

Resettlement Plan

October 2017

Cambodia: Provincial Water Supply and Sanitation Project Battambang Water Supply Subproject

Prepared by the Ministry of Industry and Handicraft for the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 6 October 2017)

Currency unit	–	riel (KR)
KR1.00	=	\$0.000247
\$1.00	=	KR4,050

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AH	–	Affected Households
AP	–	Affected person/people
BTBWS	–	Battambang Water Supply
DMS	–	Detailed Measurement Survey
GDR	–	General Department of Resettlement
IOL	–	Inventory of Loss
IRC	–	Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee
LAR	–	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
m	–	Meter
MEF	–	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MIH	–	Ministry of Industry and Handicraft
MPWT	–	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
NGO	–	Non-government Organization
PGRC	–	Provincial Grievance Redress Committee
PIC	–	Project Implementation Consultant
PMU	–	Project Management Unit
PPTA	–	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PRSC	–	Provincial Resettlement Sub-committee
PWSSP	–	Provincial Water Supply and Sanitation Project
RCS	–	Replacement Cost Study
RF	–	Resettlement Framework
RGC	–	Royal Government of Cambodia
ROW	–	Right of Way
RP	–	Resettlement Plan
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
WG	–	Working Group
WSS	–	Water Supply Subproject
WTP	–	Water Treatment Plant

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

- Affected Person (AP)** - Refers to any person or persons, household or entity, physically (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) and/or economically (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) affected as a result of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.
- Affected Household** - Refers to all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by a project or any of its components.
- Compensation** - Refers to payment in cash or in kind for an asset or resource that is acquired or affected by the Project. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs. In applying this method of valuation depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.
- Cut-off Date** - This refers to the date prior to which the occupation or use of the Project area makes residents/users of the same eligible to be categorized as affected people. Persons not covered in the census are not eligible for compensation and other entitlements, unless they can show proof that (i) they have been inadvertently missed out during the census and the inventory of losses (IOL); or (ii) they have lawfully acquired the affected assets following completion of the census and the IOL and prior to the conduct of the detailed measurement survey.
- Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)** - With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of APs earlier done during the RP preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.
- Displaced persons** - In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced and/or economically displaced (see below) 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 in connection with the Project.
- Economic displacement** - Refers to loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood 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
- Physical displacement** - Refers to relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter 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.
- Eligibility** - Refers to any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution who has settled in the Project area before the cut-off

date, that (i) loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or ability to access such assets, permanently or temporary, or (iii) loss of income sources or mean of livelihood, regardless of relocation will be entitled to be compensation and/or assistance.

- Entitlement** - Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
- Involuntary resettlement** - It is the displacement of people, not on their own preference, from their own homes, assets, sources of income and livelihood in the project corridor of impacts (COI) or location of impacts. Involuntary resettlement may result in any or a combination of the following: loss of land, abode and other fixed assets, loss of income and/or employment, relocation, separation of family members, disintegration of communities, etc. Unless appropriate and adequate mitigation measures are carried out, involuntary resettlement may result to further hardship and impoverishment among the APs, especially the marginal sectors of society. These adverse social impacts of development projects are often borne by APs not of their own desire but involuntarily.
- Income restoration** - Refers to re-establishing productive livelihood of the displaced persons to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than that earned by the displaced persons before the resettlement or of pre-project levels.
- Land acquisition** - Refers to the process whereby an 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.
- Project Authorities** - Refers to the Ministry of Industry and Handicraft (MIH), Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), and the General Department of Resettlement (GDR) of the Ministry of Economy and Finance.
- Project Executive Agency** - Refer to Ministry of Industry and Handicraft, Ministry of Public Works and Transport and its Project Management Units
- Relocation** - This is the physical relocation of an AP from his/her pre-project place of residence and/or business.
- Relocation assistance** - Support provided to persons who are physically or economically displaced by a project. Relocation assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to the displaced persons during their relocation. It may also include cash allowances that compensate displaced persons for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost workdays.

Replacement cost

- Refers the method of valuing assets at current market value, or its nearest equivalent, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs. In applying this method of valuation depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account

Right of way (ROW)

- ROW is the area, owned or still to be acquired, reserved for public use or for a government project.

Vulnerable groups

- These are distinct groups of displaced persons who are likely to be more adversely affected than others and who are likely to have limited ability to re-establish their livelihoods or improve their status and specifically include: (i) households falling under the Cambodia national poverty rate, (ii) female headed households with dependents living below the national poverty rate, (iii) disabled household heads with no other means of support, (iv) elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, (v) landless poor living below the national poverty rate, and (vi) indigenous people or ethnic minorities.

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. Project and Subproject Description

1. Asian Development Bank (ADB) is supporting the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to address the core problem of inadequate water supply and sanitation infrastructure and services with a programmed approach that envisages the combination of lending and non-lending assistance to finance infrastructure, institutional reforms, and capacity building based on a draft sector road map and investment program developed during the present Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) for a 20-year design horizon.

2. The Provincial Water Supply and Sanitation Project (PWSSP) will extend water supply coverage and treatment in Battambang, and Kampong Cham and sanitation coverage and wastewater treatment capacities with improved septage management in Battambang and Sihanoukville, and improved septage management in Kampong Cham. The project will also provide for the replacement of the failed interceptor sewer in the town of Siem Reap. There are six (6) proposed subprojects for civil works identified for financing under PWSSP. The full description, scope and location of the subprojects are provided in the **Resettlement Framework** for the PWSSP which accompanies this draft Resettlement Plan (RP) for the Battambang Water Supply Subproject (hereafter referred to as the **BTBWS Subproject**). This draft RP for the BTBWS Subproject must be read in conjunction with the *Resettlement Framework* for the PWSSP.

3. **BTBWS Subproject:** This subproject for Battambang aims to expand the existing water supply system (WWS) to areas within the town to meet demand in the rapid growing urban areas for 24-hour supply under improved water quality to meet Cambodia's national drinking water standards. The proposed BTBWS Subproject in Battambang provincial town has 3 main components:

- (i) Water Treatment Plant;
- (ii) Water Intake Station; and
- (iii) Water Supply Distribution Network.

1.2. Scope and Nature of Resettlement Impacts for the BTBWS Subproject

4. The BTBWS Subproject is classified as category B for involuntary resettlement and involves insignificant acquisition of private land and loss of access to productive assets.

5. The affected assets and the related affected households (AHs) are summarized in **Table 1**. The acquisition requirements concern (a) private trees and (b) governmental land leading to (c) loss of income sources for AHs, but (d) no loss of private land, structures, crops or services and resources, (e) no physical relocation through loss of assets, access to assets, or means of livelihoods, and (f) very limited temporary disruption of property road access points. There are also no requirements for resettlement as no physical displacement of AH will take place. The findings of the IOL and the status of AHs are provided in detail in **Annex 3**.

1.3. Socioeconomic information of the AHs

6. The socioeconomic characteristics of the AHs were surveyed in February 2017. Taking into account that all the subprojects under the PWSSP intends (a) to avoid or limit acquisition of private land, (b) not to affect private structures, and (c) not to cause significant resettlement

effects, the survey of AHs had its focus on those key land acquisition and involuntary resettlement (LAR) topics as described below. The **Annex 3** provides an overview and details of those features related to the BTBWS Subproject.

7. Three (3) AHs will lose their productive income sources as they use the government land for cultivation and the land will be permanently acquired for the construction of the water treatment plant (WTP). Among the 3 AHs, one is female single headed household. **There are 14 affected persons (APs) in total living in the 3 AHs and all the 3 AHs are living above the national poverty line.** No case of indigenous people is reported.

1.4. Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation

8. The public consultation was conducted through 11 public commune meetings in January and February 2017 and a total of 351 commune residents (188 female and 163 male) participated. The contacted villagers showed high interest in the Subproject as water supply and sanitation are topics of high importance.

9. This draft RP shall to be reviewed and endorsed by GDR and approved by the inter-ministerial resettlement committee (IRC) prior to submission to ADB for concurrence. Since the impact is only loss of agricultural land and any associated loss of income, the consultation with the 3 AHs will be simple and on an individual household to household basis throughout the implementation of the RP and BTBWS Subproject. Therefore, there will be no need for a project information booklet for the BTBWS Subproject given the very limited scope of the impacts. The GDR will carry out the household to household consultation during the DMS process. The RP and their implementation monitoring reports will be uploaded in the ADB, Ministry of Industry and Handicraft and MPWT websites. The disclosure will follow ADB's Public Communication Policy, 2011.

1.5. Grievance Redress Mechanism

10. One provincial level grievance redress committee (PGRC-Battambang)) will be established to handle grievances for the BTBWS Subproject and the Battambang Wastewater and Sanitation Subproject under the PWSSP. The process and procedures for the grievance redress mechanism is outlined in the *Resettlement Framework* for the PWSSP.

1.6. Legal Framework

11. The gaps between the ADB SPS and RGC laws and regulations requirements and the gap filling measures; and the key resettlement Policy Principles and Entitlements, which are outlined in the *Resettlement Framework* for the PWSSP, will be applicable to the draft RP for the BTBWS Subproject.

1.7. Entitlement, Assistance and Benefits

12. Eligibility will be determined with regards to the "Cut-off Date" and those who encroach into the BTBWS Subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance. Only 3 AHs have been determined to be eligible.

13. The Entitlement Matrix outlined in the *Resettlement Framework* for the PWSSP will guide the entitlements for the 3 AHs under the BTBWS Subproject. Out of the 3 AHs one will be AHs will be entitled for compensation for **loss of fruit trees**. All the 3 AHs will be entitled for loss of income from the land taken away by the provincial government for the BTBWS

Subproject. There is no other loss of assets. There is also no permanent loss of livelihood. Since none of the 3 AHs are living below the poverty line, they are not categorized as the poor and vulnerable group. This will be confirmed at the DMS stage when the socioeconomic survey (SES) of the 3 AHs will be undertaken. The contractor for the construction works may require temporary use of land for establishing camp site. This will be the responsibility of the contractor. However, the all AHs will be made aware of the detailed grievance procedures for filing grievances on issues arising from the contractor.

14. No physical displacement of AP from his/her existing house. Thus, no relocation assistance.

1.8. Income Restoration Program and Rehabilitation

15. There will be no need for an income restoration program as there is no permanent loss of livelihood. There may be some loss of income from the use of the agricultural land. This will be determined during the DMS stage and if there is any such loss, the AH will be compensated as specified in **Table 2: Entitlement Matrix for Involuntary Resettlement in the Resettlement Framework** for PWSSP.

1.9. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

16. The cost of LAR for BTBWS Subproject under will be financed by the RGC from its national budget. There is no cost for resettlement. The cost of the land acquisition (about 1.8 ha) will be determined by the GDR based on the Replacement Cost Study (RCS) undertaken by an independent consultant which will be recruited by the GDR for all subprojects under the PWSSP in the Battambang province. The cost estimate will be known after the completion of the DMS and will be confirmed by GDR.

1.10. Institutional Arrangements

17. The Institutional Arrangements outlined in the *Resettlement Framework* for the PWSSP will be applicable to the BTBWS Subproject. The Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) is the executing agency (EA) for the BTBWS Subproject. However, the General Department of Resettlement (GDR) is the agency which will be directly responsible for all LAR activities under the Subproject. The role of MPWT is minimal and is only related to the compilation of the reporting requirements for the PWSSP and reporting to GDR of any bottlenecks posed by resettlement during the construction phase of the BTBWS.

1.11. Implementation Schedule

18. The implementation of the RP shall be well coordinated with the entire PWSSP implementation schedule but have to complete before any construction of civil works and give sufficient time for APs to remove their affected assets and harvesting their agricultural products. The sequential schedule for subproject RP implementation with tentative dates of each activity is found in Table 9.

1.12. Monitoring and Reporting

19. The monitoring and reporting arrangements outlined in the *Resettlement Framework* for the PWSSP will be followed for the BTBWS Subproject. All monitoring and reporting on the preparation and implementation of the RP will be carried out by the GDR in accordance with the principles agreed under the *Resettlement Framework* for PWSSP.

20. External monitoring will not be required for the BTBWS Subproject, as the LAR impact is very limited (3 AHs) and not significant (only loss of 34 fruit trees, and may be some rice crops but no resettlement).

2. SUBPROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. BTBWS Subproject

21. The existing water supply system (WSS) will be expanded to areas within the town to meet the growing demand in the rapid expanding Battambang urban areas for 24-hour supply of water. The BTBWS Subproject will increase service coverage toward achieving a targeted 85-100% by 2025 (Phase 1) and 95-100% by 2040 (Phase 2), with more communities nearby the town boundary to be included for the Year 2025. The population in the central core of Battambang town is about 152,090 in 2015 with an average growth rate 0.92%. The population in the wider conurbation of the town including the present suburban serviced areas was 257,608 in year 2015 with an average growth rate 1.94%. The projected population for all serviced areas Battambang town in 2025 and 2040 is estimated at 275,453 and 359,193 respectively.

2.2. Existing Facilities

22. The Battambang WSS was upgraded in 2006. In 2010, an additional new Water Treatment Plant (WTP) was constructed to meet the growing demand. In 2015, Battambang town water supply covered about 48% of the total households with total of 12,361 connections, and a beneficiary population of 69,939 persons. The capacity of the WTP is 11,520m³/day, with an average water production of 11,328m³/day. The water source for the Battambang Waterworks is the Sangké River. The WSS is operated continuously, 24 hours/day. Battambang Waterworks is under the management of the provincial public waterworks (PWW) attached to the Department of Industry and Handicrafts (DIH) in Battambang Province. In July 2016, another new WTP funded by JICA was constructed with a capacity of an additional 22,000m³/day. A new intake facility with a capacity of 24,000m³/day, a 4.4km raw water transmission main and distribution pipeline of 65.5km was also constructed. The water supply capacity for Battambang town is now 33,520m³/day, distributed through a 374km pipe network with coverage area of 5,603 ha.

23. The combined water demand of domestic, commercial, industrial and public users in the existing water supply coverage in year 2015 is estimated at 3,703,626 m³ per year, and is projected to rise to 63,629m³/day or 23,224,585 m³/year in 2025 and 86,295 m³/day or 31,497,675 m³/day in 2040. However, water losses in 2015 were 10.96% of the total.

2.3. Proposed Improvements

24. The proposed BTBWS subproject will aim to (i) construct of a new WTP, (ii) construct a new water intake station, and (iii) install water distribution network and pipelines.

25. **The proposed new WTP** will be located on public land belonging to the Department of Industry and Handicraft (DIH) of Battambang Province (land title No.02030802-1278) with an area of 2.4ha at Chrab Krosaing village, Wat Kor commune, Battambang Town as indicated on **Figure 1**. Only 1.5 ha of the reserved land will be allocated to the WTP. The WTP will be constructed at the rear portion of the available land, avoiding a housing area at the road frontage of the land. The proposed site is approximately 4km from the town center.

26. **The proposed water intake station** will be located some 5.3 km upstream from the JICA intake. The location for the proposed water intake is shown in **Figure 2**.

27. **The proposed water supply distribution networks, transmission and distribution pipelines (Figure 3)** will be composed of the main transmission pipelines, the secondary

distribution pipelines, and house connections. Piped water supplies shall be installed along the road in priority locations where there is a potential for housing development and household connections.

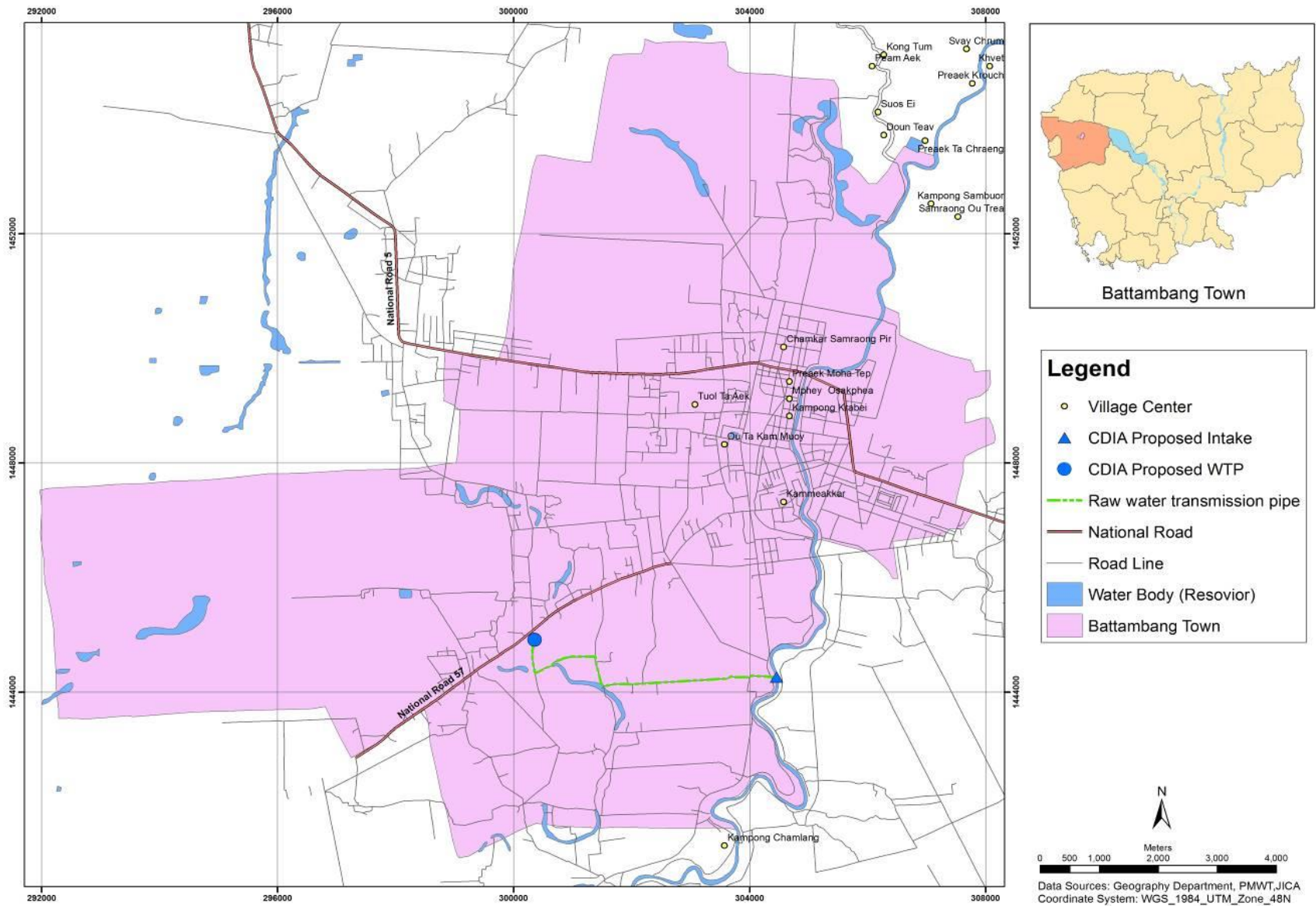


Figure 1: New WTP Location



Figure 2: Proposed Intake Location

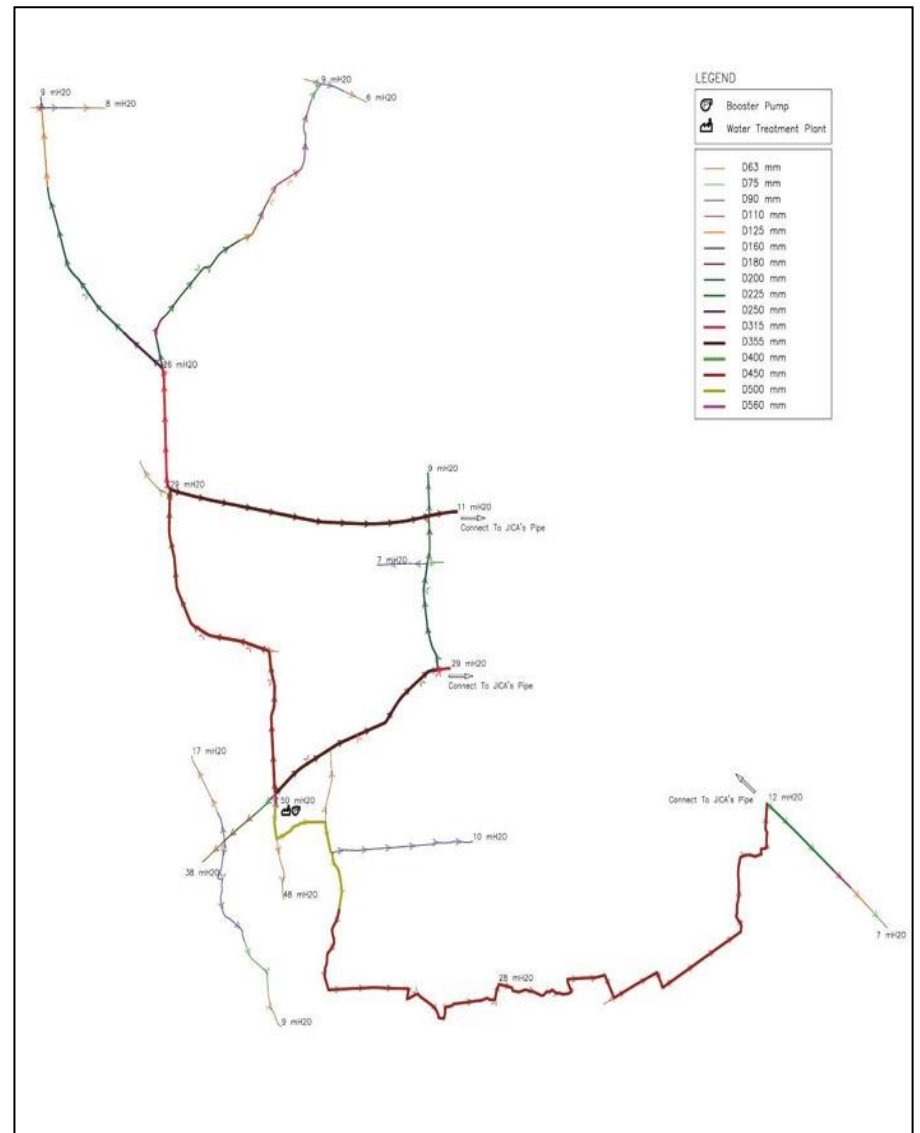
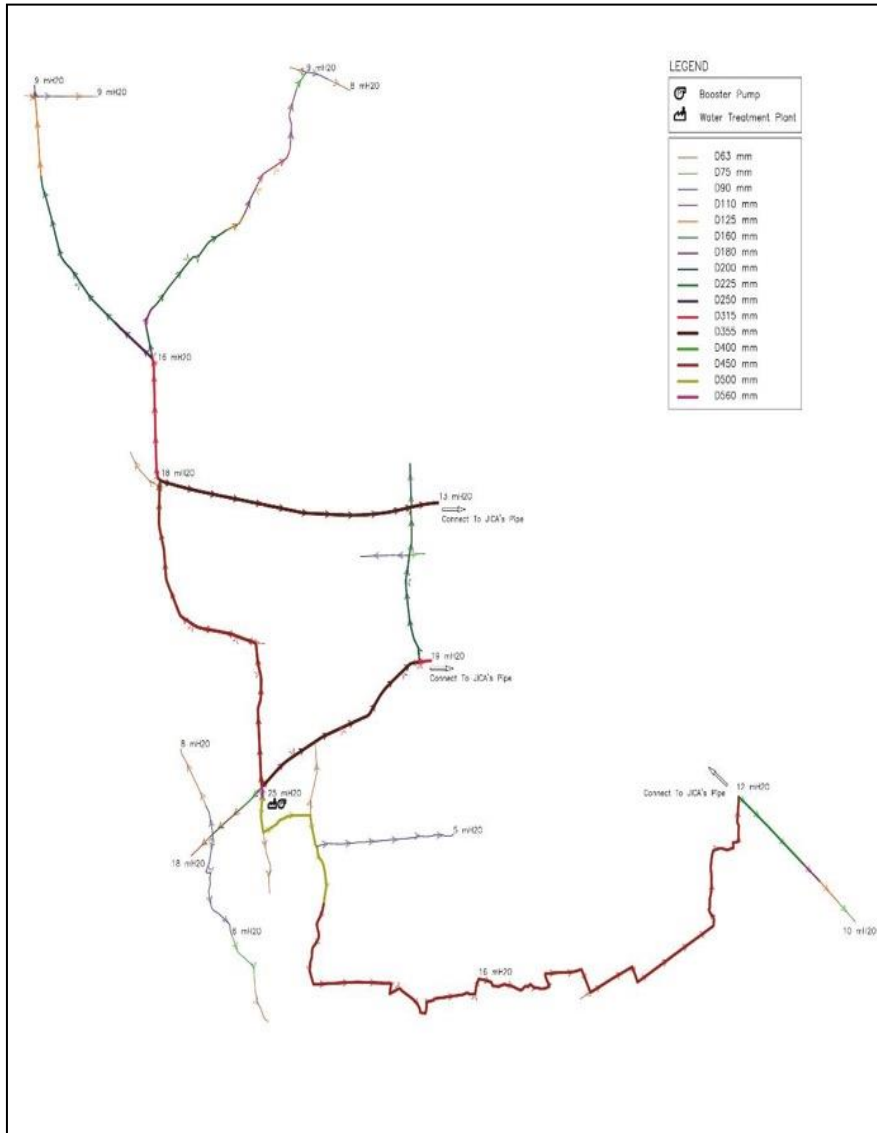


Figure 3: Future Pipeline Layouts

3. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

28. The feasibility study design considered components of a water supply scheme, which would require no private but governmental land acquisition. This will have to be **reviewed in detail during the detailed engineering design stage, for which a confirmation of the proposed site for the new WTP is expected.** For the raw water transmission mains and the water distribution network only existing road Right of Ways (RoWs) have been selected for alignments. The Subproject will involve physical changes through earth moving, but also in constructing water supply infrastructure. The engineering design follows the existing road RoWs to the extent possible, so that there is little need for private land acquisition. This has been optimized by the due diligence consultant as a result of LAR fieldwork and surveys. Additionally, the extended distribution networks are located at the suburb areas where settlement density is low.

29. The requirements for land acquisition by the BTBWS Subproject results from census, inventory of loss (IOL) and socioeconomic survey (SES) during field data collection conducted **between 22 January and 05 February 2017** and joint transect walk of participating commune members, DPWT, and PPTA consultants.

3.1. Permanent Land Acquisition

30. The WTP is to be located on a 2.4 ha site acquired by the provincial government at Chrab Krosaing Village, Sangkat Vaot Kor. The WTP will occupy 1.8 ha of the available land. The required land is owned by the provincial government. A land acquisition and resettlement impact screening has been prepared under **Annex 1**.

3.2. Temporary Land Acquisition

31. For any temporary site installation or other area the contractor will have to propose in a site installation and access plan and obtain approval from the Project Management Unit (PMU). Where possible, public land will be used for temporary land use. The contractor shall rent the private space with agreed rental fee. The GDR will not be required to acquire any land for the use of the contractor. The contractor shall be responsible for paying all costs, including any rental/lease fees for any land that it requires. Both private and public space shall be returned in the same or improved condition compared with pre-project situation. The PMU will ensure that the affected stakeholders livelihoods are not compromised who rent or sell land to the contractors, and in the event of any dispute or discontent, these issues will be addressed following the grievance process and procedures outlined in the *Resettlement Framework* for PWSSP.

3.3. Affectedness

32. The affected assets and the related AHs are summarized in **Table 1**. The acquisition requirements concern (a) private trees and crops (rice) and (b) governmental land leading to (c) loss of income sources for AHs, but (d) no loss of private land, structures, services and resources, (e) no physical relocation through loss of assets, access to assets, or means of livelihoods, and (f) very limited temporary disruption of property road access points. There are also no requirements for resettlement by this subproject as no physical displacement of people will take place. The findings of the IOL and the status of the 3 AHs are provided in detail in **Annex 3**.

33. The 3 AHs contacted during the consultation meetings and socio-economic surveys indicated their willingness to cooperate with the BTBWS Subproject.

Table 1: Subproject Affected Assets, Households, and Severity of Impacts

Type of Asset	Level of Affectedness	Severity of Impact	Affected Household/s
Residential Land	No case to report	None	0
Productive Land	A 2.4 ha governmental land is required, of which the subproject will occupy 1.8 ha of available land, currently rent and used by 3 private users (2 AHs is at WTP and 1 AH is at water intake station).	Significant	1 female headed AH 2 male headed AHs
Community Land	No case to report	None	0
Primary Structures	No case to report	None	0
Secondary Structures	No case to report	None	0
Trees	34 private fruit trees affected	Minor	1 male headed AH
Crops	No case to report	None	0
Loss of income	100% loss of income from productive land	Limited	3 AHs = 14 APs
Common property resource	No case to report	None	0

4. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

34. Socioeconomic information of the AHs living in the BTBWS Subproject area were collected through the fieldwork (household surveys, census, IOL, SES, consultation meetings in villages, and transect walks) and performed by the Public Waterworks and PPTA consultants.

4.1. Socioeconomic Characteristics of AHs

35. Basic socioeconomic information about the 3 AHs whose government productive land that will be permanently acquired for the construction of the WTP. The heads of AHs were the contacted and the members of the AHs were surveyed. This is summarized below and relevant information shown in Table 2, 3, 4.5, 6 and 7.

36. The Subproject ensures that vulnerable groups are not disadvantaged and that they are equal beneficiaries of the subproject's infrastructure. None of the 3 AHs are classified as poor and vulnerable as their household income exceeds the poverty line and does not meet the standard criteria used by GDR.

(i) **Head of AHs and size of AHs:** There are 1 female and 2 male head of AHs with an average age of 50 years. The average AH size is 4.6, and therefore lower than national average of 4.7 and of the provincial (Battambang) average of 4.8. The smallest AH has 1 member and the largest AH has 8 members.

Table 2: Identification of AHs

No.	Name of Head of HH	Sex	Age	HH Size (APs)
1	Vorn Lom	Female	50	1
2	Nel Sophat	Male	56	4

No.	Name of Head of HH	Sex	Age	HH Size (APs)
3	Meas Veasna	Male	45	9

(ii) **Age and Gender:** Among the 14 household members, 12 are male and 8 are female. 10 persons are in the economic active group (15 to 64 years old).

Table 3: Age of APs

Gender	Age Group					Total
	0 - 14	15 - 29	30 - 44	45 - 64	65 - over	
Male	3	1	0	2	0	6
Female	1	4	2	1	0	8
Total	4	5	2	3	0	14

(iii) **Education:** With 10 household members have attended different school levels. None of the members has attended either high school or university. Four members did not attend any school. Khmer is the national language and use by all AHs.

Table 4: Education Levels of APs

No.	Head of AH	School level				Univer- sity	Total
		None	Primary	Sec- -dary	High		
1	Vorn Lom	0	1	0	0	0	1
2	Nel Sophat	1	1	2	0	0	4
3	Meas Veasna	3	1	5	0	0	9
Total		4	3	7	0	0	14

(iv) **Income:** Nine members are active income earners of which 4 are workers with monthly pay, 2 are seasonal workers and other 3 are self-employed. The average annual income of the 3 AHs is calculated about \$3,824/year.

Table 5: Income Overview of AHs

No.	Head of AHs	AP employed / working	Type of employment /occupation	Income [\$ /unit]	Annual Income [\$ /year]
1	Vorn Lom	1	Selling cake	112/month	1,532
			Rice farming	188/year	
2	Nel Sophat	2	Selling cake	300/month	4,300
			Rice farming	700/year	
3	Meas Veasna	6	Workers with monthly paid	320/month	5,640
			Seasonal worker	150/month	
Average household income				per year	3,824
				per month	319

(v) **Expenditure:** Their average expenditure is calculated with \$2,467 yearly. All 3 AHs reported highest expenditure on food items. Two AHs hardly save any of their earnings.

Table 6: Expenditure Overview of AHs (Yearly)

No.	Items	Vorn Lom	Nel Sophat	Meas Veasna
1	Food	900	2,700	900
2	Health	50	25	50
3	Education	-	84	480
4	Clothes	125	250	75
5	House	60	252	96
6	Social responsibilities:	75	550	50
7	Transport	25	184	25
8	Agriculture tools	50	345	50
Total		1,285	4,390	1,726
Average		2,467		

(vi) **Poverty:** Cambodia uses an absolute poverty line definition. In 2013, the Ministry of Planning (MOP) introduced new poverty lines. The revisions to the poverty lines include (a) a food poverty line based on 2,200 calories per person per day (up from 2,100); and (b) a non-food component that is estimated separately for Phnom Penh, other urban, and rural areas. Cambodia Socioeconomic Survey (CSES) 2014 identified those who earned less than **\$33 per person per month** considered living under poverty line for other urban area. The applied calculation shows that all AHs are living above the official poverty line.

Table 7: Calculation of Poverty Line by Household

No.	Head of HH	HH Size	Calculated Annual Poverty Line (USD 33*HHsize*12 months)	AH Annual Income	Under Poverty Line	
	[Name]	[AP]	[USD]	[USD]	No	Yes
1	Vorn Lom	1	396	1,532	✓	
2	Nel Sophat	4	1,584	4,300	✓	
3	Meas Veasna	9	3,564	5,640	✓	

(vii) **Access to infrastructure and utilities:** All AHs have good access to public services and infrastructure offered in the town.

4.2. Poor and Vulnerable Group Classification

37. The Subproject ensures that vulnerable groups are not disadvantaged and that they are equal beneficiaries of the subproject's infrastructure. None of the 3 AHs are classified as poor and vulnerable as their household income exceeds the poverty line and does not meet the standard criteria used by GDR.

- (i) There is 1 female single headed AH;
- (ii) There is no elderly head of AH;
- (iii) There is no poor AH; and
- (iv) There is no disabled head of AHs.

4.3. Indigenous People

38. There are no indigenous people affected by the BTBWS Subproject.

5. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATIONS, AND PARTICIPATION

5.1. Consultation and Participation

39. The disclosure of land acquisition and resettlement information, consultation and participation of residents in the BTBWS Subproject took place in 11 public commune meetings in January and February 2017. The contacted 351 commune residents (188 female and 163 male) have a good understanding about the subproject and its land acquisition related aspects. The contacted villagers showed high interest in the subproject and repeatedly mentioned their expectations towards the subproject, as water supply and sanitation are topics of high importance.

40. Attending officials, as well as village representatives, households and families have been informed about the subproject in general and LAR aspects in particular. The subproject ensured that APs and other stakeholders have (a) obtained information about LAR aspects, and (b) opportunities to participate in the LAR process.

41. This draft RP will be submitted to GDR for review and endorsement and approval of the IRC prior to submission to ADB for concurrence. At the time of DMS, the GDR will provide key information to the 3 AHs. Since there are only 3 AHs and majority of them have received education, and the LAR impact is very limited, this will be carried out in individual household basis.

42. This draft RP will be submitted to GDR for review and endorse and approval of IRC prior to submission to ADB for concurrence. At the time of DMS, the GDR will provide key information to the 3 AHs. Since there are only 3 AHs and majority (10) of the members of households have attended schools, and the LAR impact is limited, the GDR will provide key information on household basis. Key information translated in Khmer will be provided to the 4 members of the households who did not attend any schools.

5.2 Disclosure of Information

43. Relevant resettlement information and key information in the RP, updated RP, and corrective action plans, if any and resettlement monitoring reports will be provided to the 3 AHs in local language. Approved copies of the RF and RP or its summary translated into local language will be available in the commune office. The RP and their implementation monitoring reports will be uploaded in the ADB, Ministry of Industry and Handicraft (MIH) and MEF websites. The disclosure will follow ADB's Public Communication Policy, 2011.

6. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

44. The PGRC for Battambang Province will be established to handle all grievances for the two subprojects under the PWSSP in Battambang. The grievance redress mechanism will follow the process and procedures outlined in the *Resettlement Framework* for PWSSP which is standard for all the subprojects under PWSSP.

45. The 3 AHs will access to the DMS or contract document to ensure that all the details have been recorded accurately enabling all parties to be treated fairly.

46. If efforts to resolve disputes using the grievance procedures remain unresolved or unsatisfactory, affected persons can raise their concerns or problems with the ADB's

Environment, Natural Resources and Agriculture Division, Southeast Asia Department through the ADB Cambodia Resident Mission. If affected persons are still not satisfied with the responses of ADB Cambodia Resident Mission, they can directly contact the ADB Office of the Special Project Facilitator.

7. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

7.1. RGC Legal Framework and ADB SPS

47. The ADB's policy principles and the gaps with RGC laws and regulations and the gap filling measures; and the Policy Principles for Involuntary Resettlement are outlined in the *Resettlement Framework* for the PWSSP. These will apply to this BTBWS Subproject as well as all other subprojects under the PWSSP.

7.2. Determination of Replacement Costs

48. The GDR will recruit an independent and qualified asset valuation consultant to conduct a RCS in the Subproject area during the DMS in order to determine compensation rates reflecting current market prices for the fruit trees or crops, if any that will be acquired for the BTBWS Subproject.

49. The RCS consultant will collect information about recent land transaction for land within and around the BTBWS Subproject area through interview with households who have recently bought or sold land to collect the evidence of the lands transaction rate. Local authorities will also be consulted and official records will be examined. The price of the agricultural land will be determined based on the transactions in the past six (6) months to one (1) year in the community or nearby areas.

8. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

8.1. Eligibility and Entitlements

50. Eligibility will be determined with regards to the "Cut-off Date" and 3 AHs have been determined to be eligible under the criterion. Those who encroach into the Subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other assistance.

8.2. Resettlement Impacts, Compensation and Assistance for the Subproject

51. The compensation entitlement for the BTBWS Subproject is based on **Table 2: Entitlement Matrix for Involuntary Resettlement** outlined in the *Resettlement Framework* of the PWSSP. The scope of land acquisition and resettlement impacts have been identified during the fieldwork carried out in late January 2017.

52. **Loss of Land:** No case of loss of land either private productive land, or residential land, or commercial land to report.

53. **Temporary Loss of Land:** There will be no acquisition or rental of temporary land by the PMU or the GDR. The contractor will be responsible for the rental or leasing of any temporary land required to establish the contractor's office or camp site. The contractor will be obliged to pay compensation at replacement costs immediately to affected families, groups, communities or government agencies in case of an impact as a result of the contractor's

actions. Any damaged property will be restored immediately to its former condition including reinstatement of land if unexpectedly and temporarily affected.

54. **Loss of houses and other structures:** There is no case of loss of primary or secondary houses, shelters, and others structures. However, there is an estimated 82 property road access points (to be confirmed at DMS) with an estimated area of about 3,192m² of forecourt concrete slabs, tiles interlocking cobble blocks to public and private land, which are likely to be damaged during construction work. Their reinstatements will be included in the bid documents and will form part of the contractor’s work and reinstatement activities.

55. **Loss of trees and perennial crops:** There is one AH who would have a loss of all his 34 fruit trees (20 bananas, 2 mangoes and 12 bamboos) to be compensated in cash at replacement value.

56. **Loss of public services and resources:** There is no loss to access to public services and resources.

57. **Loss of income and Livelihood:** As the 3 AHs rent and use governmental land as their only productive land, their income and livelihood will be affected as the government will take the land back for the construction of new WTP. Thus, the 3 AHs will be entitled for compensation for loss of income during the transition period.

58. **Poor and Vulnerable Group:** Out of the 3 AHs, one is single female headed. However, the 3 AHs annual income has been assessed at \$1,532, \$4,300 and \$5,640. These incomes are above the official poverty rate calculated as \$396 annually per member of the AH. Hence none of the 3 AHs meet the criterion for categorization as poor and vulnerable group.

59. **Rehabilitation:** There is no requirement of rehabilitation as there is no physical relocation or replacement of primary structures.

Table 1: Subproject Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Acquisition		Private		Non-Private	Mitigation Measures and Implementation Aspects
	Tempo-rary	Perma-nent	AH	Member of AHs		
1 Loss of land						
Productive Land (Agriculture land, pasture land, forest, Fishing area)						
1.1 Private owner and user						
1.2 Private leaser, renter			3	14		Water Treatment Plant. Compensation in cash and kind.
1.3 Commune / Gov. owner and user		Yes			1	Gov. land made available as contribution to the subproject.
Residential Land / Residential cum Commercial Land / Commercial Land						
1.4 Private owner and user			0	0		
1.5 Private leaser, renter, occupier, squatter			0	0		
1.6 Landless users			0	0		
1.7 Commune / Gov. owner and user					0	
2 Loss of structure						
2.1 Private owner and user of prim. structure			0	0		
2.2 Private tenants of prim.			0	0		

Type of Loss	Acquisition		Private		Non-Private	Mitigation Measures and Implementation Aspects
	Tempo-rary	Perma-nent	AH	Member of AHs		
structure						
2.3 Private owner and/or user (sec. structure)					0	Reinstatement of property road access points as part of construction work.
3 Loss of public services and resources						
3.1 Community of public buildings					0	Services not affected, except transport restrictions at construction sections. EMP includes traffic regulation and health and safety supervision.
3.2 Public utilities					0	
3.3 Drains			0	0	0	
3.4 Natural resources			0	0	0	
4 Loss of trees						
4.1 Private user			1	4		34 fruit trees (20 banana, 2 mango and 12 bamboo)
4.2 Non-private owner and user					0	
5 Loss of crops						
5.1 Private owner			0	0		
6 Loss of income						
6.1 Permanent loss of productive land use (100%)			3	14	0	Assistance for lost income based on 3 months' lost income or minimum wage rates in the locality to be determined during RCS. Additional assistance if vulnerable AH
6.2 Disruption of commercial business			0		0	Provision of access ways during few days of construction work in a construction section.
7 Allowance and Assistance						
7.1 Transport allowance for loss of main structure			0		0	No case to report
7.2 Subsistence/transition allowance			0	0	0	Entitled under item 6.1
7.3 Vulnerable assistance			0	0		None
7.4 Income Restoration			0	0	0	None
8 Relocation						
8.1 Relocation of house			0	0		There are no relocation cases.

9. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENT

60. There is no physical relocation of the 3 AHs or their homes.

10. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

61. There is no loss of permanent livelihood of the 3 AHs and therefore no need for any income restoration program. In addition, none of the 3 AHs are categorized poor and vulnerable group. Hence there will no additional compensation.

11. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

62. The cost for any land acquisition and any income or livelihood loss for the BTBWS Subproject will be determined during the DMS stage by the RCS independent consultant. The budget will be entirely financed by the RGC from its national budget and no financing by the ADB will be required.

63. **Compensation Rates:** In conformity with ADB policies, the compensation rates for the BTBWS Subproject will be based on RCS (which will be carried out by an independent consultant during DMS stage) that reflect the actual market rate.

12. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

12.1 Institutional Arrangement

64. **Ministry of Industry and Handicraft (MIH):** MIH is the executing agency (EA) for the PWSSP and a Coordinating Committee was established to coordination between MIH and MPWT. MIH has overall responsibility for the coordination and consolidation of PWSSP reports to MEF and ADB. Two Project Management Units (PMUs) were established to carry out PWSSP, one located within General Department of Portable Water Supply of MIH to carry out water supply subprojects and another one at General Department of Public Works of MPWT to carryout sanitation subprojects. **The MIH primary role will be to incorporate the status of land acquisition based on the reporting by GDR in PWSSP's quarterly progress reporting required by the ADB.**

65. **Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC):** The IRC will be responsible for the approval of this draft RP and endorsement of the budget based on the DMS carried out after the detailed engineering designs are completed by the project implementation consultant.

66. **General Department of Resettlement (GDR):** The GDR will be responsible for the preparation and implementation of the RP and Corrective Action Plans required during implementation, if any. For the BTBWS Subproject, the updated RP will not be necessary as there is minimal impact on only 3 AHs and there is no resettlement. GDR will oversee the implementation of the RP through the IRC-WG and the PRSC-WG.

67. **Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC):** The PRSC will be established by the Battambang Provincial Governor to oversee the land acquisition for the BTBWS Subproject and the BTB Water Supply and Sanitation Subproject under the PWSSP soon after the approval of the PWSSP by the ADB. It will appoint a PRSC-WG which will be responsible for carry out the day to day activities in the implementation of the RP in Battambang jointly with the IRC-WG.

68. **The Project Implementation Consultant (PIC):** There is minimal role of the PIC in the implementation of the RP for the BTBWS Subproject. It will assist the MIH in the supervision of the civil works activities and will ensure that the contractors adhere to with the terms of their contract relative to avoiding and/or minimizing resettlement impacts. In the event that land acquisition is or is likely to create a bottleneck for the progress in the constructions works, the PIC will promptly advise the GDR through the PMU of the problem.

12.2 Institutional Capacity Assessment

69. Officials of GDR have improved capacity for resettlement implementation and supervision and have benefited from workshops, regional training and study visits, some of which were financed under ADB TAs. There has been a marked improvement in the institutional capacity as its internal business processes have been streamlined. There is a clear and consistent set of procedures which has improved the quality of RPs and efficiency in implementation. The GDR is also guided by in-house international experts which has increased its capacity to deliver and implement land acquisition and resettlement for externally financed projects.

12.3 RP Implementation Process

70. After the approval of the PWSSP by the ADB, the GDR will mobilize the IRC-WG to work closely with PRSC-WG before commencement of any resettlement activities. Land acquisition from the 3 AHs will not be commenced until the RP has been approved the IRC and the ADB. For this Subproject, it will not be necessary to prepare a separate detailed RP as the impacts are very limited with only 3 AHs and no requirements of any resettlement. The GDR will conduct the DMS and the RCS consultant will carry out the assessment for determining the prevailing market prices for land which will be used to compensate the 3 AHs for the loss of their land. The loss of income from the agricultural land, if any, will also be determined at the same time.

13. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

71. The implementation of the LAR for the Subproject will be coordinated with the entire PWSSP implementation schedule. Since there is no physical relocation of the 3 AHs or any other assets and no land acquisition is required, only the rice and fruits, if any, will be harvested or picked prior to any construction works can start. The indicative implementation of the Subproject is in Table 9 below.

Table 2: Resettlement Plan Implementation Schedule

Activities	Schedule
RP Preparation	March-April 2017
Approval of RP (both IRC and ADB)	August 2017
Disclose RP on ADB website	August 2017
Approval of PWSSP by ADB	November-December 2017
Detail Engineering Design	January - March 2018
Detailed Measurement Survey	April 2018
Replacement Cost Survey	April 2018
Offer of Compensation	May 2018
Disbursement of Compensation to 3 AHs	May 2018

14. MONITORING AND REPORTING

72. The GDR will conduct regular monitoring and reporting of the implementation of the RP for the BTBWS Subproject as part of the reporting requirements for the overall.

14.1 Internal Monitoring

73. The primary responsibility for internal monitoring lies with GDR. The internal monitoring reports will be prepared quarterly and provided to ADB and the PMU. The PMU will reflect the status of the implementation of the RP in the quarterly progress reports on the PWSSP as required by the ADB.

14.2 External Monitoring

74. External monitoring is not required for the BTBWS Subproject as the impact is very limited.

ANNEXES



Annex 1: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impact Screening


IMPACTS ON LAND AND OTHER ASSETS AND RELATED FACILITIES/SERVICES			
GENERAL ASPECTS	YES	NO	EXPLANATIONS
Requirement of land acquisition		x	
Sites of land acquisition		x	Required sites are governmental land.
Easement utilized within existing Row	x		Alignment of pipes
Permanent land acquisition of private land		X	
Temporary land acquisition		X	If necessary for construction, then contractor to arrange.
Change of ownership of land		X	
Change of usage of land	x		Existing land will be constructed into water treatment plant and water intake station
LOSS OF ASSETS	YES	NO	DESCRIPTION
Loss of residential land		x	
Loss of agricultural land		x	
Loss of residential structures		x	
Loss of productive structures		x	
Loss of trees /crops	x		Private fruit trees
EFFECTS ON COMMUNAL/PUBLIC FACILITIES	YES	NO	DESCRIPTION
Loss of access to facilities		x	
Loss of access to services		x	
Loss of community assets/ties		x	
Loss of cultural / historical properties		x	
IMPACTS OF PEOPLE			
PHYSICAL DISPLACEMENT	YES	NO	EXPLANATIONS
Replacement of houses		x	
Relocation of households		x	
ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT	YES	NO	EXPLANATIONS
Loss of incomes	x		Users of governmental land
Loss of businesses/enterprises		x	
Loss of access to income sources		x	
Loss of access to natural resources		x	
AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS / PEOPLE	YES	NO	CASES AND NUMBERS
Number of AH/AP	x		3 AHs with 14 APs
Vulnerable AH/AP	x		None
Severely AH/AP	x		None
Non-owning AHs (users of assets)	x		3 AHs with 14 APs
FINDINGS			
Category		Categorization	
A	Not applied by PWSSP		Feasibility Study √
B	√		Design and Tendering
C			Design, Construct and Install
Conclusion:	There are minor impacts of assets and their owning affected households and/or users		
Note:	The listed items are in accordance with checklists as defined by ADB guidelines		


Annex 2: Public Consultation Meeting at Commune/Sangkat


Subproject: Water Supply Sub-project				
DATE	LOCATION AND TIME	FACILITATING ACTORS	PARTICIPANTS	DISCUSSION / RESPONSES / OUTCOMES FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS WITH RESPONSIBILITY
24 January 2017	Commune: Voat Kor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PWW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ms. Loeung Sokha - Mr. Nga Kimhong ▪ PPTA consultant staff <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Franz-Dieter Wahl - Mr. Teang Sokhom - Mr. Chea Sarin - Mr. Tem Sereivouth 	Female: 12 Male: 14 Total: 26	<p>Presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of project and its current status; • General introduction into resettlement; • Explanation of Grievance Redress Mechanism; • Indicating construction impacts of pipes in public Right-of-Way; • Clarification on Environmental Construction Management (Traffic, access to plots, others); • Briefing on loss of assets on sites for proposed infrastructure; • Others. <p>Comments – Questions – Answers:</p> <p>Q1: <i>Male from Khsach Poy village, what is the connection fee/cost for those houses closer to the main pipe and for those far away?</i></p> <p>A1: Not know yet for this ADB funded project but for JICA it cost KHR50,000 in equivalent to \$125, for general people and KHR40,000 (\$100) for ID Poor household with installment payment.</p> <p>Q2: <i>Bin Thary, male, Khsach Poy, The water intake is here and where is the treatment area and if is OK for people to pump the water? Especially for current water user and most of people living around the pond are using those water for plantation and vegetation. Most of them are agreed to have the water treatment plant there but let keep the water for villagers for using. (People from Group 17)</i></p> <p>A2: This is the proposed new site for water intake. The water treatment plant is located not far from here at the public pond. The treatment plan requires for about 2 ha to 2.5 ha and the pond would have to be filled.</p> <p>Q3: <i>About 25 households are using that water for both plantation/vegetation and for household uses.</i></p> <p>A3: The water authorities will discuss about this issues with the people.</p> <p>Q4: <i>Achar Voat, requests the water intake area should be clean properly and prepare the embankment. And the water supply for the use should be free for the pagoda.</i></p> <p>Commune clarifies to people that there were a lot of difficulties in finding the land plot for water intake and treatment plan areas as the plot owner usually raise up the land price when the project needs. This matter becomes an obstacle to move the project forward to serve the public interest.</p> <p><i>Sam Samath, male, requests to have the water still available for</i></p>
	Venue: Wat Kor Pagoda			
	Time: 9:40 to 11:30AM			
	Photo			







Subproject: Water Supply Sub-project				
DATE	LOCATION AND TIME	FACILITATING ACTORS	PARTICIPANTS	DISCUSSION / RESPONSES / OUTCOMES FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS WITH RESPONSIBILITY
				<i>plantation for the 25 HHs or the water cost should be lower (50%) to keep people's livelihood remain the same as before the project. The people still agrees to have the project but the project should consider for people's livelihood. Due to the loss of access to water for irrigation leading to adverse income impacts of the 25 HHs, the intake site was not considered.</i>
25 January 2017	Commune: Ou Mal Venue: Rokar Pagoda Time: 8:30 to 10:30AM Photo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PWW - Ms. Loeung Sokha ▪ PPTA consultant staff - Mr. Franz-Dieter Wahl Mr. Chea Sarin - Mr. Tem Sereivouth 	Female: 27 Male: 11 Total: 38	<p>Presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of project and its current status; • General introduction into resettlement; • Explanation of Grievance Redress Mechanism; • Indicating construction impacts of pipes in public Right-of-Way; • Clarification on Environmental Construction Management (Traffic, access to plots, others); • Briefing on loss of assets on sites for proposed infrastructure; • Others. <p>Comments – Questions – Answers:</p> <p>Q1: <i>Soam Sela, Female, from Ou mal Village, who will responsible paying for pipe connected to the house? What is the cost?</i></p> <p>A1: Under JICA project now, there is a policy to help poor household which the cost about \$100 and the pipe to be provided up to 10 meters maximum. Stagger installment will be base on the ability of the poor household. The cost per m3 is 1,500 Riel.</p> <p>Q2: <i>Will the connection pipe distribute to the village road?</i></p> <p>A2: Under the Project the proposed pipeline is designed for main road only. However, the secondary water pipe will be developed under the water authority.</p> <p>Q3: <i>Can one household connected to main pipe and get connected to the next household?</i></p> <p>A3: No, you have to submit the application to WA?</p>
25 January 2017	Commune: Anlong Vil Venue: Bos Samroang Pagoda Time: 3:00 to 4:30 PM Photo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PWW - Ms. Loeung Sokha ▪ PPTA consultant staff - Mr. Franz-Dieter Wahl Mr. Chea Sarin - Mr. Tem Sereivouth 	Female: 31 Male: 19 Total: 50	<p>Presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of project and its current status; • General introduction into resettlement; • Explanation of Grievance Redress Mechanism; • Indicating construction impacts of pipes in public Right-of-Way; • Clarification on Environmental Construction Management (Traffic, access to plots, others); • Briefing on loss of assets on sites for proposed infrastructure; • Others.

Subproject: Water Supply Sub-project				
DATE	LOCATION AND TIME	FACILITATING ACTORS	PARTICIPANTS	DISCUSSION / RESPONSES / OUTCOMES FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS WITH RESPONSIBILITY
				<p>Comments – Questions – Answers:</p> <p>Q1: <i>What is the connection fee for water?</i> A1: I can tell you the connection fee for now but may changes in the future after the completion of the project. General people will cost 500,000 Riel and 400,000 Riel for people with ID Poor with the payment installment. This cost will includes all the labor cost and the materials with 10 meters water pipe.</p> <p>Q2: <i>Can general people pay the connection fee through the payment stagger as the people with ID Poor?</i> A2: No, this is for ID Poor household only.</p> <p>Q3: <i>I am currently connected to the existing pipeline. Can I change to the closer one within the village?</i> A3: Yes, you can apply to the technical team to make change the connection point?</p> <p>Q4: <i>What is the unit cost per 1 m3? And will the price be higher?</i> A4: No and the current cost is 1,500 Riel per m3</p> <p>Q5: <i>Is there any secondary water pipe running within the village road?</i> A5: The loan money from ADB is mainly for the main water pipe, treatment plan, and pumping capacity only and the water authority will covers the other secondary water pipe by our own.</p> <p><i>Requests from villager is to have connection installment as the household with ID Poor.</i></p>
26 January 2017	<p>Commune: Chrey</p> <p>Venue: Kor Ko Pagoda</p> <p>Time: 8:00 to 1:00 AM</p> <p>Photo</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PWW - Ms. Loeung Sokha - PPTA consultant staff - Mr. Franz-Deiter Wahl Mr. Chea Sarin - Mr. Tem Sereivouth 	<p>Female: 7</p> <p>Male: 30</p> <p>Total: 37</p>	<p>Presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of project and its current status; • General introduction into resettlement; • Explanation of Grievance Redress Mechanism; • Indicating construction impacts of pipes in public Right-of-Way; • Clarification on Environmental Construction Management (Traffic, access to plots, others); • Briefing on loss of assets on sites for proposed infrastructure; • Others. <p>Comments – Questions – Answers:</p> <p>Q1: <i>What is the connection fee for water?</i> A1: Currently 1500 per m3 but we don't know yet for the future and it may slightly change from time to time.</p> <p>Q2: <i>Will the households who are located father have the connection?</i> A3: The WA will extend the secondary pipe line using the WA budget.</p> <p>Q3: <i>Will I get the compensation if my fence affected by the pipeline installment?</i> A3: We will not demolish any fence and will incorporate to settle it properly by rebuilt it with the same condition, if required.</p>
01	Commune: Ou Ta Ki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PWW 	Female: 6	Presentation:

Subproject: Water Supply Sub-project				
DATE	LOCATION AND TIME	FACILITATING ACTORS	PARTICIPANTS	DISCUSSION / RESPONSES / OUTCOMES FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS WITH RESPONSIBILITY
February 2017	Venue: Ou Ta Ki Commune office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ms. Loeung Sokha ▪ PPTA consultant staff - Mr. Chea Sarin - Mr. Tem Sereivouth 	Male: 12 Total: 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of project and its current status; • General introduction into resettlement; • Explanation of Grievance Redress Mechanism; • Indicating construction impacts of pipes in public Right-of-Way; • Clarification on Environmental Construction Management (Traffic, access to plots, others); • Briefing on loss of assets on sites for proposed infrastructure; • Others. <p>Comments – Questions – Answers:</p> <p>Q1: <i>Will the pipe line located only in the Right of Way or more than that?</i></p> <p>A1: The project will try the best within the ROW not get in to private owned land.</p> <p>Q2: <i>What is the water price per square m3 and the connection fee?</i></p> <p>A3: Currently, the price is only 1,500 Riel per m3 and the connection cost up to 125 \$ for general people and only \$100 for HH with ID Poor plus installment payment as they afford to.</p> <p>Q3: <i>Can we extend the water pipe from one house to another?</i></p> <p>A3: No, it is allows to only one household</p>
	Time: 8:00 to 9:30 AM			
01 February 2017	Commune: Tuol Ta Aek Venue: Toul Ta Aek Commune office Time: 2:30 to 4:00 PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PWW - Ms. Loeung Sokha ▪ PPTA consultant staff - Mr. Chea Sarin - Mr. Tem Sereivouth 	Female: 54 Male: 23 Total: 77	<p>Presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of project and its current status; • General introduction into resettlement; • Explanation of Grievance Redress Mechanism; • Indicating construction impacts of pipes in public Right-of-Way; • Clarification on Environmental Construction Management (Traffic, access to plots, others); • Briefing on loss of assets on sites for proposed infrastructure; • Others. <p>Comments – Questions – Answers:</p> <p>Q1: <i>I have already connected to the pipe under the JICA supported area but I am rarely living in the house and the water authority has blocked the connection. How can I still get use to the water in this case?</i></p> <p>A1: you can submit the request to postpone the use of water for every three months to water authority.</p> <p>Q2: <i>The houses located behind the houses on the main road. How can we get connected to the pipe water?</i></p> <p>A2: Yes, you can submit the application as a group with thumbprint and submit to the administration office. The authority will consider the priority connected to the water pipe.</p> <p>Q3: <i>We are coming from poor community (rail station) which most of us</i></p>
	Photo 			

Subproject: Water Supply Sub-project				
DATE	LOCATION AND TIME	FACILITATING ACTORS	PARTICIPANTS	DISCUSSION / RESPONSES / OUTCOMES FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS WITH RESPONSIBILITY
				<p>doesn't have an ID Poor. We really wanted to get connected to the water pipe with the installment payment as those families with ID poor.</p> <p>A3: We will discuss this in detail later with our technical team and the commune authority.</p> <p>Q4: <i>Ou Takam Mouy, there are about 30 families of poor community currently using a dig pond but really poor quality of water during rainy season. How can we get connected to the water pipe as we are poor families?</i></p> <p>A4: Yes, we accept the request and will work further with our technical team and authorities.</p>
02 February 2017	Commune: Ou Dambang Mouy Venue: Ou Dambang Mouy Commune office Time: 8:30 to 10:00 AM Photo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PWW - Ms. Loeung Sokha ▪ PPTA consultant staff - Mr. Chea Sarin - Mr. Tem Sereivouth 	Female: 14 Male: 8 Total: 22	<p>Presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of project and its current status; • General introduction into resettlement; • Explanation of Grievance Redress Mechanism; • Indicating construction impacts of pipes in public Right-of-Way; • Clarification on Environmental Construction Management (Traffic, access to plots, others); • Briefing on loss of assets on sites for proposed infrastructure; • Others. <p>Comments – Questions – Answers:</p> <p>Q1: <i>Is there any connection cost to get the water pipe?</i></p> <p>A1: Yes, currently the connection cost is 500,000 Riel for general people and only 400,000 Riel for families with ID Poor with possibility for payment installment. The connection cost will include water meters and the pipe up to 10 meters connected to the house.</p> <p>Suggest to put the pipe as deep as possible to avoid the impact for future road improvement</p>
02 February 2017	Commune: Ou Dambang pir Venue: Ou Dambang pir Commune office Time: 3:30 to 4:30 PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PWW - Ms. Loeung Sokha ▪ PPTA consultant staff - Mr. Chea Sarin - Mr. Tem Sereivouth 	Female: 7 Male: 6 Total: 13	<p>Presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of project and its current status; • General introduction into resettlement; • Explanation of Grievance Redress Mechanism; • Indicating construction impacts of pipes in public Right-of-Way;

Subproject: Water Supply Sub-project				
DATE	LOCATION AND TIME	FACILITATING ACTORS	PARTICIPANTS	DISCUSSION / RESPONSES / OUTCOMES FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS WITH RESPONSIBILITY
	Photo 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarification on Environmental Construction Management (Traffic, access to plots, others); • Briefing on loss of assets on sites for proposed infrastructure; • Others. <p>Comments – Questions – Answers: <i>Q1: Is there any connection cost to get the water pipe?</i> A1: Yes, currently the connection cost is 500,000 Riel for general people and only 400,000 Riel for families with ID Poor with the possibility for payment installment. The connection cost will include water meters and the pipe up to 10 meters connected to the house.</p>
03 February 2017	Commune: Voat Ta Muem Venue: Voat Ta Muem Commune office Time: 8:30 to 9:30 AM Photo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PWW - Ms. Loeung Sokha ▪ PPTA consultant staff - Mr. Chea Sarin - Mr. Tem Sereivouth 	Female: 5 Male: 20 Total: 25	<p>Presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of project and its current status; • General introduction into resettlement; • Explanation of Grievance Redress Mechanism; • Indicating construction impacts of pipes in public Right-of-Way; • Clarification on Environmental Construction Management (Traffic, access to plots, others); • Briefing on loss of assets on sites for proposed infrastructure; • Others. <p>Comments – Questions – Answers: <i>Q1: Will the pipe line located only in the Right of Way or more than that?</i> A1: The project will try the best within the ROW not get in to private owned land. <i>Q2: What is the water price per square m3 and the connection fee?</i> A3: Currently, the price is only 1,500 Riel per m3 and the connection cost up to 125 \$ for general people and only \$100 for HH with ID Poor plus installment payment as they afford to. <i>Q3: Can we extend the water pipe from one house to another?</i> A3: No, it is allows to only one household</p>
03 February 2017	Commune: Chheu Teal Venue: Chheu Teal Commune office Time: 10:30 to 11:30 AM Photo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PWW - Ms. Loeung Sokha ▪ PPTA consultant staff - Mr. Chea Sarin ▪ Mr. Tem Sereivouth 	Female: 15 Male: 8 Total: 23	<p>Presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of project and its current status; • General introduction into resettlement; • Explanation of Grievance Redress Mechanism; • Indicating construction impacts of pipes in public Right-of-Way; • Clarification on Environmental Construction Management (Traffic, access to plots, others); • Briefing on loss of assets on sites for proposed infrastructure; • Others.

Subproject: Water Supply Sub-project				
DATE	LOCATION AND TIME	FACILITATING ACTORS	PARTICIPANTS	DISCUSSION / RESPONSES / OUTCOMES FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS WITH RESPONSIBILITY
				<p>Comments – Questions – Answers:</p> <p>Q1: <i>This commune is already connected to authorized local enterprise. Will the water supply system from Water Authority connect to the existing pipeline or install the new pipeline, villager from Kampong Chhlong Village?</i></p> <p>A1: No, they will installing the water pipeline connecting to the household.</p> <p>Q2: <i>Since my house is already connected to private water supply, can I still using my existing water counter? And how much should I pay for the connection?</i></p> <p>A2: Water Authority will call for technical meeting for this case and inform to public later.</p> <p>Q3: <i>What is the connection fee and the tariff rate per 1 m3?</i></p> <p>A3: Currently, the connection fee cost up to US \$ 125 for general household and only US \$ 100 for household with ID Poor Card. Under the package of first installment, the WA will provide one water counter plus 10 meters water pipe maximum from water counter. In addition, household with ID Poor Card can made the stagger payment to WA. The tariff rate is fixed with the rate of 1,500 Riel per m³.</p>
04 February 2017	Commune: Ou Char Venue: Ou Char Commune office Time: 8:30 to 9:30 AM Photo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PWW - Ms. Loeung Sokha ▪ PPTA consultant staff - Mr. Chea Sarin ▪ Mr. Tem Sereivouth 	Female: 10 Male: 12 Total: 22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of project and its current status; • General introduction into resettlement; • Explanation of Grievance Redress Mechanism; • Indicating construction impacts of pipes in public Right-of-Way; • Clarification on Environmental Construction Management (Traffic, access to plots, others); • Briefing on loss of assets on sites for proposed infrastructure; • Others. <p>Comments – Questions – Answers:</p> <p>Q1: <i>Is there any connection cost to get the water pipe?</i></p> <p>A1: Yes, currently the connection cost is 500,000 Riel for general people and only 400,000 Riel for families with ID Poor with possibility for payment installment. The connection cost will include water meters and the pipe up to 10 meters connected to the house.</p>
Totals				
Number of meetings: 11		Participants: Female 188 Male: 163 Total: 351		

Annex 3: Results of Inventory of Loss and Socioeconomic Survey

Ser. No.	Affected Households					Project Location	Loss of Land										Structures		Loss of Asset Related Income			Loss of Trees					Loss of Crops		Total Compensation Costs														
	Names		APs	Ownership and Use of Asset			Name of Project Affected Village	Land Cases		Type of Effect		Ownership			Type of Land		Affectedness			Unit Costs	Land Compensation	Loss of Structure Cases		Rent / Lease Cases		Bus./ Com. Cases	Tree Cases	Type of Tree		Affectedness			Unit Value	Tree Compensation	Crop Cases								
	Head of AH	Spouse	[no]	AH as Owner & User	AH as Owner			User only	No	Yes	Per.	Tem.	Land Title/ Certificate	Tax Declaration	Customary Right	Renter/ Leaser	Prod.	Res.	Total Holding			Affected Area	Portion	No	Yes					No	Yes	No			Yes	No	Yes	Name	Total	Affected	Portion	No	Yes
Public land owners																																											
Any affected asset as contribution to the subproject															AHs no owners		Gov. as owner																										
Water Treatment Plant																																											
1	Vorn Lom	One	1			x		x					x	Agr.			15,000.0	15,000	100		0	x			x	x	x					-	x										
2	Nael Sophat	Vorn Savat	4		x	Chrab Krasang	x	x					x	Agr.			6,000.0	6,000	100		0	x		x	x	x	Banana	20	20	100	2,10	42			42.00								
																											Mango	2	2	100	66,15	132	x			132.30							
																											Bamboo	12	12	100	10,50	126				126.00							
Raw Water Intake																																											
3	Meas Veasna	Meas Rotha	9			x		x					x	Agr.			1,000.0	1,000	100		0	x			x	x	x					-	x										
Totals			14	0	0	3		0	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	22,000	22,000	100		0	3	0	0	3	3	0	2	1		34	34	100,0		300	3	0	300,30					

NOTES

- The serial numbers reflect the affected cases which are equivalent to the number of Affected Households (AHs) as considered for compensation in kind or in cash.
- Non-owners are entitled to in-cash compensation for loss of income - in this case related to loss of access to productive land. Cost are included in the RP budget tem6 of EM.
- No land requirements for a construction installation area and camp have been considered, as assumed to be either located in public space or contractor to make his agreement with private land owners.
- The content of this IoL is subject of detailed review during implementation phase.

Ser. No.	Affected Households										Loss of Rent Land													
	Identification			Features							Landless AH		Affected Case		Type of Land		Total	Affected	Type of Acquisition		Threshold			
	Name of Head of AH	Name of spouse	Residential village	Indigenous People	Size of AH	Status/Vulnerable group		Age	Social		Health	No	Yes	No	Yes	Res.	Prod.	[m2]	[m2]	Perm.	Temp.	<10%	10% or more	
						Head of AH	Widowed		Elderly	Poor														Not Poor
1	Vorn Lom	One	Chrab Krasang	---	1	x			x			x			x		15,000	15,000	x				x	
2	Nael Sophat	Vorn Savat	Chrab Krasang	---	4		x			x		x			x		6,000	6,000	x				x	
3	Meas Veasna	Meas Rotha	Chrab Krasang	---	9		x			x		x			x		1,000	1,000	x				x	
3	Affected Households (AHs) - Summaries			AHs	0	14	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	3	22,000	22,000	3	0	0	3	
						[no]	Female	Male	Widowed	Elderly	Poor	Not Poor	Dis-abled	No	Yes	No	Yes	Res.	Prod.	[m2]	[m2]	Perm.	Temp.	Threshold
						APs	Head of AH		Widowed	Elderly	Official Poverty Lines		Health	Loss of Rent Land										
										Age	Status / Vulnerability													

Note 1: AH1 to AH3: They do not own productive land and use governmental land for agriculture.

