

Cambodia Urban Water Supply Project

Participation Plan

A. Introduction

1. Consultation and participation of project affected communities and stakeholders are required by ADB to ensure social inclusion.¹ This exercise is done right through from the project concept, design, preparation and implementation stages. Essentially, the exercise involves fully sharing information on the Cambodia Urban Water Supply Project (CUWSP) with the beneficiary households and communities and key stakeholder. Its purpose is to enable feedback from these groups including target beneficiaries about the potential impact and effectiveness of the CUWSP to enhance positive benefits and mitigate negative impacts. It also serves to gain the support of interested stakeholders and civil society by providing them with information about the Project's benefits, potential impacts, safeguard plans, mitigation measures, and institutional arrangements.

2. The Participation Plan (PP) serves as a framework to guide the participation of Project stakeholders in project design and implementation. It is intended to lead to better design of projects, reduce risks and increase beneficiary impact for the targeted groups and strengthen local ownership. Dissemination of information about a project to stakeholders and affected communities and consultation with beneficiaries about their needs and preferences can help reduce potential opposition to a project or avoid conflicts that may occur during construction and operation. As a result, this will help minimize the risk of project delays.

B. Participation of Stakeholders

3. Mindful of the above objectives and principles, a Stakeholder Analysis (Table E.1 in the PAM) was undertaken by the PPTA in the lead up to the preparation of the PP to identify key stakeholder groups, their interest with respect to proposed project interventions, and understand how they perceive the problems and issues which the project design proposes to address. Typically, a PP is required where social safeguard issues are considered significant which in this case is not since the Project's social safeguards category is 'C' with no involuntary resettlement required. However, a PP is highly recommended in light of the high number of new connections in four subproject towns where the participation of the affected households and individuals is considered important.

4. The PP is presented in the table below. The PP builds on the data in the Stakeholder Analysis but is limited to the four subproject towns (Kampong Cham, Siem Reap, Svay Rieng and Stung Treng) where 11,600 new household connections (58,000 people) represent the primary project beneficiaries. The PP identifies who are the key stakeholders in the CUWSP which broadly includes the Government, civil society, the affected peoples, and the private sector; outlines the reasons for their involvement in the project, what mechanisms for participation to be used to meaningfully engage them, the parties responsible for facilitating the consultation and participation, and timing and costs. The PP together with the SCS are important documents for the CUWSP's implementation since around 11,600 households are expected to have new connections under the Project and their inclusion and participation is crucial to the Project's effectiveness and success.

¹ As established in the Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and Public Communication Policy (2011).

Participation Plan for Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project: Cambodia

| Stakeholder Group | Objective Of Their Intervention | Approach To Participation And Depth | Participation Methods | | Timeline | | Cost Estimate |
|---|---|--|--|--|------------|------------|--|
| | Why Included | | Method | Whose Responsible | Start | Finish | |
| Existing and Potential New Consumers/HHs, Including Poor and Vulnerable HHs and Affected Peoples (Beneficiaries) | <p>Beneficiaries and end water users are interested in how they can access the Project benefits and how they can make inputs into the decisions on Project design, implementation and monitoring.</p> <p>End water users seek access to project information so that they are empowered to be active partners and beneficiaries in the Project.</p> <p>Poor HHs that could potentially suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the project impact.</p> | <p>Information generation & sharing (low)</p> <p>Consultation (medium)</p> | <p>IAs, PIC and PPTA convene public meetings and FDGs with all affected HHs and people during the process of project inception, design and implementation to inform them of the project purpose, scope, benefits and construction schedules including qualifications.</p> <p>Receive NGO run IEC training on the PWWs policy on subsidized connections and lifeline tariff and how to apply for the subsidy; targeting both men and women</p> <p>Receive IEC training run by contractors (partnered by NGOs) on AIDs/HIVSTD and communicable diseases awareness and mitigation</p> | <p>DPWS/PMU, PIC and PWWs/PIUs</p> <p>Formal and informal residential groups in urban and peri-urban sangkats</p> <p>Sangkat Development Committee</p> | May 2013 | April 2015 | <p>This group will not need to be compensated although for FDGs and similar transport costs should be provided for. As per the PPTA approximately US\$4,000 plus TA Consultant's time (2.75 person months)</p> <p>NGOs will be contracted to run IEC training which will be covered under Project funds for learning how to apply for subsidized connections and by contractor for health risks mitigation</p> |
| Women | <p>Women are the primary beneficiary group and by their traditional roles are the biggest multi-water user in the HH and the lack of reliable portable water supply adds to their domestic burden and time poverty yet they</p> | <p>Information generation & sharing (low)</p> <p>Consultation (medium)</p> | <p>IAs, PIC and PPTA convene public meetings, consultations, interviews and FDGs will be held with all affected HHs and women (at least 50% women participation) during the process of project inception, design and implementation to inform them of the</p> | <p>DPWS/PMU, PIC and PWWs/PIUs</p> <p>PMU national gender specialist coordinating</p> | April 2013 | May 2017 | <p>Cost to be calculated once scoping is done and funding is covered in the Project budget</p> |

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| | <p>are excluded from water related decision making.</p> <p>The impact on women are often overlooked when mitigation measures and benefits focus solely on men and nominal heads of HHs alone to the exclusion of women.</p> <p>Women are keen to receive training and capacity building to improve gender equity, agency and economic empowerment</p> | | <p>project purpose, scope, benefits and construction schedules.</p> <p>Receive IEC training on PWWs policy on subsidized connections and lifeline tariff and how to apply for subsidy assistance.</p> <p>PMU/PIC to convene gender awareness training and workshops to build gender equity and mainstreaming capacity for EA/IAs, PMUs, PWWs/PIUs, women's groups, NGOs, Municipal Authority and Sangkats</p> <p>Receive IEC training for mitigation against the risk of HIV/AIDs/STDs and communicable diseases.</p> | <p>GAP supported by PIC/local and international gender specialists</p> <p>MOWA</p> <p>ADB</p> <p>Sangkat Development Committee</p> | | | |
| Private Sector/Businesses | <p>Businesses are directly affected by the inadequate or the lack of reliable potable water supply in the subproject towns which disrupts their operations and is an impediment to private sector investment</p> | <p>Information generation & sharing (low)</p> | <p>Public meetings, consultations, interviews and FDGs will be held with all affected businesses during the process of project inception, design and implementation to inform them of the project purpose, scope, benefits and construction schedules including the connection fee and water tariff policy.</p> <p>Field surveys will determine needs assessment of existing businesses and future planned investments.</p> | <p>DPWS/PMU, PIC and PWWs/PIUs</p> <p>Business Associations and Organisations</p> | <p>April 2013</p> | <p>May 2017</p> | <p>Cost to be calculated once scoping is done and funding is covered in the Project budget</p> |
| MIH/DPWS, MPWT, Line Agencies, Local Municipal Authorities, DIH, PWWs, DPWT, | <p>Have the mandate for formulating and implementing policies and development programs for urban water supply in Cambodia.</p> | <p>Participation (high) for MIH/DPWS and</p> | <p>Regular meetings of Project Steering Committees and working groups to coordinate the design and implementation of the Project and</p> | <p>MIH/DPWS/PMU and PIC (Phnom Penh)</p> <p>DIH,</p> | <p>April 2013</p> | <p>May 2017</p> | <p>Cost of meetings, consultations, FDGs, and travel/wages plus other operating</p> |

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| DOH, and DWA. | Representatives of government executing agency and implementing agencies (MIH/DPWS/PMU and PWWs/PIUs) responsible for project design, compliance, implementation, monitoring and local governmental decision makers | Line Agencies, PWWs and Municipal Authorities Information generation & sharing (low) | provide policy guidance Seminars, workshops, FGDs, field visits, interviews and community consultations to inform stakeholders about the Project, promote capacity building and solicit their feedback and support. Interaction and interface with stakeholders through Ministerial and government press statements, government/departmental websites, the traditional media and social medial. Participatory needs assessment, beneficiary/client assessment. Project monitoring and regular progress reports for dissemination to stakeholders. Joint review missions with ADB during implementation and post evaluation impact of Project. | PWWs/PIUs (Subproject Towns and Cities) Municipal Authorities (Subproject Towns and Cities) | | | costs is funded from EA/IAs funds and Project/PIC funds. |
| International Development Partners | Main international development partner involved is the ADB that is providing bulk of the Project funding. World Bank is involved in a water supply capacity building program targeting technical support to improve the operation and services of Cambodia's private | Partnership (High) | Loan Project documentation review and consultation with all relevant stakeholders Coordination through the Project Steering Committee and MIH/DPWS/MPU and PIC Coordination with World Bank and JICA to integrate project design, implementation and outputs and | ADB Project Officer and Team, including Social Development Specialist and Environmental and Resettlement Safeguard | July 2012 | May 2019 | Costs of Financing the PPTA, fielding missions of ADB staff directly and indirectly involved in Project administration. |

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| | water utilities. JICA is involved in providing capacity building | | rationalize resources. | Specialists. World Bank JICA MIH/DPWS/PMU | | | |
| Civil Society Organizations (e.g. NGOs and WUSGs) | Have expertise to oversee and ensure that social inclusion is addressed in the Project and that the concerns and needs of vulnerable groups including the poor and women are taken into account in the Project design and implementation. NGOs/civil society are resourceful with local knowledge and expertise and experience in their core activities and will be leveraged to enhance the effectiveness of project design and implementation and the achievement of stated social inclusive and gender equity goals. | Information generation and sharing (low), Partnership (medium) | NGOs with appropriate expertise and local knowledge and experience will be coopted and contracted to design and implement the IEC training on: how to apply for subsidized new connections; HIV/AIDS/ STDs and communicable diseases awareness for all construction workers and local communities; and gender awareness among construction workers. | MIH, DPWS, PMU, PIC, PWWs/PIUs NGOs: Rainwater Cambodia, World Vision and Fountain 1001 | September 2012 | May 2017 | Cost to be calculated once scoping is done and funding is covered in the Project budget |

Acronyms: ADB = Asian Development Bank; DIH = department of industry and handicraft; DPWS = department of potable water supply; DPWT = department of public works and transport; EA = executing agency; FDG = focused discussion group; HH = households; IAs = implementation agencies; IEC = information, education and communication; JICA = Japan International Cooperation Agency; MIH = ministry of industry and handicraft; MoF = ministry of finance; MOWA = ministry of women's affairs; MPWT = ministry of public works and transport; NGO = non-government organisation; PIU = project implementation unit; PMU = project management unit; PPWSA = Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority; PWW = provincial water works; SOE = state owned enterprise; SRWSA = Siem Reap water supply authority