

# Updated Resettlement Plan

Project Number: 2839

July 2016

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## CAM: Provincial Roads Improvement Project

(Cross Border Facility Prey Var)

Prepared by Ministry of Public Works and Transport for the Asian Development Bank. This is an updated version of the draft originally posted in November 2011 available on <http://www.adb.org/projects/documents/provincial-roads-improvement-project-cross-border-facility>

The resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

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Prepared by the Ministry Public Works and Transport for the Asian Development Bank

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## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
BST	-	bituminous surface treatment
DMS	-	detailed measurement survey
EMO	-	External Monitoring Organization
FGD	-	focus group discussion
IOL	-	inventory of losses
IRC	-	Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee
M&E	-	monitoring and evaluation
MEF	-	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MPWT	-	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
MRD	-	Ministry of Rural Development
NR	-	National Road
PDPWT	-	Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport
PIB	-	public information brochure
PMU	-	project management unit
RCS	-	replacement cost study
ROW	-	right of way
RSCWG	-	resettlement sub-committee working group
SES	-	socioeconomic survey
SEU	-	social and environmental unit
TA	-	Technical Assistance

## NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US Dollar unless otherwise stated

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

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 (DMS).
Affected Household/ Affected People	<p>In the context of involuntary resettlement, affected people are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically affected (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of (i) involuntary expropriation of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.</p> <p>In the case of affected household, it includes 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</p>
Detailed Measurement Survey	This activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the IOL, severity of impacts, and list of affected people earlier done during resettlement plan preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.
Entitlement	Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which are due to the affected people, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base
Income Restoration	This is a program instituted for the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.
Inventory of Loss (IOL)	This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e. lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units, stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells, trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project right-of-way are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of affected people will be determined.
Relocation	This is the physical relocation of a displaced people from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Replacement Cost	Means the amount in cash or in kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or for any material salvaged, at prevailing market value, or its nearest

equivalent. The replacement rates of affected assets as determined during the conduct of the replacement cost study (RCS).

Replacement Cost Study

This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.

Resettlement Plan

This is a time-bound action plan with budget, setting out the resettlement objectives and strategies, entitlements, activities and responsibilities, resettlement monitoring, and resettlement evaluation.

Severely Affected

This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, (ii) have to relocate, and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the Project.

Vulnerable

These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) households headed by women with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) children and the elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, and (v) landless households.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### A. Introduction

1. The Provincial Roads Improvement Project (PRIP) aims to rehabilitate an aggregate of approximately 176 km of provincial road (PR) 314D, national road (NR) 13, PR150B, NR53, and PR151B, located in Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampong Chhnang, and Kampong Speu provinces, to paved condition to provide a safer, cost-effective provincial road network with all-year access to markets and other social services for provincial centers of southeastern and mid-western Cambodia. The existing cross border facility (CBF) at Prey Var- Mocva will be expanded and developed to facilitate efficient cross border transport and trade between Cambodia and Vietnam. This resettlement plan (RP) is for Cross Border Facilities (CBF). (See Figure 1 below for the project location map). The Project is financed through a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) is the Executing Agency.

### B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

2. The major impacts caused by the Project in the Cross Border Facility (CBF) include demolition of structures used for residence and business, and acquisition of occupied land in the road right-of-way (ROW) and outside road right-of-way. Based on the results of DMS conducted on January – September, 2014, a total of 10 households (HHs) were affected by Cross Border Facilities (CBF), Prey Var in Svay Rieng Province. Impacts on main structures include 03 houses, none of house and stores, none of store/shops affected in CBF. Of these impacts on structures, 03 houses are entirely affected. 18,970.20 m<sup>2</sup> areas are used private households for farming land, and affected private lands include 29,907.40m<sup>2</sup> commercial land, the expansion of CBF would entail the acquisition of 48,877.60 m<sup>2</sup>.

3. Other fixed structures affected include fences, concrete pavement, box culverts, extended eaves, drainage pipes and sign boards. Approximately 940 of trees of various species and maturity need to be removed from the Project's CBF.

### C. Measure to Minimize Impacts and Resettlement

4. In order to minimize, if not avoid displacement of people from assets and livelihoods, the CBF will be followed and construction works will be confined within a corridor of impact (COI) of 48,877.60m<sup>2</sup> measured. In addition, as part of the Project's resettlement strategy, project affected households (AH) will be provided sufficient time to rebuild their homes and shops prior to the commencement of civil works and that they are able to continue with their present livelihood activities even during Project implementation. Also, all standing annual crops, including privately-owned trees, will be allowed to be harvested before the start of civil works in a particular section of the CBF Project. The MPWT, through its Project Management Unit 3 (PMU3) and the Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC), through the General Department of Resettlement at the Ministry of Economy and Finance (GDR-MEF), will ensure that this resettlement strategy is followed diligently.

### D. Legal and Policy Framework

5. This updated Resettlement Plan applies the Project resettlement policy as describe in the RP approved in November 2011.

6. This URP also applies the basic compensation and rehabilitation principles discussed in the November 2011 approved RP, to with (a) land acquisition is minimized if avoidance is not possible; (b) compensation and cash and non-cash assistance will be provided to help ensure that AHs are able to maintain, if not improve, their pre-Project living standards; (c) AHs are fully informed and consulted on compensation and relocation options; (d) existing socio-cultural institutions of AHs are supported and used; (e) the Project resettlement policy will equally apply to women and men; (f) lack of formal title will not be a bar to compensation and rehabilitation; (g) particular attention will be extended to vulnerable groups, such as households headed by women and the elderly with no other social support; (h) resettlement is planned and implemented as an integral part of the project

and that the budget for resettlement is part of Project costs; and (i) AHs are not displaced from assets until they are fully compensated at replacement cost.

#### **E. Participation and Grievance Redress**

7. Consultations, public meetings and village discussions with the AHs and the local governments were conducted as parallel activity to DMS. A total of one (1) such meeting was held. These activities will continue during implementation of the RP, consistent with the Project's participatory approach. Grievance mechanism has been designed to ensure that the concerns and complaints of the AHs are readily addressed at the village level in a timely and satisfactory manner. The AHs will be made fully aware of their rights through verbal and written means during resettlement planning, updating, and implementation.

#### **F. Vulnerability and Gender issues**

8. The DMS identified there are no landless households and 03 AHs that are hire land and 02 are affected 10% of their productive land, without the retirement age bracket of the Government (i.e., 60 years and older). Additional measures are incorporated in the URP to help ensure that these AHs, who are considered particularly vulnerable, are not further disadvantaged and that, along with the other AHs, they will equally benefit from the Project.

#### **G. Implementation Arrangements**

9. The MPWT through the Project Management Unit 3 (PMU3) and the Environmental and Social Office (ESO), and the Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC), through the General Department of Resettlement of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (GDR-MEF), are overall responsible for preparing, updating, implementing and financing the RP. At the local government level, the MPWT and IRC are assisted by the Provincial Resettlement Subcommittee and Working Groups in relevant province.

#### **H. Monitoring**

10. The ESO is the Project's internal monitor, while an external monitoring organization will be hired by IRC to do external monitoring and evaluation (M&E). During RP implementation, which is reckoned to begin at the time of the detailed measurement survey (DMS), quarterly progress report of internal monitoring and quarterly external M&E report will be submitted to ADB. Within one year after the completion of RP implementation, a resettlement completion report will be submitted to ADB that includes lessons learned to improve resettlement work in future projects.

#### **I. Resettlement Budget and Indicative Schedule of RP Implementation**

11. The total cost of resettlement for the CBF is estimated at \$2,475,997.99. The indicative schedule of RP preparation and implementation is given below:

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Schedule</b>
RP Preparation	June - November 2011
ADB Approval of Draft RP	November 2011
RP Updating	March 2015 - July 2016
Detailed Measurement Survey	June - July 2015
Replacement Cost Survey	June 2016
Submission and ADB approval of URP	July 2016
Public Disclosure of Approved URP	September 2016
Implementation of approved URP	September 2016



Disbursement of Compensation to APs	October 2016
Relocation of AHS	November 2016
Internal Monitoring (Submission of Quarterly Report)	Sept 2016 – Oct 2017
External Monitoring Report (Intermittent)	June 2016 – March 2017
Civil Works Construction	Nov 2016

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	vi
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
A. Background .....	1
B. Project Description .....	1
C. Updated Resettlement Plan .....	2
<b>2. PROJECT ENTITLEMENTS</b> .....	<b>2</b>
A. Cut-Off Date .....	3
B. Entitlements .....	3
<b>3. PROJECT IMPACTS</b> .....	<b>9</b>
A. Methodology in Updating the RP .....	9
1. Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) .....	9
2. Replacement Cost Survey (RCS) .....	9
3. Updated Costs .....	10
B. Inventory of Affected Fixed Assets .....	13
1. Land .....	13
2. Main Structures .....	14
3. Secondary Structures .....	14
4. Affected Trees .....	14
C. Summary of Impact .....	17
<b>Table 3- 14 Summary of Impacts</b> .....	17
<b>4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS</b> .....	<b>18</b>
A. Gender of AH Heads, Age and Physical Condition .....	18
B. Marital Status of sample AH heads .....	18
C. Ethnicity and Religion of the sample AH .....	19
D. Educational Attainment of the Heads of Affected Households .....	19
E. Household Size and Number of Persons Earning a Living .....	20
F. Primary Occupation of AH Heads and Household Income .....	20
G. Income and Income Source of Other Members of the Households .....	21
H. Sanitation .....	22
I. Power for Lighting .....	23
J. Household Appliances .....	23
K. Ownership of Transportation .....	24
L. Ownership of Residential Land outside ROW .....	24
<b>5. RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY</b> .....	<b>25</b>

A.	Compensation of Affected Assets .....	25
1.	Compensation of Land Outside of ROW.....	25
2.	Compensation for Trees and Perennials.....	25
B.	Compensation of Assistance Allowance for AHs.....	25
1.	Assistance Allowance.....	25
2.	Compensation for Loss of Business Income .....	25
C.	Income Restoration.....	25
D.	Relocation Strategy.....	26
1.	Temporary Impacts.....	26
2.	Strategy to address gender issues.....	26
3.	Develop a strategy to assist the vulnerable households.....	27
<b>6</b>	<b>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS .....</b>	<b>27</b>
A.	Environmental and Social Office (ESO).....	27
B.	IRC and the General Department of Resettlement.....	28
C.	Provincial Resettlement Sub-committee.....	28
D.	Project Supervision Consultants.....	29
E.	Indicative Implementation of URP.....	29
<b>7</b>	<b>PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE.....</b>	<b>30</b>
A.	Consultation .....	30
B.	Disclosure.....	31
<b>8</b>	<b>GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN .....</b>	<b>31</b>
A.	Procedures for Fund Flow.....	32
B.	Implementation, administration and contingency cost.....	32
C.	Estimated cost of Resettlement.....	32
<b>10</b>	<b>MONITORING AND REPORTING .....</b>	<b>33</b>
A.	Indicators for Internal Monitoring.....	33
B.	External Monitoring Agency.....	33

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## LIST OF TABLES

Table 2- 1 Resettlement Policy and its Application in Cambodia.....	2
Table 2- 2 Entitlement Matrix.....	3
Table 3- 1 Land Prices within CBF Improvement.....	10
Table 3- 2 Unit Cost for Houses, Stall and Shops.....	10
Table 3- 3 Updated Unit Cost of Affected Fences.....	11
Table 3- 4 Cost of Other Structures.....	12
Table 3- 5 Unit Cost for Trees.....	12
Table 3- 6 Affected Lands According to Use.....	13
Table 3- 7 Land losses (in m2) According to Gender of AH Head.....	14
Table 3- 8 Number of Affected Main Structures According to Use.....	14
Table 3- 9 Count of Affected Main Structures According to Gender of AH Head.....	15
Table 3- 10 Count and Area (m <sup>2</sup> ) of Affected Main Structures by Construction Classification ..	16
Table 3- 11 Replacement Cost of Affected Main Structures.....	16
Table 3- 12 Count and Estimated Cost of Affected Secondary Structures.....	17
Table 3- 13 Replacement Cost for Affected Trees by Category.....	17
Table 3- 14 Summary of Impacts.....	17
Table 4- 1 Distribution of Head of AHs by Physical Condition and Age.....	19
Table 5- 1 Number of Severely Affected People Entitled to Participate in IRP.....	26
Table 6- 1 Indicative Implementation of URP.....	30
Table 7- 1 Public Meeting Conducted.....	30

No table of figures entries found.

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Location Map of CBF.....	1
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## APPENDICES

Appendix 1	Replacement Cost Survey, November 2016
Appendix 2	Legal Policy Framework
Appendix 3	Project Information Brochure

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### A. Background

12. This Resettlement Plan (RP) is an update of the RP for CAM: Provincial Roads Improvement Project which was approved by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in November 2011. The project involves: (i) Upgrading of NR 13 and PR 314D with an overall length of 88km; (ii) Upgrading of PR 150B, NR 53 and PR 151B with an overall length of 85 km; and (iii) Construction of a Cross-border facility at Prey Vor-Mocra to provide efficient cross border transport and trade between Cambodia and Vietnam.

### B. Project Description

13. This updated RP covers the upgrading and improvement of Cross Border Facility in the village of Prey Var, Svey Rieng with an area of Cross Border Facility.

14. The CBF at Prey Var will be expanded and improved under the proposed project. The present CBF is located on a 5.41 hectare (ha) land and an additional 5.0 ha of land adjacent to the present facilities will be acquired. The CBF is located on the right hand side of 314D towards the Vietnam border.

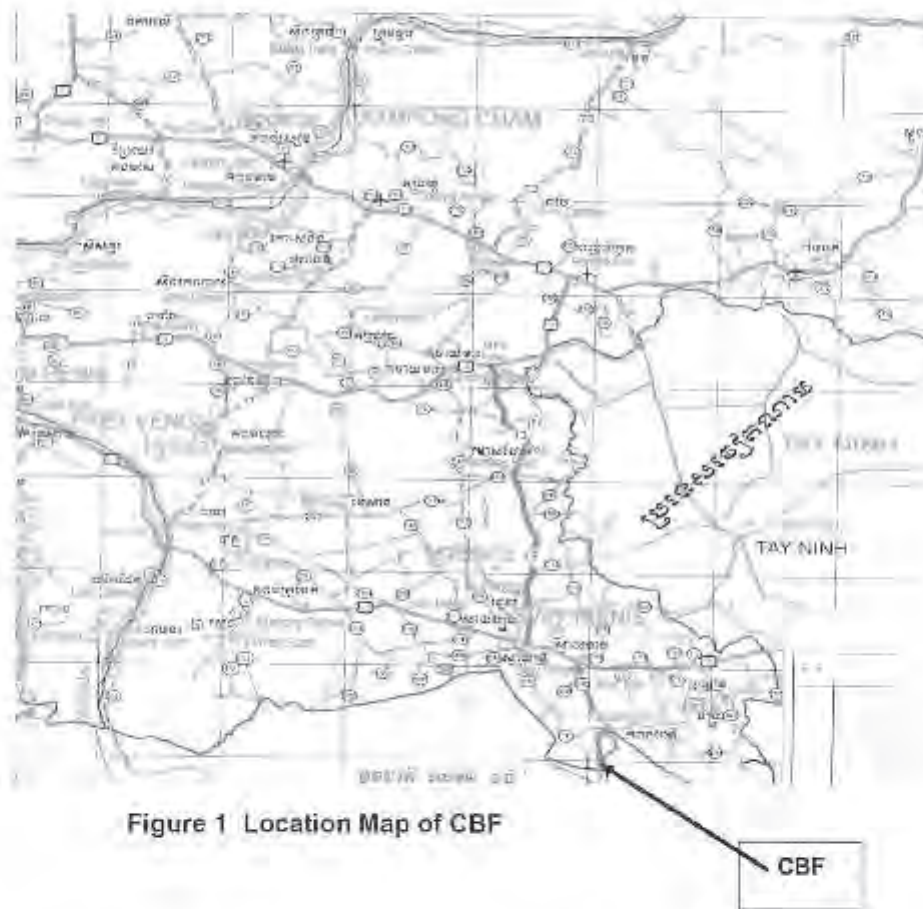


Figure 1 Location Map of CBF

15. Owners of entirely affected houses will be allowed to construct replacement structures before demolishing the existing ones in order to minimize, if not avoid, income loss arising from the disruption of business operation. Prior to and after the conduct of the

IOL, local officials and residents have been advised to refrain fixing building structures along the COI.

C. Updated Resettlement Plan

16. Based on the results of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) and the result of the updated Replacement Cost Survey (RCS), the 2011 RP was updated. This updated RP follows the legal basis, policies and procedural guidelines on asset acquisition from the 2011 approved RP.

2. PROJECT ENTITLEMENTS

17. This updated RP applies the same legal basis, policies, and procedural guidelines on asset acquisition as set out in the 2011 approved RP. The resettlement policy framework and entitlement matrix setting out relevant legislation, policies and entitlements are presented in this updated RP. Table 2-1 below shows the Resettlement Policy and its application in Cambodia.

Table 2-1 Resettlement Policy and its Application in Cambodia

ADB Policy	ADB Policy Application in Cambodia (Resettlement Work)
Involuntary Resettlement Policy is applied to all development projects resulting in (i) loss of productive assets, including land, income and livelihood; (ii) loss of housing, possibly entire community structure, systems, and service; (iii) loss of other assets, loss of community resources, habitat, cultural sites, and goods.	ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy is being applied to ADB-financed projects in Cambodia.
Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible.	Involuntary resettlement has been avoided as much as possible through consideration of alternative project locations and narrowing the irrigation ROWs to a designated corridor of impact (COI) and realigning the COI.
Where population displacement is unavoidable, all viable project options should be explored to minimize displacement.	Various project options (e.g. bypass road design) have been explored to minimize displacement to as few households as possible.
People unavoidably affected should be compensated and assisted so that their economic and social future would be generally as favorable as it would have been in the absence of the project.	Land-for-land is offered in some cases, though not all affected persons who lost land have been allocated a relocation site. Cash compensation for affected house, trees and other structures and privately owned land. Additional assistance is given to female headed, disabled, elderly, and very poor households, and cost of removal and transport of salvage materials. Some rehabilitation assistance has been given but not yet specified to restore to pre-project level. Future job opportunities at relocation sites have not generally been considered, with some exceptions. Compensation paid does not ensure income restoration and living standards, with a few exceptions.

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ADB Policy	ADB Policy Application in Cambodia \ Resettlement Work
Existing social and cultural institutions of re-settlers and their hosts should be supported and used to the greatest extent possible, and re-settlers should be integrated economically and socially into host communities	The existing social and economic situations of the affected persons and their hosts have, in some cases, been supported, but not consistently applied
The full cost of resettlement and compensation should be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits	Compensation costs are budgeted in projects funded by the Banks. It is not possible to determine if this is consistently applied in non-bank-funded projects
The absence of a formal legal title to land by some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation; particular attention should be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups, and appropriate assistance provided to help improve their status	Absence of legal title to land has not been a determining factor in compensation payments, as long as the AHs are outside of the ROW and other state land. It is against the law to compensate for ROW land, however, such compensation has been paid on some ADB-financed projects as agricultural land use assistance <sup>4</sup>

#### A. Cut-Off Date

18. The cut-off date coincides with the announcement about the Project and the holding of the JOL and preliminary inventory of affected persons in the districts, which was 5-7 August 2011 for the Cross Border Facility. During the detailed measurement survey (DMS) the Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee, the government body that is tasked to spearhead the conduct of the DMS and the implementation of the RP reiterated the final date of the cut-off-date as mentioned above.

#### B. Entitlements

19. This updated RP applies the entitlement policy in the 2011 RP. The mentioned entitlement policy was approved by the Government and ADB in the same year for the Provincial Roads Improvement Projects. These entitlements provide for more and higher rates of assistances.

**Table 2-2 Entitlement Matrix**

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
<b>Loss of Land (all kinds) OUTSIDE the ROW</b>	<b>Partial loss;</b> i.e., only a portion of the land of the AH is acquired by the Project and the residual un-affected is <b>STILL VIABLE</b>	All AHs with recognized proof of ownership who will be affected by the construction of CBF in Prey Var	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AHs to be <b>notified at least 3 months</b> in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>For the affected portion of the land: cash compensation at replacement cost (based on findings of replacement cost study or RCS; in case there is no active market in the locality, based on productive</li> </ul>

<sup>4</sup>Land use assistance is provided for productive land in the ROW.

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Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
	for continued use.		<p>capacity or attributes; without deduction for taxes and transaction costs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To the extent possible, AHs will be <b>allowed to harvest</b> their annual and perennial crops and timber products prior to construction.</li> <li>• If AH belongs to any of the <b>vulnerable groups</b>, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Entire land is lost</b>; i.e., the whole land is affected by the Project, or the residual un-affected is <b>NO LONGER VIABLE</b> for continued use and, therefore, the entire land will be acquired by the Project.</p>	<p>All AHs with recognized proof of ownership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AHs to be <b>notified at least 3 months</b> in advance of the start of civil works in the locality</li> <li>• For the entire land: <b>cash compensation at replacement cost</b> (based on findings of replacement cost study or RCS; in case there is no active market in the locality, based on productive capacity or attributes, without deduction for taxes and transaction costs)</li> <li>• To the extent possible AHs will be <b>allowed to harvest</b> their annual and perennial crops and timber products prior to construction.</li> <li>• If during RP updating, farmer AHs are found to be <b>severely affected</b> (i.e., the loss is equivalent to 10% or more of their total income capacity), the AH will be provided (i) <b>rehabilitation assistance</b></li> <li>• through an income restoration program (IRP) that will be planned by the Project with the active participation of the AHs; and (ii) <b>one time assistance allowance</b> of \$200 per household</li> <li>• If AH belongs to any of the <b>vulnerable groups</b>, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.</li> </ul>
<p>Loss of use of Productive Land <b>INSIDE</b> the ROW</p>	<p>Partial loss; i.e., only a portion of the land cultivated by the AH within</p>	<p>All AHs utilizing ROW land for productive use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AHs to be <b>notified at least 3 months</b> in advance of the start of civil works in the locality</li> </ul>

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Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
	the COI is affected.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To the extent possible AHs will be <b>allowed to harvest</b> their crops prior to construction</li> <li>• AHs will be <b>tolerated to cultivate</b> the residual area of the ROW</li> <li>• For the affected portion, <b>cash assistance for loss of land use</b> equivalent to \$0.50/m<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>• If during RP updating, said farmers are found to be <b>severely affected</b> (i.e., the loss is equivalent to 10% or more of their total income capacity), the AH will (i) be assisted by the PRSC in <b>finding affordable replacement land</b> with similar productive attributes for these farmers to <b>lease</b>; (ii) be provided <b>rehabilitation assistance</b> through an income restoration program (IRP) that will be planned by the Project with the active participation of the AHs; and (iii) be provided <b>one time assistance allowance</b> of \$200 per household.</li> <li>• If AH belongs to any of the <b>vulnerable groups</b>, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.</li> </ul>
House, House-cum-store; Independent Shops	Partial loss of house, house-cum-store; independent shop; i.e., only a portion of the main structure of the house house-and-store, or shop is affected and the remaining unaffected portion is <b>STILL VIABLE</b> for use.	Owners with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AHs to be <b>notified at least 3 months</b> in advance of the start of civil works in the locality</li> <li>• For the affected portion, <b>cash compensation at replacement cost</b> (i.e., present cost of construction materials in the locality, plus cost of labor and repair (i.e., 20% of the cost of labor and materials) of the unaffected portion). AHs to get <b>cash compensation at least 3 months ahead of civil works</b> in the locality to provide them sufficient time to <b>gradually re-organize the house and/or shop</b>, thereby avoiding any</li> </ul>

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
			<p>disruption in the livelihood of the same.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If AH belongs to any of the <b>vulnerable groups</b>, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.</li> </ul>
		Renters of said structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AHs to be <b>notified at least 3 months</b> in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>• <b>No other entitlements</b> if not relocating and if business operation is not disrupted</li> </ul>
	<p>Entire house, house-and-store, store is lost; i.e., entire main structure is affected, or the unaffected portion of the main structure is <b>NO LONGER VIABLE</b> for continued use.</p>	<p>Owners with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land with or without building permit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AHs to be <b>notified at least 3 months</b> in advance of the start of civil works in the locality</li> <li>• <b>Cash compensation at replacement cost</b> for the entire structure (i.e., present cost of construction materials and labor in the locality). AHs to get cash compensation <b>at least 3 months ahead of civil works</b> in the locality to provide them sufficient time to <b>gradually re-organize the house and/or shop</b>, thereby avoiding any disruption in the livelihood of the same.</li> <li>• <b>One time assistance allowance</b> per household as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Houses and regular shops (i.e., can be closed with four walls) that will <b>move back in residual area of the ROW</b>: (i) \$100 for affected house; and (ii) \$33 for the affected regular store).</li> <li>➢ Houses and regular shops that will <b>relocate outside the ROW</b>: (i) \$200 for affected house; and (ii) \$100 for the affected regular store).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Transportation (moving) allowance</b> as follows <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Shops and stalls made of light and temporary materials: \$20</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Regular shops and houses moving into the residual area of the ROW: \$40</li> <li>➤ Regular shops and houses relocating within the same village outside of the ROW: \$60</li> <li>➤ Houses relocating in another village outside of the ROW: \$70</li> <li>• <b>Income loss allowance for AHs of entirely affected house-and-stores and independent shops:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Unregistered: Businesses owners who cannot show any tax receipt and cannot otherwise confirm income amount will be provided one-time cash assistance of \$50</li> <li>➤ Cash compensation equivalent to the daily net income (as reflected in tax receipts) multiplied by the days of business disruption</li> </ul> </li> <li>• If <b>landless</b>, to be provided free of charge with <b>substitute plot</b> with an area of approximately 105 m<sup>2</sup> outside of the ROW and in a location acceptable to the AH, with secure tenure under the land concession law, accessible, with or close to source of potable water, and with latrine</li> <li>• If AH belongs to any of the <b>vulnerable groups</b>, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below</li> </ul>
		Renters of entirely affected house and house-and-store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AHs to be <b>notified at least 3 months</b> in advance of the start of civil works in the locality</li> <li>• <b>Transportation (moving) allowance</b> of \$50</li> <li>• <b>One time assistance allowance</b> of \$33 per household for relocating tenants of affected regular shop and house.</li> </ul>

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rental allowance</b> equivalent to 2 months of rent of a similar building in the locality</li> <li>• If AH belongs to any of the <b>vulnerable groups</b>, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.</li> </ul>
Miscellaneous/other structures (porch, extended eaves, spirit house, fence, etc )	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Owners of the structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AHS to be <b>notified at least 3 months</b> in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>• <b>Cash compensation at replacement cost</b> for the affected assets (i.e., present cost of construction materials and labor in the locality).</li> </ul>
Crops and trees	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Owners regardless of tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AHS to be <b>notified at least 3 months</b> in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>• To the extent possible, AHS will be <b>allowed to harvest</b> their annual and perennial crops prior to construction.</li> <li>• Perennial and timber trees will be compensated in cash as per replacement cost study.</li> </ul>
Public Facilities (Government-owned structures)	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Institutions that own the affected assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institution to be <b>notified at least 3 months in advance</b> of the start of civil works in the locality.</li> <li>• To be reconstructed, restored and/or relocated by the civil works contractor.</li> </ul>
Higher risks of hardship due to project impacts	Loss of house and shops, paddy land within the ROW	<b>Vulnerable Groups</b> AHS belonging to one or more of the following vulnerable groups: (i) living below the poverty line; (ii) AHS headed by women and AHS headed by the elderly with no social support; and (iii) households that are headed by persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>One time assistance allowance</b> of \$100 per household</li> <li>• Participate in income restoration program</li> </ul>

Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements
Impacts during Construction			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractors will be responsible for paying rental in cash for land outside the ROW which will be not less than the net income that would have been derived from the affected property during disruption.</li> <li>• Restoration of land within 3 months after use</li> <li>• Non-land assets within the residual area of the ROW and/or outside of the ROW that are adversely impacted by construction activities will be compensated at replacement cost by the civil works contractor.</li> </ul>

### 3. PROJECT IMPACTS

#### A. Methodology in Updating the RP

20. Based on the data from Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), the Social and Environmental Office (SEO) under the Department of Planning of MPWT with the assistance from consultants updated the approved RP (2011). The General Department of Resettlement (GDR) under the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) has reviewed and revised the Updated RP to be complied with the approved RP before submission to ADB for approval.

21. The Detailed Design and Implementation Supervision Consultant (DDIS) provided data on the COI of the facility and likewise provided assistance in designing the DMS and socio-economic survey (SES) instruments.

##### 1. Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)

22. The DMS for the CBF was completed in June-July 2015. The total number of AHs is 10 in CBF. The procedures of the DMS are similar to those of the IOL, i.e., detailed recording of all users of land and owners of other assets. The conduct of DMS was spearheaded by the working group of the IRC and PRSC-WG.

23. The PRSC-WG is headed by the Director (or a representative) of the Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport (PDPWT), regular members (i.e., not changing within the province) of the PRSC-WG from the Provincial Government, and other departments such as the Provincial Department of Economy and Finance (MDEF) and the Provincial Department of Land Management and Urban and Constructions.

24. To ensure smooth updating of the RP, the PRSC-WG coordinated closely with IRC-WG, the DDIS, the civil works contractor, the local government, and APs.

##### 2. Replacement Cost Survey (RCS)

25. The Replacement Cost Study (RCS) was first carried out at the same time that the IOL was conducted in 5-7 August 2011 for CBF. The 2011 approved RP has elaborately discussed the methodology used in the RCS. During the updating of this RP,

a new Replacement Cost Survey was conducted in June 2016 using the same methodology used in 2011 RCS.

### 3. Updated Costs

26. The updated unit costs, per results of recent RCS, of land covered with recognized proofs of ownership, structures, crops, perennials and timber trees in districts and communes traversed by the CBF Project are provided below (The complete RCS report is attached as Appendix 1).

#### a. Unit Cost of Land

27. The RCS reported that Real Estate sector of Cambodia is gradually recovering from the effects of the economic down tum it experienced in 2008. Land prices are gradually stabilizing especially in areas with development potentials such as the Vietnam-Cambodia borders. However, there is no recorded land sales transaction yet in Svay Rieng.

28. The improvement of the CBF in Prey Var will require the acquisition of an additional 5.4 Ha of private lands. The average land prices of the mentioned CBF improvement are summarized below:

**Table 3-1 Land Prices within CBF Improvement**

No.	Category of Land	Average price/m <sup>2</sup> USD	Remarks
CBF Improvement in Prey vor Village, Thmei commune			
1	H.E Sous Angkear (1)	100	Back-filled to the level of existing road
2	H.E Sous Angkear (2)	25.0	Agricultural land at the back of first lot
3	Mr. Chheng Khy Heng	95.0	Not yet back-filled and at least 1,802 m lower than the existing road level
4	Customs and Excise Office	95.0	the same as (3)
5	Mr Tuon Savin	25.0	Agricultural land at the back of items 3 and 4.

#### b. Unit Costs of Structures

29. The units costs for structures (Houses, Shops and Stalls) are presented in table below:

**Table 3-2 Unit Cost for Houses, Stall and Shops**

Type	Wall	Column	Floor	No. of Floor	Unit Cost (\$/m2) 2014	Unit Cost (\$/m2) 2016	
1. Thatch/Leave Roof	1A	No wall	Small pole for supporting roof structure	Use soil as floor	Single	4.80	5.00
	1C	Thatch/Leaves/plastic or mixed temporary materials	Pole or used wood	Use soil as floor or with moveable bamboo bed or wooden bed	Single	9.50	9.85
	1D	Used metal with used wood or mixed temporary materials	Pole or used wood	Used wood or bamboo with small wood or bamboo structure, higher from soil about 0.3m-1.2m	Single: 0.6m-1.2m higher than natural soil	13.50	14.00
2. Metal / Fiber Cement Roof	2C	Earth wall with some temporary wall material such as metal sheet, wood, thatch, plastic.	Pole or used wood or low quality wood	Use soil as floor	Single	16.50	17.20
	2J	Brick wall with plastering	Concrete column 20cm x 20cm	Concrete floor	Single	70.50	73.30

c. Unit Cost of Fences

30. The road will also be affecting private fences of different classification. The table below presents the summary of affected fences:

**Table 3- 3 Updated Unit Cost of Affected Fences**

Type	Description	Unit	Unit Cost US Dollar		Remark
			2014	2016	
A	FENCE				
F8	Concrete Post with plastering brick wall 10cm; 1.6m-2.0m high; 3.5m-4.0m interval	1 LM	42.20	44.00	Ventilation brick in some as part of brick wall also classified in same type

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 13  
 2  
 2

Type	Description	Unit	Unit Cost US Dollar		Remark
			2014	2016	
F9	Concrete column with brick wall but no plastering or fence with mountain stone	1LM	44.50	57.20	
F10	Steel grille with concrete foundation	1LM	55.00	46.2	
<b>B</b>	<b>GATE</b>				
B5	Steel rolling door	1M2	38.00	39.5	

d. Updated Cost of Other Categories of Structures

31. Prices for affected other structures is presented below:

**Table 3-4 Cost of Other Structures**

Item	Description	Unit	Unit Rate US Dollar		Remark
			2014	2016	
	<b>OTHER STRUCTURE</b>				
SS3	Dug well (with concrete ring 800mm) and 6-12 meters depth រល្ជងជីកមាឌកង្ការ	1	90.00	90.00	
SS7	Concrete in front of house សេដ្ឋកិច្ច	1m2	6.50	7.00	
SS8	Concrete block កាត់ប្រុង	1m2	6.20	6.50	
SS27	Spirit house វត្តភ្នំ	1	65.50	68.00	Big size ធំ
			30.00	32	Small size តូច
SS29	Signboard-Commercial ស្លាកសម្គាល់ពាណិជ្ជកម្ម	LS	35.00	35	Small size ម្ចាស់តូច

e. Crops and Tress

32. The formula used to calculate market rates of crop was the same as of previous RCS, as follows: Yield x Number of times it will produce x Market price x lumber of years to become mature.

**Table 3-5 Unit Cost for Trees**

No.	Type	Unit	Unit Cost US Dollar	Remark
	<b>TREE</b>			
1	Coconut-ខ្នុរ	Tree	50.00	
2	Tamarin-អំពិល	Tree	42.00	

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No.	Type	Unit	Unit Cost US Dollar	Remark
3	Sugar Palm tree- $\text{၁၂၅၇၇}$	Tree	54.00	
4	Acacia/ Eucalyptus- $\text{၁၂၅၇၇}$	Tree	6.50	
5	Jumbolan plum- $\text{၁၂၅၇၇}$	Tree	26.75	
6	Ampil Teuk - $\text{၁၂၅၇၇}$	Tree	19.00	
7	Guava - $\text{၁၂၅၇၇}$	Tree	8.00	
8	Others	Tree	5.00	

33. Trees listed above are aged 5 years or more. All things considered, the compensation for each kind of tree listed above will be determined based on the following formula:

- a. 1 – 3 years old: compensated at 1/3 its full price (as it can be replanted)<sup>2</sup>;
  - b. 3-5 years old: compensated at 2/3 its full price; and
  - c. More than 5 years old: full amount of compensation
- B. Inventory of Affected Fixed Assets

1. Land

34. The results of the recently conducted DMS confirmed a total of 48,877.60m<sup>2</sup> of land that will be affected by the CBF Prey Var Project.

35. A total of 18,970.20m<sup>2</sup> are used by APs for agricultural production. There is no female HH. Based on the Resettlement Policy, the occupants of the said ROW lands are entitled to receive cash assistance for loss of land use equivalent to \$0.50/m<sup>2</sup>. And 29,907.40m<sup>2</sup> are commercial land. Totally the land for cross border facilities CBF is 48,877.60m<sup>2</sup>.

36. Improvement of the Cross Border Facility (CBF) will require the acquisition of 48,877.60m<sup>2</sup> private land and are classified as commercial (29,907.40m<sup>2</sup>); farmland (18,970.20m<sup>2</sup>) and no Residential. Table 3-6 below shows the affected lands according to use.

**Table 3- 6 Affected Lands According to Use  
Inside ROW**

Commune	Residential	Commercial	Farmland	Forest Land	TOTAL ( m <sup>2</sup> )
CBF					
Thmey	0	29,907.40m <sup>2</sup>	18,970.20m <sup>2</sup>	0	48,877.60m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29,907.40m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>18,970.20m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48,877.60m<sup>2</sup></b>

37. The total cost for acquiring lands outside the ROW of the CBF Improvement, commercial and farm land, will **cost \$1,854,208.55**.

38. Two AHs will lose more than 10% of their productive land due to the Improvement of the CBF in Thmey commune.

<sup>2</sup> The compensation will cover for the cost of labor and materials for balling the plant/trees

39. No Female AHs will lose a total of 18,970.20m<sup>2</sup> of productive land inside the Cross Border Facilities (CBF).

**Table 3-7 Land losses (in m2) According to Gender of AH Head  
A. Occupied ROW**

Gender of AH	Number HH	Residential	Commercial	Farmland	Forest Land	TOTAL (m <sup>2</sup> )
CBF						
Male	3	-	-	18,970.20	-	
Female	0	-	-	-	-	
Owners not known		-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>18,970.20</b>	<b>-</b>	

## 2. Main Structures

40. There are 3 main structures that will be affected by the project in CBF improvement.

**Table 3-8 Number of Affected Main Structures According to Use**

COMMUNE	HOUSE	HOUSE &	STORE/SHOP	TOTAL
		STORE	RESTAURANT	
CBF				
Thmey	3	-	-	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>

41. **Gender of Household Heads with Affected Main Structure** – There is no female Household.

42. **Floor Area of Affected Main Structures** – The 03 affected structures within the CBF Prey Var have an aggregate area of 632.46 m<sup>2</sup>. Affected main structures are classified as 1A, 1C, 1D, 2C and 2J construction with some temporary wall materials such as metal sheet, wood, thatch, plastic); classified as 2J construction (Wood wall at first floor and only column at ground floor); 2C (Earth wall with some temporary wall materials such as metal sheet, wood, thatch, plastic); category 1A (No wall with small pole for supporting roof structure); 1C ( Thatch/leaves/plastic or mixed temporary materials); and. The summary is presented in Table 3-10 below

43. **Replacement Cost of Affected Main Structures** – The total replacement cost for the affected main structures is US\$29,928.95. Refer to Table 3-11.

## 3. Secondary Structures

44. There are 11 secondary structures of various types that will be affected by the project. The most number of affected secondary structures are mortar of 35.22m<sup>2</sup> 01 units, mortar with corolla 09 m<sup>2</sup>, God village stall (small) 02 units, God villager stall (big) 01 unit, Small label 01 unit, Fence Brick 10 (LM)=200LM, Fence Brick 20 (LM)=5.80LM, Concrete Column 01 unit, Steel Door 01 unit, and Pipe culvert well 01 unit.

45. The estimated replacement cost for affected secondary structures is US\$ 9,779.

## 4. Affected Trees

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46. There are 940 trees of various species and maturity affected with an estimated replacement costs of US\$ 7,346.25

**Table 3-9 Count of Affected Main Structures According to Gender of AH Head**

Commune	Houses						Stores/Shops					
	Male Headed			Female Headed			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Severe	Partial	Total	Severe	Partial	Total	Entire	Partial	Total	Entire	Partial	Total
CBF												
Thiruy	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Table 3-10 Count and Area (m<sup>2</sup>) of Affected Main Structures by Construction Classification

AFFECTED MAIN STRUCTURES		CLASSIFICATION OF AFFECTED MAIN STRUCTURES																	TOTAL					
ROAD SECTION		1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	1F	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	2F	2G	2H	2I	2J	2K	3A	3B	3C	4A	4B	TOTAL
AREA IN (m <sup>2</sup> )	Entirely	1		1	1					1							1							5
	Partially																							0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>					<b>1</b>							<b>1</b>							<b>5</b>
AREA IN (m <sup>2</sup> )	Partially	35.2		66.1	78					89.6							354							632.46
	Partially																							
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35.2</b>		<b>66.1</b>	<b>78</b>					<b>89.6</b>							<b>354</b>							<b>632.46</b>
Percentage																								

Table 3-11 Replacement Cost of Affected Main Structures

Road Section		CLASSIFICATION OF AFFECTED MAIN STRUCTURES																						TOTAL AREA
		1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	1F	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	2F	2G	2H	2I	2J	2K	3A	3B	3C	4A	4B	TOTAL AREA
MAIN STRUCTURES (€)	CBF	35.22		66.12	78					89.6							363.5							832.46
	TOTAL																							
	<b>UNIT PRICE (USD)</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>9.85</b>	<b>14</b>						<b>17.2</b>						<b>73.3</b>							
Cost	176.1	0	651.28	1092	0	0	0	0	0	1541.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	26644.55	0	0	0	0	0	0	30105.05
Replacement Cost																								

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**Table 3- 12 Count and Estimated Cost of Affected Secondary Structures**

OTHER STRUCTURES	Code	Unit	Unit Rate (\$)	CBF	TOTAL	TOTAL COST
<b>A. FENCE</b>						
d. F. Brick 10	F6	1 LM	44	200		8800
e. F. Brick 20	F10	1 LM	57.2	5.60		331.76
g. Concrete Column	F9	1LM	46.2	1		46.2
<b>B. GATE</b>						
c. Steel Door	G5	m <sup>2</sup>	39	1		39
<b>E. WELL</b>						
a. Well	SS2	1	65			
b. Concrete pipe well	SS3	1	90	1		90
<b>E. SIGN BOARD</b>						
a. Small	SS29	LS	35	1		35
<b>K. SPIRIT HOUSE</b>						
		Count				
a. Small	SS27	unit	32	2		64
b. Big	SS27	unit	68	1		68
<b>P. Concrete In front of house (Mortar)</b>	<b>SS7</b>	m <sup>2</sup>	7	35.22		246.54
<b>Q. Concrete block (Carola)</b>	<b>SS8</b>	m <sup>2</sup>	6.5	9		58.5
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>9,779</b>
* Thatch 1m <sup>2</sup> = 10 leaves						

**Table 3- 13 Replacement Cost for Affected Trees by Category**

No.	Type of Perennial	Code	Cost	Categories			Total	Replacement Cost			Total
				1*	2	3		1*	2	3	
1	Coconut	T-2	50			4	4			4	200
2	Palm Tree ឆ្នាំដំបូង	T-3	54			18	18			18	972
3	Tamarind អំពិលឆ្នាំដំបូង	T-7	42			5				5	210
4	Jumbolan blum ឆ្នាំដំបូង	T-11	26.75			1	1			1	26.75
5	Guava គ្រាប់បែក	T-17	8			5	5			5	40
6	Duam Ampel tuek អំពិលឆ្នាំដំបូង	T-22	19			1	1			1	19
7	Akasa ក្រអូប	T-33	6.5			899	899			899	5643.5
8	Others ឯដទៃទៀត	T-34	5			7	7			7	35
	<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>940</b>	<b>940</b>				<b>7,346.25</b>

\*Not yet bearing fruits Category 1 (1-3 years); Category 2 (4-5 years); and Category 3 (5-10 years)

C. Summary of Impact

**Table 3- 14 Summary of Impacts**

ITEMS	UNIT/COST	SOUTHEAST ROAD SECTION
LAND	m <sup>2</sup>	48,877.60
Occupied ROW		
Commercial	m <sup>2</sup>	0
Farm Land	m <sup>2</sup>	0

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<b>Outside ROW</b>		
Commercial	m <sup>2</sup>	29,907.40
Farm Land	m <sup>2</sup>	18,970.20
<b>MAIN STRUCTURES</b>		
( By construction classification)		<b>632.46</b>
1A	m <sup>2</sup>	35.22
1C	m <sup>2</sup>	66.12
1D	m <sup>2</sup>	78.00
2C	m <sup>2</sup>	89.6
2J	m <sup>2</sup>	364
<b>COUNT OF AFFECTED MAIN STRUCTURES</b>		
Totally Affected houses	no	<b>3</b>
<b>SECONDARY STRUCTURES</b>		
Fence brick 10	lm	200.00
Fence brick 20	lm	5.80
Gate	no	1
Well Culvert	no	1
Signboard	unit	1
Concrete column	unit	1
Spirit House	no	2
Stupa	no	1
Mortar with carola	m <sup>2</sup>	9.00
Mortar	m <sup>2</sup>	35.22
Trees (various species)	no	940
<b>RELOCATING HOUSES AND BUSINESSES</b>		
Relocating Houses	no	3
Relocating owner of Store/shops	no	0
Losing 10% or more of productive assets	no	2
<b>VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
Household headed by women	no	0
Elderly household heads	no	0

#### 4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

47. A Socio-economic Survey to update AHs' economic profile was conducted at CBF from July 24 -31, 2015.

48. The total number of respondents is 8 of which 1 is female.

##### A. Gender of AH Heads, Age and Physical Condition

49. Of the 8 AHs covered by the survey, 7 (87.5%) were male-headed households, while 1 (12.5%) were female-headed households. (0%) of the household heads were 60 years old and below. No household Male and no females have disability and they are all above 60 years of age.

##### B. Marital Status of sample AH heads

*d* *+* *2*  
*2a*

50. In the Cross Border Facilities CBF, majority 8(100%) of the AH head are married; no widowed; no single and no separated.

**Table 4- 1 Distribution of Head of AHs by Physical Condition and Age**

Commune	MALE				FEMALE				Total
	NORMAL		DISABILITY		NORMAL		DISABILITY		
	<60 Y/O	>60 Y/O	<60 Y/O	>60 Y/O	<60 Y/O	>60 Y/O	<60 Y/O	>60 Y/O	
Thmey	7				1				8
Total	7				1				8
Percentage	87.5	0	0	0	12.5	0	0	0	100

**Table 4- 2 Civil Status of Head of AHs**

Commune	Civil Status								Total
	single		widow/widower		married		separated/divorced		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Thmey					7	1			8
Total					7	1			8
Percentage	0	0	0	0	87.5	12.5	0	0	100

**C. Ethnicity and Religion of the sample AH**

51. All of the sample affected households belong to the Khmer ethnic group and all are believers of Buddhism.

**Table 4- 3 Ethnic Affiliations of AHs by Gender**

Commune	Khmer		Cham		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Thmey	7	1			8
Total	7	1			8
Percentage	87.5	12.5	0	0	100

**Table 4- 4 Religions of Head of AHs by Gender**

Commune	BUDDHISM		ISLAM		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
CBF					
Thmey	7	1			8
TOTAL	87.25	52.5			100

**D. Educational Attainment of the Heads of Affected Households**

52. Across area, the common education attained by household heads is Primary School, 1 (12.5%) completed Primary school who is male household head, Lower secondary school 5 (62.5%) for male and 1 (12.5%) is female, and 1 (12.5%) unknown.

53. For female AH Heads, the highest education attained is Lower Secondary School, one is Female AHs (12.5%) who reached lower secondary.

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**Table 4- 5 Educational Attainment of Head of Ahs**

Commune	Education																Total	
	none		Primary Not Completed		Primary Completed		Lower Secondary		Upper Secondary		Technical /vocation		University		Don't Know			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Thmey					1		5	1									1	8
<b>Total</b>					<b>1</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>									<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>
Percentage (%)					12.5		62.5	12.5									12.5	100

**E. Household Size and Number of Persons Earning a Living**

54. The 8 sample households are comprised of 22 individuals. The female population is slightly higher 8 individuals (36.36%) than her male counterpart 14 individuals (63.64%). On the average, a family has 2.75 members.

55. Of the total 22 household members, 9 are employed. 5 out of 14 male household members (35.71%) are employed while 4 female household members out of 8 (50%) are employed.

**Table 4- 6 Number of Persons in Affected Households**

Commune	Number of Persons in the Affected Households		Total	No of HH	Average HH Size
	Male	Female			
Thmey	14	8	22	8	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>
Percentage	63.64	36.36	100.00	100	100

**Table 4- 7 Number of Gainfully Employed Persons in AHs**

Commune	Male		Female	
	Total Count	Employed	Total Count	Employed
Thmey	14	5	8	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>
Percentage	100.00	35.71	100.00	50.00

**F. Primary Occupation of AH Heads and Household Income**

56. Majority of AH Heads are engaged in farming, 4 individuals or 57.14%, 14.28% is raising livestock and 1 AH head (14.25%) is Government Employee, and 1 AH head 14.25% farm labor is female household head.

57. Of the total 7 Male AH Heads, 4 (57.14%) are engaged in farming; 1 AH head (14.28%) derived income from raising livestock; 1 (14.25%) is government employee; 1 (14.25%) is employed in private firms; while no AH heads are either sick or retired due to old age.

58. Across area, AH heads earning from USD 100-149 per month accounts to 1 (14.29%); 1 (14.29%) earn from USD 150- 199 per month; 2 AH Heads (28.57%) earn a monthly income from USD 450-499 and 2 (28.57%) earning from USD 500-599 per month. 1 (14.29%) AH heads don't know, And 1 one is farm labor earning from 100-149 per month who is female AH head.

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59. The average monthly income of Male AH heads is: there is 1(14.29%) Male AH heads earning a monthly income from USD 100-149; 1 (14.29%) from USD 150-199; 2 (28.57%) from USD 450-499 and 2 (28.57%) earning from USD 500-599. Among the male AH heads, 1(14.29) don't know his income.

60. The Female AH Heads are earning less than their Male counterpart at an average of USD 100-149 per month. Female AH heads that earning range from USD 100-149 accounts to 100% (1 AH Head).

**G. Income and Income Source of Other Members of the Households**

61. The most common occupation by the 7 male members of the households is farming with 4 (57.14%) individuals engaged; followed by farming, 14.28% or 1 individual is raising livestock; 1 (14.28%) is Government Employee; 1 (14.29%) is don't know.

62. Like her male counterpart, Female members of the households (1 or 100%) are farm labor.

**Table 4- 8 Main Occupation of Male Household Heads**

Commune	Total Count	Occupation											Total	
		none, still in school	none/retired/old/sick	farming	raising livestock	selling goods	farm laborer	factory/shop worker	government employee	private employee	transport operator	Don't Know		
Thmey	7			4	1				1				1	7
Total	7			4	1				1				1	7
Percentage	100			57.1429	14.2857				14.2857				14.2857	100

**Table 4- 9 Main Occupation of Female Household Heads**

Commune	Total Count	Occupation											Total	
		none, still in school	none/retired/old/sick	farming	raising livestock	selling goods	farm laborer	factory/shop worker	government employee	private employee	transport operator	Don't Know		
Thmey	1						1							1
Total	1						1							1
Percentage	100						100							100

**Table 4- 10 Monthly Income of Male Household Head**

Commune	<50	50-99	100-149	150-199	200-249	250-299	300-349	350-399	400-449	450-499	500-999	1000 and above	Don't Know	Total
Thmey			1	1						2	2		1	7
Total			1	1						2	2		1	7
Percentage			14.29	14.29						28.57	28.57		14.29	100.00

**Table 4- 11 Monthly Income of Female Household Head**

Commune	<\$ 50	50-99	100-149	150-199	200-249	250-299	300-349	350-399	400-449	450-499	500-999	1000 and above	Don't Know	Total
Thmey			1											1
Total			1											1
Percentage			100											100

**Table 4- 12 Income Source of Other Male Members of AHs**

Commune	< 50 \$		50-100		100-150		150-200		200-250		250-300		300-350		350-400		400-450		450-500		500-999		Don't Know	Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Thmey	1		2	3	1	1	1																	9
Total	1		2	3	1	1	1																	9
Percentage	11.11	-	22.22	3.33	11.11	11.11	11.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00

**Table 4- 13 Income Source of Other Male Members of AHs**

Commune	Occupation														Total									
	none, still in school	none/retired/old/sick	farming	raising livestock	selling goods	farm laborer	factory/shop worker	government employee	private employee	transport operator	driver	Remittance (Cambodia)†	Remittance (abroad)	tailor		not yet age in school								
Thmey	9		2			1			2															14
Total	9		2			1			2															14
Percentage	64.29	-	14.29	-	-	7.14	-	-	14.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00

**Table 4- 14 Occupation of Female Members of AHs**

Commune	Occupation														Total									
	none, still in school	none/retired/old/sick	farming	raising livestock	selling goods	farm laborer	factory/shop worker	government employee	private employee	transport operator	driver	Remittance (Cambodia)†	Remittance (abroad)	tailor		not yet age in school								
Thmey	4		1			1			2															8
Total	4		1			1			2															8
Percentage	50.00	-	12.50	-	-	12.50	-	-	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00

H. Sanitation

1. Drinking Water

63. Majority of the AH, 7 or 87.5%, source potable water from their own well; 12.5% (1 AHs) don't know.

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## 2. Water for Washing and Bathing

64. Almost all AH, 7 AHs or 87.5%, use water from own well for bathing and washing while 12.5% (1 AHs) don't know.

## 3. Toilet Facility

65. About 5 AHs (62.5%) use water sealed toilet to dispose their excreta; 2 AHs use none; 12.5% (1 AHs) don't know.

**Table 4- 15 Main Source of Potable Water**

Commune	source of potable water											Total
	own well	own faucet connected to provider	public well	buy from retailers	public faucet	neighborhood relation well	pond	water rain	Raining Water	Water Creek or Stream	Don't Know	
Thmey	7										1	8
Total	7										1	8
Percentage	87.5										12.5	100

**Table 4- 16 Main Source of Water for Washing/Bathing of AHs**

Commune	Water For Washing/Bathing											Total
	own well	own faucet connected to provider	public well	buy from retailers	public faucet	neighborhood relation well	pond	river/lou	Raining Water	Water Creek or Stream	Don't Know	
Thmey	7										1	8
Total	7										1	8
Percentage	87.5										12.5	100

**Table 4- 17 Toilet Facilities Used by AHs**

Commune	Toilet facilities						Total
	water-sealed	none	flush	public toilet	closed pit	Don't know	
Thmey	5	2				1	8
Total	5	2				1	8
Percentage	62.5	25	0	0	0	12.5	100

## I. Power for Lighting

66. Majority of the AHs (87.5% or 7 AHs) use electricity for lighting connected from public provider; 1AHs (12.5%) is don't know.

## J. Household Appliances

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67. The most common appliances owned by AHs is Telephone/Cellular phone, 7 AHs; 7 AHs own a television set; 2 AHs have stove/oven; 7 AH own electric fan; 1AHs owning DVD; 1 AH radio/cassette, and 1 AH computer owned, 1 AH is refrigerator, 2 Oven/stove, 1 AH used battery, and 1 AH don't know.

K. Ownership of Transportation

68. Bicycle and Motorcycle are the common vehicles owned by AHs, 5 and 5 AHs respectively; 1 AH none; 2 AHs have truck; 1 AH don't know.

L. Ownership of Residential Land outside ROW

69. About 8 AHs (100%) do not have other residential land outside the ROW; 7 AHs (87.5%) have titled certificate lands; 1 AH (12.5%) don't know.

**Table 4- 18 Main Source of Power for Lighting**

Main source of power for lighting								
Commune	electricity/from public provider	kerosene	own electric generator	rechargeable	electricity from private provider	solar light	Don't Know	Total
Thmey	7						1	8
Total	7						1	8
Percentage	87.5	0	0	0	0	0	12.5	100

**Table 4- 19 Household Appliances**

Commune	Home Application													Total	Total HH
	television	refrigerator	air conditioner	radio/cassette	microwave	washing machine	telephone	DVD/CD	Oven/stove	Electric Fan	computer	Battery	Don't Know		
Thmey	7	1		1			7	1	2	7	1	1	1	29	8
Total	7	1		1			7	1	2	7	1		1	29	8
Percentage	24.1379	3.44828	0	3.44828	0	0	24.1379	3.44828	6.89655	24.1379	3.44828	0	3.44828	100	100

**Table 4- 20 Ownership of Transportation**

Commune	Transportation							Don't Know	Total	Total HH
	Bicycle	Motorbike	None	Car	Truck	Kouyun	Board			
Thmey	5	5	1		2			1	14	8
Total	5	5	1		2			1	14	8
Percentage	35.7143	35.7143	7.14286	0	14.2857	0	0	7.14286	100	100

**Table 4- 21 Ownership by AHs of Residential Land outside the ROW**

Commune	No Other Residential Land	With Title/Certification	Certification Under Process	Rent	Occupying with Permission	Occupying Without Permission	Don't Know	Total
Thiméy		7					1	8
Total		7					1	8
Percentage	0	87.5	0	0	0	0	12.5	100

**5 RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY**

70. The project will compensate AHs for affected assets and provide assistance allowance based on the entitlement policy of this Updated RP. The compensation for affected assets is based on the results of the RCS conducted in June 2016 while the provision of assistance allowance is based on the approved RP.

**A. Compensation of Affected Assets**

**1. Compensation of Land Outside of ROW**

The replacement value of commercial land affected by CBF expansion varies depending on the improvement and location of the land (Refer to RCS report). The total replacement cost for the affected land is **\$ 1,854,208.55**

**2. Compensation for Trees and Perennials**

71. There are 940 affected trees of various species and maturity. The estimated replacement value is **\$7,346.25**

**B. Compensation of Assistance Allowance for AHs**

**1. Assistance Allowance**

72. The 3 entirely affected houses that need to move-out of CBF Project are entitled to a one-time assistance allowance equivalent to \$ 200 per households. The two (2) HHs losing 10% or more of their productive agriculture land are also eligible to one time allowance equivalent to \$ 200 per household. The total one time assistance allowance due these severely affected people is **\$ 1,000**.

73. The 5 vulnerable AHs will receive in assistance \$ 100 per household and are eligible to participate in Income Restoration Program. The total allowance due these vulnerable AH is **\$500**.

74. For affected Store/Shops that need to transfer into residual area are entitled for one time transportation allowance of \$ 33 each. There is no equivalent cost of transportation allowance.

**2. Compensation for Loss of Business Income**

75. There are no entirely affected shops those are entitled to receive a one-time assistance for loss of business income of \$ 50. There is no amount allocated.

**C. Income Restoration**

76. The Income Restoration Program (IRP) designed for the CBF's section is geared at restoring the livelihood of AHs to the same or better pre-project conditions. AHs whose

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shops will be entirely affected by the project, although, by policy are eligible for participation in IRP, are not expected to experience major disruption in business operation. Therefore, the focus of the IRP is the vulnerable AHs to improve their living condition

77. A total of 5 AHs are eligible to participate in the IRP that will be developed and implemented for AHs severely affected by the loss of their productive assets or main structures and AHs falling under the vulnerable group. Those are (i) 2 AHs losing 10% or more of their productive agriculture land; (ii) 3 AHs hire land for agriculture who have no social support; and (iii) no AHs headed by elderly.

**Table 5- 1 Number of Severely Affected People Entitled to Participate in IRP**

Classification	Number of HHs entitled to IRP	Remarks
Loss of Productive Land (10% or more)	2	
households headed by Female	0	
Elderly Household Head	0	
Hire agricultural Land	3	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	

78. The components of the IRP will be defined in close consultation with AH and may include Training in Food production, seed capital for home-base livestock and food production and Training for job placement.

#### D. Relocation Strategy

79. The PRSC-WG will endeavor to ensure minimal disruption in the livelihood activities of the owners of the 3 entirely affected houses. Through the PRSC-WG the house's owners will be informed regarding the schedule of civil works in a specific section of CBF at least three (3) months in advance.

80. The 3 AHs whose houses will be entirely affected by the CBF construction have other residential lands outside the ROW where they can transfer. Further consultation with these affected AHs will be conducted to ensure their smooth transfer to their new site.

##### 1. Temporary Impacts

81. To ensure that temporary impacts during construction will be minimized, if not avoided, the contract for civil works will include the following provisions: (a) contractor to pay rent for any land required for construction work space outside the ROW; (b) to the extent possible, only idle land will be used as construction work space to avoid disruption to households and business establishments; and (c) temporary use of land will be restored or improved to its pre- project condition. The PMU3, assisted by the PRSC, will review any written agreement with the AHs, payment records, and disbursement of payment to ensure proper monitoring and compliance with the Project resettlement policy. Said monitoring will be included in the quarterly progress reports of the PMU3 to be submitted to MPWT and the ADB.

##### 2. Strategy to address gender issues

82. The Project include the following specifications to address gender issues in the Project:

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- a. A Male representative and a Female representative of the AHs in a commune will seat in the district RSC-WG;
  - b. Gender issues will be included in training on the Project Resettlement Policy that will be provided to concerned personnel of the PMU3, the ESO of MPWT and the RSC-WG;
  - c. Special measures will be taken in the relocation of elderly and women-headed households in terms of location of new sites for affected shops; and
  - d. Disaggregated monitoring indicators by gender will be developed for monitoring social benefits, economic opportunities, and livelihood and resettlement activities.
3. Develop a strategy to assist the vulnerable households

83. On top of the compensation and applicable allowances AHs will receive for their losses as provided in the entitlement matrix, vulnerable AHs are entitled to participate in the income restoration that will be designed with their active involvement.

## 6 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

84. The owner of the project is MPWT, the Executing Agency; therefore, it has overall responsibility for the successful implementation of the RP. MPWT will be assisted by a number of offices within and outside the Ministry, starting with the Project Management Unit 3 (PMU3) that is tasked with undertaking the Project. With assistance from the ESO of MPWT, the PMU3 will work closely with the General Department of Resettlement of the Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (GDR-IRC) relative to the preparation, updating, and implementation of the RP. Other agencies/organizations that will be involved also include EA, local authorities (commune council/village development council, district and provincial local authorities, community-based organizations, etc.

### A. Environmental and Social Office (ESO)

85. The Environmental and Social Office (ESO), under the Department of Planning of MPWT is the lead arm of the PMU3 in the preparation and implementation of the RP. The ESO presently has 9 staff, with plans to get 3 additional persons from other units of the Ministry. The staff members of the ESO work for both resettlement and environmental tasks. However, while all of them claim to be familiar with the conduct of socio-economic survey, only 3 claim to know how to do the inventory of losses. None of the staff has the capacity to write an RP. For this reason, the project supervision consultants will prepare a training program for the staff of ESO in connection with the preparation, implementation, and monitoring of the RP.

86. The ESO will work closely with the IRC and General Department of Resettlement at the Ministry of Economy and Finance (GDR-MEF). Its tasks include the following:

- a. Secure the approval of the RP by the IRC;
- b. Secure prior approval by IRC and the ADB for any variations in the approved RP;
- c. Secure the data base of affected persons and assets that will be gathered during the preparation and updating of the RP; and

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- d. Prepare progress reports on RP implementation for submission to MPWT and PMU3.

#### B. IRC and the General Department of Resettlement

87. The IRC is a collegial body composed of representatives from concerned line ministries, such as the Council of Ministers (COM); the MPWT, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), including representatives of the Municipality of Phnom Penh, the Governor and Deputy Governor of provinces traversed by the Project road. Created by the Prime Minister through Decision No. 13, dated 18 March 1997, in connection with the resettlement of AHs in the Highway 1 Project (Loan 1659-CAM), it has since been involved in other foreign-assisted government infrastructure projects with involuntary resettlement.

88. The IRC will assume the function of a quasi-regulatory body, ensuring that funds for resettlement are spent properly and that the RP is carried out as intended. The secretariat of the IRC is GDR-MEF. The GDR-MEF will assist IRC in the following Tasks:

- a. Reviewing and approving the RP, ensuring that the RP is consistent with ADB's 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) and, later, the loan agreement, law and regulations in forces in Cambodia;
- b. Endorsing the approved RP to ADB;
- c. Convening the Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC) and its working group (PRSC-WG);
- d. Orienting as needed, the PRSC and PRSC\_WG on their tasks relative to RP updating and implementation;
- e. Manage and supervise the implementation of RP such as DMS;
- f. Negotiations and contract making with AHs;
- g. Securing from National Treasury the budget for carrying out the RP, ensuring that funds are available in a timely manner and in sufficient amounts;
- h. Approving all disbursements connected with the implementation of the RP, such as payment of compensation and other entitlements, acquisition and preparation of replacement plots, operational expenses of personnel, etc.;
- i. Ensuring that funds for resettlement are spent judiciously; and
- j. With assistance from an independent organization, monitoring the implementation of the resettlement, ensuring that this is carried out in compliance with the approved RP

#### C. Provincial Resettlement Sub-committee

89. The Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC) is a collegial body at the provincial level. Headed by the Provincial Deputy Governor, the members of the PRSC are provincial department directors of line ministries represented in the IRC, and also the chiefs of the districts and communes traversed by the Project road.

90. The technical arm of the PRSC is the Working Group (PRSC-WG). The PRSC-WG is headed by the Director (or a representative) of the Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport (PDPWT). The regular members of the PRSC-WG come from the



Provincial Government, Provincial Department of Economy and Finance (MDEF), and the Ministry of Interior. The PRSC-WG has a counterpart at the district level composed of personnel from various line agencies.

91. In an effort to make the whole process of resettlement effective, participatory and transparent, the chiefs of the affected communes and villages, and a male and female representative each of the AHs in affected communes will seat in the district RSC-WG in matters concerning their respective areas of jurisdiction.

92. The PRSC, through the provincial and district working groups, will have the following functions:

- a. Facilitate a sustained public information campaign, ensuring that the public, especially the AHs, are updated on any developments regarding the Project and resettlement activities;
- b. Cooperate with IRC-WG in conducting the implementation of RP and assist public consultation and information disclosure meeting;
- c. Manage the delivery of compensation and other entitlements to the AHs;
- d. Receive and act on the complaints and grievances of AHs in accordance with the Project resettlement policy; and
- e. Maintain a record of all public meetings, grievances, and actions taken to address complaints and grievances.

#### D. Project Supervision Consultants

93. The Project Supervision Consultants (PSC), together with the ESO and the PRSC-WG, will spearhead the updating of the RP through the conduct of the DMS in a participatory and transparent way and consistent with the Project resettlement policy. Once approved by the IRC and MPWT and concurred by ADB, the PSC will provide technical advice in the implementation of the approved RP. The PSC will likewise provide capacity-building orientation and skills training, as needed, to concerned personnel of the PMU3, the ESO, and the Provincial and District Working Groups.

94. Together with the PMU3 and ESO, the PSC will supervise civil works activities to ensure that the contractors adhere with the terms of their contract relative to avoiding and/or minimizing resettlement impacts, in addition to ensuring that contractors provide the necessary compensation and/or assistance to the AHs prior to and/or during construction activities.

95. The PSC will have one international resettlement specialist (6 months, intermittent), a local resettlement specialist (12 months, intermittent), a local livelihood specialist (6 months, intermittent), and a local gender specialist (3 months, intermittent).

#### E. Indicative Implementation of URP

96. Table 6-1 below provides a summary of inter-related activities connected with the updating and implementation of the RP:

**Table 6-1 Indicative Implementation of URP**

Activities	Schedule
RP Preparation	June - November 2011
ADB Approval of Draft RP	November 2011
RP Updating	March 2015 - July 2016
Detailed Measurement Survey	June - July 2015
Replacement Cost Survey	June 2016
Submission and ADB approval of URP	July 2016
Public Disclosure of Approved URP	September 2016
Implementation of approved URP	September 2016
Disbursement of Compensation to APs	October 2016
Relocation of AHs	November 2016
Internal Monitoring (Submission of Quarterly Report)	Sept 2016 - Oct 2017
External Monitoring Report (Intermittent)	June 2016 - March 2017
Civil Works Construction	Nov 2016

## 7 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

### A. Consultation

97. As parallel activities to DMS, public consultation meetings were conducted. One (1) meeting was held, 1 for the CBF on May 2014.

**Table 7-1 Public Meeting Conducted**

District	Commune	Venue	Date	No. of Participants	Road No.
Kampong Ra	Thmey	Prey Var Pagoda	May 07 2014	106	314D

98. The topics discussed in all meetings conducted are the following:

- Overview of Road Improvements in PR 314D, CBF and NR 13
- Orientation about the Detailed Measurement Survey and beneficiaries
  - a. Introduction of Members of IRC Working Groups
  - b. Schedule of DMS activities and its procedures
  - c. Reiteration of the Cut-off date to be eligible for compensation
  - d. Grievance Redress procedures
- Discussion on the ROW and the COI
- Enjoined the cooperation of AHs and Local Authorities
- Explained the Replacement Cost Study that will be conducted
- Dissemination of Project Information Booklet (PIB)
- Open Forum

99. Consultations with APs will continue throughout implementation of the URP and will cover such matters as compensation/assistance payment; relocation and re-establishment of stalls and houses; and income restoration. Particular attention will be given to the poor and other vulnerable APs. All consultation and disclosure activities will be properly documented; minutes of meetings, photos, and attendance sheets will be prepared and recorded.

## B. Disclosure

100. Public consultation meetings conducted in the project areas May 2014 presented information on the project design, expected timing, scope of impacts, eligibility, entitlements and the grievance redress mechanism. Copies of the public information booklet (in Khmer) which sets out salient information of the project, impacts, entitlements as well as the grievance redress mechanism set out in this RP were distributed to affected persons during public consultation meeting. Following formal approval the URP, it will be publicly disclosed on both ADB and MPWT websites. A summarized version of the URP in Khmer language will be distributed to each district and commune in the project area for public access. External monitoring reports will also be publicly disclosed on both ADB and MPWT websites.

## 8 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

101. The objective of the grievance redress provisions are to resolve complaints as quickly as possible and at the local level through a process of conciliation; and, if that is not possible, to provide clear and transparent procedures for appeal. AHs are entitled to lodge complaints regarding any aspect of the preparation and implementation of the RP. A well-defined grievance redress and resolution mechanism will be established to resolve AH grievances and complaints in a timely and satisfactory manner. All AHs will be made fully aware of their rights, and the detailed grievance redress procedures will be publicized through an effective public information campaign. The grievance redress process includes four stages:

- a. **First Stage:** AHs will present their complaints and grievances verbally or in writing to the village chief, commune chief or IRC and PRS working groups. The receiving agent will be obliged to provide immediate written confirmation of receiving the complaint. If after 15 days the aggrieved AH does not hear from the village and commune chiefs or the working groups, or if he/she is not satisfied with the decision taken in the first stage, the complaint may be brought to the District Office.
- b. **Second Stage:** The District Office has 15 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. If the complaint cannot be solved at this stage, the District Office will bring the case to the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee.
- c. **Third Stage:** The Provincial Grievance Redress Committee meets with the aggrieved party and tries to resolve the situation. The Committee may ask for a review of the DMS by the external monitor (EMO). Within 30 days of the submission of the grievance, the Committee must make a written decision and submit copies to the MPWT, PDPWT, EMO, PRS/IRC and the AH.
- d. **Final Stage:** If the aggrieved AH does not hear from the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee or is not satisfied, he/she can bring the case to Provincial Court. This is the final stage for adjudicating complaints. The Court will make a written decision and submit copies to the MPWT, PDPWT, EMO, PRS/IRC and the AH. If any party is still unsatisfied with the Provincial Court judgment, he/she can bring the case to a higher-level court.

## 9 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

102. Funds for the implementation of the URP are part of the project budget. Cost has been estimated based on the results of DMS as of June-July 2015 and RCS as of June 2016.

A. Procedures for Fund Flow

103. The IRC will request the MEF for the funds to implement the RP. The funds will be forwarded to the Provincial Department of Finance. Payment vouchers will be prepared at the GDR-MEF for submission to and approval by the IRC. Funds for compensation and other entitlements will be forwarded by the Provincial Department of Finance to the PRSC for disbursement. Payment of compensation and other entitlements, except for land-for-land arrangements, will be in cash and will be given in commune offices. The AHs will be notified through the village chiefs of the schedule of payment of compensation and other entitlements.

B. Implementation, administration and contingency cost

104. Implementation costs cover payment of allowances and per diem of concerned personnel involved in the updating and implementation of the RP, including members of the provincial and district resettlement working groups. Administrative costs amounting to 15% and contingencies amounting to 15% have been added on top of the cost of resettlement. MPWT and IRC will ensure that adequate funds are made available as and when necessary for the efficient and timely implementation of resettlement.

C. Estimated cost of Resettlement

105. The estimated cost of resettlement is \$2,475,997.99, cost for hiring an external monitoring agency was already included in the resettlement budget for the Midwest Road.

Table 9-1 provides a breakdown of resettlement cost

ITEMS	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE (\$/UNIT)	AMOUNT (\$)
<b>LAND</b>				
c. Cross Border Facility (CBF)				1,854,208.55
<b>I. Commercial land</b>				
c.1 Customs and Excise Office	m <sup>2</sup>	15,512	0	0
c.2 H.E. Sous Angkear	m <sup>2</sup>	2,478.11	100	247,811.00
c.3 Mr. Chheng Khy Heng	m <sup>2</sup>	11,917.29	95	1,132,142.55
<b>II. Farm Land</b>				
c.5 Mr. Tuon Savin	m <sup>2</sup>	18,970.20	25	474,255.00
<b>MAIN STRUCTURES</b>				30,105.05
a. Entirely affected houses and shops	m <sup>2</sup>	632.46	varied	30,105.05
<b>SECONDARY STRUCTURES</b>				9,779.00
a. Extended leaves	m <sup>2</sup>	44.22	varied	437.04
b. Fence	lm	205.8	varied	9779.00
c. Assorted other structures	Unit	7	varied	164
<b>TREES (perennials and Timber)</b>				7,346.25
<b>Sub-Total (f)</b>				

*Handwritten signature/initials*

One time assistance for relocating house	AH	3	200	600
Assistance to losing more than 10% of land	AH	2	200	400
One time assistance for vulnerable AHs	AH	5	100	500
Income Restoration Program ( block fund)		4	Ls	1,675.00
Sub-Total (2)				3,175.00
External Monitoring/Evaluation*				0
<b>TOTAL DIRECT COST</b>				<b>1,904,613.85</b>
Administrative Cost (15%)				285,692.07
Costs contingencies ( 15% )				285,692.07
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>2,475,997.99</b>

## 10 MONITORING AND REPORTING

106. The ESO of MPWT and the IRC, through the General Department of Resettlement at the Ministry of Economy and Finance (GDR-MEF), will conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of the updating and implementation of the RP. Said monitoring and evaluation is intended to help ensure that the RP is prepared according to the resettlement policy and that it is implemented as planned. The ESO is Government's in-house monitoring body, while the GDR-MEF, which will hire an independent organization, will be the Project's external monitor.

### A. Indicators for Internal Monitoring

107. The following indicators will be monitored periodically by ESO:

- a. Compensation and entitlements are computed at rates and procedures as provided in the approved RP.
- b. AHs are paid as per agreement with Project authorities;
- c. Public information, public consultation and grievance redress procedures are followed as described in the approved RP,
- d. Public facilities and infrastructure affected by the Project are restored promptly; and,
- e. The transition between resettlement and civil works is smooth.

### B. External Monitoring Agency

108. As with the Midwest road the Action for Development (AFD) organization has been recruited by IRC in February 2014 to carry out external monitoring and post- implementation evaluation. The terms of reference (TOR) has been approved and was attached to the updated RP for the Midwest Road. The EMO will provide GDR-MEF and ADB a copy of its quarterly monitoring reports. The EMO will likewise conduct a Post-RP Implementation Evaluation Study one (1) year following the completion of resettlement.