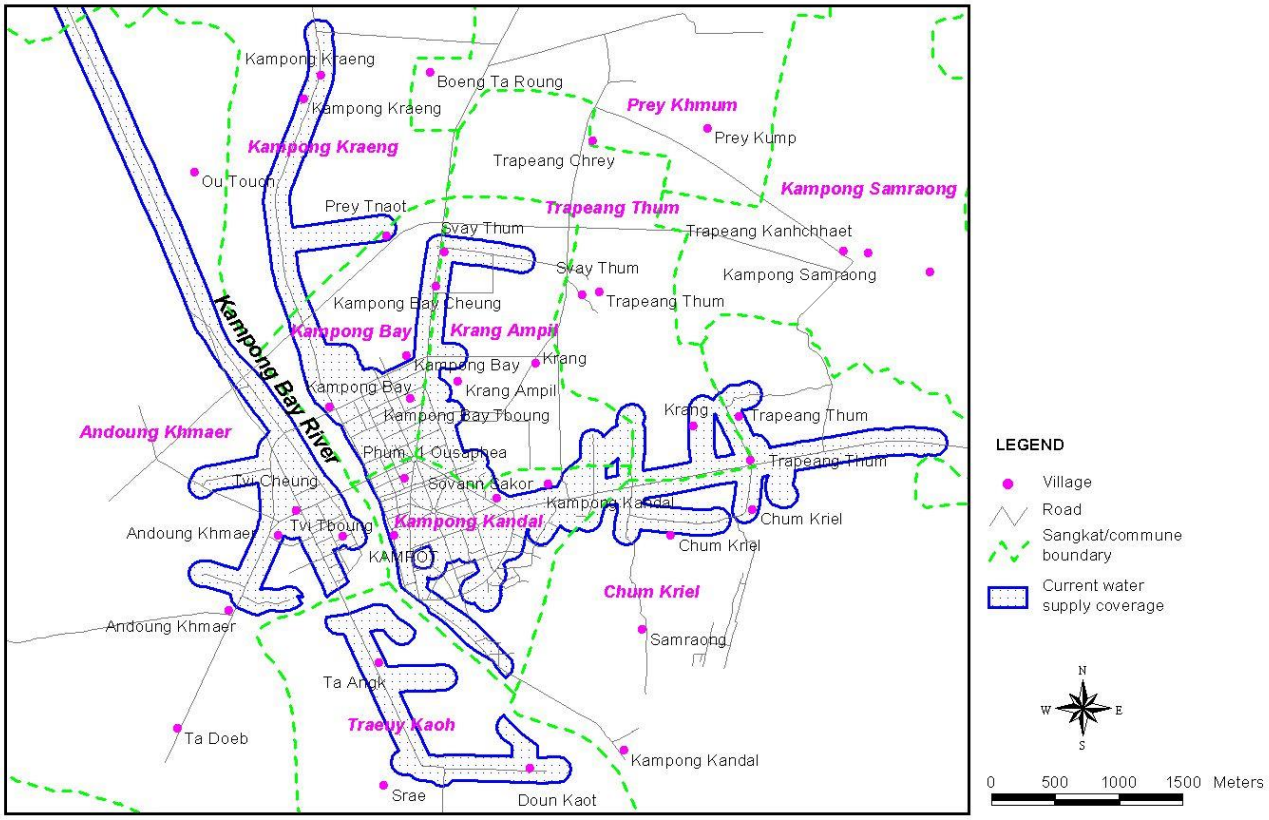
Resettlement Due Diligence Report

September 2014

CAM: Urban Water Supply Project – Kampot Subproject

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

CURRENT AND PROPOSED WATER SUPPLY COVERAGE OF KAMPOT PROVINCE



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
DPWS	-	Department of Potable Water Supply
EA	-	Executing Agency
EM	-	Ethnic Minority
IP	-	Indigenous People
mm	-	Millimetre
para	-	Paragraph
PIACs	-	Project Implementation Assistance Consultants
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
Project	-	Urban Water Supply Project
PSMO	-	PMU Safeguards Management Officer
RGC	-	Royal Government of Cambodia
UWSP	-	Urban Water Supply Project

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Overview

1. The Urban Water Supply Project (UWSP, or the Project) in Kampot Province is among the nine (9) subprojects being proposed for the improvement and expansion of urban water supply services in selected provincial towns[1] in Cambodia. The first water supply system in Kampot City was commissioned in 1951 at the time when the country was still a French colony. Water distribution from the system was improved during the implementation of SAWA Project from 1993 to 1996 by increasing the capacity of the treatment plant to 2,800 m³ per day. Through the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Provincial Town's Water Supply Project (2002 – 2006), a new water treatment plant (WTP) was built along with the rehabilitation of the pipelines. The Waterworks in Kampot has a total capacity of 5,760 m³ per day.

B. Current Status

2. The Waterworks occupies a total land area of 0.78-ha in Kampot City where 11 concrete structures have been built for the following purposes: (a) chemical; (b) warehouse; (c) two (2) elevated tanks, one with 250 m³ capacity and the other with 500 m³ capacity; (d) electric generator; (e) grit chamber with 2,000 m³; (f) clean water storage; (g) filtration; and, (h) chlorination, laboratory, and distribution pump. Eight kilometres upstream from the Waterworks office is an intake station occupying some 2,268 m³ of land in Snom Prampi Village, Mak Prang Commune.

The photo at left shows the two elevated tanks at the entrance of the WTP. The photo at right shows the rear of the intake station at Snom Prampi Village.

3. The water distribution system operates for 22 hours daily. While the water system was designed for 5,760 m³/day, the combined production of its pumps, at 4,500 m³/day, does not meet the designed capacity. This is primarily due to drying water resources in Tekchhu River during the dry season.

4. As the capital town of the province, Kampot City is the center of education, industry and commerce. It is subdivided into nine (9) communes which, as of 2012, had a total population of 41,725. A total of 8,345 households reside in Kampot City, with 4,753 households (close to 57%) connected to the water system. Demand for potable water is expected to increase, as Kampot is an evolving tourism destination. The demand is also expected to increase along with the increase in trade with neighboring Vietnam due to improved road connectivity in the southern coastal corridor in the Mekong Region[2].

[1] The other provincial towns are Kampong Cham, Sihanoukville, Kampong Thom, Stoung, Siem Reap, Svay Rieng, Stung Treng and Pursat.

[2] Implemented under ADB Loan № 2373 – GMS Southern Coastal Corridor Project. The coastal road corridor will connect Vietnam, Cambodia and Thailand. In Cambodia, the road connection will be facilitated by National Road 33 in Kampot.

C. Rationale for Due Diligence

5. A short feasibility study has been prepared for Kampot UWSP, with five (5) infrastructure components provided for technical and mechanical improvements of the City's waterworks. The components were validated on 16 August 2013 and the sub-project's potential social and land acquisition impacts were studied. Subprojects with involuntary resettlement and land acquisition impacts require preparation of a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP), consistent with the requirements of Safeguard Requirements 2 (SR2) of ADB's 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), and the Bank's OM Section F1/OP (January 2010). However, there are no land acquisition and resettlement impacts and hence there is no requirement to prepare a RP. An Indigenous Peoples (IPs) or Ethnic Minority (EM) Development Plan (SR3) is not required, as findings of the Project's socioeconomic study indicate that the subproject will not have impacts on indigenous peoples or ethnic minorities.

II. PROPOSED SUBPROJECT INVESTMENT

6. The key issues to be addressed by the sub-project in Kampot City incude the need to increase the capacity and efficiency of the water system, increase the main pressure, provide more storage to improve water supply security, and simplify operation and maintenance. In order to address these issues, the five (5) infrastructure components[3] to be provided under UWSP are as follows:

(a) Replacement of old chlorination system.

(b) Replacement of four (4) gate valves with 500 mm diameter and four (4) airscour valves with 160 mm diameter of backwash for WTP.

(c) Replacement of 200 mm restriction with 250 mm on elevated tank line.

(d) Additional bladder tank for surge protection on direct pumping line to the town.

(e) Rerouting of aluminum dosing pipe with ABS pipe.

III. APPROACH TO DUE DILIGENCE

7. Social safeguards due diligence for all UWSP subprojects were initiated with the review of: (i) previous studies provided by the Department of Potable Water Supply (DPWS); (ii) the March (2013) Progress Report; (iii) the report on findings by the team of international and local consultants[4] in-charge of water supply; and, (iv) the Inception Report[5] prepared jointly by the international and local consultants of the PPTA. Chapter 3 of the Inception Report referred to relevant information on the subprojects, such as: (i) their current status, subproject priorities as agreed between the Executing Agency (EA) and ADB, review of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)'s current projects and future project funding relevant to water services, and site visits and initial public consultation; (ii) sector analysis; (iii) environmental and social safeguards screening; and, (iv) subproject prioritization. The international and local social safeguards specialists requested the Waterworks office to provide guidance on the location of the proposed infrastructure components. The field validation in Kampot City was conducted on 16 August 2013 and photographs were taken as part of the documentation for the due diligence report.

[3] The list of proposed infrastructure is based on Version 14 prepared by the PPTA Consultants.

[4] This report was prepared by Messrs. Andrew Henricksen (Senior Water Supply Engineer) and Tang Sochettra (Water Supply Engineer) who visited the subproject sites on 22 April – 2 May 2013.

[5] This refers to the May 2013 final version of the Inception Report.

IV. FINDINGS IN THE DUE DILIGENCE

8. All the sub-project components involve technical and mechanical improvements, and shall be carried out inside the existing Waterworks compound. There is no land acquisition and excavation of the trenches for replacement pipes and/or new pipes. Due Diligence has confirmed that sub-project components will not cause any adverse social impacts and that there is no need for preparation of a LARP and IPDP/EMDP.

V. PROJECT DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION

9. Joint subproject disclosure and public consultation was not conducted during the field validation since all the infrastructure components shall be inside the Waterworks compound.

VI. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

A. Institutional Arrangement

10. The DPWS under the Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts (MIH) is the Project EA. It will establish the Project Management Unit (PMU) to assume overall management and supervision of UWSSP. The PMU will hire the services of the Project Implementation Assistance Consultants (PIACs) in accordance with RGC's *Standard Operating Procedures* (updated May 2012). The PMU will be supported by staff from MIME and will include one (1) PMU Safeguards Management Officer[6] (PSMO) who will be assigned on a full time basis to monitor social safeguards compliance through his/her provincial counterpart. At the subproject level, the management of Kampot Waterworks will establish the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), which will work closely with PMU on social safeguards issues and monitoring. One of the PIU personnel will be appointed as counterpart of the PSMO. The PMU, with assistance from PIACs, will prepare and submit Project progress reports to EA and ADB. Said progress reports will include discussions on social safeguards monitoring activities and findings if any during the implementation.

[6] The PSMO will cover both Environmental and Social Safeguards for the Project.