KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

NATION-RELIGION-KING

CAMBODIA - URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

RESETTLEMENT PLANNING FRAMEWORK

October 2026

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AH	Affected Household
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AP	Affected Person
ARP	Abbreviated Resettlement Plan
COD	Cut-Off Date
DED	Detailed Engineering Design
DIMDM	Department of Internal Monitoring and Data Management
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DP	Displaced Person
DRP	Detailed Resettlement Plan
EM	Entitlement Matrix
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMPF	Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework
GDR	General Department of Resettlement
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IOL	Inventory of Loss
IRC	Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (Project-Level)
IRC-WG	Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee Working Group
LAR	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
PIB	Project Information Booklet
PGRC	Provincial Grievance Redress Committee
PRSC	Provincial Resettlement Subcommittee
PRSC-WG	Provincial Resettlement Subcommittee Working Group
RCS	Replacement Cost Study
RPF	Resettlement Planning Framework
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
ROW	Right of Way
SMR	Semi-annual Social Safeguards Monitoring Report
SOP-LAR	Standard Operating Procedures on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

DEFINITIONS AND TERMS

Affected Households (AHs)/Affected People (AP). In the context of involuntary resettlement, APs 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) land acquisition and involuntary resettlement; or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. In the case of AHs, 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. They can also be referred to as Displaced Persons (DPs). In this RPF the term is also used as "AH".

Abbreviated Resettlement Plan. Where impacts on the entire displaced population are minor, or fewer than 200 people are displaced, the Client may prepare an abbreviated resettlement plan, covering such elements as the Bank may specify. Impacts are considered "minor" if the affected people are not physically displaced and less than 10 percent of all their productive assets are lost.

Cut-off date (COD). Date established by the Project, coinciding with the date of when the household census is conducted prior to the DMS, that establishes the eligibility for receiving compensation and the resettlement assistance by the project affected persons and prevent encroachment. Persons not covered can be eligible in case they can show proof that they have been inadvertently missed during the census.

Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS). With the aid of detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization of the results of the inventory of losses, measurement of losses, 100% socio-economic survey and 100% census of displaced persons.

Detailed Resettlement Plan. Prepared when detailed designs or land demarcation have been completed and the full impacts following a DMS are known. This has the same meaning as land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan or Land Acquisition Plan or Resettlement Plan.

Economic Displacement. Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Eligibility. All AHs confirmed to be residing in, doing business, or cultivating land within the project affected area or land to be acquired or used for the project before the cut-off date are eligible for resettlement compensation for their affected properties.

Eminent Domain. The right of Cambodia using its sovereign power to acquire land for public purposes. National law establishes which public agencies have the prerogative to exercise eminent domain.

Entitlement. Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation for loss of assets, resettlement assistance, income restoration, etc. which are due to the AHs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.

Expropriation. Process whereby a public authority, usually in return for compensation, requires a person, household, or community to relinquish rights to land that it occupies or otherwise use. Expropriation under the Cambodian Law refers to the confiscation of ownership or real right to immovable property of a natural person, private legal entity, and legal public entity, which includes land, buildings, and cultivated plants, for the purpose of constructing, rehabilitating, or expanding public physical infrastructure for the national and public interests with prior and just compensation.

Grievance Redress Mechanism – Refers to an established mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances/complaints about physical and economic displacement and other project impacts. The grievance mechanism is expected to: (a) address concerns promptly and effectively, in a transparent manner that is culturally appropriate and readily

accessible to all project-affected parties, at no cost and without retribution, and without preventing access to judicial processes.

Host Communities. Communities receiving physically affected persons of a project as re- settlers.

Income Restoration. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all persons displaced by the Project through: (i) where possible, land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based or where land is collectively owned; or cash compensation at replacement value for land, including transitional costs, when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with assets of equal or higher value; (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (iv) capacity building programs to support improved use of livelihood resources and enhance access to alternative sources of livelihood.

Income Support. Re-establishing the productive livelihood of the AHs to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than that earned by the AHs before the project.

Indigenous Peoples. "Indigenous Peoples" is used in a generic sense to refer exclusively to a distinct social and cultural group possessing all the following characteristics in varying degrees:
Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous social and cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; and Collective attachment[1] to geographically distinct habitats, ancestral territories, or areas of seasonal use or occupation, as well as to the natural resources in these areas; and Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are distinct or separate from those of the mainstream society or culture, and A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside.

Information Disclosure. The process of disseminating project information to stakeholder to allow them to understand the risks and impacts of the project, and potential opportunities.

Inventory of Losses. 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.

Involuntary Resettlement. Resettlement is considered involuntary when directly affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse project related land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in their physical or economic displacement.

Land Acquisition. Refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible. Land acquisition refers to anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements.

Meaningful Consultation[2]. The two-way process that: (a) begins early in the project planning process to gather initial views on the project proposal and inform project design; (b) encourages stakeholder feedback, particularly as a way of informing project design and engagement by stakeholders in the identification and mitigation of environmental and social risks and impacts; (c) continues on an ongoing

[1] Collective attachment means that for generations there has been a physical presence in and economic ties to land and territories traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, by the group concerned, including areas that hold special significance for it, such as sacred sites.

[2] Under this RPF, which is specific for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, the meaningful consultation refers to consultation in respect of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement which is clearly stipulated in the Government's SOP for LAR and incorporates all the above elements.

basis, as risks and impacts arise; (d) is based on the prior disclosure and dissemination of relevant, transparent, objective, meaningful and easily accessible information in a timeframe that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders in a culturally appropriate format, in relevant local language(s) and is understandable to stakeholders; (e) considers and responds to feedback; (f) supports active and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties; and (g) is free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation.

Physical Displacement. Relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Relocation. This is the physical relocation of an AH from her/his pre-project place of location and/or business to another location.

Replacement Cost. Replacement cost involves replacing an asset, including land, at a cost prevailing at the time of its acquisition. This includes fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs, and any other applicable payments, if any. Depreciation of assets and structures should not be considered for replacement cost. Where there are no active market conditions, replacement cost is equivalent to delivered cost and building materials, labour cost for construction or relocation costs. Where land market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the DPs and host populations will be consulted with to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information

Relocation Assistance. Support provided to persons displaced by the Project, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, security of tenure (with tenure rights that are as strong as the rights the displaced persons had to the land or assets from which they have been displaced) of relocation land (and assets, as applicable), proper housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities and extension of Project benefits to host communities to facilitate the resettlement process; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training or employment opportunities, food, shelter, transportation; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

Resettlement Planning Framework. Prepared when project components are not fully known and therefore land acquisition needs cannot be identified. The RPF will guide the preparation of future Resettlement Plans if these become necessary.

Resettlement Plan. A time-bound action plan, with budget, setting out the resettlement objectives and strategies, entitlements the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and implementation schedule. This has the same meaning as the Detailed Resettlement Plan.

Voluntary Donations. Defined as the ceding of a property by an owner who is (a) appropriately informed about the project and their right to seek compensation and (b) can refuse to donate. This does not apply to voluntary, legally recorded market transactions.

Vulnerable Groups. These are distinct groups of APs who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status. These groups are identified as those AHs classified as ID Poor 1 and ID Poor 2 under the Sub Decree 291 ANKr. of the Royal Government of Cambodia on the Identification of Poor Households.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This Executive Summary covers main points discussed in this Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF). The Executive Summary should not be relied for full information; the full RPF should be read for this purpose. Once it is approved, it will be fully translated into Khmer and disclosed at the Commune/Sangkat offices and on the MPWT and AIIB websites. Summary of the RPF will also be disclosed at the Commune/Sangkat offices and freely accessible sites such as commune, townhalls and pagodas.

2. This RPF has been prepared by the Ministry of Public Work and Transport for the proposed Urban Infrastructure Development Project (C-UIDP or the Project) with the assistance of consultants under the guidance of the General Department of Resettlement. The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) is seeking financial assistance from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) for the implementation of the Project for which this RPF has been prepared. The RPF is part of the Environment and Social Management Planning Framework of the Project.

3. This document is considered a living document and shall be modified and updated in line with the changing situation or scope of the activities. An Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARP) or a Detailed Resettlement Plan (DRP) will be developed when there is a need for an involuntary land acquisition, in close consultation with affected stakeholders. Clearance of the ARP/DRP by the AIIB will be necessary in case if one is required.

4. The Project will support the improvement of climate-resilient urban infrastructure and public service delivery in targeted provincial cities. The targeted provinces under the proposed investment include Kampong Cham Province, Kampong Chhnang Province, Takeo Province (Doun Kaev Municipality), and Prey Veng Province. The Project comprises climate-resilient urban infrastructure investments and institutional strengthening and project management support.

5. Based on the preliminary feasibility-stage assessment of potential land acquisition and involuntary resettlement (LAR) impacts, using the currently proposed subproject layouts and available design information, the Project is preliminarily estimated to affect approximately 1,100 affected households (AHs). This figure is an indicative RPF planning estimate and is not derived from the environmental and social risk screening undertaken for Project categorization. Formal IR/LAR screening of the subprojects using the screening form provided in **Annex 1** will be undertaken during the Detailed Engineering Design (DED) stage, once the subproject layouts and corridors of impact (COIs) are sufficiently defined. The preliminary estimates will subsequently be verified through the final COI demarcation, 100% census, socioeconomic survey (SES), inventory of losses (IOL), detailed measurement survey (DMS), consultations and replacement cost study (RCS), and the confirmed impacts will be documented in the applicable site-specific ARP or DRP. For reporting consistency, the consolidated planning figure of approximately 1,100 AHs falls within the current province-level preliminary range of 1,070–1,270 AHs; both figures remain indicative and subject to verification during DED.

6. Based on the preliminary feasibility-stage assessment of potential land acquisition and involuntary resettlement (LAR) impacts, the anticipated impacts are expected to be predominantly minor, partial and temporary, potentially affecting approximately 1,100 affected households (AHs) across the four participating provinces. No physical relocation is presently anticipated based on the currently proposed subproject layouts and available design information. The preliminary indicative resettlement cost is estimated at USD 1,050,000, comprising the province-level indicative estimates of USD 200,000 for Takeo, USD 400,000 for Prey Veng, USD 250,000 for Kampong Cham and USD 200,000 for Kampong Chhnang. These estimates were prepared for RPF planning purposes based on the currently proposed subproject layouts, anticipated categories of affected land and assets, potential temporary business or income disruption, and provisional allowances for additional assistance to poor and vulnerable households and an Income Restoration Program for eligible households, if identified during DED. The estimates are not based on a Detailed Measurement Survey or Replacement Cost Study and shall not be interpreted as confirmed compensation amounts or final budget ceilings. Formal IR/LAR screening will be undertaken during DED using the screening form in Annex 1, once the subproject layouts and corridors of impact (COIs) are sufficiently defined. The number of AHs, impact types, eligibility,

entitlements and resettlement budget will subsequently be verified and updated through final COI demarcation, a 100% census, socioeconomic survey (SES), inventory of losses (IOL), Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), consultations and Replacement Cost Study (RCS), and documented in the applicable site-specific ARP or DRP. The source and calculation basis for the USD 1,050,000 planning allowance are the feasibility-stage ESIA/LAR assessments, preliminary subproject layouts and province-level indicative allowances prepared by the Feasibility Study Consultants. The allowance aggregates anticipated categories of affected land and non-land assets, temporary business or access disruption, assistance for poor and vulnerable households, potential livelihood restoration measures, consultations, administration, monitoring and contingency. It is not derived from a DMS or RCS and will be replaced by a detailed, itemized budget in each ARP/DRP after DED, DMS and RCS.

7. In Cambodia, the Expropriation Law (2010) is the main legal framework that governs land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. Under Article 3 of this Law which governs the provision for projects financed by Development Partners in Cambodia, the RGC issued in 2018 the SOP-LAR. The General Department of Resettlement (GDR) of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) is responsible for planning, preparation, implementation, monitoring and reporting of all land acquisitions for public infrastructure in Cambodia. It is also responsible for providing guidance, clarification and interpretation of the provisions of the SOP-LAR.

8. Since the Project is financed by the AIIB, the SOP-LAR is the guiding RGC sub-decree and should be read together with this document and shall also comply with the AIIB's Environment and Social Standard 2 (ESS 2) on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. There are some minor, but no significant, gaps between the policies of the SOP-LAR and AIIB's ESS2, which are addressed and clarified in this RPF. One of minor gaps is that the SOP does not specifically spells-out procedures for ***negotiated settlement and voluntary donation.*** This method of acquisition will not be used in the AIIB-financed projects unless there is prior agreement between AIIB, EA and GDR.

9. In case there is any need for involuntary land acquisition, this RPF ensures that it will achieve the objectives of AIIB's ESS 2, which are also consistent with objectives under the SOP-LAR, for managing resettlement. The key objectives are described below:

a) Avoid Involuntary Resettlement wherever possible.
b) Minimize Involuntary Resettlement by exploring project alternatives which are mostly carried out during detailed engineering designs to avoid impact on acquisition of land and assets.
c) Enhance or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and
d) Improve the overall socio-economic status of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

10. The RPF also applies to permanent or temporary physical, and partial or full physical and economic displacement as described in the SOP-LAR, and compliant with AIIBs ESS 2. All affected households (AHs) who have assets in the Corridor of Impact (COI) before the Cut-off Date (COD) will be eligible for compensation as described in this RPF. Eligibility will be determined with regards to the COD, which will be set as the date of the first consultation meeting prior to the start of the DMS. Those who encroach into/or occupy the project area after the COD will not be eligible for any compensation or any other assistance. This will be announced and recorded in the minutes of the consultation meetings.

11. The RPF details the institutional arrangements and responsibilities, consultations, grievance redress mechanism information disclosure, funding arrangements and monitoring of LAR. The grievance redress mechanism will be established as a locally based arrangement for receiving and facilitating the resolution of concerns raised by the displaced persons affected by the Project. The RPF also describes the process for consultation and information disclosure of the RPF and the ARP or DRP when the land is acquired through involuntary resettlement.

សេចក្តីសង្ខេបប្រតិបត្តិ

ក្របខណ្ឌផែនការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់

គម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធទីក្រុងកម្ពុជា (C-UIDP)

១. សេចក្តីសង្ខេបប្រតិបត្តិនេះបង្ហាញពីចំណុចសំខាន់ៗដែលបានពិភាក្សានៅក្នុងក្របខណ្ឌផែនការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ (RPF) នេះ។ សេចក្តីសង្ខេបប្រតិបត្តិនេះមិនគួរត្រូវបានប្រើជំនួសឱ្យព័ត៌មានពេញលេញឡើយ ហើយសម្រាប់គោលបំណងនេះ ត្រូវអានឯកសារ RPF ទាំងមូល។ បន្ទាប់ពីទទួលបានការអនុម័ត ឯកសារ RPF នឹងត្រូវបកប្រែទាំងស្រុងជាភាសាខ្មែរ និងផ្សព្វផ្សាយនៅការិយាល័យឃុំ/សង្កាត់ ព្រមទាំងនៅលើគេហទំព័ររបស់ក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន (MPWT) និងធនាគារវិនិយោគហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធអាស៊ី (AIIB)។ សេចក្តីសង្ខេបនៃ RPF ក៏នឹងត្រូវផ្សព្វផ្សាយនៅការិយាល័យឃុំ/សង្កាត់ និងទីកន្លែងដែលសាធារណជនអាចចូលមើលបានដោយសេរី ដូចជា សាលាឃុំ/សង្កាត់ សាលាក្រុង និងវត្តអារាម។

២. ក្របខណ្ឌផែនការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់នេះត្រូវបានរៀបចំដោយក្រសួងសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន សម្រាប់គម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធទីក្រុងកម្ពុជា (C-UIDP ឬ "គម្រោង") ដោយមានជំនួយពីទីប្រឹក្សា និងក្រោមការណែនាំរបស់អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ (GDR)។ រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា (RGC) កំពុងស្នើសុំជំនួយហិរញ្ញវត្ថុពីធនាគារវិនិយោគហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធអាស៊ី (AIIB) សម្រាប់អនុវត្តគម្រោង ដែលក្របខណ្ឌ RPF នេះត្រូវបានរៀបចំឡើង។ RPF គឺជាផ្នែកមួយនៃក្របខណ្ឌផែនការគ្រប់គ្រងបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គមរបស់គម្រោង។

៣. ឯកសារនេះត្រូវបានចាត់ទុកជាឯកសារដែលអាចធ្វើបច្ចុប្បន្នភាពបាន ហើយនឹងត្រូវកែសម្រួល និងធ្វើបច្ចុប្បន្នភាពស្របតាមការប្រែប្រួលនៃស្ថានភាព ឬវិសាលភាពសកម្មភាពរបស់គម្រោង។ ផែនការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់សង្ខេប (ARP) ឬផែនការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់លម្អិត (DRP) នឹងត្រូវរៀបចំ នៅពេលមានតម្រូវការទទួលបានដីដោយមិនស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត ដោយមានការពិគ្រោះយោបល់យ៉ាងជិតស្និទ្ធជាមួយភាគីពាក់ព័ន្ធដែលរងផលប៉ះពាល់។ ក្នុងករណីដែលតម្រូវឱ្យមាន ARP ឬ DRP ផែនការនោះត្រូវទទួលបានការឯកភាពពី AIIB។

៤. គម្រោងនឹងគាំទ្រដល់ការកែលម្អហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធទីក្រុងដែលមានភាពធន់នឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ និងការផ្តល់សេវាសាធារណៈនៅទីក្រុងគោលដៅក្នុងខេត្ត។ ខេត្តគោលដៅក្រោមការវិនិយោគដែលបានស្នើឡើង រួមមាន ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង ខេត្តតាកែវ (ក្រុងដូនកែវ) និងខេត្តព្រៃវែង។ គម្រោងរួមមានការវិនិយោគលើហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធទីក្រុងដែលមានភាពធន់នឹងការប្រែប្រួលអាកាសធាតុ ព្រមទាំងការពង្រឹងស្ថាប័ន និងការគាំទ្រការគ្រប់គ្រងគម្រោង។

៥. ផ្អែកលើការវាយតម្លៃបឋមនៅដំណាក់កាលសិក្សាសមិទ្ធិលទ្ធភាព អំពីផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលអាចកើតមានពីការទទួលបានដី និងការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយមិនស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត (LAR) ដោយប្រើប្លង់អនុគម្រោងដែលបានស្នើនាពេលបច្ចុប្បន្ន និងព័ត៌មានប្លង់ដែលមាន គម្រោងត្រូវបានប៉ាន់ប្រមាណជាបឋមថា អាចប៉ះពាល់ដល់គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ (AHs) ប្រមាណ ១.១០០ គ្រួសារ។ ចំនួននេះគឺជាការប៉ាន់ប្រមាណសម្រាប់ការរៀបចំផែនការក្នុង RPF ហើយមិនមែនជាចំនួនដែលបានមកពីការពិនិត្យហានិភ័យបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គម សម្រាប់ការចាត់ថ្នាក់គម្រោងនោះទេ។ ការពិនិត្យជាផ្លូវការលើការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយមិនស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត/ការទទួលបានដី និងការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ (IR/LAR) របស់អនុគម្រោង ដោយប្រើទម្រង់ពិនិត្យដែលមាននៅក្នុងឧបសម្ព័ន្ធទី១ នឹងត្រូវអនុវត្តក្នុងដំណាក់កាលរៀបចំប្លង់វិស្វកម្មលម្អិត (DED) នៅពេលដែលប្លង់អនុគម្រោង និងរបៀងនៃផលប៉ះពាល់ (COIs) ត្រូវបានកំណត់បានគ្រប់គ្រាន់។ ការប៉ាន់ប្រមាណបឋមនឹងត្រូវផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់ជាបន្តបន្ទាប់ តាមរយៈការកំណត់ព្រំរបៀងនៃផលប៉ះពាល់ចុងក្រោយ ការធ្វើជំរឿន ១០០ ភាគរយ ការស្ទង់មតិសេដ្ឋកិច្ច-សង្គម (SES) បញ្ជីសារពើភណ្ឌនៃការបាត់បង់ (IOL) ការស្ទង់វាស់វែងលម្អិត (DMS) ការពិគ្រោះយោបល់ និងការសិក្សាតម្លៃជំនួស (RCS)។ ផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលបានបញ្ជាក់ នឹងត្រូវកត់ត្រានៅក្នុង ARP ឬ DRP ជាក់លាក់តាមទីតាំងដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធ។ ដើម្បីធានាសង្គតិភាពក្នុងការវាយការណ៍ ចំនួនផែនការរួមប្រមាណ ១.១០០ AHs ស្ថិតក្នុងចន្លោះប៉ាន់ប្រមាណបឋមតាមខេត្តបច្ចុប្បន្នពី ១.០៧០ ដល់ ១.២៧០ AHs ហើយចំនួនទាំងពីរនេះនៅតែជាការប៉ាន់ប្រមាណ និងត្រូវផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់ក្នុងដំណាក់កាល DED។

៦. ផ្អែកលើការវាយតម្លៃបឋមនៅដំណាក់កាលសិក្សាសមិទ្ធិលទ្ធភាព អំពីផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលអាចកើតមានពីការទទួលបានដី និងការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយមិនស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត (LAR) ផលប៉ះពាល់ដែលបានរំពឹងទុកភាគច្រើនត្រូវបានចាត់ទុកថាមានកម្រិតតិចតួច ប៉ះពាល់តែផ្នែកខ្លះ និងមានលក្ខណៈបណ្តោះអាសន្ន ដែលអាចប៉ះពាល់ដល់គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ (AHs) ប្រមាណ ១.១០០ គ្រួសារ នៅក្នុងខេត្តចូលរួមទាំងបួន។ ផ្អែកលើប្លង់អនុគម្រោងដែលបានស្នើនាពេលបច្ចុប្បន្ន និងព័ត៌មានប្លង់ដែលមាន មិនទាន់រំពឹងថានឹងមានការផ្លាស់ទីលំនៅជាក់ស្តែងនោះទេ។ ថវិកាប៉ាន់ប្រមាណបឋមសម្រាប់ការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់មានចំនួន ១.០៥០.០០០ ដុល្លារអាមេរិក ដែលរួមមានថវិកាប៉ាន់ប្រមាណតាមខេត្តចំនួន ២០០.០០០ ដុល្លារអាមេរិក សម្រាប់ខេត្តតាកែវ ៤០០.០០០ ដុល្លារអាមេរិកសម្រាប់ខេត្តព្រៃវែង ២៥០.០០០ ដុល្លារអាមេរិកសម្រាប់ខេត្តកំពង់ចាម និង ២០០.០០០ ដុល្លារអាមេរិកសម្រាប់ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង។ ការប៉ាន់ប្រមាណទាំងនេះត្រូវបានរៀបចំសម្រាប់គោលបំណងរៀបចំផែនការ RPF ដោយផ្អែកលើប្លង់អនុគម្រោងដែលបានស្នើនាពេលបច្ចុប្បន្ន ប្រភេទដី និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិដែលរំពឹងថាអាចរងផលប៉ះពាល់ ការរំខានបណ្តោះអាសន្នដល់អាជីវកម្ម ឬប្រាក់ចំណូល និងថវិកាបម្រុងបឋមសម្រាប់ជំនួយបន្ថែមដល់គ្រួសារក្រីក្រ និងងាយរងគ្រោះ ព្រមទាំងកម្មវិធីស្តារប្រាក់ចំណូលសម្រាប់គ្រួសារដែលមានសិទ្ធិ ប្រសិនបើត្រូវបានកំណត់ឃើញក្នុងដំណាក់កាល DED។ ការប៉ាន់ប្រមាណទាំងនេះមិនត្រូវបានរៀបចំផ្អែកលើ DMS ឬ RCS ទេ ហើយមិនត្រូវបកស្រាយថាជាចំនួនសំណងដែលបានបញ្ជាក់ ឬកម្រិតថវិកាចុងក្រោយឡើយ។ ការពិនិត្យជាផ្លូវការលើ IR/LAR នឹងត្រូវអនុវត្តក្នុងដំណាក់កាល DED ដោយប្រើទម្រង់ពិនិត្យក្នុងឧបសម្ព័ន្ធទី១ នៅពេលប្លង់អនុគម្រោង និងរបៀងនៃផលប៉ះ

ពាល់ (COIs) ត្រូវបានកំណត់បានគ្រប់គ្រាន់។ ចំនួន AHs ប្រភេទផលប៉ះពាល់ លក្ខខណ្ឌមានសិទ្ធិ សិទ្ធិទទួលបាន និងថវិកាដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ នឹងត្រូវផ្ទៀងផ្ទាត់ និងធ្វើបច្ចុប្បន្នភាពជាបន្តបន្ទាប់ តាមរយៈការកំណត់ព្រំ COI ចុងក្រោយ ការធ្វើជំរឿន ១០០ ភាគរយ SES, IOL, DMS ការពិគ្រោះយោបល់ និង RCS ហើយនឹងត្រូវកត់ត្រាក្នុង ARP ឬ DRP ជាក់លាក់តាមទីតាំងដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធ។ ប្រភព និងមូលដ្ឋានគណនានៃថវិកាផែនការចំនួន ១.០៥០.០០០ ដុល្លារអាមេរិក គឺការវាយតម្លៃ ESIA/LAR នៅដំណាក់កាលសមិទ្ធិលទ្ធភាព ប្លង់អនុគម្រោងបឋម និងថវិកាប៉ាន់ប្រមាណតាមខេត្តដែលរៀបចំដោយទីប្រឹក្សាសិក្សាសមិទ្ធិលទ្ធភាព។ ថវិកានេះរួមបញ្ចូលប្រភេទដី និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិមិនមែនដីដែលរំពឹងថាអាចរងផលប៉ះពាល់ ការរំខានបណ្តោះអាសន្នដល់អាជីវកម្ម ឬការចេញចូល ជំនួយដល់គ្រួសារក្រីក្រ និងងាយរងគ្រោះ វិធានការស្តារជីវភាពដែលអាចត្រូវការ ការពិគ្រោះយោបល់ ការគ្រប់គ្រង ការតាមដាន និងថវិកាបម្រុង។ ថវិកានេះមិនបានមកពី DMS ឬ RCS ទេ ហើយនឹងត្រូវជំនួសដោយថវិកាលម្អិតតាមមុខចំណាយក្នុង ARP/DRP នីមួយៗ បន្ទាប់ពីបញ្ចប់ DED, DMS និង RCS។

៧. នៅប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ច្បាប់ស្តីពីអស្សាមិករណ៍ ឆ្នាំ២០១០ គឺជាក្របខណ្ឌច្បាប់សំខាន់សម្រាប់គ្រប់គ្រងការទទួលបានដី និងការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយមិនស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត។ យោងតាមមាត្រា៣ នៃច្បាប់នេះ ដែលគ្រប់គ្រងការអនុវត្តសម្រាប់គម្រោងដែលទទួលហិរញ្ញប្បទានពីដៃគូអភិវឌ្ឍន៍នៅកម្ពុជា រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជាបានដាក់ឱ្យអនុវត្តនៅឆ្នាំ២០១៨ នូវនីតិវិធីប្រតិបត្តិស្តង់ដារសម្រាប់ការទទួលបានដី និងការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយមិនស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត (SOP-LAR)។ អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសាគម្រោងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ (GDR) នៃក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និងហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ (MEF) ទទួលខុសត្រូវលើការធ្វើផែនការ ការរៀបចំ ការអនុវត្តការតាមដាន និងការរាយការណ៍អំពីការទទួលបានដីទាំងអស់សម្រាប់គម្រោងហេដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធសាធារណៈនៅកម្ពុជា។ GDR ក៏ទទួលខុសត្រូវក្នុងការផ្តល់ការណែនាំ ការបំភ្លឺ និងការបកស្រាយបទប្បញ្ញត្តិនានានៃ SOP-LAR ផងដែរ។

៨. ដោយសារគម្រោងនេះទទួលហិរញ្ញប្បទានពី AIIB នោះ SOP-LAR គឺជាអនុក្រឹត្យណែនាំរបស់រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា ដែលត្រូវអានរួមជាមួយឯកសារនេះ ហើយការអនុវត្តក៏ត្រូវអនុលោមតាមស្តង់ដារបរិស្ថាន និងសង្គមទី២ (ESS2) របស់ AIIB ស្តីពីការទទួលបានដី និងការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយមិនស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត។ មានគម្លាតតិចតួចមួយចំនួន ប៉ុន្តែមិនមានគម្លាតសំខាន់រវាងគោលនយោបាយ SOP-LAR និង ESS2 របស់ AIIB ទេ ហើយគម្លាតទាំងនោះត្រូវបានដោះស្រាយ និងបំភ្លឺក្នុង RPF នេះ។ គម្លាតតិចតួចមួយគឺ SOP-LAR មិនបានកំណត់នីតិវិធីជាក់លាក់សម្រាប់ការដោះស្រាយតាមរយៈការចរចា និងការបរិច្ចាគដីដោយស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត។ វិធីសាស្ត្រទទួលបានដីទាំងនេះនឹងមិនត្រូវប្រើប្រាស់ក្នុងគម្រោងដែលទទួលហិរញ្ញប្បទានពី AIIB ឡើយលុះត្រាតែមានការព្រមព្រៀងជាមុនរវាង AIIB ស្តាប់ន័អនុវត្តគម្រោង (EA) និង GDR។

៩. ក្នុងករណីដែលចាំបាច់ត្រូវទទួលបានដីដោយមិនស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត RPF នេះធានាថា ការគ្រប់គ្រងការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់នឹងសម្រេចបាននូវគោលបំណងរបស់ ESS2 នៃ AIIB ដែលក៏ស្របនឹងគោលបំណងរបស់ SOP-LAR ផងដែរ។ គោលបំណងសំខាន់ៗមានដូចខាងក្រោម៖

(ក) ជៀសវាងការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយមិនស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត នៅគ្រប់ករណីដែលអាចធ្វើទៅបាន។

(ខ) កាត់បន្ថយការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយមិនស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត តាមរយៈការសិក្សាជម្រើសគម្រោងដែលភាគច្រើនត្រូវអនុវត្តក្នុងដំណាក់កាលរៀបចំប្លង់វិស្វកម្មលម្អិត ដើម្បីជៀសវាងផលប៉ះពាល់ពីការទទួលបានដី និងទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ។

(គ) លើកកម្ពស់ ឬយ៉ាងហោចណាស់ស្ដារជីវភាពរបស់ជនរងផលប៉ះពាល់ទាំងអស់ ឱ្យបានប្រសើរ ឬស្មើនឹងកម្រិតមុនពេលមានគម្រោងជាក់ស្តែង។

(ឃ) ធ្វើឱ្យប្រសើរឡើងនូវស្ថានភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ច-សង្គមជារួមរបស់ជនរងផលប៉ះពាល់ក្រីក្រ និងក្រុមងាយរងគ្រោះផ្សេងទៀត។

១០. RPF នេះក៏អនុវត្តចំពោះការផ្លាស់ទីជាក់ស្តែងជាអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍ ឬបណ្តោះអាសន្ន និងការផ្លាស់ទីជាក់ស្តែង ឬការបាត់បង់ផ្នែកសេដ្ឋកិច្ច ទាំងផ្នែកខ្លះ ឬទាំងស្រុង ដូចមានកំណត់ក្នុង SOP-LAR និងស្របតាម ESS2 របស់ AIIB។ គ្រួសាររងផលប៉ះពាល់ (AHs) ទាំងអស់ដែលមានទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិស្ថិតក្នុងរបៀងនៃផលប៉ះពាល់ (COI) មុនកាលបរិច្ឆេទកំណត់សិទ្ធិ (COD) នឹងមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណងដូចមានកំណត់ក្នុង RPF នេះ។ សិទ្ធិទទួលបាននឹងត្រូវកំណត់ដោយយោងតាម COD ដែលនឹងកំណត់ជាកាលបរិច្ឆេទនៃកិច្ចប្រជុំពិគ្រោះយោបល់លើកដំបូង មុនចាប់ផ្តើមការស្ទង់វាស់វែងលម្អិត (DMS)។ អ្នកដែលចូលមកទន្ទ្រាន ឬកាន់កាប់តំបន់គម្រោងបន្ទាប់ពី COD នឹងមិនមានសិទ្ធិទទួលបានសំណង ឬជំនួយផ្សេងទៀតឡើយ។ ខ្លឹមសារនេះនឹងត្រូវប្រកាស និងកត់ត្រាក្នុងកំណត់ហេតុនៃកិច្ចប្រជុំពិគ្រោះយោបល់។

១១. RPF នេះរៀបរាប់លម្អិតអំពីការរៀបចំស្តាប់ន និងការទទួលខុសត្រូវ ការពិគ្រោះយោបល់ យន្តការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ា ការផ្សព្វផ្សាយព័ត៌មាន ការរៀបចំថវិកា និងការតាមដានសកម្មភាព LAR។ យន្តការដោះស្រាយបណ្តឹងតវ៉ានឹងត្រូវបង្កើតឡើងជាយន្តការមូលដ្ឋានសម្រាប់ទទួល និងសម្របសម្រួលការដោះស្រាយកង្វល់ដែលលើកឡើងដោយជនរងផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយសារគម្រោង។ RPF ក៏រៀបរាប់អំពីដំណើរការពិគ្រោះយោបល់ និងការផ្សព្វផ្សាយព័ត៌មានរបស់ RPF និង ARP ឬ DRP នៅពេលមានការទទួលបានដីដែលបណ្តាលឱ្យមានការដោះស្រាយផលប៉ះពាល់ដោយមិនស្ម័គ្រចិត្ត។

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Description of Project

12. The Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) through the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) is seeking financial support from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) for the implementation of the Proposed Cambodia Urban Infrastructure Development Project (C-UIDP or the Project). The Project aims to improve urban environmental infrastructure and enhance climate resilience in selected provincial towns by investing in wastewater management, stormwater drainage, and flood protection infrastructure.

13. The Project is being prepared under AIIB's Project Preparation Special Fund, which finances the preparation of the Feasibility Study, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), safeguard framework documents, and Detailed Engineering Design (DED).

1.1.1 Project Objective

14. The overall objective of the Project is to improve urban environmental infrastructure and strengthen climate resilience in selected provincial cities through sustainable investments in wastewater management, urban drainage, and flood protection systems. The Project seeks to improve the quality of urban services, protect public health and the environment, enhance the resilience of urban communities to climate-related hazards, and support sustainable socio-economic development in accordance with the RGC's urban development priorities and the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). To achieve this overall objective, the Project has established the following specific objectives:

1.1.2 Project Components and Subproject Locations

15. The Project will be implemented in four provincial towns in Cambodia to improve urban environmental infrastructure and strengthen climate resilience. The Project consists of two main components: (i) wastewater treatment, drainage, and flood protection; and (ii) institutional capacity building and project management. Component 1 covers all four project towns, while Component 2 is implemented only in Don Kaev and Prey Veng. Component 2 supports implementation across the entire Project.

1.1.2.1 Component 1: Wastewater Treatment, Drainage and Flood Protection

16. Component 1 aims to improve urban sanitation, reduce flood risks, and protect the urban environment through investments in wastewater collection and treatment systems, drainage improvements, canal rehabilitation, flood protection structures, and associated infrastructure. The component will be implemented in Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Cham, Don Kaev, and Prey Veng.

17. **Kampong Chhnang Subproject:** This Subproject focuses on expanding the existing wastewater collection system, improving urban drainage, and strengthening flood protection infrastructure. Since an existing wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) has already been developed under an earlier ADB-financed project, the C-UIDP investment concentrates primarily on expanding the sewerage network into unserved areas and constructing new and upgraded flood protection dikes. The proposed drainage improvements are intended to reduce frequent urban flooding while enhancing the collection and conveyance of wastewater to the existing treatment facilities. During the feasibility study, preliminary layouts and alternative design options were developed and assessed for the proposed subprojects; however, the detailed layout, final design, construction footprint and Corridor of Impact (COI) have not yet been finalized. These will be further assessed, optimized and confirmed during the Detailed Engineering Design (DED) stage, taking into account technical feasibility and the need to avoid or minimize land acquisition, physical displacement and livelihood impacts.

18. Main subproject components include:

- Expansion of wastewater sewerage pipelines
- Connection of new service areas to the existing WWTP

- Construction and rehabilitation of flood protection dikes
- Improvement of urban drainage infrastructure.

19. **Kampong Cham Subproject:** This Subproject is designed to complement the ongoing ADB-financed Corridor Town Development Project by extending wastewater collection services to areas that remain outside the existing service coverage. The Subproject will expand the sewerage network within Kampong Cham City and neighboring Kampong Siem District while also studying the construction of flood protection dikes to reduce seasonal flooding along the Mekong River.

20. The proposed sewerage system consists of three pipeline sections. Section 1 is located in Sambour Meas Sangkat; Section 2 covers Boeng Kok Sangkat and Ro'ang Commune; and Section 3 extends through Sambour Meas Sangkat and Ampil Commune. In addition, the proposed flood protection dike will extend across four sangkats within Kampong Cham City, namely Boeng Kok, Kampong Cham, Veal Vong, and Sambour Meas. During the feasibility study, the engineering layout and corridor of impact remain under refinement.

21. Main subproject components include:

- Expansion of wastewater sewerage pipelines (three sections)
- Drainage improvements
- Proposed flood protection dike
- Connection of additional urban service areas to the wastewater collection system.

22. **Don Kaev (Takeo Province) Subproject:** The Don Kaev Subproject represents one of the largest investments under Component 1. It includes the construction of a new WWTP together with an extensive sewerage collection system, flood protection infrastructure, and associated drainage improvements. The wastewater system will serve the urban centre of Don Kaev, while the flood protection works will improve resilience against seasonal flooding.

23. The feasibility study identified a preliminary climate-resilient subproject layout comprising a new wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), an expanded wastewater collection and sewerage network, flood-protection infrastructure, and associated urban drainage improvements. The layout assessed during the feasibility study represents a preliminary design alternative only. The final Subproject layout, corridor of impact (COI), and permanent and temporary land requirements will be further assessed, optimized to avoid or minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts, and confirmed during the Detailed Engineering Design (DED) stage.

24. Main subproject components include:

- New WWTP
- Wastewater collection and sewerage network
- Flood protection dike
- Urban drainage improvements.

25. **Prey Veng Subproject**: This Subproject includes the construction of a new wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), expansion of the sewerage network, flood protection works, and associated drainage improvements. A preliminary site has been identified for the proposed WWTP on land currently used predominantly for agricultural and rice cultivation, while sections of the proposed flood-control/access road may also extend beyond the existing public right-of-way (ROW). The precise locations, design footprints, corridors of impact (COIs), and permanent and temporary land requirements will be further assessed, optimized to avoid or minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts, and confirmed during the Detailed Engineering Design (DED) stage.

26. The land is currently used primarily for rice cultivation, and detailed environmental and social investigations will be completed during the DED stage to confirm Subproject boundaries and safeguard requirements.

27. Main subproject components include:

- New WWTP
- Wastewater collection network
- Flood protection dike
- Urban drainage improvements.

28. **Climate Resilient:** Under Component 1, supporting facilities will be developed in Don Kaev and Prey Veng to facilitate the safe, efficient, and sustainable operation and maintenance of the proposed wastewater, drainage, and flood-protection infrastructure.

29. These supporting facilities include:

- Internal access roads
- Environmental monitoring facilities
- Supporting operation and maintenance buildings.

1.1.2.2 Component 2 – Capacity Building and Project Management

30. Component 2 supports implementation of all project components through institutional strengthening and project management assistance. Activities include:

- Capacity building for MPWT and provincial implementing agencies
- Construction supervision
- Operation and maintenance training
- Environmental and social safeguards implementation
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Public awareness and stakeholder engagement
- Project management support.

31. This component aims to ensure sustainable operation of the infrastructure and strengthen institutional capacity for long-term urban service delivery.

1.1.3 Project Outputs

32. Upon completion, the Project is expected to deliver the following outputs:

- Modern wastewater collection and treatment systems in four provincial towns
- Improved stormwater drainage and flood protection infrastructure
- Climate-resilient
- Improved urban environmental quality
- Reduced flood risks and climate vulnerability
- Enhanced public health and sanitation services
- Strengthened municipal infrastructure management capacity; and
- Sustainable operation and maintenance systems for urban infrastructure.

1.1.4 Project Implementation Arrangements

33. The Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) will serve as the Executing Agency responsible for overall project implementation. A Project Management Unit (PMU) within MPWT will coordinate project preparation and implementation in collaboration with provincial authorities and relevant government agencies. The Project will be implemented in accordance with the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), applicable Cambodian laws and regulations, and relevant environmental and social safeguard requirements.

1.2 Land Acquisition Impacts and Rationale for Resettlement Planning Framework

34. The Detailed Engineering Design (DED) is currently in the preparation stage, and the extent of land acquisition and resettlement impacts cannot be fully determined at this time. Therefore, this RPF is prepared based on the information gathered from field assessments of potential impacts and from the

ESIA to guide the preparation of the resettlement planning documents, where required. Once the DED is completed, an abbreviated resettlement plan (ARP)/detailed resettlement plan (DRP) will be prepared for each Subproject based on the principles and procedures provided in this RPF. The exact locations, final layouts and corridors of impact of the wastewater collection systems, sewerage networks, stormwater drainage, wastewater treatment plants, access roads, pumping stations and flood-protection structures have not yet been finalized. Accordingly, this RPF establishes the principles, eligibility and entitlement provisions, institutional responsibilities, consultation and disclosure requirements, grievance redress mechanism, valuation procedures and implementation arrangements for subsequent site-specific ARPs or DRPs, as applicable.

35. The initial risk and impact category of the Project is **categorized B** based on the assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts, and it has been re-confirmed by the environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) and the preliminary field assessments. The risk category for each subproject under the Project will be reassessed based on the results of the detailed measurement survey (DMS) and subject to change with the prior approval of the AIIB.

36. However, for LAR requirements, the project/Subproject will be classified as follows: (i) **Category A.** A Project/Subproject is classified as Category A (High Risk) where there are **significant, large-scale, and potentially irreversible LAR impacts** identified, including both physical and economic displacement affecting a substantial number of people. Subprojects that are classified as Category A require comprehensive resettlement planning and implementation in accordance with AIIB ESSs; (ii) For Project/Subprojects classified as **Category B** with some LAR impacts, an ARP will be prepared, disclosed and implemented in accordance with the requirements of the **AIIB ESSs**. The ARP or DRP will be **submitted to AIIB for prior review and approval** before the commencement of any civil work involving LAR impacts; and (iii) **Category C**: For Project/Subprojects classified as **Category C** with minimal or no adverse LAR impacts, a report on LAR aspects of the Project/ Subprojects will be prepared for AIIB's due diligence.

37. Any compensation will be paid to APs in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix (EM) described in this RPF which is aligned with the requirements of AIIB ESF ESS 2. The acquisition will be carried out through expropriation and follow the processes and provisions of the SOP-LAR described in this RPF. An ARP or a DRP proportionate to level of risks and impacts will be prepared and submitted to AIIB for prior review and approval. **Table 1** summarizes the potential LAR impacts identified during the field visits and documented in the ESIA Report and during the preliminary field assessments of E&S impacts an indicative cost estimate.

Table 1: Summary of Potential LAR Impacts and Estimated Indicative Costs by Subproject

No.	Subproject Province	Estimate No. of Potential AHs	Preliminary Land Requirements	Potential Structures and Other Assets	Potential Economic and Access Impacts	Indicative Resettlement Cost ($)
1	**Takeo (Don Kaev)**	**250**	Limited temporary land use may be required for construction access, working space, equipment and materials. Any minor permanent land requirement will be confirmed and minimized during DED.	Potential partial impacts on fences, gates, concrete aprons, access steps, ramps, shopfront extensions, awnings, signboards, temporary shelters, timber and fruit trees, ornamental plants and other secondary or ancillary assets located within or adjacent to the ROW.	Temporary restriction of pedestrian and vehicle access to residences, shops, markets and public facilities; temporary disruption to roadside businesses, vendors and market activities during trench excavation and pipeline installation.	**200,000**
2	**Prey Veng**	**300**	Potential permanent acquisition of private land outside the existing ROW for the proposed WWTP site and sections of the flood-control/access road. Small portions of	Potential partial impacts on fences, gates, access steps, concrete yards, shopfront extensions, awnings, temporary stalls, timber and fruit trees, crops and other productive	Temporary restriction of access to residences, businesses, agricultural plots and public facilities; temporary business and income disruption	**400,000**, includes potential acquisition private land costs

			residential, commercial or agricultural land may also be affected.	assets within the required construction footprint. Potential impacts on associated facilities (subject to further due diligence assessments), i.e. roads sections for Prey Veng WWTP and flood control road	affecting shops, roadside vendors and market activities; potential livelihood impacts associated with permanent land acquisition.	
3	**Kampong Cham**	**350**	Limited impacts on small portions of privately used land may occur where construction cannot be accommodated entirely within the existing ROW or public land. Temporary land occupation may be required for working space, equipment, materials and excavated soil.	Potential partial impacts on fences, gates, steps, ramps, paved access areas, shop extensions, awnings, signboards, temporary stalls, timber and fruit trees, ornamental trees and planted areas along urban roads and commercial frontages.	Temporary access restrictions affecting residences, shops, markets, schools and public facilities; temporary business or income disruption affecting roadside shops, market traders, vendors and household-based businesses.	**250,000**
4	**Kampong Chhnang**	**250**	Temporary use of small land areas may be required for construction access, working space, materials and equipment. Any limited permanent land impact will be verified and minimized during DED.	Potential partial impacts on fences, gates, access steps, ramps, concrete aprons, shopfront extensions, awnings, signboards, temporary shelters, timber and fruit trees, crops, ornamental plants and other secondary or ancillary assets.	Temporary restriction of access to residences, shops, markets and community facilities; temporary disruption to roadside businesses, vendors, household businesses and market-based activities.	**200,000**
	Total	**1,100**				**1,050,000**

Source: Feasibility Study Consultants

Note: The estimated numbers of AHs, impact types and costs are preliminary RPF planning estimates based on feasibility-stage ESIA and field assessment information and the currently proposed layout plan and preliminary design alternatives. They are not based on the final COI, census, IOL, DMS or Replacement Cost Study and shall not be interpreted as final impacts, confirmed eligibility, compensation amounts or budget ceilings. The estimated costs include provisional allowances for affected land and assets, temporary business or income disruption, additional assistance to poor and vulnerable households, and an Income Restoration Program for eligible households, if identified during DED. All figures will be verified and updated following completion of the DED, final COI demarcation, 100% census, SES, IOL, DMS, consultations and Replacement Cost Study and will be documented in the applicable subproject specific ARP/DRP. The calculation worksheet and assumptions supporting these province-level allowances should be retained in the Project records and updated when the DMS and RCS results become available.

38. The compensation will be paid to AHs in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix (**Annex 2**) described in this RPF, aligned with the requirements of AIIB ESF ESS2. The acquisition will be carried out through expropriation and follow the process and provisions of the Standard Operating Procedures for Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (SOP-LAR) as described in this RPF. An ARP or a DRP following proportionate to level of risks and impacts, will be prepared and submitted to AIIB for prior review and approval.

39. The RPF ensures that all land acquisition and involuntary resettlement activities undertaken during implementation comply with AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), particularly Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS 2) on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. It is also consistent with applicable laws and regulations of the RGC, including the SOP-LAR for Externally Financed Projects (2018).

2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK ASSESSMENT

2.1 National Legal Framework

40. **Expropriation Law (2010).** The RGC's Expropriation Law is the main legal framework that governs LAR in Cambodia. The law defines the principles, mechanisms, and procedures of expropriation of land for public infrastructure.

41. **Constitution of Cambodia**. The **Constitution** (Article 44) states that expropriation shall be exercised only in the public interest. Public interest is understood in a broad manner as *"the use of land or property by the public or by public institutions or their agents."* The 2001 **Land Law** states that no person may be deprived of his ownership, unless it is in the public interest.

42. The key Articles of the Expropriation Law relevant to the Project is listed below:

(i) *Article 7*: Only the State may carry out an expropriation for use in **the public and national interests.**

(ii) *Article 12*: An **Expropriation Sub-Committee** shall be established and headed by a representative from the MEF, and other representatives from the ministries/institutions concerned.

(iii) *Article 15*: An expropriation shall be carried out based on the public physical infrastructure project and shall be approved in principle by the RGC. The Expropriation Committee shall prepare the expropriation project proposal and submit it to the RGC for review and approval.

(iv) Article 19: The expropriation of the ownership of immovable property and real right to immovable property can be exercised only if the Expropriation Committee has paid fair and just compensation in advance. The expropriation may still be carried out despite any unresolved dispute.

(v) *Article 22:* The amount of compensation to be paid to the owner and/or holder of real right to the immovable property shall be based on **the market price or replacement cost** as of the date of the issuance of the declaration on the expropriation project.

(vi) *Article 23:* Then owner of and/or holder if real rights to the immovable property shall be entitled to compensation for any actual damage to the immovable property incurred from the date of issuance of declaration on the expropriation project, which is **the COD** for being entitled to fair and just compensation.

(vii) *Article 24:* The compensation shall be paid in **cash, in kind, or replacement rights**, according to the actual situation with the consent of the owner of and/or holder of real rights to the immovable property and the Expropriation Committee.

(viii) Article 29. A tenant of the immovable property with proper contract shall be entitled to allowance for disturbances as a result to the expropriation including the dismantling of structures, materials and transportation to the new relocation site. A tenant of immovable property who is operating a business shall be entitled to compensation for the impact on their business operation and to additional assistance at fair and just compensation to the capital value invested for the business operation activities as of the date of the issuance of declaration on the expropriation project.

(ix) *Article 30:* From the date of the declaration of the expropriation project, the owner of and/or holder of real right to the immovable property shall not **sell or transfer the immovable property to other persons.** Any documents and procedure contradictory to this provision are deemed to be null and void.

(x) *Article 31:* The owner of and/or the holder of real rights to the immovable property may not **occupy the immovable property** for more than **one month** after the expropriation committee has provided full compensation in accordance with procedures stipulated in Chapter 4 (Article 19) of this law unless otherwise agreed or permitted.

(xi) *Article 33*: The owner of and/or holder of real rights who disagrees with a decision of the Expropriation Committee can bring their complaint to the Grievance Redress Committee.

(xii) *Article 34:* In case of dispute with the decision of the grievance redress committee, the owners of and /or holder of real right may lodge a **suit to a competent court** against improper expropriation procedures, expropriation that is not for the public or national interests, and unfair and unjust compensation.

43. The Law on Expropriation includes a specific provision, under Article 3, on expropriation under investment projects financed by Development Partners wherein the specific safeguard policy of the Development Partners specified in the legal financing agreement or memorandum on financing will apply. In the absence of any specific provision in the Development Partner policy, then the provisions of the Law on Expropriation will be applied. The SOP-LAR was issued under Sub Decree No. 22 ANK/BK in 2018 to address the requirements of Development Partners. The GDR of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) is responsible for providing interpretation, guidance and clarification to users.

44. The SOP-LAR recognizes the lack of harmonization of the safeguard policies and regulations among the Development Partners and therefore, its provisions cannot be applied uniformly for LAR across all the Development Partner financed projects. Hence, only the provisions under the SOP-LAR which are consistent with AIIB's ESF will be implemented in the Project in accordance with the obligations of the RGC under the Loan Agreement for the Project between the RGC and the AIIB.

2.2 AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework- Environmental and Social Standard 2 on Involuntary Resettlement

45. The AIIB ESF sets out the requirements for all Bank supported operations to comply with the Bank policies addressing environmental and social impacts, among other policies.[3] The ESF includes three mandatory Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) that detail the requirements applicable to Bank clients on, respectively: Environment and Social Assessment and Management (ESS 1), Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS 2) and Indigenous Peoples (ESS 3).

46. **Objective:** The objectives of this ESS 2 are: (a) to avoid Involuntary Resettlement wherever feasible; (b) to minimize Involuntary Resettlement by exploring Project alternatives; (c) where avoidance of Involuntary Resettlement is not feasible, to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all DPs in real terms relative to pre-Project levels and to provide resettlement assistance; (d) to understand and address gender-related risks and differential impacts of Involuntary Resettlement; (e) to improve the overall socioeconomic status of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups; and (f) to conceive and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient resources to enable the persons displaced by the Project to share in Project benefits.

47. **Scope and application:** The AIIB's ESS 2 apply if the Project would or may involve Involuntary Resettlement (including Involuntary Resettlement of the past or foreseeable future that the Bank determines is directly linked to the Project).

48. **Involuntary Resettlement.** ESS 2 applies to physical and/or economic displacement under the Project, whether permanent or temporary, full or partial, resulting from the following types of land-related transactions and economic displacement not related to land including (i) acquisition of or restriction on land rights or land use rights through expropriation privation compulsory procedures under national law; (ii) acquisition of land rights or land use rights through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land, if failure to reach settlement would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures; (iii) involuntary restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause Project APs or communities to lose access to resource use where they have traditional, customary or recognizable use rights; (iv) certain Project situations requiring evictions of people occupying land without formal, traditional or recognizable use rights; (v) restrictions on access to land or use of other resources, including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, freshwater resources, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds, and grazing and cropping areas; (vi) economic displacement resulting from permanent or temporary loss of access to formal or informal economic activities (e.g., small shops owners and informal vendors, among others); (vii) restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas; (viii) displacement of people as a result of Project impacts that render their land unusable or Inaccessible; or (ix) land rights or claims to land or resources relinquished by individuals or communities without full payment of compensation.

[3] https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/_download/environment-framework/AIIB-Revised-Environmental-and-Social-Framework-ESF-May-2021-final.pdf

49. **Planning:** The required scope of Involuntary Resettlement planning must be determined through a survey of land and assets, a full census of persons to be displaced, an evaluation of socioeconomic conditions specifically related to the risks and impacts of such displacement and an identification of gender-differentiated sources of livelihoods, including informal ones. This establishes the baseline information on assets, productive resources and status of livelihoods. It should also include consideration of customary rights and collective or communal forms of land tenure and take gender into account. If Indigenous Peoples are affected, the requirements of ESS 3 must also be followed. Any Involuntary Resettlement that the Bank determines was undertaken in the past and is directly linked to the Project must also be addressed.

50. **Resettlement Planning Framework:** A RPF is prepared when a Project may involve some involuntary resettlement but consist of a program or series of activities whose details had not yet been identified at the time the Project was approved by the Bank. In the case of this Project, and under exceptional circumstances, the AIIB determined that the environmental and social assessment of the identified Project activities could be conducted using a phased approach as defined under the Environmental and Social Policy Section E, Special Circumstances, as early as feasible during the development of the activities in conformity with the RPF that is approved by the Bank.

51. **Resettlement Plan:** For the Project or any subprojects for which involuntary resettlement is identified the Project is required to prepare a Resettlement Plan (RP) that take various forms depending on the nature of the displacement, but which will elaborate on the DP's entitlement, income and livelihood restoration measures, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation schedule and provisions for the GRM.[4] It is based on a detailed measurements survey to established the inventory of losses (IOL) and SES of all the AHs. It will also establish clear cut-off dates for eligibility and to prevent encroachment. If claims have been made by the displaced persons that are currently under administrative or legal review, procedures must be developed to address these situations. The SES data must be disaggregated by gender and age and include information about vulnerable groups if they are present within the Project/subproject COI. The RP that is drafted must then be disclosed in accordance with the provisions of ESS 1, *Sections 19, Overview of Information on Environmental and Social Disclosure through section 22, Language and Location of Information Disclosed.*

52. The RP will supplement the broader coverage of social risks and impacts in the environmental and social assessment and will provide specialized requirements to address the specific issues associated with Involuntary resettlement, including (i) land acquisition; (ii) changes in land use rights, including customary rights; (iii) physical and economic displacement; and (iv) potential design adjustments that may reduce resettlement requirements.[5] The RP will take into consideration differentiated impacts of the involuntary Resettlement with respect to gender and vulnerable groups. In some cases, with the Bank's prior approval, resettlement actions may be a part of an overall community development plan, where the GDR makes special efforts to provide people who are displaced with appropriate benefits through such a plan. When displacement is only economic, a livelihood restoration plan will be prepared. The RP will also provide measures to be taken in cases of disputes relating to compensation.

53. **Abbreviated Resettlement Plan:** The RP should be prepared in a manner that is proportional to the extent and degree of the risks and impacts. The degree of the risks and impacts are determined by (i) the scope of the physical and economic displacement; and (ii) the vulnerability of the persons that will be displaced by the Project/Subproject. More specifically, in cases where the impacts on the entire displaced population are minor, or fewer than 200 people are displaced, the GDR may, with the prior approval of the Bank, prepare an Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARP), covering such elements as the Bank may specify. In this respect, impacts are considered minor if less than 200 people are physically displaced and less than 10 percent of their productive assets as lost.

[4] The Resettlement Plan under this Project refers to Abbreviated Resettlement Plan or Detailed Resettlement Plan.

[5] For projects that may impose changes in land use that restrict access to resources in legally designated parks or protected areas or other common property resources on which local people may depend for livelihood purposes, the plan will establish a participatory process for determining appropriate restrictions on use and set out the mitigation measures to address adverse impacts on livelihoods that may result from such restrictions.

54. **Consultations:** Meaningful consultations (as described in ESS 1, *Section 23, Meaningful Consultation)* must be carried out with persons to be displaced by the subproject, host communities and non-governmental organizations, and their informed participation in the consultations facilitated. All persons to be displaced must be consulted on their rights within the resettlement process, their entitlements and resettlement options, and any further participation process. Furthermore, they must be involved in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the RP. Measures must be put in place for meaningful participation in these consultations, including appropriate meeting times, transport, childcare support, as well as convening of women-only meetings when appropriate. Particular attention must be paid to the needs of people with disabilities, vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples and those without legal title to land, and all measures required must be taken for them to participate in the consultations.

55. **Project level Grievance Redress Mechanism:** A suitable Project level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) must be established to receive and facilitate the concerns of persons displaced by the subproject and inform them of its availability. The GRM should be scaled to the risks and impacts of the Involuntary Resettlement. The GRM may utilize existing formal or informal GRMs, if that they are properly designed and implemented and are determined by the Bank to be suitable for the Project, these may be supplemented, as needed, with project-specific arrangements.

56. The GRM should be designed to address promptly DPs' concerns and complaints, including gender-related concerns and gender-based violence, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender sensitive, culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all affected people. The GRM may take the form of customary dispute-settlement mechanisms, which may entail less reliance on written procedures and more use of verbal reporting channels; in such cases, verbal reporting is complemented by written procedures and will be fully documented by the GDR of (Ministry of Economy and Finance). Provisions should be included to protect complainants from retaliation, grant them confidentiality and enable them to remain anonymous, if requested.

57. All reports relating to grievance redress and outcomes in accordance with the applicable provisions of ESS 1, Sections 19, Overview of Environmental and Social Information Disclosure through section 22, Language and Location of Environmental and Social Information Disclosed. See also ESS 1, Section 47, Gender-based Violence (GBV) must be disclosed.

58. **Social Support:** The social and cultural institutions of persons displaced by the Project and their host population as part of the RP must be supported. Where the risks and impacts of Involuntary Resettlement are highly complex and sensitive, the implementation of a social preparation phase should be considered to build the capacity of vulnerable groups to address resettlement issues, consisting of consultation with APs and the host population before key compensation and resettlement decisions are made. The cost of social preparation must be included in the resettlement budget.

2.3 Gap Analysis: AIIB ESS 2 and SOP-LAR

59. The objectives and principles of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement outlined in the SOP-LAR are aligned with those specified in the AIIB's ESS 2. The SOP-LAR is consistent with the specific requirements under the AIIB's ESS 2 on consultation, grievance redress, social support, livelihood restoration, resettlement assistance, standard of living of poor and vulnerable, entitlements for persons without title or legal rights except for land, information disclosure, payment of compensation and entitlements prior to physical displacement, and the supervision and monitoring of implementation of resettlement plans. The key departure is on the requirement on **negotiated settlement** which will not be used in the AIIB-financed projects unless there is prior agreement between GDR, EA and AIIB. Also, no land will be acquired through **voluntary donation** under the AIIB-financed projects unless there is prior agreement between GDR, EA and AIIB.

60. The RPF spells out the detailed procedures that the GDR will follow in case there is a need for involuntary acquisition of land. The key requirements under ESS 2 and the corresponding provision in the SOP-LAR demonstrate the consistencies between the two with clarifications are summarized in **Table 2** below.

Table 2: AIIB ESS 2 and RGC SOP-LAR Comparison and Clarifications

No	AIIB ESS 2: Involuntary Resettlement	RGC SOP-LAR	Clarifications on Gap/Measures
1	**Objectives-** Avoid IR; Minimize where not possible; enhance or restore livelihood of displaced person (DP) to pre-Project level; improve socio economic status of Poor & Vulnerable; and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development program	Section IV. Para 37. Key principles: • Avoid IR and where not avoidable, minimize IR • Assist displaced person (DP) to restored livelihood to at least pre-project levels • Provide assistance and opportunities to the Poor and Vulnerable groups to improve their living standards. **Section IV: Para 53-55/Section VI. Para 95**: *Poor and Vulnerable* • Special attention, benefits from the project and additional assistance (53-55) • Resettlement Planning Considerations outlining project benefits and special assistance including financial support (95) **Entitlement Matrix, Appendix 6** • Under 4a and 4b for livelihood support, the financial package for Poor and Vulnerable is **doubled.**	No gaps except that there no specific mention of implementation of resettlement activities as *sustainable development program*. However, the planning and implementation of the resettlement activities all focus on providing sustainable livelihoods and benefits from the project to the DPs
2	4(a) Planning - Scope through survey of land and assets, full census and socio-economic conditions	**Section IV and V. Resettlement Planning** • 100% SES, 100% Census, 100% IOL with detailed measurements undertaken after project approval and when actual alignment of land is known [Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARP) or Detailed Resettlement Plan (DRP)]	No Gaps

No	AIIB ESS 2: Involuntary Resettlement	RGC SOP-LAR	Clarifications on Gap/Measures
	4(b) **Resettlement Plan**; 4(c) abbreviated Resettlement Plan; 4(d) Resettlement Planning Framework; and 4(e) Proportionality	Section V: DRP complies with (b) • **Section V. Para 76** spells out contents of DRP varies based on proportionality of the impact. ARP is prepared when number of DP is minor or less than 200 (Category B) • **Section IV. Para 70-72** describes the Resettlement Framework and its format which is same as AIIB's Resettlement Planning Framework	No Gaps
3	4(f) Consultations. Carry out meaningful consultations with persons to be displaced by the Project, host communities and non-governmental organizations, and facilitate their informed participation in the consultations. Consult with all persons to be displaced on their rights within the resettlement process, entitlements and resettlement options, and further participation process. Ensure their involvement in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement plan. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples and those without legal title to land and ensure their participation in consultations.	**Section VIII. Public Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure** • Para 124/126. Objective is to carry out meaningful consultation with DP, Communities Local Authorities and CSOs • There are 4 distinct stages of consultations: ○ Project Preparation stage to seek input into project design ○ After Project Approval when the preparation of the DRP starts ○ After individual compensation packages are determined and offer is made through a Contract ○ Prior to commencement of compensation payment ○ If DP has been relocated to a new Resettlement Site, continued consultation facilitated by Community Development Officers recruited by the General Department of Resettlement	No Gaps. Focused Group meetings will be conducted during the Consultation Process to hear and address their concerns.

No	AIIB ESS 2: Involuntary Resettlement	RGC SOP-LAR	Clarifications on Gap/Measures
		• Para 119/120. A Project Information Booklet is prepared and provided at each stage of the consultation process to explain all the relevant information. **Section VI, D. Impact on Poor and Vulnerable Group** • Para. 95. The specific concerns expressed during the one-to-one house consultations with these groups of DPs will provide a more informed basis for the assessment of the social impacts on them. Based on the results of the assessment, targeted measures to avoid or mitigate the adverse impacts will be developed to improve their status and livelihood sources through additional compensation package for livelihood restoration.	
4	Grievance Redress Mechanism. Establish a suitable grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of concerns of DPs; utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanism; supplemented by the project specific mechanism.	**Section IX. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)** The GRM comprises one local informal and three formal Project specific mechanisms. • A Provincial Grievance Redress Committee (PGRC) is established in each Province in accordance with the Expropriation Law. The PGRC is chaired by the Governor and has a representative of a local based civil society organization as a member (Para 145 and 146). • An informal problem-solving mechanism at the **local commune level** where an amicable solution is sought first (Para 148) • Where local commune is unable to resolve, there is a **District Level** formal mechanism (1st Formal Level) [Para 148/149)	No Gaps

No	AIIB ESS 2: Involuntary Resettlement	RGC SOP-LAR	Clarifications on Gap/Measures
	Understandable, transparent, gender sensitive, culturally appropriate and readily accessible.	• The 2nd Formal Level is GRM at the General Department of Resettlement (Para 150/155) • The 3rd Formal Level is GRM at the PGRC (Para 154/155) where final decision is made. • If the complainant is not satisfied, he/she can approach the Provincial/Municipal Courts (Para 157) • There is a clear set of Guidelines for GRM to ensure transparency and consistency in the application of the procedures (Para 164 & Appendix 8). • The GRM is disclosed in the Project Information Booklet (PIB) and the Guidelines explained to DPs prior to the preparation of the DRP at the Detailed Measurement Survey Consultation stage where GRM is fully operationalized (Para 121). • After DRP is approved prior to the Compensation Payment Consultation stage (para 122)	No Gaps
	Protect complaints from retaliations and remain anonymous, if requested; disclose reports	• The PIB are in Khmer Language so that GRM and other information are understandable (all documents for disclosure are translated into Khmer language) • GRM training is provided at commune, district and provincial level prior to the preparation and implementation of the DRP (standard practice) • Separate consultation with women DP as is customary in Cambodia (standard practice)	No Gaps except that there is no specific provision for protection from retaliations. The DP can approach the Project Director in such cases.

No	AIIB ESS 2: Involuntary Resettlement	RGC SOP-LAR	Clarifications on Gap/Measures
		• There are no fees or charges levied on the DPs for the lodgment and processing of complaints except where DP file a suit at the Provincial/Municipal Courts (Para 157) • The local government governance mechanism has sufficient avenues to ensure that there are no retaliations against complainants and that they are protected. • The status of complaints received, and resolutions are reported in the regular progress (internal and external monitoring) reports (Para 256). But no personal details are disclosed. These reports are disclosed on the web site of the funding Development Partner and the RGG's Executing/Implementing Agencies.	
5	**Social Support**. Support social and cultural institutions of DP and their host communities/ Consider social preparation phase for vulnerable groups. Include cost in resettlement budget.	In case of resettlement of DPs to new sites: • Sites are selected in consultation with the DP. In selecting, a number of guiding principles are followed among which the key factor is acceptance of host communities and local authorities (Para 79) • All factors are considered in the planning stage including provision of **community facilities (**to meet cultural and social necessities of the DP) [Para 80]. All costs of the development of the sites are included in the Resettlement Budget (Para 75, Task 13). • A Community Development Officer is assigned to each Resettlement Site to provide long term assistance and organize the communities to **adjust and integrate with the local/host communities (**Para 136/138)	No gaps. As part of the social preparation, a long-term income restoration program is prepared under the ARP/DRP for prior review and approval by AIIB. In the case of the Project, there is no requirement of resettlement of DP to new site.

No	AIIB ESS 2: Involuntary Resettlement	RGC SOP-LAR	Clarifications on Gap/Measures
		• Livelihood Support Programs are provided to all the DP at the Resettlement with the Poor and Vulnerable Group provided with additional financial support (Para 225/229).	
6	Livelihood Restoration. Restore livelihoods through (i) land-based resettlement strategies, where possible or cash compensation at replacement values plus transitional cost; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with assets or equal or higher value; (iii) prompt compensation at replacement value; (iv) capacity building programs; additional revenues through benefit-sharing	• Entitlement of replacement land of equal productive value or cash compensation at replacement cost [Para 115 F 1 (a)]. • All lost assets compensated at replacement cost determined by an independent consultant (Para 107 and 115 F 3) • Transitional costs compensated – loss of income from employment, business and any other sources [Para 115 F2 (b) & 4 (a)] • Compensation Payment paid before displacement (Para 238) **Sub-Section E: Livelihood Restoration/Support Program** • 3 livelihood restoration programs are provided: (i) Land-based; (ii) Employment –Based; and (iii) Business –Based [Para 115. 4 (b) & Para 225 to 229} • Capacity building programs for in livestock and farming skills, employment skills and business and financial management skills are provided under each of the 3 programs (same Paras) • Priority access to employment opportunities under the Project (Para 229)	No Gaps
7	**Resettlement Assistance**. Provide DP needed assistance:	**Section V: Sub Section C, Paras 77-80 and Section X: Sub Section D, Para 216-224**	

No	AIIB ESS 2: Involuntary Resettlement	RGC SOP-LAR	Clarifications on Gap/Measures
	(i) • If relocated, security of tenure - rights as strong as DP had to the prior land) • Proper housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment/production opportunities; and • Social and economic integration into host communities (ii) • Transitional Support; and • Development Assistance such as land development assistance, credit facilities, training or employment opportunities.	(i) • Each DP is provided with land plot of size 7X15 meters. If DP had larger size, then more than lot is allocated. Land is provided at no cost. Full ownership rights are given to each DP (Para 218). • Each DP is provided with replacement cost of the land, house and other assets. Hence sufficient financial compensation to re-establish similar or better housing. • Site is selected keeping proximity to employment opportunities (Para 79) • Host communities and local authorities are consulted on acceptance of DPs prior to selection of site (Para 79). Once the resettlement site is established, it becomes part of the village and commune (local community social and political structure. (ii) • Transitional Support- Cash grant provided as Transitional Allowance (Para 115 F 4) plus Transport Allowance • Development Assistance. All land development costs met by the Government at no cost to the DP (Para 222-224) • Livelihood Support Programs. Special Cash grants to re-establish livelihood plus skills training. For employment skills training, this is matched with the employment opportunities available in proximity of the resettlement site (Pars 225-230). (iii) Civic Infrastructure and Community Services.	No Gaps In case of housing, the DPs are compensated for loss of assets at replacement cost and can establish housing of similar standards on their own. No Gaps

No	AIIB ESS 2: Involuntary Resettlement	RGC SOP-LAR	Clarifications on Gap/Measures
	(iii) civic infrastructure and community services	• The resettlement site is provided with all basic infrastructure and services (health, water, power, access roads, internal roads, drainage etc. In addition, a community hall is also constructed. All at no cost to the DP (Para 218)	
8	Standard of Living. • Improve standard of living of Poor and Vulnerable to at least national minimum standards including access to social protection systems. • Rural Areas. Legal and affordable access to land and resources.	• Improvement of living standards of Poor and Vulnerable Group is key resettlement planning principle (Para 37). To accomplish this, additional/special assistance is provided: o Double Transitional Allowances equivalent to 6 months of income support ($70.58 per person in the household X 6) [Para 115. F. 4 (a)] o Double cash grant ($400) under livelihood support program [Para 115. F. 4(b) 4] o All Poor and Vulnerable are issued ID Poor cards across the Nation and each ID Poor family have access to the national social protection system. • Replacement land with equal productive capacity is provided. If replacement land is not available, cash compensation is provided at replacement cost. This is accompanied by livelihood support program and additional cash grant to re-establish source of income. • Landless can be provided with land at no cost under the Government's Social Land Concession if program exists in the Project area	No Gaps No Gaps No Gaps No Gaps.

No	AIIB ESS 2: Involuntary Resettlement	RGC SOP-LAR	Clarifications on Gap/Measures
	• In urban areas, appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing	• Livelihood support program is provided to establish adequate income. • Adequate housing is available at affordable price. Loss of land and housing are compensated at replacement/market price and hence DPs can acquire housing of similar standards.	
9	Persons without Titles or Legal Rights. • Eligible for and receive Resettlement assistance. • Compensation for loss of non-land assets • Include in consultation process • Census and cut-of-date for eligibility • Existing Claims under administrative or legal review	Section VII. Compensation • DP with no formal title or rights to land (illegal occupiers) are eligible for compensation [Para 106 (iii)] • They get the same resettlement assistance as legal owners and holders of title or rights to the land (**See Appendix 6. Detailed Entitlement Matrix**) • They are eligible for compensation for loss of all assets except for land {Para 115 F). If they are Poor & Vulnerable, special additional assistance with cash grants are provided • They are included at all stages of the consultation process. • Census is carried very early at feasibility study stage and Cut-Off-Date for eligibility established and announced (Para 59-61) • No specific provisions. However, in practice no land under administrative or legal review	No Gaps No land under administrative or legal review will be acquired under the Project until the matter is resolved.
10	**Information Disclosure**.	**Section VIII. Public Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure**	

No	AIIB ESS 2: Involuntary Resettlement	RGC SOP-LAR	Clarifications on Gap/Measures
	• Disclose Draft Resettlement Plans, Final Resettlement Plans, Updates and RPF, including documentation of consultation process. • Form and Language understandable to DPs, at an accessible place	• All draft RPs (BRP), Final RP (DRP), Updates (UARP/UDRP) and RPF (RF) are posted on the Implementing Agency and Development Partner (AIIB) web sites in English. Posted in local Commune Offices (in Khmer language) for easy access to DPs and local communities (Para 118 and Table). • Minutes of all consultation meetings are attached as appendix to these documents and are disclosed. • In addition, specific information is disclosed through the Project Information Booklet in Khmer language and distributed to the DP and the local authorities at all the 4 stages of the Consultation Process. These provide greater clarity and understanding on the key information that are most relevant to the interests of the DP (Para 119-122). • Personal details, socio economic situation and other sensitive information of the individual DP that compromise his/her privacy are not disclosed (Para 123)	No Gaps
11	Implementation • Design and execute IR as part of the Project • Include full costs of resettlement in the project costs and benefits	• IR is planned on project/subproject basis and implemented as part of the Project. • All and full costs of resettlement are considered. [**Section V. Sub Section D (Budget Preparation) Paras 81 and 82]** • The General Department of Resettlement (GDR) of the Ministry of Economy and Finance is responsible for the preparation, implementation, monitoring and reporting on resettlement plans. The Implementing agency is not responsible. The IR is therefore implemented on stand-alone	No Gaps

No	AIIB ESS 2: Involuntary Resettlement	RGC SOP-LAR	Clarifications on Gap/Measures
	• For significant IR impacts, implement on stand-alone basis	basis by GDR [**Section II. Sub Section D (General Department of Resettlement) Para 10]** • The cost of IR is entirely financed by the Government and not from loan proceeds (Section XI. Sub Section A, Para 232)	
12	Compensation and Entitlements. • Pay Compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before any physical or economic displacement	**Section XI; Budget Disbursements and Payments** • Full payment of compensation and full payment of all allowances must be paid prior to land acquisition and relocation (Para 238) • After completion of payment for compensation, a notice will be issued to vacate the land within 30 days of the issuance of the notice (Para 251)	No Gaps
13	Monitoring • Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, impacts on standard of living and objectives by Experts • Disclose the Reports	Section XIII. Monitoring and Reporting • External Monitoring Organization, either a Firm or Individual Consultant (EMO) as a third party is recruited to carry out external monitoring (Para 259). • The terms of reference of EMO include monitoring and assessment of these aspects up to 6 months after the completion of the implementation of the DRP. • Independent Advisory Panels are recruited in case of highly risky, complex and sensitive projects like construction of hydroelectric dams (Para 261)	No Gaps except that there is no specific requirement on the disclosure of monitoring/progress reports on the website of the Project and the AIIB. The GDR will prepare and submit semi-annually monitoring reports to AIIB for disclosure in its website. The reports will also be uploaded to the MPWT Project website.

3. PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Process for Land Acquisition

61. The ESIA and E&S field assessments of potential impacts undertaken during the feasibility study identified that the C-UIDP may require some land acquisition and result in involuntary resettlement impacts associated with the construction of WWTPs, sewerage networks, stormwater drainage systems, flood control roads. The extent of these impacts has been identified/observed on a preliminary basis during the feasibility stage and will be further refined during the DED stage. Although the Project has been designed to maximize the use of existing public land, road rights-of-way, and existing drainage corridors, some subproject components will require additional land for permanent and temporary use. For clarity, the potentially relevant works comprise WWTPs, sewerage networks, stormwater drainage systems, flood-control roads, pumping stations and associated access works. The final footprint and the nature and magnitude of any physical or economic displacement will be confirmed during DED through formal IR/LAR screening and detailed impact assessment.

62. A detailed measurement and socio-economic survey will be carried out by the GDR after the DED is completed which will determine the actual LAR impacts, the number of displaced people and their social economic profile. Under the provisions of the AIIB ESS 2, where impacts on the entire displaced population are minor, or fewer than 200 people are displaced, the GDR will prepare an ARP, covering such elements as the Bank may specify. Where there are more than 200 people displaced to a new relocation, a DRP will be prepared by the GDR. The DRP will be first approved by the Chair of the Interministerial Committee on Resettlement (IRC) of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, before submission to AIIB for its review and endorsement.

3.1.1 Principles and Objectives on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

63. Specific principles that will guide the process of land acquisition and resettlement include:

- Avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives and prepare a timebound Resettlement Plan.
- Mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost; and (b) assisting DPs in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-project levels.
- Improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically and economically displaced to at least the national minimum standards including access to social protection systems. Provide legal and affordable access to land and resources.
- Non-titled DPs will be provided livelihood allowance and will be fully compensated at replacement cost on assets other than land.
- Conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to DPs to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- Ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.
- Ensure conduct of meaningful consultations with DPs on social impact assessment, entitlements, disclosure of resettlement information to DPs, and participation of DPs in planning and implementing subprojects. The social impact assessment and Resettlement Plan will be disclosed to the DPs in the local language; and
- Establish a grievance redress mechanism for DPs and stakeholders to address grievances and concerns.

3.2 Eligibility Criteria

64. This RPF applies to physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land or access to land and natural resources; loss of assets or access

to assets, income sources or means of livelihood) because of: (a) involuntary acquisition of land; or (b) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers such displacement whether these losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent, or temporary. All AHs who have assets in the COI before the cut-off date (COD) will be eligible for compensation, regardless of their legal status.[6] Eligibility will be determined with regards to the COD, which will be the last day of conducting census with the community, when the specific subproject component footprint (such as Wastewater Treatment Plan site, pumping station boundary, or drainage/sewer pipeline alignment) COI has been identified and demarcated prior to DMS. The announcement of the consultation meetings will be posted on Commune/Sangkat/public boards. The COD will be announced in the consultation meetings prior to the DMS. Those who encroach into/or occupy the subproject area after the COD will not be eligible for any compensation or any other assistance. For consistent application of this RPF, the formal COD will be established and publicly announced at the first consultation meeting immediately before commencement of the DMS, in accordance with the SOP-LAR implementation process; the census and DMS will then verify eligible AHs and affected assets within the demarcated COI.

3.3 Resettlement Process: Step by Step

65. In line with requirements in ESS 2, the Project will adopt a mitigation hierarchy which will:

- Adjust engineering designs to anticipate and avoid land acquisition impacts.
- Where avoidance is not possible, minimize or reduce land acquisition impacts.
- Inform stakeholders of their right to compensation as described in the Entitlement Matrix in this RPF.
- All land acquisition will follow the process defined in the SOP-LAR and the preparation of an ARP or a DRP will be required; and
- Pay compensation to the AHs before civil work take place, with appropriate disclosure of information and available grievance mechanism.

3.3.1 Land Acquisition Process

66. During the Detailed Engineering Design (DED) stage, once the locations and preliminary design alignments of the WWTPs, sewerage networks, stormwater drainage systems, flood-control roads, pumping stations, access roads, and other associated infrastructure are sufficiently defined, MPWT/PMU will undertake formal involuntary resettlement and land acquisition (IR/LAR) screening in coordination with GDR, using the screening form provided in **Annex 1**. Where the screening identifies potential involuntary land acquisition, restrictions on land use, or physical or economic displacement, MPWT/PMU will inform GDR in writing and provide the relevant preliminary DED drawings and proposed corridor of impact (COI). The screening results will determine whether a Subproject-specific ARP or DRP is required and will establish the applicable LAR implementation, monitoring, and reporting requirements. Throughout the DED process, alternative designs and construction methods will be examined to avoid or minimize LAR impacts. MPWT/PMU and GDR will undertake a joint transect walk along the proposed alignments to identify further opportunities for impact avoidance and minimization and to address any potentially complex resettlement impacts. GDR's comments and recommendations will be incorporated into the finalization of the DED and COI.

67. Once the DED is completed and submitted to GDR by MPWT/PMU, a joint field visit will be undertaken for demarcating the land boundaries that will be subjected to expropriation. The DED consultants, PMU technical staff and the IRC-WG and PRSC-WG will install pegs or markers for the demarcation of the affected land in the presence of the DPs.

68. GDR, through the IRC-WG assisted by PRSC-WG and local authorities, will carry out census and survey of the affected assets and the extent of land acquisition impacts. The IRC-WG, with the assistance of PRSC-WG, local authorities, MPWT/PMU and supported by the project social safeguard consultant, will conduct the consultation meeting with the community and the AHs. The purpose of the meeting will be to present the findings of the census and survey and explain the mandatory

[6] With formal legal rights to land or assets; without formal legal rights but with recognized or recognizable claim under national law; with no recognizable legal right or claim to land or assets they occupy and use.

requirements of involuntary acquisition of land and other assets. The GDR will present a project information booklet which will point out the key principles and the compensation package set out in the EM (**Annex 2**).

69. Following the consultation meeting, GDR will plan the schedule for conducting the DMS and the RCS and inform the commune and village authorities in advance through the PRSC-WG at the province level.

3.4 Cut-off Dates (CODs)

70. COD will be set as the date of the first consultation meeting prior to the start of the DMS. This will be announced and recorded in the minutes of the consultation meetings.

3.5 Detailed Measurement Survey[7]

71. A detailed measurement survey (DMS) including the socio-economic survey, which compiles the census, household socioeconomic data and IOL information, will be conducted by IRC-WG after the completion of DED and demarcation of land to develop the inventory of resettlement impacts on AHs, assets and business. The AHs will be informed through the Commune and/or Village authorities in advance of the schedule for undertaking the DMS.

72. The measurement of the land, structures and other productive assets of each DP (100%) is carried out during the DMS which will be the basis to determine the compensation package. The measurement is carried out with the full involvement of the DP to avoid any disputes on inventory of assets affected or incorrect measurements or calculations.

73. The key tasks undertaken for the preparation of the DRP are shown **Table 3** below:

Table 3: Tasks by GDR on DRP Preparation

Task	Requirement
Institutional Arrangements.	• Establishment of the IRC and IRC-WG. • Establishment of the PRSC and Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee Working Group (PRSC-WG).
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	• Demarcation of Land and DMS (100% socio-economic survey, 100% IOL and Full Census through DMS Questionnaire).
Gender	• Gather gender information. • Prepare plan for provision of social support, services, employment, and means of subsistence for income support for women headed households.
Poor and Vulnerable Groups.	• Update the database based on DMS. • Determine the different categories and eligibility to receive additional assistance package. • Finalize the additional assistance package.
Replacement Cost Study (RCS)	• Hire external expert to carry out RCS to determine the prevailing market rates for replacing loss assets. The methods of valuing the affected assets and the calculation of the compensation for each eligible AP will be all full replacement cost in line with ESS2 of the AIIB's ESF.
Compensation Package	• Update the RPF Entitlement Matrix to show the full and complete compensation package that will be made available to the AHs.
Livelihood Support Plan *(if applicable)*	• Prepare Plan for Livelihood Support Program for permanent loss of sources of livelihood in consultation with AHs.

[7] The DMS Questionnaire includes the socio-economic survey questionnaire.

Task	Requirement
Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	• Operationalize the GRM at Provincial level • Outline the procedures for handling complaints in line with SOP, provide details during the consultation process and ensure it is readily accessible and useful to the AHs.
Consultation	• Meaningful consultation based on AIIB ESS2, and definitions described in this RPF, with AHs at commune level to inform about the overall entitlements and method of computation of compensation and the GRM procedures, to seek feedback on the resettlement process. • Meaningful consultation with AHs eligible for relocation on the Resettlement Sites (if applicable) at commune/village level as per guidelines above. • House to house consultation to confirm measurement surveys during DMS. • Consultations on compensation rates prior to signing contracts.
Monitoring and Reporting	• Arrangements, roles, and responsibilities for monitoring and reporting of the implementation of DRP; and the reporting requirements. • Scope of internal monitoring.
Formulation of Budget	• Prepare estimates on land acquisition by GDR.

3.6 Replacement Cost Study and Asset Valuation

74. In parallel with the conduct of DMS, a Replacement Cost Study (RCS) will be undertaken by an independent consultant. RCS is the method of valuation of assets at **full replacement cost**[8] yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, and any similar costs imposed on AH.

75. The **independent RCS consultant** (individual or firm) will be recruited by the GDR. The RCS will consider, in addition to lost fixed assets others, the type of trees and maturity of the trees; the type of materials, their quality and local market value; the costs to transport materials, etc. based on local conditions. The compensation amount for **loss of assets** for each AH is calculated based on the DMS of the affected assets in the IOL and applying the unit costs from the RCS report to their measurements to arrive at the replacement costs of the affected assets.

76. Cash compensation based on the principles of replacement cost will be provided to AHs losing structures, or parts of structures, such as kiosks, roofs, concrete payments, fences or houses.

77. The following procedures will be applied to determine the replacement costs of affected assets:

a) **For replacement costs of land**, the RCS Consultant will directly interview households that have recently bought or sold land to collect the evidence of the rate of land transaction, and interview households who are looking for properties to sell or buy within and around the subproject area. The RCS Consultant will also find out from local residents, subject to confirmation/validation through official records of local authorities, the price of various types of land that have been the subject of transactions in the past six months to one year in the community or nearby areas and the prices of various types of land local residents are willing to buy or sell as well as collects data from government offices on recent land transactions and land market assessment.

b) **For structures**, the RCS Consultant will interview owners of structures to determine the construction materials usually used in the locality for each type of building following existing government categories or standards; sources of construction materials used and the unit costs of said materials, including the costs of transporting the same to the locality; and the

[8] Full replacement cost estimation will include fair market value, transaction costs, interests accrued, transitional and restoration cost, and other additional costs.

cost of labour for constructing each type of building found in the locality. In the survey, interviews will also be conducted with building contractors to determine the cost of construction materials for each type of structures in the subproject area following existing government categories; the cost of transporting construction materials to the subproject area (community); the cost of labour for constructing each type of building; and the unit cost per meter square of each type of building in the subproject area following existing government categories. The replacement cost will be based on the latest item rates for construction within the subproject area.

c) **For the crops and trees**, interviews will be conducted with owners, market vendors and seedling suppliers to determine the current selling farm gate price of fruits or crops in the area and compensated accordingly as described above. RCS will collect data from statistics offices on average yields per type of crop and/or tree identified during the DMS.

78. The IOL and the measurements will be recorded and signed by the IRC-WG and the AH and witnessed by the Commune/Village Official, normally the Chief.

3.7 Compensation and Other Resettlement Assistance

79. In addition to the compensation for loss of assets, compensation is paid for loss of income from use of land, businesses, employment and other income sources; transportation allowances; subsistence allowances during the transition period in case of relocation to a new site; and income/livelihood restoration programs for permanent loss of income-generating source. For the Poor and Vulnerable in addition to the above, a special assistance package is provided under which an additional cash grant is provided to assist in improving their living standards.

80. Fruit trees, other productive trees, and crops will be fully compensated as per principles of replacement cost. As much as possible, AHs will be allowed to harvest crops before acquisition.

81. Businesses affected by land acquisition will be compensated for loss of income as well as transport allowances where relevant.

82. For AH losing income during the transition period because of physical displacement of their residences, allowances will be provided, and livelihood restoration programs will be provided for AHs who permanently lose their source of livelihoods.

3.8 Vulnerable Groups

83. Vulnerable persons are categorized as distinct groups of APs who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status. These groups are identified as those AHs classified as ID Poor 1 and ID Poor 2 under the Sub Decree 291 ANKr. of the Royal Government of Cambodia on the Identification of Poor Households.

3.9 Livelihood Restoration Program

84. The APs who permanently lose their source of livelihood by the Project will be provided with support to re-establish means of their livelihood. This may be either in the form of cash grants for them to seek new or upgrade their skills or through an income support program (land based, employment base, or business based) depending on the choice of the APs. Based on the DMS, a comprehensive livelihood restoration will be prepared in consultations with the eligible AHs as outlined below in paras.85, 87 and 88.

85. **Land-Based Livelihood Restoration.** This program includes (i) access to other land-based sources of income, like vegetable gardening, fruit trees and livestock if alternative affordable agricultural land is available. Where land is compensated in cash at replacement cost and land of similar productive value is available in the area, such AHs will not be eligible for this program. Specifically, designed skills training in farming and livestock will be provided to the APs; and (ii) financial support in the form of a lump sum cash grant of $200 to assist in re-establishing the livelihood.

86. In case no alternative agricultural land is available, these AHs would be offered the option to participate either in the employment or business-based livelihood restoration program.

87. Employment-Based Livelihood Restoration. This program includes:

a) Provision of employment skills training. A survey of the employment opportunities in the proximity of the relocation sites would be carried out as part of the preparation of the DRP which would be analysed to determine the types of jobs available, and the skills set requirements. The training program would be developed to help build these skills set for the AHs. In lieu of skill training provided under the project, a cash grant for AHs to pursue skills training of their choice elsewhere may be offered when there are insufficient numbers of AHs who lose their employment.
b) Financial support in the form of cash grant lump sum cash grant equivalent to 3 months of income based on official poverty rate to supplement income support during the training period.
c) The project could also provide temporary job opportunities at the construction site, at the office, or other places. Construction work often requires low-skills and could be available more easily. For other jobs in offices or those requiring higher level of skills, skill training would be provided to the DP to access these jobs.

88. Business-Based Livelihood Restoration. This program includes:

a) Provision of business skills training focusing on micro or home-based businesses. In case of insufficient number of AHs, a cash grant may be offered for eligible APs to pursue skills training elsewhere of their choice.
b) Financial support in the form of a lump sum cash grant of $200 to assist in starting or re-establishing micro or home-based businesses.

3.10 Contracts with AHs and Compensation Payments

89. The agreement on the compensation package is confirmed under a formal and binding contract between IRC-Working Group (IRC-WG) and each of the AH. On signing, the AH is paid the compensation as a lump sum amount. If any errors are found during the meeting, they will be corrected on the spot.

90. Prior to the signing of contracts, a consultation meeting is held with the AHs, and the contracts are offered and explained to the AH on one-to-one basis. AH has the option to sign the contract at that time or within the next three (3) days. The compensation payments are not made at this stage, and a separate meeting is scheduled for making the compensation payments later. The AHs are informed in advance of the date of the meeting for the compensation payments through the Commune and/or Village Offices. The compensation payments will be paid, at the choice of the DPs, directly to joint bank accounts, or alternatively in cash where the AH does not have a bank account with receipts of payment jointly signed by both husband and wife.

3.11 Relocation

91. Based on field assessments, stakeholder consultations, feasibility-stage ESIA findings on the proposed subproject layouts, no residential houses or affected households have been identified as requiring physical relocation. The proposed sewerage and drainage pipelines are expected to be installed primarily within existing public roads and right-of-way (ROW), while the anticipated impacts along the flood-protection and access-road sections are generally expected to involve potential minor or partial impacts on fences, gates, driveways, ancillary structures, trees and crops, together with temporary disruption to business access and roadside trading activities during construction.

92. For the Prey Veng Subproject, the proposed WWTP and sections of the flood-control/access road may require the acquisition of private agricultural or rice land outside the existing ROW. However, no occupied residential structure requiring relocation has been identified within the preliminary footprint assessed during the feasibility study. The potential impacts identified at this stage are therefore expected to involve mainly economic displacement, partial loss of land and non-land assets, and temporary livelihood or access disruption rather than physical relocation.

93. This assessment remains preliminary because the final subproject layouts, construction footprints and corridors of impact have not yet been confirmed. During the DED stage, the proposed layouts will be further reviewed and optimized to avoid physical displacement and minimize land acquisition and livelihood impacts. Formal IR/LAR screening, a 100 percent census, SES, IOL and DMS will be undertaken after the final COIs been demarcated. If any unavoidable physical relocation is subsequently identified, the impacts, AHs, eligibility, compensation, relocation assistance and livelihood-restoration measures will be assessed and addressed in the applicable Subproject-specific ARP or DRP in accordance with the SOP-LAR and AIIB ESS2 before commencement of civil work.

4. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

4.1 Institutional Arrangement

94. **Executing Agency**. The MPWT will be the Executing Agency (EA) for the Project and will be responsible for the overall implementation of the Project. MPWT will implement the Project through the Project Management Unit (PMU) established within the Ministry. The PMU will be responsible for the day-to-day coordination and management of project activities, including technical oversight, procurement, financial management, environmental and social safeguards, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, and coordination with the AIIB, relevant government agencies, provincial authorities, consultants, and contractors.

95. The **Project Director (PD)** of the PMU will provide overall leadership and strategic direction/guidance for Project implementation. The PD will be responsible for policy guidance, inter-agency coordination, decision-making on implementation issues, liaison with AIIB and other relevant government agencies, and oversee implementation of the Project in accordance with the Loan Agreement and applicable national regulations. The PMU will also facilitate inter-agency coordination, monitor project progress, support procurement and contract management, ensure implementation of environmental and social safeguard requirements, including LAR activities, and oversee stakeholder engagement, information disclosure, and project reporting throughout the Project implementation period.

96. For LAR activities, the PMU will work closely with the GDR of MEF to facilitate the preparation and implementation of the applicable resettlement planning instruments in accordance with the SOP-LAR and the AIIB Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS 2).

97. The **Project Manager (PM**) in the PMU will provide day-to-day support to the PD and will have the responsibility to ensure that the Project Operation Manual is followed, environment and social activities are implemented, all consultants follow their terms of reference and delivery schedule, project activities are carried out on schedule and within budget, and financial management reports are submitted on time. However, the EA and the PMU will not be responsible for undertaking the preparation, implementation, monitoring and reporting on the ARPs/DRPs which rests solely with the GDR.

98. The **PMU's Environment and Social Management Unit (ESMU)** and Social and Environment Officers (SEOs), and the PMU's Environment Safeguard Specialists and Social Safeguard Specialist will be responsible for screening of environment and social impacts under the Project/Subprojects. They will report to the PMU/PM on the results of the screening process. If the assessment shows that there will be LAR impacts under any subproject, MPWT will formally make GDR aware of the requirement for the preparation and implementation of Subproject specific ARPs/DRPs.

99. The **Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC)** has the mandate to review and evaluate the resettlement impact and land acquisition for public physical infrastructure development projects in the Kingdom of Cambodia. The IRC is a collective entity, permanently chaired and led by the MEF, with members from different line ministries. The IRC carries out its roles through a Working Group (IRC-WG) which is established by MEF for each public investment project. The IRC is the approving authority for all RPFs and final ARPs/DRPs prior to submission to the AIIB for its approval.

100. The **General Department of Resettlement (GDR)** is the permanent Secretariat of the IRC and is the lead agency for the preparation, implementation, and monitoring and reporting of LAR activities under the Project. For this Project, the RD 2 of GDR will undertake the DMS (IOL and SES), the preparation of ARPs/DRPs and their implementation.

101. **Department of Internal Monitoring and Data Managements (DIMDM)**. The DIMDM of GDR will be responsible for carrying out all the monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the implementation of the LAR and data management and analysis of the IOL and SES. As part of the internal monitoring of the implementation of the ARP/DRP, it will carry out the verification and validation of the compliance of the entitlements and compensation payments with the provisions of the EM in the ARPs/DRPs. In addition,

it records and reviews all complaints and grievances submitted by AHs; investigates them and makes recommendations on compliance to the Director General of GDR.

102. DIMDM is also responsible for external monitoring and evaluation, where necessary, and which is carried out by external social development specialists. Where corrective action is required to remedy any non-compliance with the requirements of the ARP/DRP and AIIB's ESS 2, DIMDM will oversee the preparation of the CAP by RD2, monitor its implementation and report the progress in the semi-annual progress monitoring reports or prepare a standalone report in case of any significant non-compliance. It is responsible for the preparation and submission of the semi-annual progress monitoring reports, where required, to the AIIB for review and disclosure.

103. The **Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee Working Group (IRC-WG)** will carry out the day-to-day land acquisition activities under the project, led by the Deputy Director or the Chief of the Department of Resettlement of the GDR and comprise technical staff of MPWT, Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and construction, and staff of GDR. The IRC-WG will be responsible for all the field work related to LAR activities under the supervision of the Director of the RD2 and overall guidance and direction of the Director General of the GDR.

104. The **Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC)** is established by the Provincial Governor at the request of the IRC for each project and comprises (i) the Provincial Governor or the Deputy Provincial Governor as the Head, (ii) Provincial Department Directors of the Line Ministries represented in the IRC, and (iii) the respective chiefs of the Districts and Communes of the locations affected by the project as Members. It provides the coordination and supporting role to the GDR, IRC, and IRC-WG for LAR activities at the local level and facilitate the public consultations and interface with local authorities.

105. The **Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee Working Group (PRSC-WG)** is established by the Provincial Governor and is mainly responsible for technical functions of the PRSC and works with the IRC-WG in carrying out the LAR activities at the provincial level.

106. **The Project Management Implementation Consultants (PMIC)**. The PMIC will assist the MOWRAM/PMU on all technical issues, monitoring the implementation schedules and reporting. The PMIC will support the management and supervision of civil works activities and will ensure that the contractor adheres to the terms of their contracts relating to avoiding and/or minimizing resettlement impacts while monitoring and supporting PMU in maintaining the Project in compliance with JICA ESC Guidelines. The PMIC's role is minimal in the implementation of LAR aspects of the ARP or DRP as this is the responsibility of the GDR. The PMIC will report to RD2 of GDR on any bottlenecks posed by resettlement during the construction of the Project.

4.2 Implementation Arrangements

107. The Project is expected to be implemented over a five-year period from 2027 to 2031. At the feasibility study stage, the number, scope and geographical grouping of civil works contract packages for the four subprojects have not yet been finalized. The proposed procurement packaging will be determined during the Detailed Engineering Design (DED) stage and confirmed through the Project Procurement Strategy and Procurement Plan, considering the final technical designs, construction sequencing, geographical coverage, implementation capacity, environmental and social requirements, and market conditions. Procurement of each civil works package may commence once the corresponding DED, bidding documents and applicable environmental and social safeguard instruments have been completed and cleared in accordance with RGC and AIIB requirements. Subject to completion of these requirements, approval of the Procurement Plan and AIIB's no-objection, the first civil works contract is tentatively expected to be awarded in the first quarter of 2028. No site possession or civil works will commence in any area affected by land acquisition or involuntary resettlement until the applicable ARP or DRP has been approved and implemented, compensation and other entitlements have been provided to affected households, and the site has been formally cleared for construction.

108. It is expected that an ARPs/DRPs will be prepared for each subproject. The preparation of ARPs/DRPs will be sequenced based on the tentative planned dates of the contracts for each

subproject contract package. For the first subproject, it is expected that the DMS will commence after the completion of the DED and demarcation of the final COI by April 2027 after the approval of the Project by the AIIB. The completion of the DMS will take about 2 months and the preparation of draft ARP/DRP a further 2 months. The draft ARP/DRP will require the review and no objection from the AIIB which can be expected in about 1 month after the submission of the draft by GDR. The final ARP/DRP will thereafter require the approval of the Chair of the IRC before obtaining no objection from AIIB. The approval of each ARP/DRP is therefore expected to be achieved in about 5-6 months after the approval of the Project and before the expected date of contract award.

109. All LAR activities will be coordinated with the civil works schedule of the Project/Subproject. The implementation of the ARP/DRP from the time of the release of the budget by the National Treasury to the completion of the payment of compensation is expected to take 2 months. The payment of compensation will be aligned to the construction schedule to ensure the land handover is completed prior to the commencement of construction works in any section of the subproject road.

110. The GDR will confirm the implementation of the ARP/DRP for any section of the subproject prior to the commencement of the civil works construction in the section at the time of the handover of the land for the section to MPWT. The copy of the handover letter will be submitted to the AIIB. **Table 3** summarizes the tentative timeline for the preparation and implementation of ARP/DRP for the first subproject.

Table 4: Tentative Schedule for the Preparation and Implementation of ARP/DRP for the first Subproject

Activities	Schedule
A. ARP/DRP Preparation	
Receipt of Final DED and COI from MPWT	January 2027
Completion of DMS and Encoding of DMS Data	April 2027
Preparation of Draft ARP/DRP	June 2027
Submission of Draft ARP/DRP for AIIB's review and comments	July 2027
Approval of the ARP/DRP by IRC and clearance by AIIB	August 2027
Disclosure of the approved ARP/DRP	August 2027
B. ARP/DRP Implementation	
Budget Approval	September 2027
Consultation and Contract Signing	September-October 2027
Compensation Payment	November -December 2027
Vacation of Land (1 month notice)	January 2028
Land Handover Letter	February 2028
Commencement of Civil Works	March 2028

Source: Feasibility Consultant Estimate

5. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

111. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) seeks to resolve concerns promptly, using a process which is easily understood, is culturally appropriate and readily accessible at no cost to the AHs. Grievances can be submitted if an AH(s) believes the Project is having a direct detrimental impact on them because of land acquisition impacts.

112. The first level of complaint resolution following traditional methods in Cambodia, involves problem solving at the Village and/or Commune level at which stage a solution can be sought amicably on the spot without the need for lodging a formal complaint.

113. For mandatory involuntary land acquisition and resettlement land, the formal steps described below will be followed.

114. **First Step**. The aggrieved AH can lodge a written complaint to the Head of the District Office where the project component is located. A reconciliation meeting is held with the aggrieved party and a decision taken within 15 working days after the date of registration of the complaint by the District Office. The District GRM will handle all complaints related to landownership as this falls in the provincial level of responsibility. If the complaint is resolved at the District Level to the satisfaction of the AH, the District authority will inform the complainant of the result. If the complaint is related to compensation, replacement costs, and other such policy issues, the complaint will be forwarded to GDR for resolution. If the complainant is not satisfied with any decision, s/he can lodge the complaint to the GDR through the IRC-WG. The DIMDM of GDR will review the case and submit the report to the Director General of GDR for a resolution. The AH will be informed in writing by the GDR of the decision within 15 working days from the receipt of the complainant.

115. **Second Step.** If the AH is not satisfied with the decision at the 1st step s/he can submit a written complaint with the Provincial Grievance redress Committee (PGRC) through the Provincial Governor's Office. The AH or a representative will be given an opportunity to present its case during the meeting and the PGRC may consider any compelling and special circumstances of the AH. The GDR will send a representative, as a non-voting member, to provide explanation for the rejection of the complaint at the first step by the GDR. The decision of the PGRC must be reached on a consensus basis and will be final and binding except when the matter relates to any policy of the Royal Government. Decisions on policy matters on LAR are decided by the IRC. The PGRC will have 40 working days from the date of receipt of the complaint to reach a final decision. The decision of the PGRC will be sent to the IRC through the GDR for endorsement before any remedial action is implemented.

116. The PGRC comprises of representatives from the relevant provincial authorities and MEF as follows:

- Chair: Provincial Governor, or person appointed by the Provincial Governor
- Vice Chair: Director of Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction or representative
- Member: Director of Provincial Department of MEF or representative
- Member: District Governor or representative
- Member: One civil society representative

117. The handling of the complaint ends at the Second Step. There are no fees or charges levied on the AH for the lodgment and processing of the complaints under the First or Second Steps. However, as provided for in the Expropriation Law, the aggrieved AH can file a suit at the Provincial/Municipal Courts, as applicable, to seek a resolution. Such actions will be at the cost of the AH. At this stage, there is no involvement of the GDR, PRSC or IRC-WG unless there is a judicial order from the competent courts.

118. If efforts to resolve disputes using the grievance procedures remain unresolved or unsatisfactory, AHs have the right to directly discuss their concerns or problems with AIIB's Project-affected People's Mechanism which provides an opportunity for an independent and impartial review of submissions from Project-affected people who believe they have been or are likely to be adversely affected by AIIB's failure to implement its Environmental and Social Policy in situations when their concerns cannot be addressed satisfactorily through the Project-level GRM or the processes of the Bank's Management.

6. FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 Budget and Financing

119. The budget for land acquisition and resettlement is prepared by the Resettlement Department (RD) of GDR after the DMS and RCS are completed and is included in the DRP. The budget is financed by the Counterpart Funds Account allocated from the national budget by the RGC. There is no financing for land acquisition from the loan funds under the project. For the RPF the preliminary indicative budget for the Project is for the potential LAR impacts is estimated at $1,050.000. The amount will be confirmed after the DED, DMS and RCS and reflected in the Subproject-specific ARP/DRP.

120. The GDR will be responsible and accountable for all financial management functions relating to the use of the budgeted funds. The MEF will set up a designated Counterpart Fund Account for the Project in the National Bank of Cambodia.

121. The funds for LAR will be provided to GDR from the Counterpart Funds Account. The GDR will prepare the LAR budget and submit it to MEF for approval following the endorsement of the ARP/DRP by IRC and the AIIB. Once the ARP/DRP is approved, the GDR will request the release of allocated funds, which will be processed and disbursed by the National Treasury to a project-designated account established by GDR for the Project at the National Bank of Cambodia. The GDR will manage the release of funds from the project-designated account, ensuring their timely disbursement to the PRSC, which will be responsible and accountable for the compensation payments to the AHs.

122. The disbursements will be made by PRSC-WG in collaboration with the IRC-WG in a public place to each AH after the s/he has reviewed and verified the compensation amounts are as per the signed contract. The payments are witnessed by a representative of the local authorities.

7. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATIONS

7.1 Information Disclosure

123. The approved RPF will be disclosed at the national level in the MPWT and AIIB websites in English. Summary of the approved RPF will also be disclosed in the Commune and Village Offices.

124. The RPF and the ARPs/DRPs will be made available in a timely manner in places accessible to AHs and the communities. They will be posted at the Commune Office and the PRSC-WG will hold meetings to explain them in the local language. There will be a continuous open line of communication between the commune and village chiefs and the Team Leader of PRSC-WG which will facilitate the process of clarifications. No personal details or individual compensation details will be disclosed in any form or substance. The approved ARPs/DRPs will be disclosed at MPWT and AIIB websites.

7.2 Consultation and Participation

125. Key stakeholders in the consultation process will include:

- AHs, with special attention to women, Indigenous Peoples (if any) and other poor and vulnerable people (elderly and people with disability).
- Ministry of Public Works and Transport and its Provincial Department.
- IRC and GDR, including IRC-WG and PRSC-WG.
- Provincial and Local authorities (District/Khan, Commune/Sangkat Councils and Village Offices), including representatives of women's groups; and
- Civil Society Organizations, if relevant.

126. Between June 2023 and September 2026, the Project conducted 13 public consultation meetings (PCMs) across the four participating provinces of Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Cham, Takeo and Prey Veng, comprising four provincial consultation meetings and nine community consultation meetings. These meetings recorded 773 participations, including 262 by women (33.9%). The PCMs were supplemented by additional consultation meetings with 13 key informant interviews (KIIs) and six focus group discussions, bringing the overall feasibility-stage consultation meetings to 32 with 872 recorded participations, including 346 women (39.7%). The consultations were conducted by MPWT/PMU and the feasibility study consultants in coordination with provincial, municipal, Commune/Sangkat and Village authorities. Information on the preliminary Project scope, expected benefits, potential environmental and social risks and impacts, and the proposed safeguard measures was presented and discussed in Khmer. The main issues raised, responses and required follow-up actions are summarized in **Annex 5**. As the final subproject designs, corridors of impact and AHs have not yet been confirmed, a GDR-endorsed LAR-specific Project Information Booklet (PIB) was not prepared or distributed during the feasibility stage (Annex 4). The LAR-specific PIB will be prepared and endorsed by GDR during the DED and the DMS process and will be disclosed to affected households together with information on eligibility, entitlements, the cut-off date, compensation procedures, assistance measures, the grievance redress mechanism and the implementation schedule.

127. The first round of consultations by the GDR through the IRC-WG will be undertaken at the DMS stage. The purpose of DMS process, the DMS Questionnaire (DMSQ) and the IOL will be explained to all the AHs in a common meeting. A detailed PIB focusing on LAR will be prepared by GDR and shared with all the participants. Thereafter the DMS team will meet AHs on one-on-one basis and explain the purpose of DMS process before proceeding to fill out the DMSQ and carrying out the measurements of the affected assets. Measurements will be taken in the presence of the AH, and the AH will confirm the loss of assets and the measurements. The socio-economic data is also collected and recorded in the DMSQ. The completed DMSQ and the IOL are signed by the AH and witnessed by a community elder or official.

128. A second consultative meeting will be held prior to the signing of the agreement/contract for the compensation package and is undertaken jointly by the IRC-WG and PRSC-WG. At this stage, the DMS and the RCS are completed, the compensation package for each AH is known and the draft contracts for compensation have been prepared. The consultative meeting will explain the

compensation package, schedule, procedures, entitlements and GRM, among others. AHs will be provided with the option to sign the contract during this consultation stage or given 3 working days to submit the signed contract to the IRC-WG through the village council office. For those AHs who were unable to participate in the meeting, best efforts will be made to visit them at their homes or seek the assistance of the village office to contact them.

129. The final consultative meetings will be conducted when the compensation payments will be ready for disbursement. This consultation will be undertaken jointly by the IRC-WG and PRSC-WG. The schedule for compensation payments will be informed to AHs at least one week in advance through the commune and village offices. The consultation will be on a one-on-one basis where each AH will be explained the composition of its compensation payment before the payment is made. The agreement on the compensation package is confirmed under a formal and binding contract between IRC-Working Group (IRC-WG) and each of the AH. The compensation payments, at the choice of the AH will be paid directly to joint bank accounts in the name of both husband and wife, where it exists, or alternatively in cash where the AH does not have a bank account with receipts of payment jointly signed by both husband and wife, where applicable.

8. MONITORING AND REPORTING

130. The MPWT will be responsible for monitoring the overall implementation of the proposed Project except safeguard matters related to land acquisition and the implementation of the DRP. The MPWT will be responsible for the monitoring of other safeguard matters and supported by environment and social safeguard consultants recruited by the PMU for project management support. The GDR will be responsible for the monitoring and reporting of the implementation of all land acquisition activities.

8.1 Internal Monitoring

131. The role of internal monitoring will be to ensure that resettlement activities are undertaken in accordance with the implementation schedule described in the DRP. In this way, the interests of the AH are continuously protected and the schedule for civil work can be assured.

132. The objective of internal monitoring by GDR is to (i) measure and report on the progress in the preparation and implementation of the DRP; (ii) identify problems and risks, if any, and the measures to mitigate them; and (iii) assess if the compensation and rehabilitation assistance are in accordance with the provisions under the DRP. All internal monitoring and reporting, where applicable, on the implementation of the DRPs will be carried out by the GDR in accordance with the principles to be agreed between AIIB and GDR based on the internal monitoring indicators. The indicative set of monitoring indicators is shown in **Annex 3**.

133. The GDR's DIMDM will be responsible for carrying out the internal monitoring which will review the quarterly progress reports provided by the relevant Resettlement Department, including fielding its own missions to verify the progress and the validity of the data and information, where necessary. The DIMDM will validate that the (i) entitlements and the corresponding compensation are paid in accordance with the EM in the DRP; and (ii) GRM is functioning as per the guidelines. The GDR's DIMDM will prepare and submit semi-annual monitoring reports (SMR) to the AIIB on the implementation of the DRP. The first monitoring report starts after the DRP is approved by IRC and cleared by AIIB. The last report consolidates all LAR implementation activities and their compliance to the DRP, SOP-LAR, and AIIB ESS2.

8.2 External Monitoring

134. The project is classified as **Category B** and potential LAR risks and impacts are Subproject-specific, non-significant, and reversible, involving no physical displacement from housing and limited partial impacts on assets within the existing ROW. In accordance with applicable AIIB safeguard policy requirements, **external monitoring is not required** because the project does not involve significant or complex risks and impacts.

ANNEX 1: LAR SCREENING FORM

Sample LAR Screening Form

Road Section (Kms)	Villages/ Communes / Districts crossed	Describe what is within COI (i.e. possible asset impacted such as trees, parts of structure, concrete driveway, livelihoods etc)		Number of AHs impacted	(small impacts, no major impact on livelihood, no relocation, part of vulnerable group etc. see guidelines RPF)
		Left	Right		

ANNEX 2: ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Category	Type of Loss	Application	Category of Eligible People	Entitlements	Clarification
Loss of Land					
1a	Loss of Land	Agricultural, residential and commercial land	Legal owners and holders of real right of land, including those covered by customary rights	• Cash compensation for land at full replacement cost or land swap of equal productive value. • Provision of stamp duties, land registration fees other similar taxes, and other costs if applicable, for acquiring legal rights in case of replacement land (land for land swap) • Includes option of compensation at same replacement cost for affected land that remain after acquisition if remaining land becomes unviable or unusable. • For customary ownership, replacement land to sustain livelihood and way of life. Land registration, stamp duty and other fees to register land ownership or right to use will be reimbursed at cost.	If land for land is offered, title will go to both husband and wife. Replacement value to be based on the RCS. Applies to only partial loss of land
1b	Loss of Land		Tenants and Leaseholders	• No compensation for loss of land as not legal owners of land.	
1c	Loss of Land		Illegal occupiers/squatters without legal titles or rights to land	• No compensation for land loss as not legal owners of land.	

Category	Type of Loss	Application	Category of Eligible People	Entitlements	Clarification
Loss of Use of Land					
2a	Loss of Crops and Fruit Trees and Wood/Timber and other Productive Trees	Agricultural land	All AH/DPs lose crops and fruit trees (from use of land)	• For rice/crop farming: **Net annual income X 1year** In addition, AHs can harvest and retain income from standing crop. • **For fruit trees,** replacement cost of loss based on following formula: **[Quantity Harvested per Year) X (Market Price) X (Number of years it will bear fruit)] + Cost of Seedling**	RCS will determine the replacement value/amounts Market Price is based on Farm-Gate Price
				Perennial trees that have a growth period of more than 5 years are classified as follows: • Sapling Trees under 1 year-not compensated as it can be replanted. Cost of seedling provided. • Young Tree (1 to 3 years): Valued at 1/3 of its full price as it can be replanted plus cost of seedlings. • Young Tree (More than 3 to 5 years) bearing some fruits: valued at 2/3 of its full price plus cost of seedlings. • Mature Tree (more than 5 years) full bearing fruits valued at full price plus cost of seedling. Wood/Timber and Other Productive Trees • Based on age and wood value and volume	RCS Study will determine the value. Full Price is amount calculated from the formula shown in [ ] without cost of seedling

Category	Type of Loss	Application	Category of Eligible People	Entitlements	Clarification
2b	Loss of Business	Commercial land, businesses, and livelihoods	All AHs who are losing their livelihood or income source	• For businesses which need to be relocated to a new site, an amount equal to loss of projected net income for **2 months.** • For businesses relocated on-site (move back or same area), an amount equal to loss of projected net income for **one month.**	RCS will determine the amounts
Loss of Houses and Structures					
3a	Loss of Houses and Structures	Residential, commercial structures and other assets	Owners of houses, buildings and structures (wells, ponds, fence, shop, shed, etc), with or without land titles	• Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of lost portion of the house/building/structure (no depreciation). If the owner rents or leases, compensation for any improvements/construction carried out by the renter/ leaseholder will be deducted from the compensation payment to the owners. • In case of loss of only part of the houses/buildings/structure and the remaining portion is not liveable or useable, compensation will be paid for complete structure at same replacement cost. • In case houses/buildings are rented/leased, any improvements/ construction added by renters and leaseholders will be compensated at replacement cost and paid to renter/ leaseholder. Owners will not get compensation for such improvements/ construction.	RCS will determine the replacement cost When loss is 75 % or more of the floor space
3b	Loss of Houses and Structures	Residential, commercial structures	Tenants and Leaseholders	• Cash compensation at replacement cost for any improvements or construction by the tenants or leaseholders	RCS will determine replacement cost

Category	Type of Loss	Application	Category of Eligible People	Entitlements	Clarification
		and other assets		• In case of no improvements or construction, no compensation is paid. • Transfer/Disturbance Allowance equivalent to 1month of rental or lease amount.	Documentary evidence is required
3c	Loss of Houses and Structures	Residential, commercial structures and other assets	Illegal occupiers/squatters	• Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of loss of structures constructed by illegal occupier/squatters.	RCS will determine replacement value
3d	Loss of Houses and Structures (Transport Allowance)	Transport allowance for household and personal goods	AHs	• Fixed Lump Sum allowance per AH based on average cost of transportation to new relocation place. • Up to 5 km • More than 5 km	RCS will determine the lump sum amount for the 2 rates
Loss of Income and Livelihood					
4a	Loss of Income during Transition Period - **Subsistence Allowance**	Loss of Income	AHs who lose income from employment during the transition period.	• Lump sum amount equivalent to 3 months of income for each member who loses income, based on the official monthly poverty rate established by RGC. Monthly Poverty Rate X Number of Members in AH X 3 • In case AH is classified as poor vulnerable group, **the above lump sum amount is doubled.**	Monthly Poverty Rate as established by the RGC
4b	Permanent Loss of Livelihood Source due to	Income Restoration	AHs who lose their source of livelihood permanently	Entitled to participate in any one of the 3 Livelihood Restoration/Support Programs:	Land Based for AH who lose land-based livelihood.

Category	Type of Loss	Application	Category of Eligible People	Entitlements	Clarification
	Physical Relocation			• Land Based Livelihood Restoration for AHs engaged in land-based livelihood except for AH who have been compensated for their land with the same productive value (i) facilitate access to other land- based sources of income, if productive land is available, like vegetable gardening, fruit tree, livestock and other similar land-based income generating sources; (ii) provision of training in farming or livestock; and (iii) lump sum cash grant of USD 200 to re-start land based livelihood • In case of unavailability of suitable land: the AHs can opt for either employment or business-based livelihood program. OR • Employment Based Livelihood Restoration for AHs who lose employment permanently. (i) provision of employment skills training; and (ii) lump sum cash grant equivalent to 3 months of income based on official poverty rate to supplement income support during the training period. OR • Business Based Livelihood Restoration for AHs who lose businesses permanently or AHs who opt for this as an alternative livelihood source. (i) provision of business skills; and (iii) a lump sum cash grant of USD 200 to assist in starting micro or home-based business.	Employment based for AH who lose employment- based livelihood Business based livelihood program for AH who lose business- based livelihood. Can be provided for the AHs who may opt for this. AHs will only be eligible for **any one of the above three options**

Category	Type of Loss	Application	Category of Eligible People	Entitlements	Clarification
				• For **Poor and Vulnerable** AHs. In addition to skills training, (i) lump sum cash grant will be **doubled**; and (ii) priority in any employment opportunity under the Project	Classification will be carried out during the DMS and in accordance with the established criteria prescribed in Section IV.D SOP and under These groups are identified as those AHs classified as ID Poor 1 and ID Poor 2 under the Sub Decree 291 ANKr. of the Royal Government of Cambodia on the Identification of Poor Households
5	Unanticipated Impacts		.	Any unforeseen impacts or damage due to the Project will be properly assessed and compensated in accordance with the RPF and AIIB ESF. The Borrower will inform AIIB of the occurrence of the unanticipated impacts and actions to be undertaken to mitigate these. These shall also be included in the monitoring report to AIIB.	

ANNEX 3: INDICATIVE INTERNAL MONITORING INDICATORS

Indicative Final DRP Internal Monitoring Indicators

Purpose	Activities	Monitoring Indicators
Identification of compensation recipients	Verify the list of compensation recipients against eligibility criteria for compensations	Number of persons in the list of compensation recipients, who do not meet eligibility criteria (included by mistake)
	Identification of persons, who may claim eligibility for compensation, but are not included in the lists of compensation recipients. Separate verification should be performed on each type of compensation	Number of persons who meet the criteria, but are not included in the list of compensation recipients (excluded by mistake)
Verification of affected area	Confirmation of the areas of affected assets (including land plots and real property) against the DRP	Area of land subject to acquisition, for which compensation has been paid
		Area of structures subject to acquisition for which compensation has been paid
Verification of compensation amount, processing and payment	Verify compensation payments made	Number of persons who received compensation in time and in full amount.
	Identification and analysis of reasons for compensation not being paid in full amount and in time	Number of persons who did not receive compensation in time and in full amount.
		Amount of funding allocated for payment of compensations
	Identification of reasons for which funds for compensation have been under/overspent	Rate of spending of funds allocated for compensation, % of amount envisaged in the DRP
Verification of compensation timeline	Identification of reasons for which payment of compensation was delayed (e.g., due to the court trial, inheritance issue, etc.)	Number of persons who received compensation with delay and reasons of delay; changes in amount of compensation (if any) should also be noted
Verification of consultation and participation	Determine the level of involvement and identification of reasons of inadequate participation	Number of compensation recipients who participated in consultations meetings at each phase of land acquisition
Status of implementation of GRM	Examination of grievance cases; analysis of disputes and complaints content, and resolution of conflicts	Number of complaints received
		Number of complaints resolved
		Number of complaints pending
Relocation to a new site	Examine the settlement status of the AHs (whether they already settled in the new relocation site)	Total number of AHs to be relocated
		Number of AHs relocated
		Number of AHs yet to be relocated
		Number of AHs who have self-relocated to their site of preferred choice

ANNEX 4: PROJECT INFORMATION BOOKLET

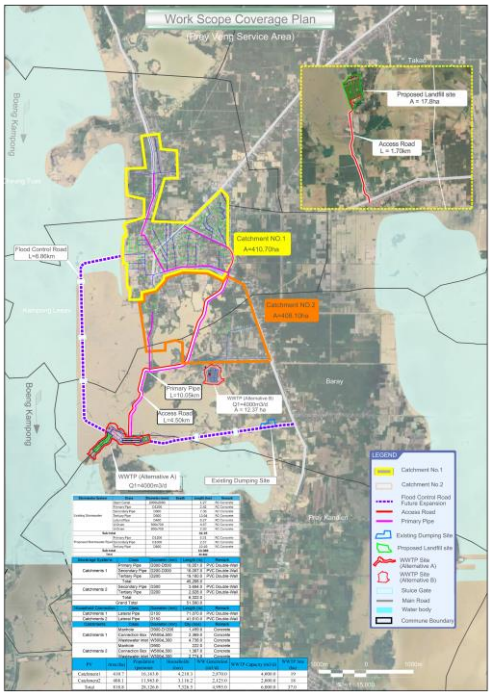
PROJECT INFORMATION BOOKLET
Project: Urban Infrastructure Development Project

PROJECT INFORMATION

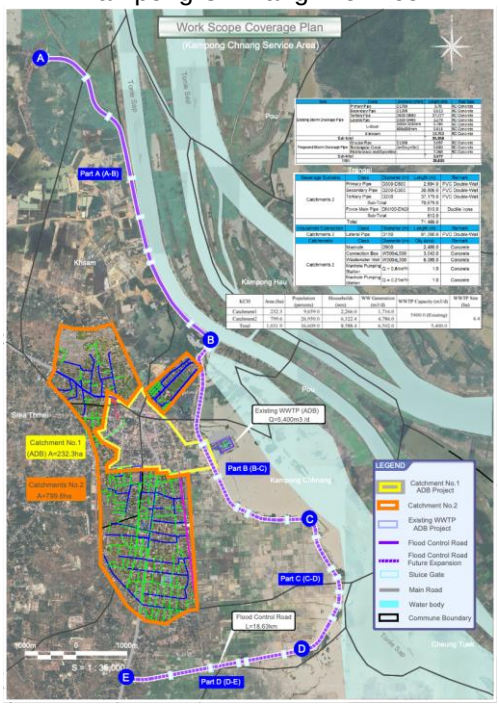
The Urban Infrastructure Development Project is an urban modernization project financed by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Works and Transport. The Project aims to improve urban infrastructure management, environmental protection, and sustainable wastewater and solid waste management, to make the cities cleaner, safer, and more resilient to population growth and economic activities.

Figure 1: Map of Project Locations

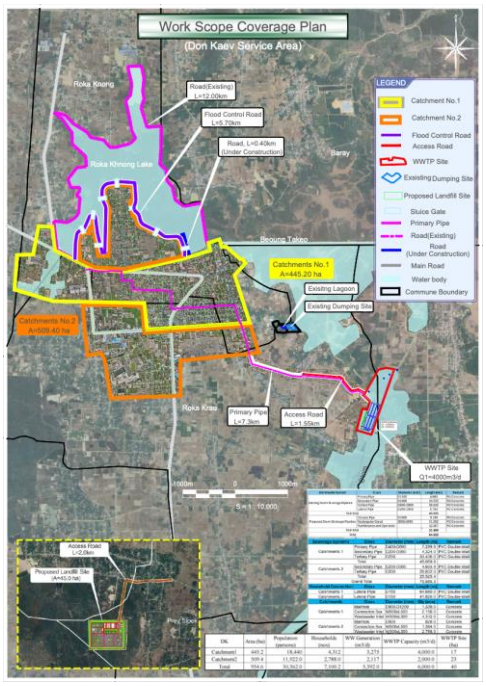
Prey Veng Province



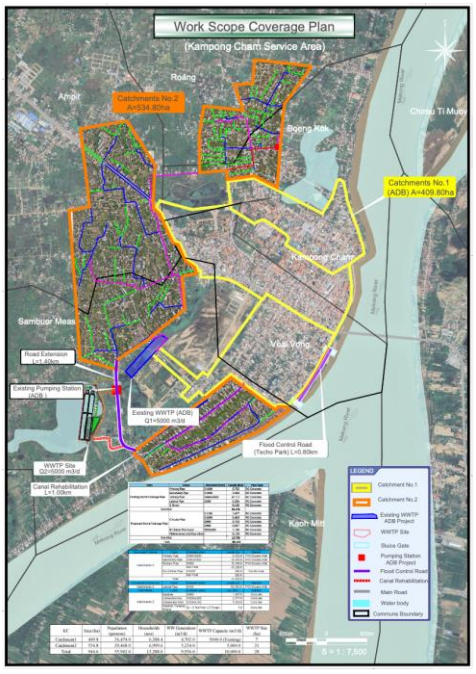
Kampong Chhnang Province



Takeo Province



Kampong Cham Province



PROJECT BENEFITS

The Project will be implemented in four target provinces: Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Takeo, and Prey Veng. In Takeo and Prey Veng provinces, the Project will construct wastewater treatment facilities, new solid-waste disposal sites, and flood-protection roads measuring 8.86 km in Prey Veng and 5.7 km in Takeo. Kampong Cham and Kampong Chhnang provinces will also receive extensions of wastewater collection networks connected to the systems implemented under Asian Development Bank (ADB) financing, to expand wastewater collection services to new areas and improve urban sanitation management efficiency. In Kampong Cham Province, the Project will additionally construct 1.40 km of road, rehabilitate 1 km of drainage canal, and construct 0.80 km of flood-protection road. In Kampong Chhnang Province, the Project will also construct a total of 18.63 km of flood-protection roads.

COMPENSATION POLICY AND ENTITLEMENTS

Project-affected people are entitled to compensation for assets that will be lost in accordance with the compensation policy, including:

- ⇨ Appropriate and fair compensation
- ⇨ Compensation payments based on replacement cost as determined by the Replacement Cost Study
- ⇨ Full compensation must be paid before land acquisition or relocation

⇨ COMPENSATION FOR LOST ASSETS

- Loss of privately owned land
- Loss of fruit trees and crops
- Loss of houses and other structures
- Loss of income or daily livelihood activities

DETAILED MEASUREMENT SURVEY AND DMS QUESTIONNAIRE

- Purpose

During the project preparation stage, measurement activities are divided into two stages: (1) the feasibility-study stage, to conduct a preliminary assessment of risks and impacts and prepare a resettlement action planning document for submission to the development partner; and (2) the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) stage, undertaken during Detailed Engineering Design (DED), to prepare the Detailed Resettlement Plan (DRP) and implement compensation payments before construction begins.

During the feasibility study stage preliminary assessment of the risks and impacts are undertaken and, in the resettlement, planning framework while during the detailed-design stage, actual surveys and measurements are undertaken to measure land and all assets that will be affected by land acquisition and resettlement activities.

The purpose of the measurement survey is to measure the affected land area and record other assets that will be lost or affected, such as houses, buildings, other structures (kitchens, toilets, spirit houses/shrines, livestock shelters, etc.), crops, and fruit trees. Measurement of affected land and lost assets provides the basis for determining compensation packages for project-affected people.

DETAILED MEASUREMENT METHODOLOGY DURING DETAILED DESIGN

The working group of the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee for the Project and the Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee working group will conduct the Detailed Measurement Survey based on the DMS questionnaire.

The Detailed Measurement Survey questionnaire includes:

- Household information
- Affected land, crops, and fruit trees

- Affected structures
- Other livelihood impacts

During the preliminary study and detailed-design stages, when the Detailed Measurement Survey is conducted, the working team will visit each affected household to collect additional socio-economic information and survey and measure affected assets.

PURPOSE OF THE REPLACEMENT COST STUDY (RCS)

Compensation will be paid at market value or the replacement cost of the lost assets. Replacement cost is the cost of replacing an asset with another asset of equivalent value and similar quality in the current market, calculated as of the project cut-off/announcement date. Replacement costs will be studied and determined by a qualified local company with professional expertise and experience in valuation of affected assets.

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established during the preparation and implementation of resettlement activities for people affected by the Urban Infrastructure Development Project. Affected people may submit grievances through the following four stages:

- Preliminary Stage: Affected people may first seek assistance from the Commune/Sangkat Chief or community elders to discuss and seek a solution to any concern or dissatisfaction. At this stage, the process is conducted verbally and no formal record is made. The Commune/Sangkat Chief will address the issue together with the Capital/Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee working team and the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee working team to find a feasible solution. If the affected person is not satisfied with the solution at this stage, they may proceed with a formal grievance through the administrative procedures below:

- Stage 1: Municipality/District/Khan level. Affected people may submit a written grievance to the Municipality/District/Khan Administration. They may invite a community elder or a representative to participate in resolving the grievance at this level. The grievance must be resolved within 15 working days from the date the complaint is received.

- Stage 2: General Department of Resettlement (GDR). Affected people may submit a grievance to the General Department of Resettlement within 15 working days after receiving the response letter from the Municipality/District/Khan Administration. The grievance must be resolved within a maximum of 40 working days from the date it is received.

- Stage 3: Provincial Grievance Redress Committee. Affected people may submit a grievance to the Capital/Provincial Grievance Redress Committee through the Provincial Administration within 10 working days after receiving the response letter from the GDR. The grievance must be resolved within 40 working days from the date it is received.

- Stage 4: Court. Affected people may file a case with the court if they are not satisfied with the decision of the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee. Resolution of the case will be subject to the jurisdiction and procedures of the court.

No fee is charged for filing a grievance at Stages 1, 2, and 3. Filing a case with the court at Stage 4 will require the complainant to bear the related costs.

CONTACT PERSONS

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ANNEX 5: COMBINED MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

A total of 13 Public Consultation Meetings (PCMs), comprising four provincial consultation meetings and nine community consultation meetings, were conducted between 29 April and 2 July 2026 during the feasibility study stage of the Cambodia Urban Infrastructure Development Project across Prey Veng, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, and Takeo provinces. The meetings recorded a total of 773 participations, including 262 by women (33.9%), based on the reported aggregate figures. Of these, the four provincial meetings involved 74 participants, including one woman (1.4%), while the nine community meetings involved 699 participants, including 258 women (36.9%).

The provincial consultations focused on project information disclosure, preliminary technical designs, subproject locations, anticipated environmental and social impacts, and coordination with relevant provincial authorities and technical departments. The community consultations provided opportunities for local residents and potentially affected households to learn about the proposed investments and discuss potential land requirements, impacts on assets and livelihoods, compensation principles, eligibility criteria, the future establishment of the cut-off date, and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

Table 1: Key Topics Discussed at PCMs During Project Feasibility Study Stage by Gender

No.	Date	Time	Meeting Venue	Affected Commune or Administrative Area	Key Topics Discussed	Participants	
						Total	Female
1	29 Apr 2026	3:00 PM	Kampong Chhnang Province	Provincial Hall	• Project/Subproject background and information. • Project/Subproject locations. • Preliminary design and technical discussions and presentations on them. • Project information booklet • Project benefits and potential resettlement impacts. • Anticipated land requirements. • Compensation policy. • Entitlements, Eligibility and Cut-off Date. • Brief discussion on GRM and GRM focal points of MPWT	15	0
2	30 Apr 2026	2:00 PM	Kampong Cham Province	Provincial Hall		21	0
3	6 May 2026	9:00 AM	Prey Veng Province	Provincial Hall		19	1
4	7 May 2026	9:00 AM	Takeo Province	Provincial Hall		19	0
5	23 Jun 2026	3:00-4:30 PM	Prey Khlong Commune Hall	Prey Khlong Commune, Peam Ro District, Prey Veng Province		70	24
6	24 Jun 2026	9:30-10:30 AM	Prey Veng City Hall, Village 8	Kampong Leav Sangkat, Prey Veng City, Prey Veng Province		77	24
7	24 Jun 2026	3:00-4:30 PM	Nokor Bachey Pagoda, Chong Hok Village	Ampil Commune, Kampong Siem District, Kampong Cham Province		79	43
8	25 Jun 2026	8:15-10:00 AM	Chot Neaream Pagoda, Boeung Kok II Village	Boeung Kok Sangkat, Kampong Cham City, Kampong Cham Province		86	48
9	25 Jun 2026	2:30-4:00 PM	Kampong Chhnang City Hall, Sre Preing Village	Kampong Chhnang Sangkat, Kampong Chhnang City, Kampong Chhnang Province		66	17
10	26 Jun 2026	8:30-10:30 AM	Kampong Chhnang City Hall, Sre Preing Village	Kampong Chhnang Sangkat, Kampong Chhnang City, Kampong Chhnang Province		120	40
11	1 Jul 2026	9:00-11:30 AM	Roka Knong Sangkat Hall	Roka Knong Sangkat, Doun Kaev City, Takeo Province		68	19
12	1 Jul 2026	2:00-4:00 PM	Roka Krau Sangkat Hall	Roka Krau Sangkat, Doun Kaev City, Takeo Province		61	19

No.	Date	Time	Meeting Venue	Affected Commune or Administrative Area	Key Topics Discussed	Participants	
						Total	Female
13	2 Jul 2026	9:00-11:00 AM	Roneam Commune Hall	Roneam Commune, Traing District, Takeo Province		72	27
Total						**773**	**262**

The purpose of this PCM was to (i) inform participants on the scope of the subprojects in each province, (ii) discuss preliminary technical designs of the subprojects; (iii) discuss potential affected assets and eligibility for compensation; and (iv) provide introductory processes and procedures of GRM. All consultations were presented verbally in the Khmer to allow AHs to fully understand and be able to participate, while using visual tools such as maps, drawings, and banners. The PCMs were conducted to also seek feedback from the participants on the proposed Project/Subprojects.

At the PCMs, participants were informed that a COD would be established for the APs to have the right to be eligible to receive compensation for any affected assets under the Project. The purpose of the COD was to: (i) prevent the influx of people into the Project/Subproject sites; (ii) to prevent illegal encroachment on public or state-owned land, and (iii) determine the properties and assets affected within the ROW eligible to receive compensation. The participants were informed that the COD will be announced and established in the PCM prior to DMS. The AHs were also informed that any new buildings, additional construction or proposed construction, or planting trees and cultivation in the COIs after the COD, will NOT be eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance. The district, commune and village authorities were informed to keep an oversight to ensure there is no encroachment in the ROW.

All AHs/PAPs were given the PIB which was read out and explained in detail at each PCM. The PIB provided clear and adequate information on the Project and the AHs participated in the Projects' planning including discussions on issues and concerns arising from the Projects' improvements. The GRM was briefly explained, and the AHs were appropriately informed and consulted. In the event of any complaints, the contact information of the MPWT's Social and Environments Officers was also disclosed during the consultation process. The participants were informed that while a Project level GRM would be established to resolve any complaints, a separate GRM with be established for LAR activities and will be implemented by the GDR of the Ministry of Economy and Finance to receive, register, and resolve complaints on LAR matters.

After the detailed discussions and presentations, the participants were given the opportunity to raise their concerns, ask questions or seek further clarifications and make suggestions and recommendations. The key issues/questions and responses are summarized in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Summary of Key Concerns and Issues Raised at the PCMs

Key Concerns and Issues Raised	Consolidated Response
A. Project Stage Scope and Final Design	**A. Project Stage Scope and Final Design**
A.1 Construction schedule Participants asked when implementation of the Project/Subprojects would begin and requested accelerated implementation.	A.1 Feasibility-stage status The Team explained that construction dates were not final and depended on completion of the FS and DED, required approvals and financing. Updated schedules will be disclosed during DED and before construction.
A.2 Final alignments materials and specifications Participants asked about drainage and wastewater alignments, pipe materials, flood-protection road width and elevation, and the villages that may be affected.	A.2 DED confirmation Alignment, pipe size and material, road width and elevation, final service area and COI will be determined through DED and detailed technical investigation. Final maps will be disclosed to affected communities and authorities before the start of the works.
A.3 Project extensions and local priorities Participants requested extension of the 18.63 km flood-protection road and incorporation of solar lighting and improved drainage.	A.3 Feasibility and budget review The requests were recorded for technical and budget review. Inclusion depends on engineering feasibility, project necessity, financing and agreement with the development partner; outcomes should be reported back during DED.
B. Land Assets Livelihoods and Compensation	**B. Land Assets Livelihoods and Compensation**

Key Concerns and Issues Raised	Consolidated Response
B.1 Agricultural use at proposed facilities Residents asked how long-term cultivation at the proposed Prey Khlong sanitary-landfill site would be addressed if land or crops were affected.	B.1 Verification and applicable entitlements The site and impact boundary were preliminary. Final land status, users, crops, assets and livelihoods will be verified during DED. Any eligible loss will be addressed after the DED through the applicable GDR-led process.
B.2 State land and non-land assets The local authority stated that the proposed site was state-owned headwater protection land, while residents reported long-term agricultural use.	B.2 Separate land eligibility from other losses Land ownership and legal status require documentary verification. Ineligible land compensation does not automatically exclude compensation for eligible structures, crops, trees or livelihood loss and applicable assistance. These matters must be determined through census, IOL/DMS and the Entitlement Matrix during the DMS stage.
B.3 Compensation process Participants asked how compensation would be determined and implemented.	B.3 GDR-led detailed assessment The Team explained that eligibility, measurement, valuation and entitlements would be confirmed after final design through the GDR/IRC process. Replacement-cost valuation and site-specific ARP or DRP requirements will apply where impacts are confirmed. Compensation will be determined by an independent agency at replacement cost based on market rates.
B.4 Avoidance and minimization Concern was raised about possible land requirements for facility expansion, flood-protection roads and other infrastructure.	B.4 Design obligation DED must review alternatives and optimize footprints and alignments to avoid or minimize physical and economic displacement before acquisition is considered.
C. Drainage Flooding and Wastewater Systems	**C. Drainage Flooding and Wastewater Systems**
C.1 Recurrent flooding and solid waste blockage Participants reported regular rainy-season flooding and solid-waste accumulation and requested improved drainage.	C.1 Technical assessment The concern will inform DED drainage and hydraulic studies. Existing flow paths, blockages, outfalls and localized flood points should be verified with communities and reflected in design and maintenance planning.
C.2 Construction sequence Participants asked whether stormwater drainage or wastewater pipes would be constructed first.	C.2 Coordinated design and sequencing The Team indicated that stormwater drainage would generally be addressed first, with wastewater infrastructure coordinated through detailed design. Final sequencing will be explained before construction.
C.3 Service coverage Participants asked whether Kampong Leav and Baray Sangkats would both be connected and whether Tumnob Village or other settlements would be affected.	C.3 Confirm coverage during DED Preliminary service areas remain subject to technical assessment and budget. The Project will disclose the final service area and identify affected locations once DED is available.
C.4 Existing system integration Participants asked whether new works would connect to or build upon the existing wastewater system.	C.4 System compatibility The existing system will be assessed during DED and integrated where technically appropriate. Detailed connection and operating arrangements will be disclosed after the engineering design is completed.
D. Household Connections Access and Reinstatement	**D. Household Connections Access and Reinstatement**

Key Concerns and Issues Raised	Consolidated Response
D.1 Household connection charges Participants asked whether connection from household service pipes to the main wastewater line would be free and whether internal pipes would be covered.	D.1 Distinguish project connection and internal works The meeting responses stated that connection to the main line during implementation would be free for households registering during the initial period, while households would purchase internal pipes. Future connection fees may apply under operating arrangements. This commitment must be verified in final design, financing and service-provider arrangements before disclosure as a confirmed entitlement.
D.2 Difficult household connections Participants requested technically feasible connections for houses with difficult access or rear-property layouts.	D.2 Site-specific engineering DED will assess feasible connection solutions. The Project should disclose any household responsibility, technical limitation and cost before enrolment.
D.3 Pavements driveways and temporary access Participants were concerned about excavation affecting pavements, driveways, homes and businesses.	D.3 Access and reinstatement Works should be phased, safe temporary access maintained where practicable, and affected pavements, driveways and public areas reinstated to original or comparable condition. Temporary income impacts must be assessed where applicable.
E. Solid Waste Services and Livelihoods	**E. Solid Waste Services and Livelihoods**
E.1 Solid-waste collection fees Residents asked whether they would continue paying for waste collection after the engineered landfill is completed.	E.1 Operational fee arrangement The Takeo meeting response stated that regular collection fees would continue under the designated service provider. Final tariffs and service arrangements should be disclosed before operation.
E.2 Waste-pickers and recyclable materials Participants asked whether local people could collect recyclable materials at the new landfill.	E.2 Controlled access and livelihood planning The response indicated that only registered or formally employed waste pickers would be permitted. DED and operational planning should identify existing waste pickers, assess livelihood impacts and define safe registration, employment or livelihood-restoration measures where applicable.
F. Industrial Wastewater and Existing Utilities	**F. Industrial Wastewater and Existing Utilities**
F.1 Factories and fuel stations Participants asked whether industrial wastewater could enter the municipal system and how fuel stations and factories would be managed.	F.1 Prohibition and pre-treatment controls The Team stated that industrial wastewater, fuel, oil, chemicals and hazardous substances would not be accepted as they will be subject separate disposal by the municipalities. Only eligible domestic wastewater may be connected. Facilities must use compliant treatment or disposal arrangements subject to environmental regulation and monitoring.
F.2 Existing water-supply pipelines A provincial department representative requested coordination to protect clean-water pipelines and prevent service interruption.	F.2 Utility survey and coordination DED will survey existing utilities and coordinate with service providers. Protection, relocation and continuity measures must be included in designs, method statements and construction supervision.
G. Cultural Heritage Cemeteries and Community Safety	G. Cultural Heritage Cemeteries and Community Safety
G.1 Muslim cemeteries and burial sites Participants requested careful assessment where alignments could affect Muslim cemeteries or burial sites.	G.1 Avoidance and culturally appropriate consultation The Project will prioritize avoidance through design optimization. If an impact cannot be avoided, the competent authorities and affected communities must be consulted and applicable national and AIIB requirements followed before any action.
G.2 Archaeological or cultural finds The Provincial Department of Culture and Fine Arts requested work suspension and official notification if archaeological remains, temples, graves or artifacts are discovered.	G.2 Chance Finds Procedure A Chance Finds Procedure will be incorporated into environmental and social management measures and contractor obligations, including immediate work stoppage, site protection, notification and specialist assessment.

Key Concerns and Issues Raised	Consolidated Response
H. Information Consultation and Follow-up	**H. Information Consultation and Follow-up**
H.1 Advance notice and regular updates Communities requested official notification before surveys, implementation and construction.	H.1 Continued disclosure The PMU/PIUs will coordinate through provincial, district, commune and village authorities and provide timely notice of DED surveys, DMS, consultations and construction activities.
H.2 Accessible information The meeting records state that Khmer materials were distributed and information was read or explained to participants unable to read.	H.2 Inclusive disclosure Future disclosure should continue in plain Khmer using verbal explanation, maps and accessible venues, with targeted arrangements for women, vulnerable households and persons with limited literacy or mobility.
H.3 Feedback on Comments Participants requested that their comments be considered in design and implementation.	H.3 Report-back Mechanism The Project will maintain a consultation commitment register to record stakeholder concerns, recommendations, agreed actions, responsible parties, timelines, and implementation status. The PMU will report back to stakeholders on recommendations incorporated into the Project, matters requiring further assessment, and recommendations that cannot be incorporated at the current stage due to justified constraints. In such cases, the Project will provide a clear explanation and consider reasonable alternatives or mitigation measures where feasible. Feedback will be communicated through accessible and culturally appropriate channels, while personal and sensitive information will remain confidential. The register will be regularly updated throughout Project preparation and implementation to ensure that stakeholder feedback is properly considered, followed up, and documented.
H.4 Appilicable Grievances Pathways Affected people require accessible channels for land, access, construction and service-related concerns.	H.4 Applicable Grievance Pathways The SEP and RPF grievance channels will be disclosed before surveys and works. Land-acquisition grievances will follow the RPF and SOP-LAR arrangements where applicable, without limiting access to other lawful remedies.

Summary of the 4 Provincial Consultation Meetings
Cambodia Urban Infrastructure Development Project C-UIDP

No.	Date	Time	Venue	Participants			
				Total	Female	Local Authority	Principal Purpose
1	29 Apr 2026	9:00-11:00 AM	Kampong Cham Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport	15	0	11	Project disclosure and provincial technical coordination
2	30 Apr 2026	9:00-11:00 AM	Kampong Chhnang Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport	21	0	17	Project disclosure and provincial technical coordination
3	6 May 2026	9:00-11:00 AM	Takeo Provincial Hall	19	1	12	Project disclosure and provincial technical coordination
4	7 May 2026	9:00-11:30 AM	Prey Veng Provincial Hall	19	0	15	Project disclosure and provincial technical coordination
			Total	**74**	**1**		