

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION PLAN

A. INTRODUCTION

1. The consultation and participation plan for the Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin (the Project) has been developed in accordance with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) guidelines. The appendix includes a stakeholder analysis, a record of consultations conducted during project preparation, and a consultation and participation plan.
2. The Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project (The Project) includes a community-driven and participatory output titled, community mobilization and environmental improvements (CMEI – Output 3). The output is expected to involve (i) high levels of collaboration with significant stakeholder representation in project implementation bodies and participation in implementation activities; and (ii) high levels of partnership with stakeholders participating in decision-making and assuming a high level of ownership and responsibility.
3. Output 3 includes three sub-outputs: (i) household sanitation improvements for IDPoor 1 and IDPoor 2; (ii) climate change and hygiene awareness and action; and (iii) small-scale infrastructure improvements for pre-identified vulnerable groups.
4. A participation plan has been prepared outlining measures to share information and enhance stakeholders' participation as per ADB's *Guide to Strengthening Participation for Development Results* (2012). The Objectives of the Participation Plan are to (i) ensure that information on project components and activities is shared with beneficiaries, including the poor and vulnerable groups; (ii) obtain stakeholders' opinions and identify their needs and priorities for the community-driven infrastructure output; and (iii) encourage their participation in project activities.
5. The plan also includes recommendations for project collaboration with civil society organizations (CSOs) and nongovernment organizations (NGOs). It includes recommendations for working with women at the village and sangkat levels to strengthen their participation and enhance their benefits from the project.

B. STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

6. The Project will be implemented across 26 villages in Kampong Chhnang and 75 villages in Pursat in Cambodia's Tonle Sap Region. There are approximately 7,928 households (40,360 persons) in Kampong Chhnang and 14,462 households (63,773 persons) in Pursat project areas who are expected to benefit directly from Project investments in flood protection and solid waste management infrastructure. Also expected to benefit from the Project are local business communities and provincial and local government. Socioeconomic baseline information and expected social impacts from the Project are detailed in the poverty and social Analysis linked document.

Table 1: Kampong Chhnang: Urban Population in Project Area (2011)

District	Sangkat/ Commune	Village	Population				
			No. of Households	Total	Female	Male	
Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	Srae Pring	459	2,219	1,153	1,066	
		Damnak Popul	354	1,766	908	858	
		La Tuek Trei	380	1,884	978	906	
		Kandal	439	2,274	1,157	1,117	
		Trapeang Choek Sa	222	1,049	533	516	
		Tuol Kralanh	334	1,626	818	808	
		Sub total	6	2,188	10,818	5,547	5,271
	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Leu	692	4,326	2,192	2,134	
		Phsar Chhnang	433	2,412	1,268	1,144	
		Chong Kaoh	352	1,862	948	914	
		Samraong	419	2,188	1,167	1,021	
		Kaoh Krabei	158	812	415	397	
		Trapeang Bei	607	3,314	1,677	1,637	
		Kampong Ous	276	1,514	693	821	
		Kandal	211	1,061	547	514	
		Sub total	8	3,148	17,489	8,907	8,582
	Ph'er	Ph'er	242	1,009	535	474	
		Thommeak Yutt	257	1,307	667	640	
		Mong Barang	449	2,254	1,214	1,040	
		Khleang Prak	273	1,584	841	743	
	Sub total	4	1,221	6,154	3,257	2,897	
Khsam	Ti Muoy	345	1,581	805	776		
	Ti Pir	108	429	229	200		
	Ti Bei	112	454	240	214		
	Ti Buon	119	471	237	234		
	Ti Pram	140	499	279	220		
	Ti Prammuoy	146	598	344	254		
	Ti Prampir	169	807	405	402		
	Ti Prambei	232	1,060	557	503		
	Sub total	8	1,371	5,899	3,096	2,803	
Municipality Total			7,928	40,360	20,807	19,553	

Source: TA 7986-CAM Consultant team, Draft Final Report, 2014.

Table 2: Pursat: Urban Population in Project Area (2011)

District	Sangkat/ Commune	Village	Population			
			No. of Households	Total	Female	Male
Pursat	Chamraeun Phal	Leave	150	830	426	404
		O Roka	158	957	488	469
		O Tong	185	936	457	479
		Don Ey	149	961	491	470
		Kdey Kvay	209	1063	555	508
		Kampong Staung	198	1024	502	522
		Svay Meas	114	581	297	284
		Toul Krouse	330	1577	813	764
	Sub total	8	1,493	7929	4029	3,900
Lolok Sa		Pothida Koy	307	1334	709	625
		Prek Speu	317	1423	728	695
		Lolok Sar	107	507	275	232
		Koh	219	980	528	452
		Phsar Leu	100	483	254	229
		Vat Loung	201	1213	619	594
		Chumrum Seam	135	782	376	406
		Dab Bat	231	1230	612	618
		Damank Ampil	181	918	479	439
	Sub total	10	1959	9700	5006	4,694
Phteah Prey		Peal Nghek 1	919	6313	3798	2,515
		Peal Nghek 2	693	2838	1455	1,383
		Kbal Hong	220	1013	522	491
		Dang Kor	166	663	349	314
		Chamkar Chek		2516	1156	
		Cheung	437			1,360
		Chamkar Chek Tbong	267	1158	609	549
		O Sdoa	157	793	403	390
		Thnoat Tret	169	797	416	381
		Kok	174	916	419	497
		Ra	200	845	470	375
	Sub total	10	3402	17852	9597	8,255
Prey Nhi		Bak Rotih	224	1122	588	534
		Dong Chrum	130	800	374	426
		Pralay Thum	101	409	228	181
		Kbal Spean Thmar	94	405	217	188
		Moan Cher	196	961	480	481
		Sala Kumru	87	467	239	228
		Kraing Tasen	162	822	466	356
		Srah Srang	69	304	159	145
	Sub total	8	1063	5290	2751	2539
Roleab		Po Andong	143	673	249	424
		Prey Ormal	465	2127	1177	950
		Toul Makak	301	1432	768	664
		Thnal Bambek	127	656	352	304
		Spean Thmar	286	1270	688	582
		Chlang Kat	131	531	269	262
		Steung Toch	134	603	308	295
		Roleap	537	3199	1651	1548
		Soriya Leu	72	383	212	171

District	Sangkat/ Commune	Village	Population				
			No. of Households	Total	Female	Male	
		Soriya Kroam	87	355	182	173	
		Thnal Chorpon	199	941	258	683	
		Prek Thnoat	162	764	423	341	
		O Thkove	506	2423	1255	1168	
	Sub total		13	3150	15357	7792	7565
Svay At		Sathan Ny	312	1491	761	730	
		Kraing Popleak	204	950	534	416	
		Trang	87	450	245	205	
		Svay At	197	873	451	422	
		O Sdave	186	830	455	375	
	Sub total		5	986	4594	2446	2148
Banteay Dei		O Bakrong Leu	60	250	121	129	
		O Bakrong Kroam	119	550	294	256	
		O Bakrong Kandal	63	242	120	122	
		Keo Sovan Leu	99	416	233	183	
		Keo Sovan Kroam	64	324	170	154	
		Ta Koy	79	392	203	189	
		Kbal Hong	93	468	253	215	
		Bandoh Sandek	120	488	257	231	
		Ey Slam	176	751	394	357	
		Banteay Dey Leu	157	689	347	342	
		Banteay Dey Kroam	118	546	281	265	
		Keo Mony	113	474	239	235	
	Sub total		12	1261	5590	2912	2678
Municipality Total				14,462	63,773	33,210	30,562

Source: TA 7986-CAM Consultant team, Draft Final Report, 2014.

7. **Ethnic minorities.** The project area includes ethnic Cham and Vietnamese in Kampong Chhnang municipality. These are the ethnic Cham (primarily in Chong Kaoh Village) and the ethnic Vietnamese (floating villages that span Kandal and Phsar Chhnang villages). The Participation Plan will ensure that they equally participate in the selection and identification of community-driven urban environmental improvements and that they are involved in all project public consultations that cover their place of residence/business. The project output 3 will specifically target poor and vulnerable households, including ethnic Cham and Vietnamese. In addition, Output 3 pre-identifies villages where ethnic Cham and Vietnamese are an overwhelming majority of project beneficiaries. As such, the elements of an indigenous peoples plan are integrated in project design in lieu of a stand-alone indigenous peoples plan.

8. The terms of reference of the non-government organization that will recruited to support the implementation of Output 3 must describe in their proposal experience in working with the Tonle Sap communities, in particular the Vietnamese, the Cham, the floating communities and the poor in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat. Experience working with the same groups in other Tonle Sap provinces will also be considered. Interested NGOs shall effectively communicate the vulnerable context, specific considerations (if any) and the importance of environmental and hygiene awareness activities amongst these groups.

9. **Government agencies.** Government agencies active in the project area that will be involved during project implementation include the following:

- (i) Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport
- (ii) Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
- (iii) Provincial Department of Economy and Finance

- (iv) Provincial Department of Planning
- (v) Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology
- (vi) Provincial Department of Interior
- (vii) Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- (viii) Provincial Department of Environment
- (ix) Provincial Department of Women's Affairs
- (x) Provincial Department of Health
- (xi) Village Health Support Group¹
- (xii) Others, as required

10. Nongovernment organizations (NGOs)—international and national, and CSOs that may be involved in Project implementation, as identified by government officials, ADB and other stakeholders (e.g., Kampong Chhnang provincial department of women's affairs [PDOWA]) include:

- (i) Conservation & Development on Cambodia (CDCam) – Phnom Penh
- (ii) Action For Development (AFD) – Phnom Penh
- (iii) Save the Children
- (iv) Plan International
- (v) NGO Forum on Cambodia
- (vi) Association of Neang Korng Rey mountains organization
- (vii) Life, Dignity Organization
- (viii) Community Capacities for Development Organization
- (ix) Kampuchea Trust

C. PROJECT PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES

11. The social impact analysis activities completed as part of the project preparation included participatory approaches that helped to obtain qualitative information to verify and elaborate on the quantitative information obtained through the socioeconomic survey (SES). These approaches included key informant interviews, public consultations, and focus group discussions. The participatory methods were also particularly useful in obtaining information on how best to ensure the continuing meaningful participation of project stakeholders, including women and the poor, in future project activities.

1. Meetings with government officials

12. During the course of the PPTA frequent consultations were held with national and sub-national government. These consultations consisted of meetings, presentations and workshops with MPWT, MLMUPC, MEF, MOI, MOE and other key ministries in Phnom Penh and with Provincial and Municipal Governments in the six provinces around the Tonle Sap. Key events are shown in Table 3.

Date	Event	Participants
March 2013	Provincial field visits and meetings	Provincial and municipal officials in Kampong Thom, Siem Reap, Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Pursat, Kampong Chhnang
25 April 2013	Inception Workshop	Representatives from National, Provincial and Municipal Governments
12 June 2013	Working Group meeting	Representatives from Pursat and Kamong

¹ Identified in Pursat as a partner of the provincial department of women's affairs in conducting trainings on waste and sanitation, malaria, and HIV.

24 June 2013	Interim Workshop	Chhnang Provincial and Municipal Governments Representatives from National, Provincial and Municipal Governments
29 August 2013	Urban Strategy meeting	Pursat Provincial and Municipal officials
29 August 2013	Urban Strategy meeting	Kampong Chhnang Provincial and Municipal officials
17 October 2013	Tonle Sap Urban Areas Development Framework meeting	Provincial and municipal officials in Kampong Thom, Siem Reap, Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Pursat, Kampong Chhnang
18 October 2013	Final Workshop	Representatives from National, Provincial and Municipal Governments

2. Public Consultations

13. Four (4) public consultations were held in Kampong Chhnang Municipality, due to the relatively greater area/length covered by project works; and two (2) were held in Pursat Municipality. The objectives of these public consultations were to: (i) introduce the proposed Project to the potential beneficiaries; (ii) clarify that the project is in feasibility study stage; (iii) explain the upcoming involuntary resettlement studies to be carried out in their communities and the measures already taken to avoid and minimize any adverse impacts; (iv) address residents' questions, concerns, opinions on how the project will impact them, and respond to the same; and (v) document residents' suggestions on how potential adverse impacts can be avoided and/or minimized.

3. Key Informant Interviews

14. In recognition of the important role that women have in environmental management and waste disposal, key informant interviews (KIIs) were used to gather additional information on how the Project can effectively address local women's needs and to identify measures to ensure that they are equal beneficiaries and continue to meaningfully participate in project activities.

4. Focus Group Discussions

15. Seven (7) Focus Group Discussions (FGDS) were held in Kampong Chhnang Municipality, while four (4) were held in Pursat Municipality. The FGDs were facilitated by project preparatory technical assistance consultants, with support from enumerators and sangkhat and village leaders. A FGD with village leaders was held on 24 July 2013 in Kampong Chhnang to seek views and advice on the proposed investments in Kampong Chhnang. The purpose of the FGDs was to obtain in-depth, descriptive information from different stakeholder groups to elaborate on the findings of the SES for the Social Impact Analysis and ensure stakeholders' points of view and concerns are identified and integrated in project design.

D. THE PROJECT'S PARTICIPATION PLAN

16. To ensure the adequate participation of women, vulnerable groups, and civil society organizations, the project will include a social development and resettlement officer in the project management unit (PMU) in the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, a social development and resettlement officer in each project implementation unit (PIU) in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat. The officers will work with the project management and implementation support consultants, and the international nongovernmental organization for Output 3 (Community Mobilization and Environmental Improvements [CMEI]).

Table 3: Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder Group	Description and Function	Influence (What ways could this group potentially affect the project's success?)	Importance (How does this group stand to lose or gain significantly from the project?)
Women	Women constitute approximately 52% of the population in each of the Project towns (2011 data). Flood events and inefficient waste management often disproportionately impact women, as they are usually the ones who remain at home to care for family members during prolonged periods of flood and are given the primary responsibility for maintaining the home environment.	Women's active participation is vital for the project to achieve its Effective Gender Mainstreaming (EGM) objectives.	Project activities will significantly improve the quality of life of women by directly addressing their flood and waste management issues in the project areas (e.g., menstrual hygiene management). The Project also includes measures to ensure that women are informed and actively participate in project activities. These measures will facilitate the sharing of information and will assist to empower women that are in decision making positions
Households	Approximately 7,928 households in Kampong Chhnang and 14,462 households in are expected to benefit directly from Project investments in flood protection and solid waste management infrastructure.	Households in the Project areas must be meaningfully consulted and actively participate throughout the Project cycle to engender ownership and promote sustainability of project activities and investments; maximize project benefits and find the best ways to minimize adverse impacts.	Project investments involving mitigation and improved management of risks related to flood events will enable communities to benefit substantially from avoiding loss of property, reducing casualties, and decreasing economic losses from disruption of livelihoods. Households will be freed of the financial burdens of preparing prior to, and repairing their homes after flood events. Owners of agricultural land will be able to work their land all year, which will facilitate a second or even third crop in some cases. Project investment in solid waste management infrastructure (upgrading landfill facilities), in combination with a strong capacity-building strategy, will reduce existing service limitations and enable more households and business establishments to receive efficient waste collection and access to a disposal facility. This will generate

Stakeholder Group	Description and Function	Influence (What ways could this group potentially affect the project's success?)	Importance (How does this group stand to lose or gain significantly from the project?)
Poor households	The Tonle Sap Basin Provinces, including Kampong Chhnang and Pursat, were identified by the Ministry of Planning (MOP) in 2013 as priority areas for programming ² due to having poverty rates higher than national averages. IDPoor poverty information also shows that Kampong Chhnang (31%) and Pursat (31.8%) have a higher percentage of poor families than other municipalities in the Tonle Sap Region ³ . The poor are recognized as being vulnerable to social and environmental shocks such as floods, sickness, displacement from homes and livelihoods, etc., and care must be taken during the design and implementation of projects to ensure that they actively participate and benefit from the Project and are not further disadvantaged due to project initiatives.	Meaningful participation in project activities and benefits from project investments is essential for the Project to achieve its social development objectives, which includes empowerment of the poor.	environmental as well as health benefits, an associated increase in productivity of beneficiaries, and reduce the economic burden of dealing with illness Through the pre-identification of villages to be funded under Project Output 3 (Community Mobilization and Environmental Improvements), Project design has ensured that villages with vulnerable groups, including the poor, are included as project beneficiaries.
Cham, the Vietnamese and other ethnic minority groups	Ethnic Cham and Vietnamese are present in some villages in Kampong Chhnang. The Ethnic Cham (who also refer to themselves as Khmer Muslim) and Vietnamese identify themselves as distinct cultural groups with their own cultural and/or religious practices. Although they do not have ancestral territories in the urban area, both the Ethnic Cham and Vietnamese rely on	For the Project to be in line with ADB <i>Safeguards Policy Statement</i> , ethnic Cham and Vietnamese present in the Project area must be meaningfully consulted and shall participate in project activities that may potentially affect them. It must also be ensured that project benefits are equitable, culturally appropriate, and gender-sensitive.	The project will benefit the Ethnic Cham and Vietnamese through the infrastructure investments. Specifically, Output 3 (Community Mobilization and Environmental Improvements) will focus on the poor and vulnerable groups, including ethnic Cham and Vietnamese as project beneficiaries. The NGO that will be recruited to implement output 3

² Royal Government of Cambodia. Ministry of Planning. 2013. *Integration of Demographic Perspectives in Development*. Phnom Penh.

³ Royal Government of Cambodia. Ministry of Planning. 2012. *IDPoor Atlas*. Phnomh Penh.

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	fishing as their primary source of livelihood and are thus highly dependent on the Tonle Sap Lake. The Ethnic Cham is generally better integrated and lives alongside the mainstream Khmer population in the project areas. The ethnic Vietnamese floating village residents are classified as immigrants and may not have Khmer nationality in all instances; although they have been residing for generations ⁴ . They are considered to be a vulnerable group for this project. .		is required to indicate in their proposal their experience and proposed approach to these communities.
Village Chiefs and Village Development Committees (VDC)	The VDC is an instrument of both the government and the people and also to be a facilitator of village- wide community organization. ⁵	The role of the VDCs is important in Output 3 and village chiefs of affected villages sit on the provincial resettlement subcommittee working group. The village chiefs were also instrumental in facilitating participation and consultation activities during project preparation.	Output 3 on community-driven urban environmental improvement program will be managed as a rolling program by the PIUs through a contract with an NGO. The NGO will work with the VDCs and PIUs in planning and implementing the program in each of the pre-identified villages. Chiefs of the affected villages also sit on the Provincial Resettlement Sub-committee Working Group (PRSC-WG) and are thus involved in information and education campaigns, resettlement plan updating and implementation and other safeguards activities. They have a role in the Cambodia's decentralization and deconcentration.
Private sector – solid waste management operators	Both municipalities have entered into arrangements with individual (private) contractors for collection and disposal of waste.	None expected, as each has agreed that they will not continue with collection after the project. However, discussions with the individuals may resume during implementation.	There is potential to work with the existing human resource in expanding private sector involvement in waste collection.
Provincial Governments	Provincial governments around the	The provincial governments around	The provincial government will

⁴ ADB. 2005. *The Tonle Sap Basin Strategy*. Manila.

⁵ Cambodia Development Resource Institute. 1998. *Learning from Rural Development Programs in Cambodia: Working Paper 4*. Phnom Penh.

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	Tonle Sap participated in discussions on the Tonle Sap Urban Areas Development Framework. Provincial governments specifically in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat have been engaged in project design and investment prioritization for the project.	the Tonle Sap will be instrumental in maintaining the momentum with the Tonle Sap Urban Areas Development Framework. The provincial governments in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat will coordinate and monitor Project activities of the PIU and will support the PIU in carrying out the approved urban development strategies; provide staff for the PIU together with the Municipal Governments.	approve the individual town urban development strategy, after review from the municipal governments. Priority issues identified by the local government (poor environmental sanitation: a combination of flood and liquid wastewater removal and solid waste) will be addressed; enhanced capacity for Project Implementation, Operation and Maintenance through capacity-building activities (on-the-job training) supported by the Project. They have a role in Cambodia's decentralization and deconcentration.
Municipal Governments	Municipal governments around the Tonle Sap Lake. Together with the Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport, the municipal government in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat will be the implementing agency in each project municipality.	Will staff each PIU together with the Provincial Government. The municipal governor in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat has been a focal point for project preparatory activities.	Priority issues identified by the local government (poor environmental sanitation: a combination of flood and liquid wastewater removal and solid waste) will be addressed; enhanced capacity for Project Implementation, Operation and Maintenance through capacity-building activities (on-the-job training) supported by the Project. They have a role in Cambodia's decentralization and deconcentration.
Sangkat/ Commune	Sangkat is the subnational administrative unit in urban areas. Commune is its equivalent in rural areas.	Sangkat and commune chiefs are key facilitating information to its residents. Sangkat Chiefs sit on the Provincial Resettlement Sub-committee (PRSC).	Sangkats and commune chiefs play a key role in consultation and participation. They have a role in Cambodia's decentralization and deconcentration.
Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)	MPWT is mandated to "Build, maintain and manage all the transportation infrastructure such as roads, bridges, ports, railways, waterways and buildings" ⁶ in the nation.	Project Executing Agency (EA). The Executing Agency will establish a Project Management Unit (PMU), which will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Project.	Enhanced capacity for Project Implementation, Operation and Maintenance through capacity-building activities (on-the-job training) supported by the Project.
Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	According to the Anukret № 04/ANK/BK dated on 20th January	All withdrawal applications from the Project imprest accounts will be	MEF representatives will sit on the Project Steering Committee (PSC)

⁶ <http://www.mpwt.gov.kh/about-ministry/mission-and-function.html?lang=en>

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	2000 of the Royal Government of Cambodia, Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) is delegated by the Royal Government to perform the mission of guidance and administration of the economy and finance of the Kingdom of Cambodia in order to support economic development and to improve the living standards of Cambodian people based on the principles of a free market economy and social equality	consolidated and endorsed by MEF and submitted to ADB. A joint-prakas will be issued between MEF and MPWT on the establishment of a special utility unit and special utility accounts. The semi-autonomous unit, will have ring-fenced accounts, that will enable them to collect and use urban services user fees for O&M of urban investments.	and will be a member of the National Task Force on Urban Development. The PMU and PIUs will include a member of the MEF and department of economy and finance, respectively.
Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) and Tonle Sap Authority (TSA)	MOWRAM has the mandate for river basin planning together with the Cambodia National Mekong Committee. The TSA has the mandate to protect the Tonle Sap Basin. MOWRAM is the Chair of the TSA.	Close coordination is required with MOWRAM and TSA on project implementation at the national and subnational levels. The TSA has endorsed the project and concept documents on 16 January 2014.	Will be a member of the proposed PSC and departments of Water Resources and Meteorology will be members of the provincial coordination committee for the project in both towns.
Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC)	MLMUPC is responsible for governing land use, urban planning, construction projects, and the resolution of land use conflicts	Close coordination is required with MLMUPC, as they have the mandate on urban and spatial planning. They are preparing an urban development strategy, with support from another ADB technical assistance.	A joint-prakas will be issued with MPWT and MLMUPC on the Tonle Sap Urban Areas Development Framework. Will be a member of the proposed PSC and National Task Force on Urban Development.
Ministry of Interior (MOI)	Responsible for public administration throughout Cambodia's provinces and districts. The Ministry governs the Cambodian National Police and the administration of the law enforcement; including the police academy, police training, judicial police, anti-drug efforts, border police and prison administration.	Close coordination is required with MOI, as they have the mandate on subnational urban planning and municipal boundary demarcation.	Will be a member of the proposed PSC and National Task Force on Urban Development. Representatives of MOI are regular members of the PRSC-WG
Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA) and the Gender Working Group in MPWT	Together with the Cambodia National Council for Women (CNCW), MOWA constitutes the National Machinery for promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment. It is tasked	Important partners for the promotion of gender equity across project activities and successful implementation of the Project Gender	Alignment of MPWT's gender working group's gender mainstreaming action plan with the project's GAP is essential. Regular feedback and reporting is important to showcase

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	with monitoring and evaluating policies and programs to assess their contributions to achieving the Government's goals in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women. MOWA works with the gender working group in MPWT	Action Plan (GAP).	project gender results.
Ministry of Environment (MOE)	<p>Ministry of Environment is the government agency that reviews environmental documents and issues environment certificates prior to construction.</p> <p>The Department of Climate Change is also based in MOE.</p>	<p>Potential partner in IEC activities in the project towns, as they are already involved in local training activities related to environmental management, waste management, and energy. They already work with the Kampong Chhnang Department of Women's Affairs in these activities and thus this could be a starting point for gender mainstreaming in similar activities.</p> <p>The department of climate change is in MOE and the SPCR coordinator. Both are essential for SPCR cofinancing and coordination of efforts under the project.</p>	Environment clearance certificates are required for proposed investments under the project. Regular updates and coordination meetings are required for SPCR cofinancing in the project.
Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) in Ministry of Economy and Finance	The inter-agency committee responsible for clearing all resettlement plans and implementing resettlement activities.	<p>Resettlement activities need to be implemented satisfactorily before contract awards can be issued.</p> <p>IRC's involvement and commitment is essential in managing resettlement impacts on the project.</p>	IRC's clearance and participation is essential in updating resettlement plans, implementing resettlement plans, securing government budget for resettlement activities, issuing public information booklets, etc. Feasibility studies cannot be approved without their concurrence on resettlement plans. Contract awards are also contingent on resettlement activities being implemented satisfactorily.
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs)	There are currently local groups such as the Village Health Support Group in Pursat that are working with provincial Department of Women's Affairs in conducting village level trainings on waste, sanitation and HIV. Other CSOs	CSOs/NGOs are potential partners in strengthening community participation and benefits. They can also be a source of project risk, if regular information and consultations are not completed during implementation.	<p>The project will propose a formal partnership with an NGO to assist in implementing Output 3.</p> <p>It will be important to hold regular consultations with the NGOs and CSOs, and include a formal</p>

Stakeholder Group	Description and Function	Influence (What ways could this group potentially affect the project's success?)	Importance (How does this group stand to lose or gain significantly from the project?)
	<p>may include the irrigation water user groups in Kampong Chhnang.</p> <p>There are NGOs that are working in Cambodia in partnership with the Government on community mobilization and development.</p>		<p>mechanism for grievance redressal in the project.</p> <p>An INGO with experience in Cambodia, urban/environment/sanitation and community development will be contracted for the implementation of Output 3 (CMEI)</p>
Development Partners	<p>Development partners such as ADB, Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD), and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) have previously provided support to the urban sector in Cambodia.</p>	<p>Coordination and information sharing is required to ensure efficient development aid assistance and synergies in project activities in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat. GIZ and JICA are working in Kampong Chhnang (urban master plan and drainage, respectively), and JICA in Pursat (water supply and road development).</p>	<p>Interested development partners may participate as part of the proposed National Task Force on Urban Development, which will be chaired by a MPWT representative.</p>
Asian Development Bank	<p>Infrastructure bank providing investment capital and technical assistance for the project.</p>	<p>Importance of adhering to ADB policies to ensure continued project implementation. Policies include: safeguard, procurement, accounting and disbursement, anti-corruption, financial management, audit, and governance.</p>	<p>ADB will (i) assist the PMU through timely guidance at each stage of project implementation following agreed implementation arrangements</p> <p>Reviews all documents that require ADB approval; (ii) Approve procurement activities; (iii) Conduct periodic loan review missions, safeguard monitoring missions, a mid-term review and a completion mission for the project; (iv) Ensure compliance of all loan covenants in covenants list; (v) ensure timely processing of withdrawal applications and release of eligible funds; (vi) ensure compliance of financial audit recommendations; (vii) with assistance of MOP, regularly update the project performance review reports; and, (viii) regularly update project information disclosure on the ADB website</p>

Source: Asian Development Bank

Table 4: Participation Plan

Stakeholder Group	Objective of their Involvement (Why included)	Approach to Participation and Depth	Participation Methods		Timing	Cost Estimates
			Method	Responsibility		
ADB	Financing partner. Internal coordination amongst divisions/departments.	Provide progress updates to CIF-coordinator, Department focal point, and SPCR coordinator in ADB Cambodia office, as required.	Discussions, sharing of back-to-office reports, and other documentation.	ADB mission leader and team.	2015-2021	None.
MPWT	Project Executing Agency (EA)	Through the Project Management Unit (PMU), the EA will have the following main roles in the Project: overall project planning; ensuring designs, procurement, and contract documents are prepared and approved; assisting the PIUs in approvals, contracting and procuring the goods, works and services required for the project; monitoring and reporting to the Government and ADB; ensuring compliance with the various project safeguards and covenants; and assisting with the sustainability of the project outputs	Establishment of a PSC and PMU with assigned staff. Monitoring and evaluation activities Regular implementation and coordination meetings with other ministries and at the subnational level. Lead of the National Task Force on Urban Development (together with MOI and MLMUPC)	Support from Project Management and Implementation Support Consultants (PMIS)	2015-2021	Incorporated in budget for project administration
MEF (including IRC)	Budget, project loan/grant signatory, and responsible for resettlement.	A member of the PSC, and closely involved and consulted with during project preparation and implementation.	Member of PSC Clears withdrawal applications for the project The IRC in MEF approves	MPWT to ensure that MEF is fully informed about project implementation and	2015-2021	Incorporated in budget for project administration

Stakeholder Group	Objective of their Involvement (Why included)	Approach to Participation and Depth	Participation Methods		Timing	Cost Estimates
			Method	Responsibility		
		MEF will also be an important partner in establishing the special utility unit, ensuring accountability of this unit and the special account	resettlement plans and implements resettlement activities, including compensation. Department of Economy and Finance in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat will be on the project coordination committees in each province.	budgetary issues.		
MOWARM / TSA	Ministry responsible for overseeing the management of the Mekong Basin (and the Tonle Sap Basin) in terms of the management of water resources and meteorology.	To partner with them during project implementation and seek their advice and support.	TSA is a member of the PSC. MOWRAM's provincial departments are members of the provincial coordination committees.	PMU, PIU, with support from PMIS	2015-2021	Incorporated in budget for project administration
MLMUPC	Ministry responsible for land management, urban spatial planning, and master plan development.	To partner with them during project implementation.	MLMUPC is a member of the PSC and the National Task Force on Urban Development MLMUPC provincial departments are members of the project coordinate committee.	PMU, PIU, with support from PMIS	2015-2021	Incorporated in budget for project administration
MOI	Ministry responsible for public administration in Cambodia and for establishing municipal boundary and local administration.	To partner with them during project implementation.	MLMUPC is a member of the PSC and the National Task Force on Urban Development MOI's provincial departments are members of the project coordinate committee.	PMU, PIU, with support from PMIS	2015-2021	Incorporated in budget for project administration
DPWT	Kampong Chhnang, PDPWT & Town Municipality; and	Through the PIUs, will be responsible for ensuring	Establishment of PIUs in	PMU, with support	2015-2021	Incorporated in budget for

Stakeholder Group	Objective of their Involvement (Why included)	Approach to Participation and Depth	Participation Methods		Timing	Cost Estimates
			Method	Responsibility		
	Pursat, PDPWT & Town Municipality will be the implementing agencies and members on the Project Implementation Units (PIUs)	effective Project implementation, particularly through effective construction supervision. PIUs will be established in Pursat and Kampong Chhnang, and their main roles and responsibilities are in implementation planning; project supervision, monitoring and reporting; and day to day management of all project implementation activities	each town. Daily monitoring of project activities. Regular meetings with MPWT (PMU) and other stakeholders at the subnational level regarding project implementation activities.	from PMIS		project administration
Provincial, Municipal, Sangkat, Village Authorities	The local government (municipal, sangkat, village authorities) will support implementation of Project on the ground; including ensuring high levels of community participation (particularly of vulnerable groups) in project activities, carry out information dissemination in sangkats and villages, and help organize public meetings/consultations in connection with Project activities. Municipal/Sangkat/Village leaders have vital role in ensuring project information reaches target beneficiaries, especially women, ethnic minorities, the poor and other vulnerable households	Participation through membership in provincial coordination committee and through working with the PIUs. Establishment and application of Project Grievance Redress Mechanism, as outlined in safeguard planning documents.	Lead of the Provincial Coordination Committee to oversee project implementation in the towns. Work with existing subnational institutions (e.g., VDCs). Regular meetings with project implementation units and regular consultations with communities. First point of contact for grievances by communities or CSOs; hence, training and awareness required on proper redressal procedures.	PIU, with support from PMIS, PMU and NGO contracted for Output 3.	2015-2021	Incorporated in budget for project administration

Stakeholder Group	Objective of their Involvement (Why included)	Approach to Participation and Depth	Participation Methods		Timing	Cost Estimates
			Method	Responsibility		
Ministry of Environment – National and Provincial Department of Environment (PDOE)	The MOE is involved to provide environmental clearance prior to the award of civil works.	Consult with them during project preparation and to continue providing updates and feedback.	MOE may be invited to PSC meetings, when climate change or environment.	PMU, PIU, with support of PMIS and NGO contracted for Output 3.	2015-2021	Incorporated in budget for project administration especially from SPCR grant.
	The SPCR coordinator and department of climate change are in the MOE.	Provide updates during SPCR coordination meeting.	DOE is member of each provincial coordination committee.			
	PDOE is responsible for environmental sanitation and monitoring, including climate change. PDOE, Department of Women's Affairs, Department of Health may be partners in supporting the PIU on solid waste management capacity building/IEC as they are already involved in environment, waste and sanitation trainings at the village level.	Climate change, environmental monitoring and sanitation activities. May be a partner in IEC design and implementation.	Regular meetings, consultations with the project team through established project channels.	Involvement in IEC and environmental monitoring and capacity development.		
Provincial Department of Health (PDOH)	PDOH, PDOE, Department of Women's Affairs may be partners in supporting the PIU in solid waste management capacity building/IEC as they are already involved in environment, waste and sanitation trainings at the village level.	Involve as partner in sanitation and hygiene IEC, including the awareness activities related to climate change and HIV awareness.	Regular meetings, consultations with local communities and collaboration with NGO for Output 3.	PMU, PIU, with support of PMIS and NGO for Output 3.	2015-2021	Incorporated in budget for project administration especially from SPCR grant.
Gender Working Group in MPWT and Provincial Department of	GWG/MPWT and DOWA may be partners in supporting the PIU in monitoring the implementation of the Project GAP and ensuring	Their support could help ensure women's participation in project activities and that project design and benefits are gender-sensitive.	Regular meetings, consultations, involvement in capacity building and training activities	PMU, PIU, PMIS and NGO for output 3	2015-2021	Incorporated in budget for project administration especially from SPCR

Stakeholder Group	Objective of their Involvement (Why included)	Approach to Participation and Depth	Participation Methods		Timing	Cost Estimates
			Method	Responsibility		
Women's Affairs (DOWA)	women's active participation in project activities.					grant.
Development partners	To coordinate efforts and make financing more effective	Semi-annual urban task force meetings and coordination opportunities, supported by the project.	Sharing and exchange of information.	MPWT, PMU director, PMIS team leader, ADB Mission leader, and urban focal person in ADB Cambodia office.	2015-2021	Incorporated in project budget for meetings.
Private Sector	Potential partner in provision of SWM services, particularly waste collection	Explore potential for expanding private sector involvement in waste collection	Potentially entering into contract with private companies for expanding waste collection services in project areas	PIU, subnational government, PMIS	Implementation of solid waste management activities in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat scheduled for 1 st Quarter 2017-2021	Incorporated in project budget; part of the private sector specialist's TOR.
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	Can provide support for encouraging participation of women and other vulnerable groups; Potential involvement in SWM IEC Implementation of Output 3 (international NGO)	Work with local CSOs and NGOs to help facilitate and encourage participation of women, ethnic minorities and the poor in the Project areas. Help generate project support and monitor project activities in the communities	Subcontracted for output 3 Hold regular consultations to keep them informed and generate synergies Potential resource persons in designing IEC that effectively reaches women and vulnerable/marginalized groups	PMU, PIU, PMIS, subnational government	Output 3	Incorporated in budget for project administration , especially from SPCR grant.
Project Beneficiaries (poor and non-poor households)	Target beneficiaries need to be meaningfully consulted and actively participate throughout the project cycle to generate ownership and promote sustainability of	Identification of community-led urban environmental improvements	Participate in regular public consultations Beneficiaries of IEC efforts Participation in monitoring	PMU, PIU, Local government, PMIS, PRSC	2015-2021	Incorporated in budget for project administration , especially

Stakeholder Group	Objective of their Involvement (Why included)	Approach to Participation and Depth	Participation Methods		Timing	Cost Estimates
			Method	Responsibility		
	project activities and investments; maximize project benefits and find the best ways to minimize adverse impacts		and evaluation activities			output 3.
Women	Women constitute approximately 52% of the population in each of the Project towns. Urban environment issues that the Project seeks to address may have specific gender-related impacts.	Gender Action Plan (GAP) developed. Actions include, among others: (i) Meaningfully consult with women on detailed designs to ensure their needs and preferences are incorporated, and to include woman and child safety measures; (ii) Incorporate menstrual hygiene management features in communities for improved solid waste management; (iii) Equal pay for men and women for work of equal type; (iv) Safe working conditions for men and women construction workers; (v) Sanitation grants to IDPoor 1 and 2, including female-headed households; and, (vi) Hygiene IEC campaigns cover topics that are important for women	GAP implementation	PMU, particularly Social Development/Gender Focal Point, Safeguards Officer PIU, PMIS Support from MOWA and PDOWA	2015-2021	Incorporated in budget for project administration, especially from SPCR grant.
Vulnerable Groups⁷	These groups are generally marginalized in the decision-making process and are often disproportionately affected by the issues that	Meaningful consultation throughout Project Cycle and specifically - All capacity building	Ensuring participation in consultations, IEC and capacity building activities and efficient implementation of GAP and social	PMU and PIU, particularly social development and safeguards focal	2015-2021	Incorporated in budget for project administration, especially

⁷ Including ethnic minorities (e.g., Cham and the Vietnamese), poor and vulnerable households, and those headed by the elderly or the disabled.

Stakeholder Group	Objective of their Involvement (Why included)	Approach to Participation and Depth	Participation Methods		Timing	Cost Estimates
			Method	Responsibility		
	the Project seeks to address. Participation strategies will ensure that they are consulted and meaningfully participate throughout project activities that may affect them	<p>activities held under the Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification, selection and design of community-led environmental improvements - During construction/ maintenance of infrastructure works. 	safeguards.	<p>points.</p> <p>Local Government</p> <p>PMIS</p> <p>PRSC</p> <p>Support from MOWA, PDOWA, NGOs and CSO partners</p>		from SPCR grant.

Source: Asian Development Bank