. The cut-off date for determining eligibility for compensation will be announced by EDC. At this time associated persons and local authorities or their representatives will sign the survey forms agreeing to detailed measurement survey for each affected household.

92. The purpose of the cut-off date is to protect EDC against any claims by unauthorized persons. The cut-off date is intended to minimize the incentive for land speculation and for people to move into the project area in the hope of gaining compensation. However, some affected persons may have been missed in the census. Therefore, those who can demonstrate that they are eligible will also be included in the final record of the affected persons.

93. The entitlement matrix below states eligibility of the affected persons to compensation from the project as of the feasibility study stage. The exact number of the affected households and persons will be stated first after the completion of the census and IOL of the entire

transmission line has been finalized. Once the detailed design for the transmission line is completed, the census of the AHs is completed and the DMS is carried out, the entitlement matrix will be updated, and exact number of eligible affected households and persons will be included by category and sub-category of impact. The Entitlement Matrix may be upgraded but will not be downgraded.

Table 21: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Eligible Persons	Entitlement	Implementation Issues
1. Land Acquisition			
1.1. Permanent acquisition of private agricultural land, including animal grazing grassland, fruit tree orchard and plantation forest (required for transmission line power towers and permanent access roads)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Owners with legal title (Legal users are those with recognized or recognizable land use rights such as registered title, land certificate, survey certificate, tax receipts and including unregistered users as per Land Law) - 28 DHs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Acquisition of the affected land at full replacement cost through cash compensation or land swap of equivalent productive capacity; -Provision of stamp duties, land registration fees and other relevant taxes, if applicable, for acquiring legal rights in case of replacement land; -Includes option of compensation at same replacement cost for affected land that remains after partial acquisition if the remaining land becomes unviable or unusable; -Severely affected farmers eligible for income rehabilitation assistance; -No compensation for state or public land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Replacement value to be identified by RCS during the detailed design phase; -If land for land is offered, replacement land with equivalent productivity at location acceptable to DPs and with registered title or secure tenure title will go to both husband and wife; -No distinction between titled and non- titled landholders; -Payment of all compensation for which DHs are entitled to at least 30 days prior to the scheduled start of civil works; -All transfer costs of land ownership to be borne by EDC; -DHs to be notified at least 15 days in advance before the start of civil works in the locality of the actual date that the land will be utilized by the project; -The owner can continue to have use of the land within the ROW for agriculture, animal grazing and trees less than 3m in height.
1.2. Permanent acquisition of residential land (required for transmission line power towers and permanent access roads)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Owners with legal title (Legal users are those with recognized or recognizable land use rights such as registered title, land certificate, survey certificate, tax receipts and including unregistered users as per Land Law) -0 DH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Acquisition of the affected land at full replacement cost through cash compensation or land swap of similar locational advantage and attributes to the lost land; -Provision of stamp duties, land registration fees and other relevant taxes, if applicable, for acquiring legal rights in case of replacement land; -Includes option of compensation at same replacement cost for affected land that remains after partial acquisition if the remaining land becomes unviable or unusable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Replacement value to be identified by RCS during the detailed design phase; -If land for land is offered, replacement land with similar locational advantage, attributes to the lost land and with registered title or secure tenure title will go to both husband and wife; -“Soft title” holders will be treated same as holders of a “hard title” -Payment of all compensation for which DHs are entitled to at least 30 days prior to the scheduled start of civil works; -All transfer costs of land ownership to be borne by EDC; -DHs to be notified at least 15 days in advance before the start of civil works in the locality of the actual date that the land will be utilized by the project.

Type of Loss	Eligible Persons	Entitlement	Implementation Issues
1.3. Restriction from building structures within the ROW requiring change of land use from residential to agricultural	<p>-Owners with legal title (Legal users are those with recognized or recognizable land use rights such as registered title, land certificate, survey certificate, tax receipts and including unregistered users as per Land Law)</p> <p>-2 DHs</p>	<p>Easement fee equivalent to 30% of the replacement cost of the residential land;</p> <p>-Full Replacement cost of structures</p>	<p>-Replacement value to be identified by RCS during the detailed design phase;</p> <p>-ROW will not be acquired by EDC but use will be limited.</p> <p>-The DED stage will allow locating towers and adjusting TL alignment to avoid trespassing residential land plots. If avoiding impact on residential house will not possible, and/or if it results in effectively losing residential land permanently, the impact will qualify under permanent loss of land (Item 1.2. of Entitlement matrix), and AH will be compensated for loss of land and structure at full replacement cost in line with provisions of the Entitlement Matrix</p> <p>-If during the DMS, additional adverse social impacts are identified and/or additional DHs are found, these persons and households are entitled to receive Project entitlements as the others on condition that it can be ascertained that they have actually been in the Project ROW even before the cut-off date for eligibility. New DHs that will emerge due to changes in Project design or alignment prior to or even during construction works are also entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other DHs. All transfer costs of land ownership to be borne by EDC.</p>
1.4. Scrubland and degraded forest (required for transmission line power towers and permanent access roads)	<p>-Owners with legal title (Legal users are those with recognized or recognizable land use rights such as registered title, land certificate, survey certificate, tax receipts and including unregistered users as per Land Law)</p>	<p>-Acquisition of the affected land at full replacement cost through cash compensation.</p>	<p>-Replacement value to be identified by RCS during the detailed design phase;</p> <p>-Payment of all compensation for which DHs are entitled to at least 30 days prior to the scheduled start of civil works;</p> <p>-All transfer costs of land ownership to be borne by EDC;</p> <p>-DHs to be notified at least 15 days in advance before the start of civil works in the locality of the actual date that the land will be utilized by the project.</p>

Type of Loss	Eligible Persons	Entitlement	Implementation Issues
	-0 DH		
2. Loss of Use of Land			
2.1. Loss of crops and trees	<p>-Custom or legal owner(s) of land; owners of crops or trees (whether have legal or customary title to land or not)</p> <p>-31 DHs</p>	<p>-For rice/crop farming:</p> <p>-Net annual income x 1 year</p> <p>-In addition, DHs can harvest and retain income from standing crops</p> <p>-For fruit trees, replacement cost of loss based on the following formula:</p> <p>-[(Quantity Harvested per Year) x (Market Price) x (Number of years it will bear fruit)] + Cost of Seedling]</p> <p>-Perennial trees that have a growth period of more than 5 years are classified as follows:</p> <p>-Sapling trees under 1 year- not compensated as it can be replanted</p> <p>-Young tree (1 to 3 years: valued at 1/3 of its full price as it can be replanted plus cost of seedlings</p> <p>-Young tree (more than 3 to 5 years) bearing some fruits: valued at 2/3 of its full price plus cost of seedlings</p> <p>-Mature tree (more than 5 years) full bearing fruits valued at full price plus cost of seedlings</p>	<p>-Replacement cost study will determine the amounts</p> <p>-Market price is based on farm-gate price</p> <p>-Full price is amount calculated from the formula as shown below:</p> <p>-[(Quantity Harvested per Year) x (Market Price) x (Number of years it will bear fruit)]</p> <p>-Number of years is up to maximum of 5</p> <p>-Advance notice to harvest at least 3 months before commencement of civil work, and DPs will remove their crops and trees from the subproject areas within one month after receiving compensation.</p>
3. Loss of Houses and Structures			
3.1. Loss of Houses and Structures	<p>Owners of houses, buildings, and structures (including tenants and leaseholders; illegal occupiers/squatters without legal titles or rights to land)</p> <p>2 DHs</p>	<p>-Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of lost portion of the house/ building/ structure. If the owner rents or leases, compensation for any improvements/ construction carried out by the renter/ leaseholder will be deducted from the compensation payment to the owners</p>	<p>-Where structure only partly within ROW, but whole structure needs to be moved, then compensation shall be due for whole structure;</p> <p>-Replacement value to be identified by RCS during the detailed design phase;</p> <p>-Materials to be available for salvage by owner, with no reduction in payment;</p> <p>-Payment of compensation to be made before construction begins;</p> <p>-Any required permits for building to be arranged by EDC;</p>

Type of Loss	Eligible Persons	Entitlement	Implementation Issues
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -In case of loss of only part of the houses/ buildings/ structures and the remaining portion is not livable or useable, compensation will be paid for the structure at its entirety at same replacement cost -In case houses/ buildings are rented or leased, owners will not be compensated for any improvements or construction added by the renters or leaseholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -DH retains ownership of the affected land within the ROW, but with restricted use; -If avoiding impact on residential house will not possible, and/or if it results in effectively losing residential land permanently, the impact will qualify under permanent loss of land (Item 1.2. of Entitlement matrix), and AH will be compensated for loss of land and structure at full replacement cost in line with provisions of the Entitlement Matrix
3.2. Loss of Houses and Structures	Tenants, Leaseholders 0 DH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cash compensation at replacement cost for any improvements or construction by the tenants of leaseholders. -In case of no improvements or construction, no compensation is paid. -Transfer/ disturbance allowance equivalent to 1-month rental or lease amount. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -RCS will determine the replacement cost -Documentary evidence is required. -Materials to be available for salvage by owner, with no reduction in payment
3.3. Loss of houses and structures	Illegal occupiers/ encroachers/ squatters 0 DH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of loss of structures constructed by illegal occupiers/squatter -DPs can retain materials from their demolished structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -RCS will determine the replacement cost -Materials to be available for salvage by owner, with no reduction in payment
3.4. Loss of houses and structures (Transport Allowance)	DHs (including tenants and leaseholders, illegal occupiers/squatters without legal titles or rights to land) 0 DH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Fixed lump sum allowance per DH based on average cost of transportation to new relocation place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The lump sum amount for the rate will be calculated during the RCS.
4. Loss of Livelihoods and Income			
4.1. Loss of Business	All DHs who are engaged in business and have to relocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -For businesses which need to be relocated to a new site, an amount equal to loss of projected net 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -RCS will verify and determine the amounts based on supporting documents

Type of Loss	Eligible Persons	Entitlement	Implementation Issues
	regardless of businesses' legal status (except for the illegal activities such as gambling, prostitution, drugs and similar types. 0 DH	income for 2 months, or based on the actual business disruption period -For business relocated on-site (move back or same area), an amount equal to projected net income for 1 month -For operating of illegal nature of businesses (gambling, prostitution, drugs and similar types), no compensation is paid.	
4.2. Loss of Income during Transition Period to Severely Affected Households (Subsistence Allowance)	DHs who lose income during transition period regardless of ownership status -Farmers losing equal to 10% or more of their total affected productive landholding; -DHs losing business income equal to 10% or more; -DHs losing their houses 6 DHs	-Lump sum amount equivalent to 3 months of income based on the official monthly poverty rate established by the Government [Monthly Poverty Rate x Number of Members in DH x 3 months] -In case DH is classified as vulnerable, the above lump sum is doubled.	-Vulnerable DHs will be identified during the DMS (that includes SES and IOL) -If the actual income loss is higher than the amount calculated by the formula, the DP will be compensated based on actual loss.
4.3. Permanent loss of livelihoods and income	All DHs permanently losing livelihood and/or income source 22 DHs	-Entitled to participate in the following livelihood restoration/ support programs at the choices of DPs: 1. Land Based Livelihood Restoration for DHs engaged in land-based livelihood. (i) facilitate access to other land-based sources of income, if affordable productive land is available, like vegetable gardening, fruit tree, livestock and other similar land-based income generating sources; (ii) provision of training in farming or livestock; and	-Eligible DHs will be identified during the detailed engineering design, following DMS. -The program will be based on the choice of the DP. -Land-based for DHs who lose land-based livelihood

Type of Loss	Eligible Persons	Entitlement	Implementation Issues
		<p>(iii) lump sum cash grant of US\$200 to restart land-based livelihood. In case of unavailability of suitable land, the DHs can opt for either employment or business-based livelihood program.</p> <p>2. Employment Based Livelihood Restoration for DHs who lose employment permanently. (i) provision of employment skills training; and (ii) lump sum cash grant equivalent to 3 months of income based on official poverty rate to supplement income support during the training period.</p> <p>3. Business Based Livelihood Restoration for DHs who lose businesses permanently or DHs who opt for this as an alternative livelihood source. (i) provision of business skills; and (ii) a lump sum cash grant to US\$200 to assist in starting micro or home-based business.</p> <p>-For Poor and Vulnerable DHs. In addition to skills training, (i) above lump sum cash grant will be doubled; and (ii) priority in any employment opportunity under the project.</p>	<p>-Employment based for DHs who lose employment-based livelihood [3 months of income based on poverty rate = (monthly poverty rate x number of members in DH x 3)]</p> <p>-Business Based for DHs show lose business-based livelihood. This can also be available to DHs who do not want to continue with land or employment-based livelihood at their own choice.</p> <p>-Classification will be carried out during DMS and in accordance with the established criteria and definition of vulnerable group in this land acquisition and resettlement framework.</p> <p>-Income Restoration Program will be devised in consultation with the DHs, including the details of the vocational/skills training, its duration and institutional responsibilities</p> <p>-The IRP entitlement is in addition to other compensation and assistance;</p>
4.4. Special assistance to socially or economically vulnerable affected households	ID Poor DH; Female-headed DH with dependents; Elderly DH without dependents; DH with disabled household head. 16 DHs	<p>-One-time payment of \$300 will be provided to every identified vulnerable DH;</p> <p>-This is in addition to other entitlements and allowances.</p>	-One-time payments to eligible DHs to be agreed through consultation with DHs as identified during the DMS
5. Temporary Construction Impacts and Ongoing Impacts Due to Maintenance Activities			

Type of Loss	Eligible Persons	Entitlement	Implementation Issues
5.1. Damage to crops during construction (temporary impact)	-Owner of crops regardless of legal status	-Compensation for lost production in cash at replacement cost (value of lost production within ROW or for access) for the period of construction or maintenance). This will be a minimum of one harvest where damage occurs during growing season.	-Every effort will be made to schedule construction and maintenance activities not during the growing season (including field preparation, planting, harvesting and other agricultural activity); -Construction and maintenance will be carried out so as to minimize damage. This will include preparation of a Construction Environmental Management Plan (EMP), including social aspects, incorporating environmental and social requirements in the contract, and monitoring to ensure compliance, and financial penalties on the EDC or contractor for non-compliance; -Construction will be required by contract to stay within ROW; -Contractor will be required by contract to pay damages. Bidding Documents/Contract/Bill of Quantities will include provision/allocation for resettlement impact mitigation (repair, restoration to at least pre-project condition or payment for damages at full replacement cost)
5.2. Damage to fields, and associated infrastructure including drains and channels during the construction activities and/or maintenance	-Person using the field	-Repair of damage, or payment for repair of damage, at replacement cost	
5.3. Damage to any other assets or infrastructure during construction (including communally owned resources such as roads, drainage and irrigation facilities)	-Owners of the assets or infrastructure damaged	-Repair of damage, or payment for repair of damage, at replacement cost	
6. Unanticipated Impacts			
If unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts are found during project implementation, EDC will conduct a social impact assessment and update the resettlement plan or formulate a new resettlement plan covering all applicable requirements specified in this document.			

9. INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM AND RELOCATION STRATEGY

94. The DPs who permanently lose their source of livelihood will be provided with support to re-establish means of their livelihood. The potential income losses under the Project may occur due to loss of land under the rice paddy or fruit, timber trees. Those DPs who are classified as poor and vulnerable will also be provided additional assistance to improve their living status.

95. Income restoration program. One-time allowance of \$200 will be paid per DH to compensate for permanent loss of livelihood or income source. This is in addition to the compensation for land. Severely affected DHs and the vulnerable DHs will also be entitled for Income Restoration Program (IRP). In addition to the one-time cash allowance, IRP will also include vocational or skills training for the eligible DHs. Details of the IRP such as types of vocational/skill training, number of DHs eligible for IRP, institutional arrangements, enrolment procedure etc. as well as the budget will be described in the final LARP. The IRP will be design in close consultation and participation with the DHs.

96. **Loss of fruit trees.** In addition to compensation for loss of land and fruit trees at full replacement value, a onetime allowance of the value of the annually lost income from fruit sell will be provided per DHs.

97. **Special package for poor and vulnerable groups.** The DPs who are classified as poor and vulnerable will receive one-time payment of \$300 to assist in restoring their livelihood. They will also be prioritized in project related employment during construction.

98. **Severity of impact.** Households losing 10% or more of their total productive landholding, losing business income equal to 10% or above, and/or losing their houses will be provided onetime allowance of \$200 in cash per HH.

99. **Relocation.** The relocation strategy will be discussed with the displaced households during consultations after the transmission line alignment is finalized based on the detailed design. In case during implementation the project causes any relocation, the relocation strategy will be discussed with the displaced households during consultations after the transmission line alignment is finalized based on the detailed design. Additional provision such as relocation assistance will be provided to DPs over and above the compensation at full replacement cost for the affected land and assets. However, EDC will exercise best efforts to avoid any relocation when finalizing the transmission line design.

10. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

100. The assessment for the Draft LARP has been prepared along 11.1 km based on IOL results. During the detailed design phase, the budget will be updated when the exact number, type and value of the land and trees owned by each affected person will be defined for the updated LARP.

101. There will be temporary impacts during the construction by temporary constructed access roads, material transportations and storage areas. The exact number of the access roads and areas required for construction materials will be known first after the detailed design. Construction should be planned to take place after the agricultural season, but any crops affected by the temporary impacts (e.g. the annual rice harvest on the affected area) will be compensated by contractor on the full replacement value of the affected crops. Contractor's responsibility for recovering the affected land areas will be included in the civil works contract. The estimated

budget will be updated during the detailed design phase and the replacement cost study undertaken for the entire transmission line.

102. The resettlement cost estimate for the Project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for LARP implementation as per the entitlement matrix. The unit cost and the evaluation are done based on the inventory of assets. A qualified engineer was engaged to evaluate the unit cost for permanently affected structure. Additionally, input from the site surveys and consultations were considered for determining the unit cost for other assets, trees, allowances etc. The assessment is done keeping in consideration the current market value/replacement cost of each lost assets. This is an indicative budget which needs further finalization based on the final design and final impact and the budget will be revised and finalized by EDC with the support from PIC. The LARP cost estimate includes the following:

- i) compensation for land and support for land within the ROW;
- ii) compensation for structures permanently affected;
- iii) compensation for trees;
- iv) assistance for Relocation and shifting of the permanently affected structures;
- v) transitional Subsistence assistance for relocated households;
- vi) special allowances for vulnerable households;
- vii) supports for severely affected households;
- viii) support cost for implementation of RP including future consultations, disclosure, monitoring and grievance redress; and
- ix) contingency of 15% to accommodate any future eventuality.

103. All LARP related costs, including compensation, assistance and administration, will be considered an integral part of Project cost and will be contributed as a counterpart fund by EDC. The total estimated cost for the RP for Project is approximately **\$690,931**. Contingency provisions (@ 15% of the total cost) have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. In case of any over-run-in cost, EDC will provide additional funds as needed in a timely fashion. EDC is responsible for the timely allocation of the funds needed to implement the LARP. Summary of indicative estimated LARP cost is given in **Table 22**.

Table 22: Estimated Resettlement Cost (Indicative)

No	Items	Unit	Average Unit Price	Quantity	Amount US\$
1	Compensation				522,786
1.1	Compensation for land				487,442
	Permanently acquired land (paddy land)	m2	5.5	6,150	33,948
	Residential land within the ROW	m2	26.1	7,972	207,826
	Paddy land within the ROW	m2	1.7	148,350	245,668
1.2	Compensation for trees and crops				3,605
	Acacia	Tree	8.5	20	170
	Bamboo	sets	25.2	3	76
	Cashew	Tree	44.2	1	44
	Coconut	Tree	108.5	3	325
	Kokoh	Tree	30.6	1	31

No	Items	Unit	Average Unit Price	Quantity	Amount US\$
	Krasang	Tree	86.1	3	258
	Mango	Tree	44.8	3	134
	Neem	Tree	78.2	1	78
	Palm	Tree	81.9	23	1,885
	Tamarind	Tree	118.2	2	236
	Tbeng	Tree	6.6	20	131
	Pring	Tree	122.6	1	123
	Trasek	Tree	66.1	1	66
	Phchek	Tree	15.7	3	47
1.3	Compensation for houses and structures				31,740
	House				
	Concrete house + Wooden + steel/iron	m2	235.5	105	24,728
	Wooden house + steel/iron	m2	31.5	40	1,260
	Other structure				
	Livestock shelter	m2	31.5	48	1,512
	Dug well	Unit	250.0	1	250
	Balcony steel/ iron	m2	15.0	216	3,240
	Temporary Kitchen	m2	15.0	8	120
	Temporary thatch/leaf	m2	31.5	20	630
2	Assistances				8,700.00
2.1	Vulnerable household	HH	100	16	1,600
2.2	Relocation allowance	HH	200	2	400
2.3	Transportation support	HH	50	2	100
2.4	Livelihood restoration	HH	300	22	6,600
3	Implementation cost, including RCS (15%)				79,722.85
4	Contingency (15%)				79,722.85
	TOTAL = 1+2+3+4				690,931

11. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

104. EDC's SEPRO and Procurement Unit will be responsible for updating the Draft LARP and managing all the land acquisition procedures for the project. Figure 1 below shows the organizational structure of EDC and the responsible offices for land acquisition and resettlement. Figure 2 presents the organizational structure of SEPRO. According to assessment during the FS, SEPRO is working with land acquisition for several projects at the time and lacks sufficient time and person resources. Additional staff should be appointed by EDC/SEPRO for updating and implementing the LARP according to advice from the Project Implementation Consultant, who will be responsible for appropriate capacity building and training of EDC staff as needed.

105. For updating of the Draft LARP, EDC will:

- i) Identify the affected persons of the transmission line, including vulnerable groups, complete the census and conduct DMS;
- ii) Undertake meaningful consultations with all the affected persons as described in the ADB SPS10 in the communities affected by the project. Separate consultations will be conducted with vulnerable groups in addition to the public consultations;
- iii) Update the information on the project and its expected impacts, schedule, land acquisition procedures, entitlement policy and GRM, including GRC; and distribute the updated Project Information Booklet to the affected persons; and
- iv) Establish and disclose the cut-off date for eligibility right after the completion of census and DMS.

106. As soon as the updated LARP has been approved by the EDC Corporate Planning and Projects Department and concurred by ADB, SEPRO will disclose the LARP to affected persons and communities through village, commune, and district offices.

107. EDC will document and report all the consultations and compensation procedures and prepare a LARP Implementation Compliance Report as soon as all the procedures 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.

108. EDC will monitor and document the ongoing impacts in order to avoid potential later grievances; and prepare and submit quarterly progress reports to ADB throughout the project time.

11.1. Project Implementation Consultant

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

110. The tasks and responsibilities of the PIC include to:

- i) assist EDC in updating of the LARP and in consultations with the affected persons and communities; assist EDC in updating the Project Information Booklet and devising its contents, including cut-off date, project impacts and entitlement matrix, GRM, GRC and detailed GRM guidelines;
- ii) provide training for personnel responsible for conducting a DMS of affected assets based on the detailed engineering designs;
- iii) prepare the terms of reference of the specialist that will conduct the replacement cost study for affected land and assets;
- iv) be responsible for preparing, implementing and monitoring information disclosure and public consultation activities, including nominating a focal point for communication with stakeholders, ensuring delivery of relevant project information to stakeholders and obtaining feedback from them, and fostering an understanding and acceptance of the project;
- v) prepare guidelines and train EDC SEPRO and help them in conducting consultations with affected households; assist EDC with information disclosure, consultations, and participation with the public on an ongoing basis throughout project implementation;

- vi) assist EDC with the establishment and maintenance of a database of affected households and institutions, including information on the socio-economic situation of the affected households, their affected assets, and their compensation entitlements and payments;
- vii) assist EDC in implementing resettlement plan and any corrective actions as relevant and preparing the compliance monitoring and overall safeguards monitoring reports; and
- viii) assist EDC in semi-annual monitoring of the LARP implementation and results, filed grievances and their assessment, and preparing monitoring reports for submission to the government and ADB.

Figure 8. EDC's Organizational Structure

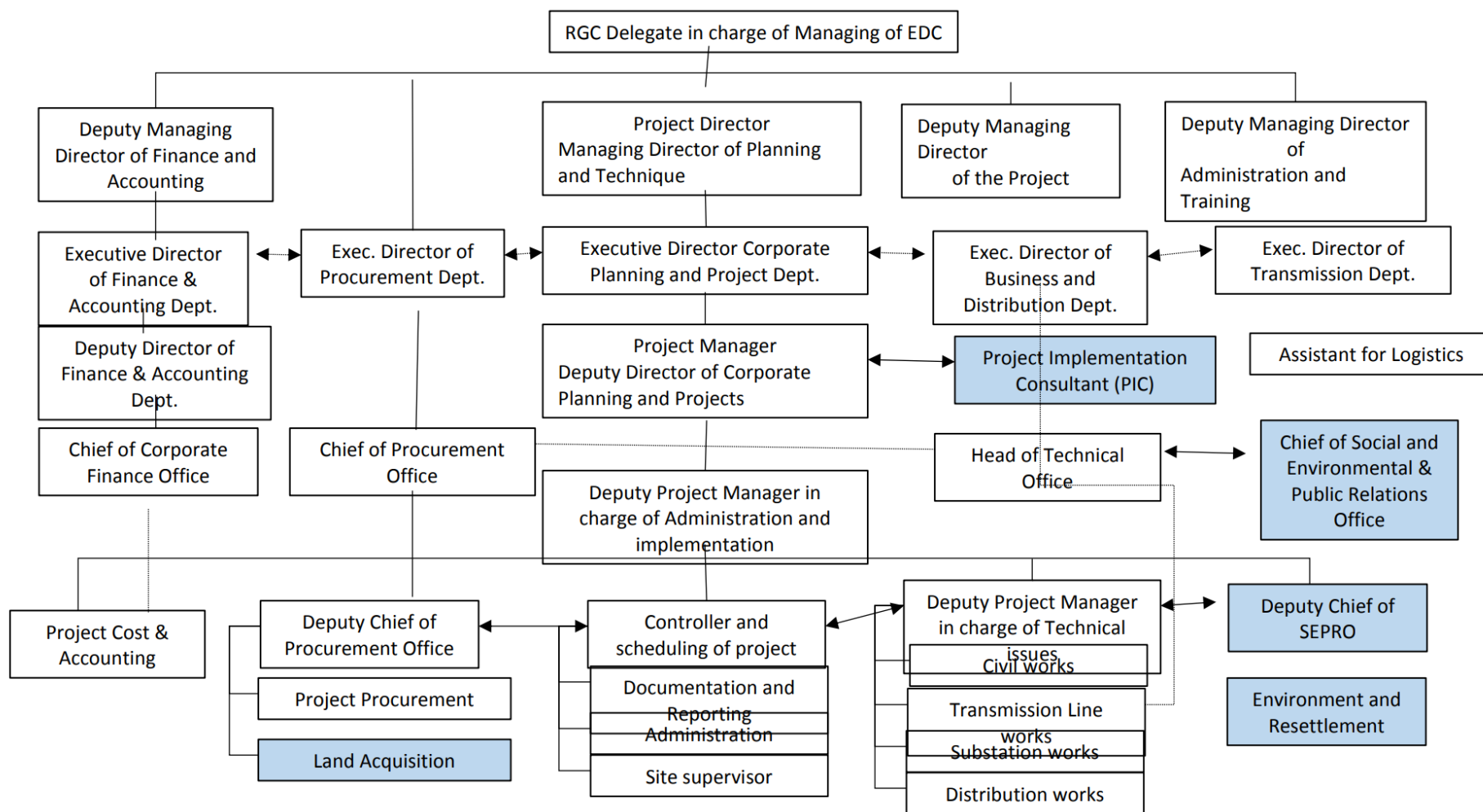
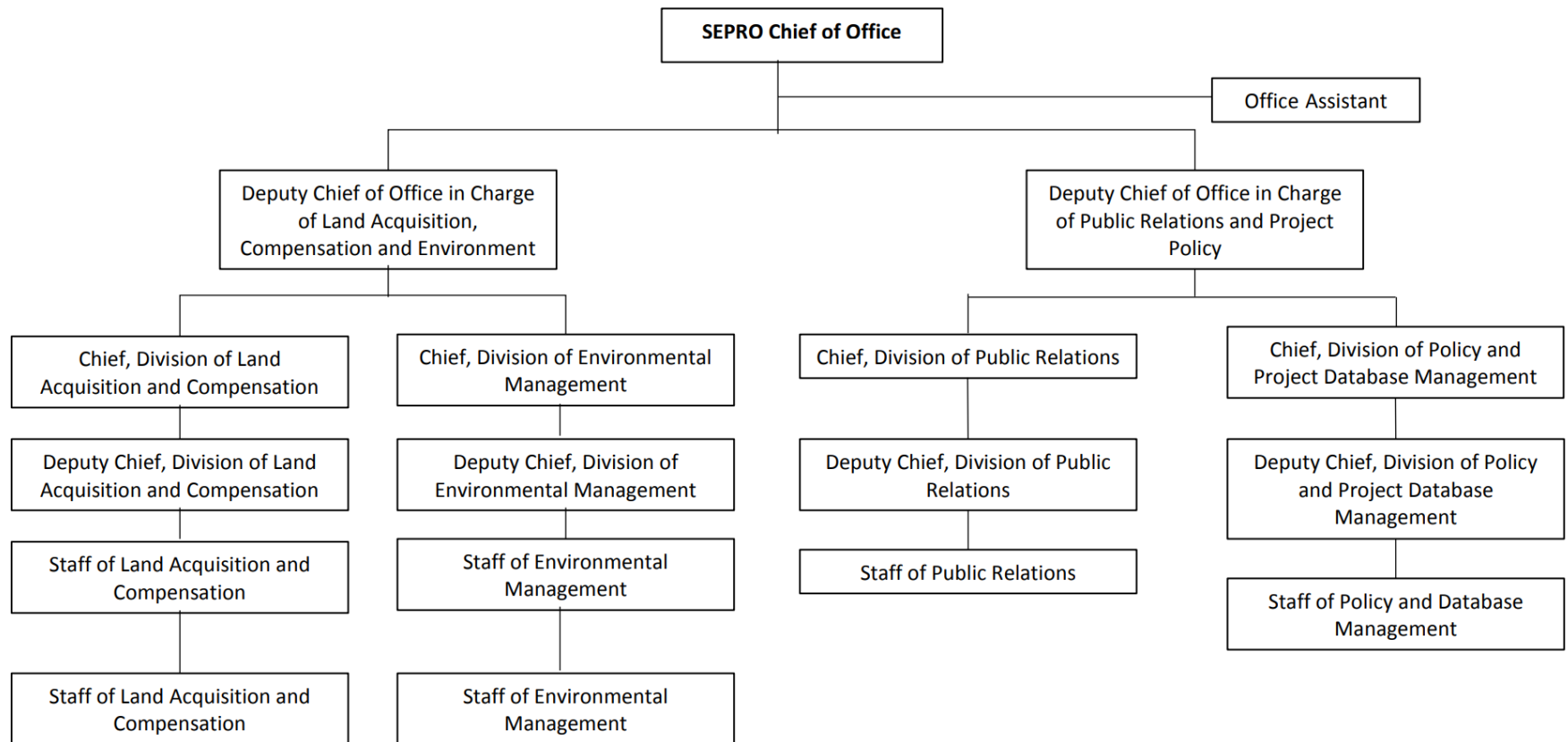


Figure 9 .SEPRO Organizational Structure



12. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

111. This is a draft version of the LARP and it is prepared based on preliminary information to ascertain the scope of impacts and prepare appropriate entitlement matrix as well as relocation and income restoration strategies to mitigate the anticipated impacts and ensure that appropriate institutional arrangements and resources are prepared by the Government. Following formal approval of the project, the LARP will need to be updated and finalized based on detailed information. The information set out in the Updated LARP may be revised and improved, but the standards and entitlements and assistance will not be downgraded compared to this version of the resettlement plan.

112. Updating and formal approval of the Updated LARP and disbursement of compensation and assistance will be required prior to any displacement. Key steps to update and implement the LARP are set out below:

- i) Complete detailed engineering design (DED)
- ii) Conduct Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) based on the DED
 - a) Prior to DMS related activities there will be public announcement by EDC/local authorities to people in the local areas regarding the purpose and timing of DMS.
 - b) Conduct DMS based on the DED. The DMS will be conducted on a household level. It will include physical measurement of losses; interview with DHs to ascertain associated impacts and losses (e.g. livelihood, residence); collect information on relevant characteristics of the DH (e.g. household composition, vulnerability status).
 - c) Disclosure of DMS results to DPs through provision of duly signed copy of the completed DMS form.
 - d) Update the impacts section of the LARP.
- iii) Update the Entitlement Matrix
 - a) Allowances and assistance to be provided to DHs will be made specific and quantified and relevant information in the LARP updated accordingly.
- iv) Update costing and resettlement budget
 - a) Update costs of affected assets to ensure replacement cost at time of payment.
 - b) Update costs of assistance measures.
 - c) Finalize other resettlement implementation costs.
- v) Disclosure entitlements and GRM to DHs
- vi) Finalize updated LARP by EDC with support from PIC safeguard consultants
 - a) Updated LARP is endorsed and submitted to ADB for review and concurrence;
 - b) ADB reviews updated LARP and provides concurrence (if in compliance with agreed resettlement standards)
 - c) Disclosure of updated LARP as per agreed arrangements
- vii) Mobilize contractor
- viii) Updated LARP implementation
 - a) Announcement of updated LARP implementation schedule to DHs.

113. Compensation for the permanent impact will be completed before the start of construction of civil work for the towers and monopoles. All land required will be provided free of encumbrances to the contractor prior to handing over of project sites and the start of civil works. However, public consultation and monitoring will be continued in an intermittent basis as needed during the entire

duration of the project. For the construction of transmission line, a phase wise approach can be adopted for payment of compensation and assistance for the stringing work. EDC will ensure that compensation for the temporary damage during stringing is being paid before or simultaneously during the construction of transmission for the stretch which is ready for construction. Therefore, all compensation and assistance will be completed preferably prior to the start of civil work activities at each specific stretch or simultaneously during construction. A tentative implementation schedule, which is subject to further modification, is given in **Table 23**.

Table 23: Tentative Implementation Schedule

Activities	Time frame
Mobilization of PIC	Q3 2020
Updating of the LARP	Q3-Q4 2020
ADB approval of the LARP	Q4 2020
Mobilization of contractor	Q3-Q4 2020
Implementation of the approved LARP - Negotiation and contract process - Compensation payment process	Q1 2021
Internal monitoring (submission of semi-annual social safeguards reports)	Starting Q3 2020

13. MONITORING AND REPORTING

114. The LARP will be subject to internal monitoring as its impacts are not deemed significant, requiring external monitoring. The purpose of internal monitoring is to ensure that the LARP implementation, including information and consultation with the affected persons and all the land acquisition and resettlement procedures are undertaken according to the ADB safeguards requirements as well as the laws and regulations of the government.

115. EDC, assisted by the PIC, will document and report to ADB the consultations and the land acquisition and resettlement process with the affected persons. EDC will also undertake and report semi-annual monitoring throughout the project. The following indicators will be monitored and reported to ensure compliance of LARP implementation:

Table 24. LARP Internal Monitoring Indicators

Purpose	Activities	Monitoring Indicators
Identification of compensation recipients	Verify the list of compensation recipients against eligibility criteria for compensations	Number of persons in the list of compensation recipients, who meet the eligibility criteria and who do not meet eligibility criteria (included by mistake)
	Identification of persons, who may claim eligibility for compensation, but are not included in the lists of compensation recipients. Separate verification should be performed on each type of compensation	Number of persons who meet the criteria, but are not included in the list of compensation recipients (excluded by mistake)
Verification of affected area	Confirmation of the areas of affected assets (including land plots and real property) against the RP	Area of land subject to acquisition, for which compensation has been paid
		Area of structures subject to acquisition for which compensation

Purpose	Activities	Monitoring Indicators
		has been paid and cases where compensation has not been paid.
Verification of compensation amount, processing and payment	Examination of financial documents	Number of persons who received compensation in time and in full amount disaggregated by compensation types
	Identification and analysis of reasons for compensations not being paid in full amount and in time.	Number of persons who did not receive compensation in time and in full amount, disaggregated by compensation types
		Amount of funding allocated for payment of compensations
	Identification of reasons for which funds for compensations have been under/overspent	Rate of spending of funds allocated for compensations, % of amount envisaged in the RP
Verification of compensation timeline	Identification of reasons for which payment of compensations was delayed (e.g. due to the court trial, inheritance issue, etc.)	Number of persons who received compensation with delay, disaggregated by compensation types and reasons of delay; changes in amount of compensation (if any) should also be noted
Verification of consultation and participation	Determine the level of involvement and identification of reasons of inadequate participation	Number of compensation recipients who participated in consultations and coordination meetings at each stage of land acquisition
	Examination of grievance cases; analysis of disputes and complaints content, and resolution of conflicts	Number of complaints received Number of complaints resolved Number of complaints pending resolution (reasons)

Annex 1. IOL and SES Questionnaire Used

QUESTIONNAIRE ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY (SES) AND INVENTORY OF LOSSES (IOL)

TA-9600 REG: Cambodia Grid Reinforcement Project

Code (Surveyor does not fill in): ____/____/____; Date of Survey: ____/____/2019

I. GENERAL INFORMATION ON HOUSEHOLD

C-1. Male of Respondent: _____ Age _____ Sex: [] (Male=1; Female=2)

C-2. Address: Village/Hamlet: _____ Ward/Commune: _____ District: _____

C-3. Name of Households Head: _____ Age: _____ Sex: [] (Male=1; Female=2)

C-4. Vulnerable Group: [] (Female-headed household with dependents=1; Ethnic Minority=2; Disabled household with no other means of support=3; ID Poor 1 household=4; ID Poor 2 household=5; Elderly households with no means of support=6; landless household=7)

C-5. Household members:

Code	Full name	Sex 1=Male 2=Female	Relationship with Household Head 1=Spouse 2=Parents 3=Children 4=Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law 5=Grandson/Granddaughter 6=Niece/Nephew 7=Other	Age	Ethnicity 1=Khmer (Cambodia) 2=Khmer Loeu (Tribal) 3=Vietnamese 4=Cham 5=Chinese Cambodians 6=Lao 7=Thai 8=Other	Occupation 1= Agriculture (Farming) 2=Livestock Breeding 3=Business/Service 4=Restaurant 5=Worker at manufacturing shop 6=Government Employee 7=Work at private company 8=Transportation sector 9= Student 10=Housework 11=Hired labor 12= Other	Education Attainment (above 7 years old) 0=Illiterate 1=Primary school 2=Secondary school 3=High school 4= high school graduated 5=Vocational training 6=University and Postgraduate 7=Other
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							

10							
11							
12							

II. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

C-6: Access to living utilities of household (Circle the number of the selected option)

1	Source of drinking/cooking water	1. Rainwater 2. Dig well 3. Drill well	4. Public tap 5. Piped water 6. River, lake, canal, pond	7. Other (Specify) _____	
2	Source of washing/bathing water	8. Rainwater 9. Dig well 10. Drill well	11. Public tap 12. Piped water 13. River, lake, canal, pond	14. Other (Specify) _____	
3	How do you assess the quality of water (from well, public tap or piped water)?	1. Good	2. Acceptable	3. Not good	4. If not good, explain why: _____
4	What type of latrine do you have?	1. Pit latrine 2. Fishpond toilet 3. Public toilet 4. Toilet in house with septic tank	5. Toilet in house with septic tank led to sewage 6. Toilet in house Led directly to water bodies	7. No Toilet 8. Other (Specify) _____	
5	What type of bathroom do you have?	1. Have bathtub and Electric Water Heater 2. Have Electric Water Heater but not bathtub 3. Built, no Electric Water Heater	4. Temporarily covered 5. Other (Specify) _____		
6	What is your main source of energy for lighting?	1. Electricity from public network 2. Electricity from private network 3. Private generator	4. Gas/kerosene 5. Gas Cylinder 6. Other (Specify) _____		
7	What is your main source of energy for cooking?	1. Electricity 2. Gas/kerosene 3. Gas Cylinder	4. Coal 5. Wood/straw	7. Other (Specify) _____	
8	If you are connected to the public network do you experience cut of power	1. Every week 2. Every month	3. Rarely 4. Never		
9	What are the common sicknesses within households?	1. Flu 2. Respiratory Diseases	3. Gastroenterology Diseases	4. Other (specify): _____	

C-7: Access to public utilities of household (Circle the number of the selected option)

Code	Social Services/Facilities	1. Yes	2. No	1= Under 1km	2= From 1km to 2km	3= From 2km to 5km	4= Over 5km
a.	Health Care						
1.	Ward/Commune Clinic						

Code	Social Services/Facilities	1.Yes	2.No	1= Under 1km	2= From 1km to 2km	3= From 2km to 5km	4= Over 5km
2.	General Hospital/Clinic						
3.	Private medical station						
4.	Pharmacy						
b.	Market						
c.	Kindergartens and schools						
5.	Kindergarten						
6.	Primary school						
7.	Secondary school						
8.	High school						
9.	College/ Vocational training						
d.	Others						
10.	Communal culture house						
11.	Pagoda, Temple, Church						
12.	Sports Center, Stadium						

C-8: Asset Ownership, Tools and Means of Labor, Production of household:

C-8.1. Asset Ownership:

Asset	Quantity	Initial value (KHR)	Asset	Quantity	Initial value (KHR)
1. Bike	___	_____	9. Gas stove/Electric stove/ Induction hob	___	_____
2. Electric vehicle	___	_____	10. Cooker	___	_____
3. Motorbike	___	_____	11. Video player	___	_____
4. Car	___	_____	12. Computer	___	_____
5. Television	___	_____	13. Landline telephone	___	_____
6. Fridge	___	_____	14. Cell phone	___	_____
7. Washing machine	___	_____	15. Bed/Wardrobe/ Expensive Wood furniture	___	_____
8. Air conditioner	___	_____	16. Other (specify) _____	___	_____

C-8.2. Tools and Means of Labor, Production:

Code	Assets/Mean	Quantity	Status
------	-------------	----------	--------

1.	Agricultural equipment and tools		
	- Agrimotor []	__ __	
	- Tractor []	__ __	
	- Harvester []	__ __	
	- Other (specify) <u> </u> []	__ __	
2.	Business equipment of household		
	- Show-case []	__ __	
	- Furniture (Set of Table and Chairs) []	__ __	
	- Trolley []	__ __	
	- Other (specify) <u> </u> []	__ __	
3.	Vehicles for traveling and transportation		
	- Truck []	__ __	
	- Boat, Ship []	__ __	
	- Tow truck []	__ __	
	- Other (specify) <u> </u> []	__ __	
4.	The status of house	Solid house: <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary house: <input type="checkbox"/> Cost estimates (KHR/m ²): __ __ __ . __ __ __ Very good: <input type="checkbox"/> Good: <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Bad: <input type="checkbox"/>	

C-9: Household living conditions**C-9.1: Income sources of household members:**

Code	Income source	KHR/month	Income sources of household members (from C-5)		
			Member	Main/Regular	Secondary/Unregular
1.	Agriculture	__ __ __ . __ __ __	__ __	__ __ __ . __ __ __	__ __ __ . __ __ __
2.	Trading/retail	__ __ __ . __ __ __	__ __	__ __ __ . __ __ __	__ __ __ . __ __ __
3.	Service	__ __ __ . __ __ __	__ __	__ __ __ . __ __ __	__ __ __ . __ __ __
4.	Manual work	__ __ __ . __ __ __	__ __	__ __ __ . __ __ __	__ __ __ . __ __ __
5.	Salary	__ __ __ . __ __ __	__ __	__ __ __ . __ __ __	__ __ __ . __ __ __
6.	Transportation	__ __ __ . __ __ __	__ __	__ __ __ . __ __ __	__ __ __ . __ __ __
7.	Livestock breeding	__ __ __ . __ __ __	__ __	__ __ __ . __ __ __	__ __ __ . __ __ __
8.	Social allowance	__ __ __ . __ __ __	__ __	__ __ __ . __ __ __	__ __ __ . __ __ __
9.	Real-estate leasing	__ __ __ . __ __ __	__ __	__ __ __ . __ __ __	__ __ __ . __ __ __

10.	Support from relatives	_____.	_____	_____.	_____
11.	Hired labor	_____.	_____	_____.	_____
12.	Other (specify) ☞ _____	_____.	_____	_____.	_____

C9.2: Monthly average expenditure (KHR/month). Total expenditure: _____ KHR

Expenditure	KHR/month	Expenditure	KHR/month
1. Food, Drink	_____.	9. Education	_____.
2. Electricity bill	_____.	10. Leisure, entertainment	_____.
3. Telephone bill	_____.	11. Clothes	_____.
4. Domestic water	_____.	12. Funeral, Wedding	_____.
5. Gas, kerosene	_____.	13. Shopping	_____.
6. Gasoline for traveling	_____.	14. Hiring housemaid	_____.
7. Parking fee, repair	_____.	15. Other (specify) ☞ _____	_____.
8. Health care	_____.	_____	_____.

C-10: Does your family currently have a loan?

1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

If yes, sources of loans:

Code	Loan source	Loan amount (KHR)	Purpose of loan 1=Agricultural production 2=Business, trading 3=Education of children 4=House building, repairing 5= Other (specify)
	1. From Bank	_____.	
	2. From other organizations	_____.	
	3. From relatives, friend	_____.	
	4. Other (Specify) ☞ _____	_____.	

C-11: Income and Expenditure Balances of household

1. Have money for saving (Expense < Income): ☐ _____.
2. Sufficient income to cover expenditures (No saving): ☐
3. Difficulty in Income and Expenditure Balances: ☐
4. Insufficient income to cover expenditures (Expense > Income): ☐

C-12: What is your assessment of your living standard?

1. Short of food ☐ 2. Poor ☐ 3. Near-poor ☐ 4. Average ☐ 5. Well-off ☐

III. PROJECT IMPACT ON LAND ACQUISITION

C-13: Impacts on land

Type of affected land	Total landholding area (m2)	Area of land acquisition (m2)	Legal status 1= Have LURC 2= Without LURC 3= Under legalization 4= Renting	Remarks
1. Residential land				
2. Paddy land				
3. Other annual croplands				
4. Fruit tree orchard				
5. Non-fruit tree plantation				
6. Bamboo forest				
7. Degraded forest				
8. Scrubland				
9. Aquaculture/ pond/ canal				
10. Vacant grassland				
11. Other				

C-14: House on affected land/area

[illegible]

Note: If a household has more than one house, it is necessary to specify the number of houses and information of each house as table above.

C-14: Information on houses outside the project area (if have):

- Number of houses: []

- Area (m²): ____ m²**C-15: Structures on project area/land (separated from main house)**

Code	Structures <i>(Circle the characteristics of the corresponding structure)</i>	Unit	Volume	Site clearance area
1.	Kitchen - Temporary house <input type="checkbox"/> - Solid house <input type="checkbox"/>	m ²		
2.	Livestock shelter - Temporary house <input type="checkbox"/> - Solid house <input type="checkbox"/>	m ²		
3.	Power meter <input type="checkbox"/>	piece		
4.	Water meter <input type="checkbox"/>	piece		
5.	Fence - Brick <input type="checkbox"/> - Steel or wood <input type="checkbox"/>			
6.	Gate - Iron <input type="checkbox"/> - Steel <input type="checkbox"/> - Wood/bamboo <input type="checkbox"/>	m ²		
7.	Latrines, bathroom (separated) - Temporary house <input type="checkbox"/> - Solid house <input type="checkbox"/>	m ²		
8.	Earthen grave - Done disinter for reburial <input type="checkbox"/> - Not done disinter for reburial yet <input type="checkbox"/>	Per grave		
9.	Built grave - Done disinter for reburial <input type="checkbox"/> - Not done disinter for reburial yet <input type="checkbox"/>	Per grave		
10.	Telephone (only landline one) <input type="checkbox"/>	Piece		
11.	Well - Drill one <input type="checkbox"/> - Dig one <input type="checkbox"/>			
12.	Water tank - Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> - Inbox <input type="checkbox"/> - Plastic <input type="checkbox"/>	m ³		

13.	Water pipe - Diameter.... <input type="checkbox"/>	m		
14.	Yard (Only brick or concrete one) <input type="checkbox"/>	m ²		
15.	Pond <input type="checkbox"/>			
16.	Other (Specify the type of asset and impact degree to calculate the compensation) <input type="checkbox"/>			

C-16: Impact on business and other income (only for business household/person)

Code	Business Type 1= Small store 2=Retail shop 3=Service (hair salon...) 4=Gas station, garage 5=Storage 6=Stone enterprise 7=Farm 8=Other (Specify)	Status of business tax registration		Number of employees		Monthly average net income (KHR)
		Have registered	Not registered	Full time 1= have contract 0= no contract	Seasonal 1=have contract 0= no contract	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

If your business is affected, what is the impact degree??

Code	Type of Impact	Degree KHR/month
1	<u>Slightly</u> : small area is affected, and build on the remaining area, income is slightly or not affected	_____._____
2	<u>Average</u> : Build on remaining area, income is affected about	_____._____
3	<u>Severely</u> : Relocate to a new location, completely rebuilt, income is affected about	_____._____

C-17: Crops, trees and livestock on affected area

(Specify the quantity, kind, diameter of tree stump for perennial trees/timber trees; height for ornamental trees; productivity, yield, harvesting time for aquatic products, density of plants per area as instructed and notified by the Department of Finance. Particularly, do not declare potted plants)

Crops, tree	Kind of trees/livestock (Specify each kind)	Unit	Volume	Site clearance Area
-------------	---	------	--------	---------------------

1. Crops, Annual trees	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
2. Timber trees, shade trees (Specify main ones)	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
3. Fruit trees (Specify main ones)	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
4. Aquatic products (specify the kind and estimate the quantity)	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

III. CONSULTATION QUESTIONS


C-18: Labor division in your family (Mark "1" for suitable option)

Code	Activities	Male	Female	Both
1.	Buying food			
2.	Cooking			
3.	Cleaning houses			
4.	Washing, ironing clothes			
5.	Taking care of children, elderly			
6.	Taking children to school			
7.	Tutoring for children			
8.	Working to generate income			
9.	Repairing household items			
10.	Meetings at residential cluster level			
11.	Making important decisions			
12.	Participating in public consultation			
13.	Property registration			
14.	Attending funeral, wedding...			
15.	Other (Specify) ✎ <hr/>			

C-19	If the business is affected, the desire of the family on which programs for job changing, job creation and income restoration?	
1.	Participate in vocational training	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Receive cash and find job on my own	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Participate programs	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Not decided yet	<input type="checkbox"/>

C-20	Does the remaining residential area outside the project area of the family sufficient to rebuild the house? <i>(only ask HHs affected house/residential land)</i>	
1.	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
C-21	If it is not possible to rebuild the house on the remaining residential area, what kind of relocation option will the household choose? <i>(only ask HHs affected house/residential land)</i>	
1.	Self-relocation	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Resettlement Plot	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Resettlement Apartment	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Not decided yet	<input type="checkbox"/>
C-22	How do you intend to use compensation for affected land/house?	
1.	Build or repair house	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Purchase new land/house	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Purchase other asset	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Name the asset: _____	
4.	Invest in former business of family/rebuild new business in new place	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Invest in new business plan/swift to business, service	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Have savings at bank	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	For education of children	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Describe: _____	
C-23	If your household intend to find new job or invest in new business plan, what is your choice? Reason (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> _____ _____ _____	
C-24	Skill of each household member	
1.	Tailor	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Mechanical repair	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Electronic repair	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
C-25	Desirable skills to be trained or improved	
1.	Tailor	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Mechanical repair	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Electronic repair	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> _____	<input type="checkbox"/>

C-26	Did your family have information/hear about the Project?	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
C-27	Which Project information did your family know?	
1.	General information	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Information on location of Resettlement Site	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Information on compensation rate	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Information on schedule of implementation of compensation payment for site clearance	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Other (Specify) ✎ _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
C-28	Which sources did you get information?	
1.	From meetings at hamlet/ward level	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	From officer in charge of design commencement	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	From information disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	From mass media	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Other (Specify) ✎ _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
C-29:	When commencing the Project, what kind of form do you want to get information?	
1.	Meetings at hamlet/ward level <input type="checkbox"/>	1=Information on resettlement location
2.	Project Information Brochure <input type="checkbox"/>	2=Information on compensation rate
3.	Mass media <input type="checkbox"/>	3=Construction schedule
4.	Other (Specify) ✎ _____ <input type="checkbox"/>	4=Other (Specify) ✎ _____
C-30:	Who is participate in the project-related meetings?	
1.	Wife	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Husband	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Mother	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Father	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Daughter	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Son	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Other (Specify) ✎ _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
C-31:	Support degree to Project of your family?	
1.	Totally support	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Partially support	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Do not support	<input type="checkbox"/>
	If you answer is option 2 or 3, please state the reasons for partially or no support: ✎ _____ _____	

C-32:	What concerns do you have about the project and do you have any recommendation/ suggestion for the project?  _____ _____

Thank you so much for your cooperation in the survey.

Name of Surveyor: _____

Notes of Surveyor:

Annex 2. Master List of Affected Households

No.	Name	Land in Village of Kampong Chhang	Affected land area m2				Affected house and structures		Affected crops, trees	
			Residential land	Paddy Land	Crops	Others	Structure	Quantity	Timber Trees	Fruit Trees
1	01a. Nuon Noun	Soben		110						
2	1-Un Sopheap	Soben		233						
3	2-Un Pha	Soben		758						
4	3-Ung Sok	Soben		3,312						
5	4-Ou Soth	Soben		1,482						
6	5-Norng Horn	Soben		1,900						
7	6-Veuk Noeun	Soben		767						
8	7-Khvan Sameth	Soben		2,813						
9	8-Choun Choeun	Soben		2,464					2	
10	9-Tep Lun	Soben		1,862						
11	10-Vong Van	Soben		133						
12	11-In Sam Art	Soben		1,128						
13	12-Duch Chantha	Soben		1,841						
14	13-Duch Chanthou	Soben		1,849					2	
15	14-02a.TaKoy	Soben		1,394						
16	15-Veuk Nem	Soben		894						
17	16-Sok Choeun	Soben		193						
18	17-Touch Sokun	Soben		305						
19	18-Say Noeun	Soben		1,410						
20	19-Ngeb Sok	Soben		686						
21	20-Mel Thou	Soben		875						
22	166-DK-Ka Ort	Soben		142						
23	10-In Soth/Norntg Sok	Soben		32					1	
24	21-Sorn Na	Prey Sak		113						
25	22.Soy Hoy	Prey Sak		318						
26	23-Un Nhib	Prey Sak		938						
27	24-Duch Reth	Prey Sak		53						
28	25-Duch Sophy	Prey Sak		327						
29	26-Noun Hoeun	Prey Sak		278						
30	27-Duch Preak	Prey Sak		258						
31	28-Yeth Sreymen	Prey Sak		44						
32	29-Doung Sarith	Prey Sak		483						
33	30-Yan Sokchea	Prey Sak		239						
34	31-Din Chheng	Prey Sak		475						
35	32-Tit Tha	Prey Sak		230						
36	33-Van Mon	Prey Sak		1,886						
37	34-Van Sok	Prey Sak		661					14	

No.	Name	Land in Village of Kampong Chhang	Affected land area m2				Affected house and structures		Affected crops, trees	
			Residential land	Paddy Land	Crops	Others	Structure	Quantity	Timber Trees	Fruit Trees
38	35-Sum Sok	Prey Sak		221					10	
39	36-Nhik Chhon	Prey Sak	1,836				House (m2)	105	7	2
39							Solid house for livestock shelter (m2)	48		
39							Dig one	1		
39							balcony steel/ iron (m2)	188		
39							Concrete ladder	1		
39							Pond (m2)	270		
40	37-Khen Ven	Prey Sak	2,194				House (m2)	40	7	1
40							Temporary Kitchen (m2)	8		
40							balcony steel/ iron (m2)	28		
41	38-Mut Samon	Prey Sak		633						
42	39-Uch Nob	Prey Sak		383						
43	40-Kov Him	Prey Sak		636						
44	41-Yem Yoeun	Prey Sak		688						
45	42-Van Porn	Prey Sak		465						
46	43-Van Chim	Prey Sak		24						
47	44-Nhim Phally	Prey Sak		675						
48	45-Bun Thea	Prey Sak		403						
49	46-So Meth	Prey Sak		237						
50	47-Nhik Ly	Prey Sak		976						
51	48-Duch Sopheap	Prey Sak		289						
52	49-Kae Khun	Prey Sak		435						
53	50-Son Nom	Prey Sak		389						
54	51- Chan Saroeun	Prey Sak		1,615						
55	52-Un Mao	Prey Sak		617						
56	53-Choup Srun	Prey Sak		652						
57	54-Men Voeun	Prey Sak		933						
58	55-Sek Son	Prey Sak		577						
59	56-Men Nol	Krang Ta Ek		592						
60	57-Tim Vandy	Krang Ta Ek		517						
61	58-Sok Vin	Krang Ta Ek		281						
62	59-Khim Kim	Krang Ta Ek		344						
63	60-Moy Thim	Krang Ta Ek		922						
64	61-Ka Khom	Krang Ta Ek		233						
65	62-Moeun Kanha	Krang Ta Ek	252				Temporary tach/ leaf (m2)	20	1	1
66	63-Uch Sovanna	Krang Ta Ek	1,160							
67	64-Nhik Reth	Krang Ta Ek		310						
68	65-Uth Roeun	Krang Ta Ek		657						
69	66-Long Sim	Krang Ta Ek		563						

No.	Name	Land in Village of Kampong Chhang	Affected land area m2				Affected house and structures		Affected crops, trees	
			Residential land	Paddy Land	Crops	Others	Structure	Quantity	Timber Trees	Fruit Trees
70	67-Nheb Thy	Krang Ta Ek		463						
71	68-Park Phadet (Not)	Krang Ta Ek		3,628						
72	69-Iv Vuth	Toul Serey		828						
73	70-Mach Sophon	Toul Serey		291						
74	71-Lim Phearum	Toul Serey		643						
75	72-Iv Nen	Toul Serey		572						
76	73-Pat Hoeun	Toul Serey		497						
77	74-Loeung Mean	Toul Serey		599						
78	75-Chhay Phoeun	Toul Serey		503					1	
79	76-Chhun Mon	Toul Serey		1,371					7	2
80	77-Im Koeun	Toul Serey		476					2	
81	78-Chum Srey	Toul Serey		306						
82	79-Naev Saram	Toul Serey		2,822						
83	80-It Sameth	Toul Serey		671					3	1
84	81-His Excellency_Paddy Rice	Toul Serey		17,015						
85	82-Ith Samon	Toul Serey		257						
86	83-Kong Lila	Toul Serey		13,808						
87	84-Choup Hongly	Toul Serey		8,308						
88	85-Spean Daek_2Owners	Spean Daek		28,213						
89	86-Ek Sim	Krang Siem		1,062						
90	87-Um Nov	Krang Siem		683						
91	88-Kang Sambor	Krang Siem			3,798					75
92	89-Visal_USA	Krang Siem		2,345						
93	90-Or Sam Ol_PP	Krang Siem		341						
94	91-Pov Sut	Krang Siem		1,484						
95	92-Vat Sophal	Krang Siem		563						
96	93-Morm Channa	Krang Siem		1,130						
97	94-Van/Vy_PP_06954873 5	Krang Siem		284						
98	95-Sot Khouch	Krang Siem		62						
99	96-Rorn (widow) to Children	Krang Siem		554						
100	97-Nut Lem	Krang Siem		4,992						
101	98-Nut Yen	Krang Siem		1,468						

No.	Name	Land in Village of Kampong Chhang	Affected land area m2				Affected house and structures		Affected crops, trees	
			Residential land	Paddy Land	Crops	Others	Structure	Quantity	Timber Trees	Fruit Trees
102	99-Don't Know (Phum Khnach)	Krang Siem		410						
103	100-More Owner_Khnach	Khnach		4,172						
104	101-Kan Aid	Khnach		990						
105	102-Yuk Mak	Khnach		1,423					3	
106	103-Chhay Sinath_Kg.Cham	Khnach		3,357						
107	104-Heng Sothea_PP_085720303	Khnach		306						
108	105-Nem Sok	Khnach	75							
109	106-Dy-Oudong	Khnach	365							
110	107-Leng Rin	Khnach		1,340						
111	108-Tit Phally	Khnach		1,066						
112	109-Khut Kea	Khnach		733						
113	110-Vorn Khim	Khnach		322						
114	111-Sam Sat	Khnach		809						
115	112-Kan Rem	Khnach		659						
116	113-Suon Reth	Khnach		2,278						
117	114-Eng Sovan	Khnach		5,373					18	
118	115-Chum Meng	Khnach		839						
119	116-Tep Sarem-Banteay Lungvek	Khnach	976							
120	117-Veng-PP	Khnach	3,503							
121	118-Leng Seng-Kg.Cham	Khnach		2,187						
122	119-Pros-PP	Srae Sar		2,240						
123	120-EDC_Pole_Akasia_Tb engKhpous	Srae Sar		417						

Annex 3. List of Public Consultation Participants

Date : 20 Jan 2020

Location : Kdouch pagoda, Srae Sar, Tbeng Kpos, Samaki Meanchey, Kampong Chhnang

ល.រ No	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Sex	តំណាង /មុខរបរ Position/Occupation	ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	ហត្ថលេខា Signature
1	គ. - គុក	ប	និសិត្យ	ឯកស្រី	012-991.808	[Signature]
2	ស្រី - ឈ្មោះ	ស្រី	អ្នកកម្ម	ក្រុមការងារ	086.301.368	[Signature]
3	ស្រី - ឈ្មោះ	ស្រី	ប្រធានការងារ	- 11 -		[Signature]
4	ស្រី - ឈ្មោះ	ប	- 11 -	- 11 -		[Signature]
5	ស្រី - ឈ្មោះ	ស្រី	- 11 -	- 11 -		[Signature]
6	ស្រី - ឈ្មោះ	ស្រី	- 11 -	- 11 -		[Signature]
7	ស្រី - ឈ្មោះ	ស្រី	- 11 -	- 11 -		[Signature]
8	ស្រី - ឈ្មោះ	ប	- 11 -	- 11 -		[Signature]
9	ស្រី - ឈ្មោះ	ស្រី	- 11 -	- 11 -		[Signature]
10	ស្រី - ឈ្មោះ	ស្រី	- 11 -	- 11 -		[Signature]
11	ស្រី - ឈ្មោះ	ស្រី	- 11 -	- 11 -		[Signature]
12	ស្រី - ឈ្មោះ	ស្រី	- 11 -	- 11 -		[Signature]
13	ស្រី - ឈ្មោះ	ស្រី	- 11 -	- 11 -		[Signature]
14	ស្រី - ឈ្មោះ	ស្រី	- 11 -	- 11 -		[Signature]
15	ស្រី - ឈ្មោះ	ស្រី	- 11 -	- 11 -		[Signature]
16	ស្រី - ឈ្មោះ	ប	- 11 -	- 11 -	095.30.8096	[Signature]
17	ស្រី - ឈ្មោះ	ស្រី	- 11 -	- 11 -		[Signature]
18	ស្រី - ឈ្មោះ	ស្រី	- 11 -	- 11 -		[Signature]
19	ស្រី - ឈ្មោះ	ប	ប្រធានការងារ	LWD	012902799	[Signature]
20	ស្រី - ឈ្មោះ	ប	ប្រធានការងារ	ក្រុមការងារ	092516733	[Signature]
21	ស្រី - ឈ្មោះ	ប	ប្រធានការងារ	- 11 -	097858166	[Signature]
22	ស្រី - ឈ្មោះ	ប	[Signature]	- 11 -	017874896	[Signature]

ស្រី

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✓

Date : 20 Jan 2020

Location : Sethei Commune Office, Samaki Meanchey, Kampong Chhnang

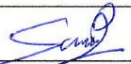





ល.រ No	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Sex	តំណាង /មុខរបរ Position/Occupation	ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	ហត្ថលេខា Signature
1	ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	សមាគម ឈន់	012912481	
2	ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	សមាគម ឈន់	012562008	
3	ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	សមាគម ឈន់	015417963	
4	ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	សមាគម ឈន់	017329063	
5	ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	សមាគម ឈន់		
6	ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	សមាគម ឈន់	0963183407	
7	ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	សមាគម ឈន់		
8	ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	សមាគម ឈន់	0973633463	
9	ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	សមាគម ឈន់	012438785	
10	ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	សមាគម ឈន់		
11	ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	សមាគម ឈន់		
12	ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	សមាគម ឈន់	015246606	
13	ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	សមាគម ឈន់	096 6980654	
14	ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	សមាគម ឈន់	096356119	
15	ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	សមាគម ឈន់	0883957177	
16	ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	សមាគម ឈន់		
17	ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	សមាគម ឈន់	012677273	
18	ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	សមាគម ឈន់	092338097	
19	ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	សមាគម ឈន់	092249708	
20	ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	សមាគម ឈន់	092958308	
21	ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	សមាគម ឈន់	0967235350	
22	ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	សមាគម ឈន់	017374001	
23	ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	សមាគម ឈន់		
24	ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	សមាគម ឈន់	012300372	
25	ស្រី ឈន់ ឈន់	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	សមាគម ឈន់	097557080	

ល.រ No	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Sex	តំណាង /មុខរបរ Position/Occupation	ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	ហត្ថលេខា Signature
26	ស៊ីម ផ្កា	ប្រុស	សេចក្តី	ពាក្យ	078356772	ស៊ីម
27	គឹម ភី	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច	099491002	គឹម
28	ស៊ីម ផ្កា	ប្រុស	សមាជិកគណៈកម្មាធិការ	ស្ថាប័ន	087862070	ស៊ីម
29	ស៊ីម ផ្កា	ប្រុស	ប្រធានការពារ	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច	09677201032	ស៊ីម
30	ស៊ីម ផ្កា	ប្រុស	ប្រធានការពារ	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច	016301581	ស៊ីម
31	ស៊ីម ផ្កា	ប្រុស	ប្រធានការពារ	— ១ —	098779872	ស៊ីម
32	ស៊ីម ផ្កា	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច	092479169	ស៊ីម
33	ស៊ីម ផ្កា	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច		
34	ស៊ីម ផ្កា	ប្រុស	ប្រធានការពារ	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច	010566331	ស៊ីម
35	ស៊ីម ផ្កា	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច	015644455	ស៊ីម
36	ស៊ីម ផ្កា	ប្រុស	សេចក្តី	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច	092347476	ស៊ីម
37	ស៊ីម ផ្កា	ប្រុស	ប្រធានការពារ	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច		ស៊ីម
38	ស៊ីម ផ្កា	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច		ស៊ីម
39	ស៊ីម ផ្កា	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច		ស៊ីម
40	ស៊ីម ផ្កា	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច		ស៊ីម
41	ស៊ីម ផ្កា	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច	092217078	ស៊ីម
42	ស៊ីម ផ្កា	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច	095966641	ស៊ីម
43	ស៊ីម ផ្កា	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច	07897088	ស៊ីម
44	ស៊ីម ផ្កា	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច		ស៊ីម
46	ស៊ីម ផ្កា	ប្រុស	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច		ស៊ីម

Date : 21 Jan 2020

Location : Thlok Vien Commune Office, Samaki Meanchey, Kampong Chhnang

ល.រ No	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Sex	តំណាង /មុខរបរ Position/Occupation	ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	ហត្ថលេខា Signature
1	ឈុន ឈុន	ប្រុស	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	017465942	
2	ស្រី ឈុន	ស្រី	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	09173523	
3	ស្រី ឈុន	ស្រី	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	078236194	
4	ស្រី ឈុន	ស្រី	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	089291388	
5	ស្រី ឈុន	ស្រី	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	012552513	
7	ស្រី ឈុន	ស្រី	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ		
8	ស្រី ឈុន	ស្រី	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	012388599	
9	ស្រី ឈុន	ស្រី	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	099670857	
10	ស្រី ឈុន	ស្រី	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	0963275210	
11	ស្រី ឈុន	ស្រី	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	0963198514	
12	ស្រី ឈុន	ស្រី	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ		
13	ស្រី ឈុន	ស្រី	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	017349715	
14	ស្រី ឈុន	ស្រី	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ		
15	ស្រី ឈុន	ស្រី	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ		
16	ស្រី ឈុន	ស្រី	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	089422331	
17	ស្រី ឈុន	ស្រី	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	017942742	
18	ស្រី ឈុន	ស្រី	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	011772178	
19	ស្រី ឈុន	ស្រី	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	097549656	
20	ស្រី ឈុន	ស្រី	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	097586546	
21	ស្រី ឈុន	ស្រី	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	0969104161	
22	ស្រី ឈុន	ស្រី	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	096808223	
23	ស្រី ឈុន	ស្រី	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	078901347	
24	ស្រី ឈុន	ស្រី	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	017327248	
25	ស្រី ឈុន	ស្រី	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	097299364	
26	ស្រី ឈុន	ស្រី	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	ស្រាវជ្រាវ	012206429	

ល.រ No	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Sex	តំណាង /មុខរបរ Position/Occupation	ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	ហត្ថលេខា Signature
26	លី ឌីវ៉ា	ប	ស្រីក្រសួង	ស្ថាប័ន	0928965947	
27	វ៉ាន់ ប៊ុនផាត	ប	សមាជិកគណៈកម្មាធិការ	ស្ថាប័ន	09251633	
28	គឹម ឈន់ផែន	ប	សមាជិកគណៈកម្មាធិការ	ស្ថាប័ន	0978521567	
29	គឹម វ៉ាន់ផា	ប	ស្រីក្រសួង	ស្ថាប័ន	017874896	
30	វ៉ាន់ កាត្រីស	ប	សមាជិកគណៈកម្មាធិការ	ស្ថាប័ន	012303656	
31	លី ឌីវ៉ា	ប	ស្រីក្រសួង	ស្ថាប័ន	077 314295	

Date : 21 Jan 2020

Location : Peani Commune Office, Kampong Tralach, Kampong Chhnang

ល.រ No	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Sex	តួនាទី /មុខរបរ Position/Occupation	ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	ហត្ថលេខា Signature
1	ឈ្មោះ យ៉ា វ៉ាន់ថា	ប្រុស	សាមីស្រី	ឧបករណ៍	012483921	
2	ឈ្មោះ យ៉ា វ៉ាន់ថា	ប្រុស	សាមីស្រី			
3	ឈ្មោះ យ៉ា វ៉ាន់ថា	ប្រុស	សាមីស្រី			
4	ឈ្មោះ យ៉ា វ៉ាន់ថា	ប្រុស	សាមីស្រី		097416446	
5	ឈ្មោះ យ៉ា វ៉ាន់ថា	ប្រុស	សាមីស្រី		093457939	
6	ឈ្មោះ យ៉ា វ៉ាន់ថា	ប្រុស	សាមីស្រី		092354209	
7	ឈ្មោះ យ៉ា វ៉ាន់ថា	ប្រុស	សាមីស្រី		0979544467	
8	ឈ្មោះ យ៉ា វ៉ាន់ថា	ប្រុស	សាមីស្រី		0974449251	
9	ឈ្មោះ យ៉ា វ៉ាន់ថា	ប្រុស	សាមីស្រី		0972126248	
10	ឈ្មោះ យ៉ា វ៉ាន់ថា	ប្រុស	សាមីស្រី			
11	ឈ្មោះ យ៉ា វ៉ាន់ថា	ប្រុស	សាមីស្រី			0976569423
12	ឈ្មោះ យ៉ា វ៉ាន់ថា	ប្រុស	សាមីស្រី			
13	ឈ្មោះ យ៉ា វ៉ាន់ថា	ប្រុស	សាមីស្រី			
14	ឈ្មោះ យ៉ា វ៉ាន់ថា	ប្រុស	សាមីស្រី			
15	ឈ្មោះ យ៉ា វ៉ាន់ថា	ប្រុស	សាមីស្រី			
16	ឈ្មោះ យ៉ា វ៉ាន់ថា	ប្រុស	សាមីស្រី			
17	ឈ្មោះ យ៉ា វ៉ាន់ថា	ប្រុស	សាមីស្រី		0972515892	
18	ឈ្មោះ យ៉ា វ៉ាន់ថា	ប្រុស	សាមីស្រី			
19	ឈ្មោះ យ៉ា វ៉ាន់ថា	ប្រុស	សាមីស្រី			
20	ឈ្មោះ យ៉ា វ៉ាន់ថា	ប្រុស	សាមីស្រី			
21	ឈ្មោះ យ៉ា វ៉ាន់ថា	ប្រុស	សាមីស្រី			
22	ឈ្មោះ យ៉ា វ៉ាន់ថា	ប្រុស	សាមីស្រី			
23	ឈ្មោះ យ៉ា វ៉ាន់ថា	ប្រុស	សាមីស្រី			
24	ឈ្មោះ យ៉ា វ៉ាន់ថា	ប្រុស	សាមីស្រី			
25	ឈ្មោះ យ៉ា វ៉ាន់ថា	ប្រុស	សាមីស្រី			

ល.រ No	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Sex	តំណាង /មុខរបរ Position/Occupation	ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	ហត្ថលេខា Signature
1	ឈុន គង់	ប	អគ្គនាយក	ក្រសួង	071346604	[Signature]
2	ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	ប	នាយក	ក្រសួង		[Signature]
3	ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	ប	នាយក	ក្រសួង		[Signature]
4	ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	ប	នាយក	ក្រសួង	0977804889	[Signature]
5	ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	ប	នាយក	ក្រសួង	069402447	[Signature]
6	ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	ប	នាយក	ក្រសួង		[Signature]
7	ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	ប	នាយក	ក្រសួង		[Signature]
8	ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	ប	នាយក	ក្រសួង	092918047	[Signature]
9	ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	ប	នាយក	ក្រសួង		[Signature]
10	ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	ប	នាយក	ក្រសួង		[Signature]
11	ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	ប	នាយក	ក្រសួង	097530607	[Signature]
12	ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	ប	នាយក	ក្រសួង	096272888	[Signature]
13	ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	ប	នាយក	ក្រសួង		[Signature]
14	ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	ប	នាយក	ក្រសួង	088900508	[Signature]
15	ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	ប	នាយក	ក្រសួង		[Signature]
16	ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	ប	នាយក	ក្រសួង	097954467	[Signature]
17	ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	ប	នាយក	ក្រសួង	098234101	[Signature]
18	ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	ប	នាយក	ក្រសួង	098228611	[Signature]
19	ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	ប	នាយក	ក្រសួង		[Signature]
20	ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	ប	នាយក	ក្រសួង	012606192	[Signature]
21	ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	ប	នាយក	ក្រសួង	092911933	[Signature]
22	ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	ប	នាយក	ក្រសួង	099704631	[Signature]
23	ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	ប	នាយក	ក្រសួង	0716137188	[Signature]
24	ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	ប	នាយក	ក្រសួង		[Signature]
25	ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	ប	នាយក	ក្រសួង		[Signature]
26	ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	ប	នាយក	ក្រសួង	077274786	[Signature]
27	ហ៊ុន ហ៊ុន	ប	នាយក	ក្រសួង		[Signature]

ល.រ No	ឈ្មោះ Name	ភេទ Sex	តំណាង /មុខរបរ Position/Occupation	ស្ថាប័ន Organization	លេខទូរស័ព្ទ Phone Number	ហត្ថលេខា Signature
1	ស្រី ឈី	ស្រី	ស្រីស្រី 2		077577244	
2	ស្រី ឈី	ស្រី	ស្រីស្រី 2		077577244	
3	ស្រី ឈី	ស្រី	ស្រីស្រី 2		09221929	

List of FGD's participants**Province: Kampong Chhnang, District: Kampong Tralach, Commune: Peani****Village:** Prey Sak**Date:** 31 January 2020**Participant:** Total 7 person, 3 Females and 4 Males.

No	Name	Sex	Village	Type of affected	Phone
1	Bun Thea	Male	Prey Sak	Paddy land	092-354809
2	Peng Po	Male	Prey Sak	House, Paddy land	097-3223821
3	Van Mon	Male	Prey Sak	Paddy land	012-793948
4	Ke Khun	Female	Prey Sak	Paddy land	
5	Yem Khoeun	Male	Prey Sak	Paddy land	
6	Nhek Chhun	Male	Prey Sak	House and Paddy land	
7	Kov Hoeung	Female	Prey Sak	House and paddy land	
8	Choun Sophorn	Female	Prey Sak	Paddy land	097-4164406

Province: Kampong Chhnang, District: Samaki Meanchey, Commune: Tbeng Kpos**Village:** Srae Sar**Date:** 01 Feb 2020**Participant:** Total 5 Islam persons, 2 Females and 3 Males.

No	Name	Sex	IDPoor	Village	Type of affected	Phone
1	Kub Nos	Male	Yes	Srae Sar	None	087-468243
2	Sos Ya	Female		Srae Sar	None	086-301368
3	Man Sen	Male	Yes	Srae Sar	None	
4	Pes Sos	Male	Yes	Srae Sar	None	
5	Man Li	Female		Srae Sar	None	

Province: Phnom Penh, District: Khan Meanchey, Commune: Sangkat Boeung Tonpun**Village:** Sansam Kosal 2**Date:** 02 Feb 2020**Participant:** Total 12 persons, 6 Females and 6 Males.

No	Name	Sex	Village	Type of affected	Phone
1	Mar Kimsan	Female	Sansom Kosal2	None	099-892898
2	Khun Sokhom	Female	Sansom Kosal2	None	
3	Lim Sokha	Female	Sansom Kosal2	None	

4	Heng Leang	Male	Sansom Kosal2	Tempoary cooker	012-505503
5	Chea Len	Female	Sansom Kosal2	None	
6	Khoun Sophea	Male	Sansom Kosal2	None	093-242356
7	Cheng Chhun	Male	Sansom Kosal1	None	
8	Ly Samnag	Male	Sansom Kosal1	None	096-6306418
9	Ok Phearun	Female	Sansom Kosal5	House	
10	Ok Soma	Female	Sansom Kosal5	House	012-759936
11	Touch Sophal	Male	Sansom Kosal5	None	
12	Yem Sam Ol	Male	Sansom Kosal2	None	

Province: Kampong Chhnang, District: Samaki Meanchey, Commune: Sethei

Village: Khnach

Date: 06 Feb 2020

Participant: Total 9 person, 9 Females and 0 Males.

No	Name	Sex	ID Poor	Village	Type of affected	Phone
1	Long Oeun	Female	Yes	Khnach	None	
2	Kan Neang	Female	Yes	Khnach	None	
3	Kan En	Female	Yes	Khnach	None	
4	Kan Rith	Female	Yes	Khnach	None	
5	Noun Tet	Female	Yes	Khnach	None	
6	Touch Chan	Female	Yes	Khnach	None	
7	Sek Phearun	Female	Yes	Khnach	None	
8	Kol Vann	Female	Yes	Khnach	None	
9	Som Sat	Female	Yes	Khnach	None	

Province: Kampong Chhnang, District: Kampong Tralach, Commune: Peani

Village: Prey Sak

Date: 06 Feb 2020

Participant: Total 9 person, 7 Females and 2 Males.

No	Name	Sex	ID Poor	Village	Type of affected	Phone
1	Chum Srey	Female	Yes	Toul Serey	Paddy Land	
2	Iv Vuth	Male	Yes	Toul Serey	Paddy Land	
3	San Nom	Female	Yes	Prey Sak	Paddy Land	
4	Ke Khon	Female	Yes	Prey Sak	None	
5	Him Chen	Female	Yes	Prey Sak	None	
6	Sek Son	Female	Yes	Prey Sak	Paddy Land	
7	Khim Sorn	Female	Yes	Prey Sak	None	
8	Sok Srey Khan	Female	Yes	Prey Sak	None	
9	Oun Long	Male	Yes	Prey Sak	None	069 749143

Project Information leaflet (in English, distributed to stakeholders in Khmer)

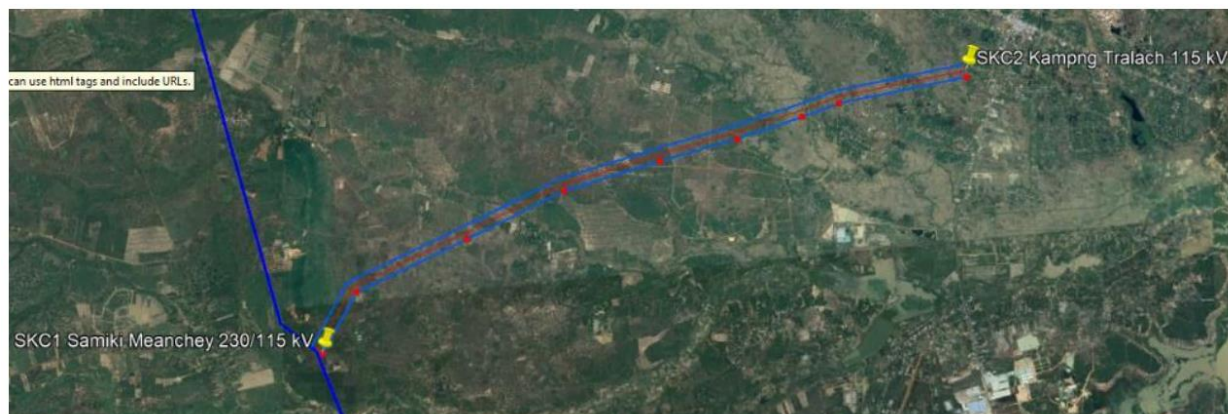
115 kV S. Meanchey to Kampong Tralach substation Transmission Line Planning Study

Information about the Project

Electricite du Cambodge (EDC) is the national electricity infrastructure provider in Cambodia. In its effort to improve electricity access in the country, EDC is now working with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to develop A Grid Reinforcement Project, to (i) expand and reinforce the electricity transmission infrastructure by constructing 115 kilovolt (kV) and 230 kV transmission lines and associated substations in Phnom Penh, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Cham, and Takeo provinces and (ii) introduce the first utility-scale battery energy storage system to enhance power reliability and grid stability accompanied by an increase in electricity generated from renewable energy sources. EDC is now planning a 11.1-kilometer (km) 115-kilovolt (kV) transmission line is planned to be constructed between the proposed SKC1 230/115 kV Samiki Meanchey to proposed SKC2 115 kV Kampong Tralach substations in Samiki Meanchey and Kampong Tralach districts. Construction of this transmission line will affect areas in your district and commune, and areas near several villages.

LOCATION

The length of the planned transmission line will be about 11.1km. It will run through areas in the four communes of Sethei, Tbeng Kpos, and Thlok Vien in Samaki Meanchey District, and the commune of Peani in Kampong Tralach District. The planned alignment of the transmission line can be seen in the Map in this information leaflet.



Location of Proposed TKN1 115 kV Transmission Line and associated substations

CONSTRUCTION TIME

Construction of transmission line will tentatively start during the 2nd quarter of 2020 and take totally approximately 36 months. EDC will supervise and monitor the construction that will be undertaken by private contractors and suppliers to EDC.

IMPACTS OF THE TRANSMISSION LINE

The route of the transmission line has been planned to avoid impacts on houses, irrigation canals, ponds, and other structures, so mainly land, crops and trees only will be affected. The transmission line will have power towers at an interval of 250m from each other, totally approx. 44 towers (including 8 terminal towers). Every power tower foot will require an area of 15x15m (225m²), so totally approx. 6 ha of land will be required. EDC will permanently purchase these land plots for the power tower poles at the full land value from the land owners. The transmission line will have a 15m wide so-called Right-of-Way (ROW), 7.5m on each side of the mid-line of the alignment. No structures or trees higher than 2.5m will be allowed within this zone. Land owners will be compensated upon a value to be agreed upon during the land acquisition negotiations. Productive trees within the ROW growing higher than 2.5m that need to be pruned or cut down will be compensated at their full value to the owners, based on the identified type and calculated number of trees. The total area within the ROW will be approx. 15.8 ha.

CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS

During the construction of the transmission line, there may be temporary impacts such as increased noise and dust levels, vibration, traffic congestion, power cuts, disrupted or reduced access to agricultural lands, loss of vegetation and trees, and crop damage, as well as construction of temporary access roads for erection of power towers. When power towers are being erected and conductors being stringed it may be not safe to go too close to the construction site, since these are electrical works. In order to reduce such risks and avoid negative impacts, an Environmental Management Plan has been prepared, which all project construction contractors have to apply. During the transmission line construction, additional land may be needed on a short-term basis for temporary construction access roads and for construction material storage and work place, and for workers' camps. There will be some work opportunities available for local unskilled workers in the transmission line construction.

SAFEGUARD POLICY OF ADB

The Government of Cambodia has requested assistance from the ADB for funding the transmission line project through a concessional loan. According to ADB Safeguard Policy, information about an ADB-supported project has to be provided to the people who are expected to be affected by the project construction and operation, and they have to be consulted early during the project planning. According to ADB Safeguard Policy, negative impacts on people and the environment have to be avoided to the greatest extent possible, and when not possible to avoid, the negative impacts have to be properly mitigated in a way that the affected people find appropriate and satisfactory. All the impacts of the project and all the losses due to the project affecting people who are living and working in the project areas have to be assessed during the project planning phase. The persons to be affected by the project through loss of land, crops, trees, houses, other structures or assets will be compensated in an appropriate way. According to ADB Safeguard policy, if affected people are not satisfied with the compensation received, or if any people in the project area experience serious impacts from a project, they have a right to complain and have their case properly tested. There will be a Grievance Redress Mechanism put in place during the project planning, and people in the project areas will be informed of the complaint procedures.

CONSULTATIONS WITH PEOPLE IN THE PROJECT AREAS

Consultants for ADB who are working with planning of the project are now undertaking consultations in the planned transmission line project areas. First there will be a district level public consultation meeting, inviting commune and village leaders from the areas identified to be impacted by the transmission line. After the district level meeting, village level public consultations are arranged and all the people to be affected by the project are invited to participate in their own village or in the neighbouring village. In these public consultations the transmission line project is introduced, and its potential social and environmental impacts explained. Participants are welcome to ask questions, get clarifications and express their views and concerns regarding the project. After each village-level public consultation, one Focus Group Discussion is arranged with men and another with women. The purpose of these meetings is for the consultants to get information from the villagers on some local social and environmental issues and to discuss potential project impacts and needed mitigation measures with the villagers.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE AFFECTED PERSONS AND LOSSES

With assistance from commune and village leaders and with villagers the consultant will identify land owners of the land plots that will be needed for the power tower poles. This identification is preliminary, and may be changed when the detailed measurement survey for planning of the final transmission line alignment will be undertaken by EDC later this year. Cutting non-fruit and fruit trees before the detail study of the project is not recommended. During the current planning phase, the consultant team will undertake a survey with those households that are identified to lose land, crops and trees due to the project. The purpose of the survey is to assess the socio-economic situation of these households and make an inventory of the expected losses due to the project. Land to be lost for the power tower poles construction will be identified and the trees and structures higher than 2.5m within the ROW will be counted and listed. This survey is important for planning the compensation and mitigation measures that will be provided by EDC to the affected households.

FURTHER INFORMATION AND PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

The transmission line alignment will be planned in detail later this year when the exact location of each power tower pole and the detailed impacts will be confirmed. At that time, there will be further consultations with all the people to be affected by the project. There will be further information of the land acquisition procedures, compensation negotiations and the rights of the affected people for appropriate compensation, and of the grievance redress mechanism that will ensure the rights of the affected people.

PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION

Social, Environment and Public Relation Office, EDC

Tel:

Annex 4. Focused Group Discussion Guide

FGD GUIDE QUESTIONNAIRE WITH AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

Project: Grid Reinforcement Project

Commune:

Village:

Date:

Facilitator:

Note taker:

Introduction: overview of the project and purpose of the FGD.

Knowledge about the planned project:

- Have you received information about the proposed Grid Reinforcement Project?
- How/by whom and when have you received information? (e.g. commune officers, village leader, EDC survey team, only rumours from neighbours etc.)
- What do you know about the planned project? (based on what they know, explore: How do you think you will be affected by the project?)
- What kind of information would you like to have in the future? How? (information channel: from village leader, village meeting, written information such as a leaflet, etc.)

Causes of poverty: What do they see as the key causes of poverty in their locality? How would they rate the following as applicable to them?

- access to markets for buying selling agricultural inputs and produce (road conditions, market information [types of produce, selling prices], physical distance to markets)?
- Different between buying selling prices of agricultural produce at home/market/district market?
- type of agricultural land (soil conditions, slope, access to water); cultivation method and main crops;
- level of knowledge about agricultural techniques (techniques for existing produce, skills for new produce or diversified farming); number of training and agricultural extension classes attended in recent years; efficiency of training;
- land tenure security;
- climatic conditions (flash flood, draught, etc)
- access to capital; loan scale, interest, and duration. Efficiency?
- non-farm livelihood opportunities ((i) jobs/self-employment opportunities are present but they can't take advantage due to education, capital, etc or (ii) very limited non-farm opportunities in the area)
- education, language? other?

How is poverty manifested?

- food security – periods of hunger during the year (what is eaten in place of rice?)? How many months/year of hunger? Supports from authority levels and organizations or community for hunger households
- education attainment? Number of children leave primary school and secondary school, then why?
- debt (bank? Credit organization? Siblings/relatives? People who sell agricultural produce and supplies?) Is there “young rice” (means farmers sell produce for traders before harvest time, after

selling the produce, farmer have to continue cultivation until harvest and handing over the produce to trader) happen? Do you need a mortgage when taking a loan?

- health, access to medical treatment, malnutrition
- are some ethnic groups more prone to poverty than other? How do they compare the poverty of ethnic minorities to ethnic Khmer in the area? If perceived difference, then why?
- other?

vulnerability issues

- Access to and quality of social services in the locality (health, education)
- accessibility to information and condition for the service delivery provided by the government to them (education, health, administrative support, etc.).
- remoteness and quality of transportation infrastructure (esp. rural roads) – impact of this on poverty and vulnerability
- Income generating activities? Income-earning capacity?
- Experience with respect to cultural exploitation and marginalization;
- Do cross-border female, child labor exist? Frequency of crossing the border?
- other?

Impact of the project

- key concerns about types of risks/impacts when the project is being implemented?
- key concerns about types of risks/impacts when the project is completed?
- what sort of mitigation measures should the project include?
- views about project's planned mitigation activities [give brief overview of activities in HIV and human trafficking, road safety, livelihood development (mainly agricultural extension), some opportunities for unskilled labour during construction]
- suggestions?

Some specific issues to discuss with women: (Explain that the purpose for this **specific** discussion is to find out specific issues from women's perspective and for women, so that gender issues can be considered in the project planning and negative impacts avoided or mitigated)

Population, ethnicity, and women leaders: Are there women who have come to this village through marriage? How many are they? Where have they come from? Do they originate of the same ethnic group as their husbands?

- Are there any women-headed households in this village? Single mothers? Reasons?
- How often do women go to the commune centre? District town? *There may be women who never been outside their local area, not even to the district town, find out how mobile women are. If women do not travel outside the village and surrounding areas, ask:*
- What are the obstacles for women's mobility (traveling outside the village vicinity areas)? What are the purposes of travel outside the village?
- Are there any female leaders in this village? Who are they, are they ethnic leaders or Women's Union chair, teacher, midwife or something else? How were they appointed/selected? What is their mandate, responsibilities and their power?

Health care and education: What are the most common diseases/ health problems in this village? What are the health problems women suffer from?

- Are there any death cases of (a) pregnant women (b) mothers or (c) infants? *If yes, ask when, why and how many cases*

- Is there any health clinic or health worker, in the village? *Find out if there is a village health worker, nurse, midwife, trained traditional birth attendant in the village, and if that person is male or female.*
- Where is the health clinic you go to? What clinic is it (village clinic, commune health centre)? How far is it, how do you get there (bicycle, motorbike, walking...) and how long time does it take?
- Which language do you use in your everyday communication in village? Can all women in your village read and write? Are there illiterate people in the village? How old are they? Are they men or women?
- How many years/what level of schooling do you have? *(record the participants)*. Do men and women have the same education level in your village? Explain
- Where do children go to elementary school/secondary school/high school, in the village/commune? how far from the village and how long time does it take to go there?
- Do many children drop out of school, at which age? Boys or girls? For what reasons?

Agricultural and non-agricultural activities: Where are your fields located? Are women working in the fields? How far, how long time does it take for women to go there? Do women walk to get there or do you use bicycle, motorbike?

- Do you sell any products outside the village? Where? How do you transport the products to be sold? How often? Are there any traders coming to the village to buy products?
- What are the most important food crops for you?
- What are other sources of income? What are other occupations that women in the area engaged in? *If women are workers, explore aspects related to the distance from the factories, working hours, required skills, comparison with farming activities*
- How do you evaluate the income levels compared to agricultural activities?

Annex 5. Focused Group Discussion Minutes

Affected household group

Province: Kampong Chhnang

District: Kampong Tralach

Commune: Peani

Village: Prey Sak

Date: 31 January 2022

Facilitator: Khuc Thi Thanh Van and So Dane

Note taker: Dane So

Participant: Total 7 person, 3 Females and 4 Males.

Peoples or Union organizations

- all villagers here are Khmer. There is no any Cham
- There is no any union or group setting in this village
- Very few women who come from outside to married in this village.

Knowledge about project

- 2 of them know about project last week since they were attended the public consultation at the commune
- All of them know through a drone activities conduct yesterday at related to electricity transmission line
- As they know similar project grid in nearby commune of Tbeng Kpos, they will cut all trees within right of way 10 – 15 m.
 - the main concerns related to residential land and house structure. It is hard for them to relocate while the land too expensive now and difficult to find a land
 - residential land along the pavement road here too expensive. It is normal with Width 20-25m residential land price 20K to 30K depending on hill or depth that they need to fill soil for building the house.
 - For paddy land is not many concerns but need to know what is compensation rate.
- They would like to share information early through village chief both meeting and distribute the broacher
- Mr. Peung Bou who have house affected which built last year cost about 25K
 - He has access loans to build this house and if he knows this project, they will not build this house.
- Ms. Kov Hoeung and Mr. Nhek Chhun, Palm sugar producer, have house affected just build this year.
- Ms. Ke Khun age 60 years old and Mr. Yem Khoeun, age 75 years old just know the project when drone fly over his village and ask another villager about the project. They are stayed with their child and take care of their children.
- Their village has settled here since 1979 and last 10 years ago, the villagers here are very poor and now are better off. There are only 26 households with average 3-5 person per family are very poor with IDPoor.
- With current living standards, they feel much improvement and if compare to last 3 years ago, they feel improve their livelihood twice because they have more opportunities to find work especially garment workers on textile close to their area.

Poverty

- All participant in this group discussion defines their family are average and better off. When asking to compare to ID Poor family, they are feeling much better and far away from those poor households. Those ID Poor families normally have small houses and sometimes have not enough earning to support their food.
- land tenure security
 - Both paddy land and residential land was not register land titles yet. They have only a local certificate or recognized by village chief.
 - In 1980s, the government provide 0.03 ha per member, so some households and later, they did not have land to provide more people. Some households now own about 0.2-0.3 ha and only the richer who can buy from their villager through certified by the village chief and commune chief. They may have up to 1ha of paddy land.
- Access to market
 - The market located in their commune. It is about 3km from their village and it takes about 10 minutes by driving a motor.
 - It is also district center and big market where they buy.
 - They often go to market 2 times every week
- Agriculture Land
 - Almost land used for rice field and do only one crop season from June to November. Ms. Choun Sophorn owned 0.2ha produce only 500Kg of rice. Most of them owed very small paddy rice, so it is not the main source of household income. The current practices of rice cultivate is not demand much labour as before. Now, they have sprayed the seed on land which requires less labour intensive compared to before and their family member can help during Sunday or weekend after work at the garment. Some family members just come to help them and return to Phnom Penh to work as a construction worker.
 - They have learned from their neighbour on their rice field practices
 - There is no irrigation system in their village. They rely on rainy.
 - There are some residential with mango, banana, and coconut is usually for household consumption. Some family they sell but not earn much. Coconut is sold each fruit from 2000-3000 Riels for cooking or make bamboo cake
 - Only one participant owed paddy land 1 ha and produce 1,500 Kg of rice last year. They are used for their household consumption.
 - There are no any these household sold their rice. They are used their own consumption and some are even bought from the market.
- Occupation and off-farm work
 - All people work except those who need to stay home take care baby. The caregivers are mainly grandmother or grandfather.
 - 5 of participants have family member work at garment worker
 - 1 of participant has family member work at construction work in Phnom Penh
 - 1 of participant has family member as taxi driver
 - 1 family participant is sugar palm producer
 - Earning about 35,000 Riels per day and work both husband and wife
 - Produce form Jan to March in dry season
 - Produce 7 Kg every day at an average price 5000 Riels per Kg
 - The vendor comes to collect at his house.
 - 1 participant is bamboo cake producer
 - His family earn about 400\$ per month

- He usually produced about 280 Bamboo cakes per week which earn about 400,000 Riels
- They sold to other villages

Other social services

- Their village has pavement road
- Health care
 - Health Center is located in their commune. It is about 3km and takes about 10 minutes by motor
 - Most common diseases are Gastroenterology, Fever, Flue and running nose and
 - They could identify who is doctor or midwife but they know those are health professional at health center.
 - There is referral hospital in their commune because it is district center of Kampong Tralach

Impact of project

- They are concern loss of their residential land during implement project
- They don't know about effect after complete project but hearing that will not affected if they stay 4.5m far from the string
- They would like to request to help them select a good representative of affected households. When asking who and how is better for that position, they are still don't know yet.

Participate with the project

- When asking about how they willing to work with the project if any opportunity, most of them are welcome especially who have a family member as a construction worker. However, they are also express that there are not many people in the village, most of them are busy with current job. There are only elderly or some busy to take care of baby. The construction of tower may very heavy and also temporary work.

Ethnic Minority group

Province: Kampong Chhnang

District: Samaki Meanchey

Commune: Tbeng Kpos

Village: Srae Sar

Date: 01 Feb 2020

Facilitator: Khuc Thi Thanh Van and So Dane

Note taker: Dane So

Participant: Total 5 Islam persons, 2 Females and 3 Males.

Peoples or Union organizations

- Islam community
- 69 Islam Households in this village of the total 318 households in the villages
 - Charm 59 Household
 - Cham 10 Households
- Now, the self-help group is not function due to no fund

Knowledge about project

- Two of them have participated in the public consultation

- Other just the project from their neighbour. There are substations and TL but it is 2km from their residential land.
- They are not concerned any impact to their community. They are happy and welcome to the project. It will bring a lot benefit to their community especially have more work close to their community because of more electricity. If any garment factory set up here, people will have more jobs and close to their village.
- Want to get project implementation schedule, inform them through village chief and conduct public awareness at the village hall.

Traditional culture & practices

- Married
 - Married with Khmer family: There is only strictly that after marriage they have to accept and transform to Islam family and stay with Islam family. They do the same Khmer man marry with woman Islam or Khmer woman marry with man Islam. They perform both Khmer Traditional and Islam traditional. They have start form Khmer house first (although women are Khmer or man is Khmer, they do the same), then they go celebrate a party at Islam house.
 - With same Islam married
- Transforming culture
 - With group and head of Islam religion say that they love Khmer Traditional clothes architecture, some family wear that during married and also wear their traditional clothes
- Grave – is about 100m from their village and it is about 1900m from the substation. It is not affected by the proposed substation and transmission line
- Islam mosque is located in the village and 2km from the proposed substation.
- New year in September
 - Black Porridge Special food cooking

Poverty

- IDPoor
 - Half of ID Poor household in this village is Islam
 - 33 Islam household
 - 76 Households with ID Poor of total 318 households in the village
- There is no subsidize from the government. Most donations from visitors especially from the Malaysia community who usually come from during Eid. They provide some food, rice, water and sanitation such well etc.
- More income and less
 - They have more income during February-March since they have additional income from harvesting cashew
 - They own cashew nut few trees in each family. They just start expansion to grow more but do not have bigger land for this kind of cashew farm
 - Each family earned about 100\$ every year only.
 - Big expenses in dry season from December to Jun where people get married and received lots of invitation.
 - Food security
 - Most of the family face challenges in September where lack of income, rainier season during that period

- Some donor or Malaysia associate/ Islam community visit and help to share some food, rice since it is a period of New year among Islam community
- land tenure security
 - Have title from the ministry of land since 2012
 - When asking if any household head or parent died, did whom they give or title to women or not?
 - They share with each child. It is not a priority to women children or men.
- Access to market
 - They sell their produce to local vendor come and collect in the village. There is no much production to sell
 - Some family sell firewood in the local village
 - They go to market about once a week and most of them just buy from a vendor who brings the product to sell in their village. There are a few local stores selling food, rice in the village.
 - The market is about 20 Km from their village. It is located in Kampong Tralach district center.
- Agriculture Land
 - Rice only
 - Paddy land about an average 1 ha, one crop, rely on raining and the have abutted produce yield 1500kg/ha. It is for home consumption
 - Production
 - All tree, mango, banana, and other fruit tree are mainly for home consumption
 - Cashew nut is only yielded about 100\$ per year. They own very few trees at the backyard of house or small land size.
 -
- Occupation and off-farm work
 - Garment worker
 - They migrate to an outsider to find job such construction worker
 - Not much work here

Other social services

- Gender
 - Boy and girl: If available resources or money for one child to go to school, they will choose boy to continue and stop girl. The girl is easy to find more job and garment factories are close here about 20km at Kampong Tralach district.
 - If parents passed away or died, they share property with each children and are not a priority to girls or boys.
- School – subsidize
 - There is no pre-school and primary school in the village.
 - School is 10 Km from village
 - NGO work on education here name “Smilling Gecko” set up school bus station support children and share cost 30\$ per semester
 - The fee charge for transportation are the same Khmer and Islam
- Health care
 - They go to the health center about 20 Km.
 - They know there are health professional work there but not able to identify who is doctor or midwife
 - The most common disease is fever, flue, runny nose etc.
 -

Impact of project

- happy with project
- land increase price since now road also construct and new substation will come.
- concerning about traffic and accident

Participate with the project

- Want to have a job as a construction worker
- One participant express that the job may work hard because the construction material is very heavy.

Poverty group 1

Province: Kampong Chhnang

District: Samaki Meanchey

Commune: Sethei

Village: Khnach

Date: 06 Feb 2020

Facilitator: Khuc Thi Thanh Van and So Dane

Note taker: Dane So

Participant: Total 9 person, 9 Females and 0 Males.

Peoples or Union organizations

- All of the participants are ID Poor household
- All of them settle in this village in 1990s, before they live about 2km from this village, it was call old village.
- There is no organization or NGO work this village
- There is no any subsidize from the government except Social fund when they go to the public hospital
 - Received 5000 Riels per day during their stay in health center, public hospital
 - Pay little for service registration etc. 2000 or 3000 Riels by volunteering
 - All medicine and treatment are free

Knowledge about project

- Few of them know about the project during drone and fieldwork of IOL/SES
 - But not detail what will project about
 - They just know that will have TL cross this village
- If any other future information about the project, just provide information channel though village chief and conduct meeting in the village

Poverty

- Poor
 - they are very poor in the village, not enough food to eat, very small house, just take care of grandchildren and get some little support from their child who go to work.
 - There are 15 ID Poor household in this village

- Access to market
 - There is no product for selling except two households who have collected NTFP-Non timber forest product such as firewood or traditional forest medicine and bring it to sell to Kampong Tralach or Phnom Penh.
 - Very far from the market, about 20-30km from market. They go once per month and most of the time buy from a mobile vendor who brings by their motor for food-selling in the village. Sometime, they loan food 2-3 times cost about 10\$ (40,000 Riels) without interest.
 - During shortage especially wet season from August to October, they loan rice or food from local vendor about 10% rate per month. For example, they buy rice per sack 25\$ (100,000 Riels) in cash and if they loan per month will be cost additional 2.5\$ (110,000 Riels)
- Debt – mainly for their food, especially during food shortage only.
- Land tenure security: during conducting FGD, it is a process of land registration by the government. Before, there is no land title,
- Agriculture Land
 - They own paddy land about 0.2 ha and rely on rainy and produce only one crop per year.
 - Working on rice field is not much busy as before, they just spray seed and do it one time.
 - Learn this new technique from neighbour, less labour-intensive
 - Their rice yield average about 1.5T / ha
 - Keep for home consumption
 - Before they have bigger land but some of them share to their children, selling for health treatment and built house etc,
 - There is no any other cash crop in this village except few cashew tree in their village where they can collect and sell about 20-30\$ per year
 - For other few fruit trees in the village, they use for home consumption such as mangos, banana, coconut etc.
- Occupation and off-farm work
 - Almost all participants have at 1-2 family members work in a garment factory as textiles.
 - Their children worked in the garment at Kampong Tralach and come back home every day
 - The salary is about 171\$-200\$ per month
 - Female child work in garment and men child work as construction worker
 - Three households in the FGD do not have family member work in garment worker
 - One elderly family age more than 60 years old, and live with her husband, rely on her little saving and her children before as handicraft-palm mats producer. She was made it and selling in the village or another village. She received some incentive support, food from the pagoda or village ceremony as elderly when join and help prepare such wash plates, cleaning etc.
 - Another participant with husband severity illness (like disabled, can't work), rely on her collect firewood for selling from another shrub land, or pagoda in village or nearby village. She doesn't have any means of transportation after she collects, she needs to hire some hand tractor brought that firewood to sell to her client. On average, she was earned as net after

expenses about \$100 to support 3 members in the family (her husband-disable and 1 grandchild age 6 years old).

- One family collected traditional-forest medicine and package for selling
- Livestock: 5 of participant own 1 Buffalo/Cow, some of the them raised chicken/duck for home consumption.

Other social services

- Education attainment:
 - Most of their children drop out after they finish primary school due to help and earn to support their family including home take care or some rice farm. Some their son or daughter still younger age just 13-15 years old go to find a job such as car-washing or gasoline station and when their children old enough 17-18 years, especially their daughter go to work at the garment factory while the son go to construction worker in Phnom Penh.
- Health care
 - Most common illness are fever, flu, runny nose etc. if little sick, they just go to private Pharmacy and buy medicine about 1-2.5\$ (4000-10,000 Riels) and if they have severity sickness, they go to public health center, hospital at district or provincial, or Phnom Penh with their ID Poor card, the government will pay for them and give them 5000 Riels /day for their meal.

Impact of project

- there is no ID Poor affected households. 2 of 9 participants with land affected have transferred to their children. They are confirmed that no more any other land affected
- they hope that when their grandchildren and children grow up, they can have more jobs close to
- only two of participants-home did not connect to electrify

Participate with the project

- they don't know how to participate with the project, most of them are busy with taking care of their grandchildren

Poverty group 2

Province: Kampong Chhnang

District: Kampong Tralach

Commune: Peani

Village: Prey Sak

Date: 06 Feb 2020

Facilitator: Khuc Thi Thanh Van and So Dane

Note taker: Dane So

Participant: Total 9 person, 7 Females and 2 Males.

Peoples or Union organizations

- Participants from Toul Sery and Prey Sak village
- All of the participants with ID Poor card and they use it to get health treatment free from government. When they stay in the hospital or health center, they will received meal allowance 5000 Riels per day
- There are no any subsidize from government

- When asking about electricity or water supply, they don't know about any subsidize from the government and they just paid based on bill/invoice. Sometimes they paid some 5-8\$/month depend on consumption each month. They did not note unit price
- All of them settle in this village in 1980s.
- There is no organization or NGO work this village

Knowledge about project

- Only those affected households have known about the project during IOL
- One of IDPoor household was affected by TL have joined the public consultation at commune
- They would like to know about the compensation rate, what detail schedule of project
 - They suggest to provide information through village chief
 - Conduct meeting with affected people in the village

Poverty

- Poor
 - Poor house, very small house and do not have enough money to support daily consumption. They are dependency and rely on their family member work at garment factory and construction worker
 - Home take care and caregiver to their grandchild.
- Access to market
 - Their village is about 1.5km from the market in the commune center but they did not go often to market. Some participant go to market once a week and some just buy mobile vendors they bring meat or other food to sell in the village or to their home.
 - The most difficult period and food shortage from September to October, they have to loan food from local vendors with interest rate 10%.
 - One participant produce sugar palm; vendor come to collect it
 - Main crop is rice but for home consumption only
- Debt – Most participants have loan for their food consumption and sometimes they have debt 3-4 months especially rice, it was about a sack of rice per month cost about 30\$/sack. One participant borrow from micro finance institute (MFI) to build their toilet with amount 650\$ and need to pay monthly instalment both rate and capital 42.5\$/month. When asking about rate, she doesn't know
- Land tenure security: their land is no title yet.
- Agriculture Land
 - They have very small land is about 0.2 to 0.3ha and do only one rice crop per year. Most of them have just spray seed and waiting to harvest. Their rice is not give high yield because not have enough money to buy input such fertilizer etc. it was estimated an average about 1.5-2 Tones/ha only.
- Occupation and off-farm work
 - Some family catching/fishing during wet season for their home consumption and little sell to neighbor to exchange some rice.
 - One affected household is sugar palm producer, her household rent palm tree from other villager and need to pay 5Kg of sugar per annual. Her daughter about 12 years old live with disability and severity illness and another son was 5 years old.
 - Some family have their family member work at garment and construction worker

- One of household product bamboo cake to sell other village.

Other social services

- Education attainment:
 - Most of their children drop out the school 10 years ago and currently work at garment factory or construction worker.
 - They are caregiver to their grandchild.
- Health care
 - Most common illnesses are fever, flu, runny nose etc. the health center is about 1.5km from their village, most often they go there and get free medicine there.

Impact of project

- They have no any concern about the project, they would like to know about the compensation rate
- Four households affected their paddy land

Participate with the project

- They are don't know how to participate in the project

Annex 6. Pictures of Public Consultations and Focused Group Discussions

SKC1 - New 230/115/22 kV. Tbeng Kpos commune	
	
Public consultation in Tbeng Kpos	Identify potential impacts on map by participants
SKC1 - New 230/115/22 kV. Sethei commune	
	
Commune Chief opening speech	EDC representative present about project
SKC1 - New 230/115/22 kV. Thlok Vient commune	
	
Presentation on environmental issues	Presentation on social safeguards
TKC1 New 11.1 km 115 kV transmission line – Peani commune	



Opening remark by the Commune Chief



Presentation on the project impacts

Annex 7. Sample Grievance Registration Forms and Grievance Logs

Sample Grievance Form

(To be available in Khmer and English)

The _____ Project welcomes complaints, suggestions, queries and comments regarding project implementation. We encourage persons with grievance to provide their name and contact information to enable us to get in touch with you for clarification and feedback. Should you choose to include your personal details but want that information to remain confidential, please inform us by writing/typing *(CONFIDENTIAL)* above your name. Thank you.

Date	Place of registration	
Contact Information/Personal Details		
Name:	Gender: Male/Female	Age:
Home Address:		
Place:		
Phone No:		
Email:		
Complaint/Suggestion/Comment/Question Please provide the details (who, what, where and how) of your grievance below: If included as attachment/note/letter, please tick here:		
How do you want us to reach you for feedback or update on your comment/grievance?		

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Registered by: (Name of Official registering grievance)
Mode of communication: • Note/Letter • E-mail • Verbal/Telephonic
Reviewed by: (Names/Positions of Official(s) reviewing grievance)

Action Taken:
Whether Action Taken Disclosed: Yes No
Means of Disclosure

SAMPLE GRIEVANCE LOG

Grievance Log													
Grievance Form No.	Log Date	Grievant			Grievance				Update Status and Date of Implementation				Remarks
		Name	Address	Phone	Category	Level*	Description	Location	Investigation	Solution	Grievant Feedback	Status**	

Notes:

*To which level the grievance is logged (commune, district, province, court)

**Status: Pending, Unsolved, Resolved

- Pending: grievance is still in the process of resolution
- Unsolved: grievant disagreed with the resolution

Resolved: grievant agreed with the resolution