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FINAL EXTERNAL MONITORING REPORT

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DETAILED RESETTLEMENT PLANS (DRPS) FOR THE SOUTHWEST PHNOM PENH IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

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This Final External Monitoring Report is prepared by the recruited External Monitoring Agency (the Group 4 Engineering Company) and all findings and opinions expressed herein do not represent those held by the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) and the General Department of Resettlement (GDR).

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ACRONYMS

AH	Affected Household
A-RAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
COI	Corridor of Impacts
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DRP	Detailed Resettlement Plan
DIMDM	Department of Internal Monitoring and Data Management
EMR	External Monitoring Report
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
GDR	General Department of Resettlement
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IRP	Income Restoration Program
IOL	Inventory of Loss
IRC	Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LAR	Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MOWRAM	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRSC	Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee
RCS	Replacement Cost Study
RF	Resettlement Framework
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure

I. INTRODUCTION

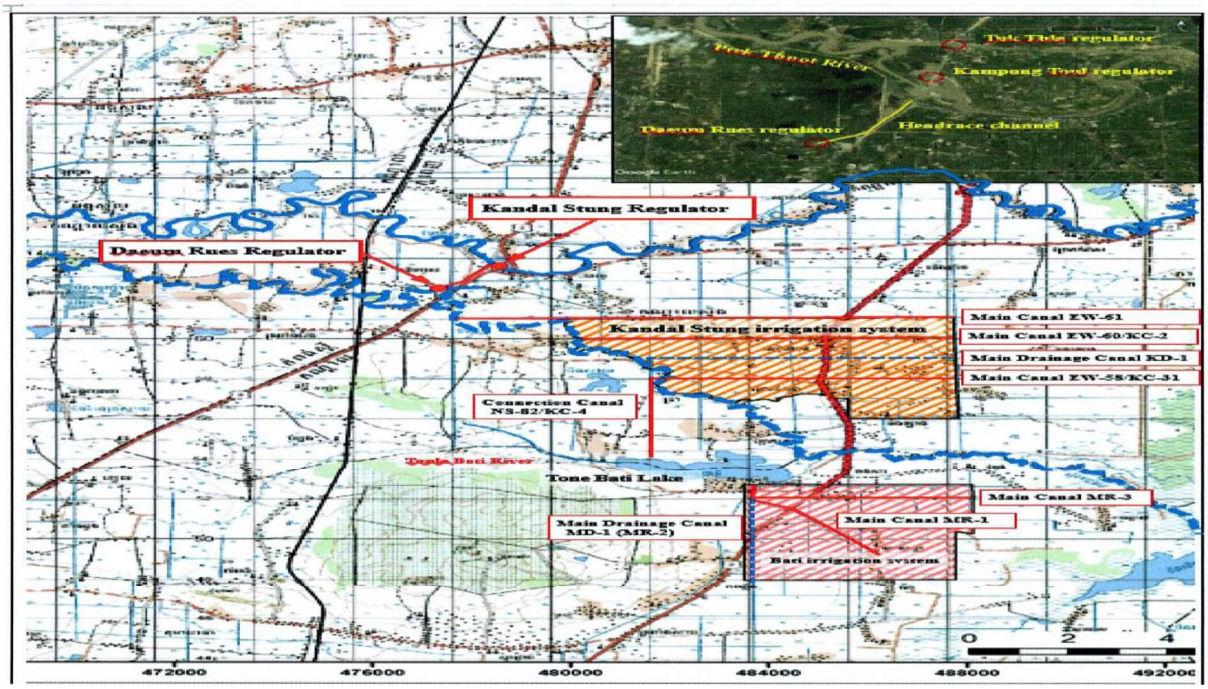
1.1 Background of the Project

1. The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has obtained a loan from the Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA) for the implementation of the Southwest Phnom Penh Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (hereafter referred to as the Project). The Loan Agreements (LA) for the Project were officially signed on 10 July 2014 for LA CP-P14 and on 27 April 2023 for CP-P28.
2. The objectives of the Project are to improve:
   (i) agricultural productivity by rehabilitating and improving the existing irrigation and drainage facilities.
   (ii) capacity development of Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology (MOWRAM) and Provincial Department of Water Resource and Meteorology (PDWRAM) and District Office of Water Resource and Meteorology (DOWRAM) staff on Operations and Management (O&M).
   (iii) strengthening of the agricultural extension services, and formation and strengthening of Farmer Water User Committees.
3. The scope of the Project includes rehabilitation and improvement of the following five existing irrigation and drainage system with a total 25,810 ha located in three provinces including: Kampong Speu Province, Kandal Province and Takeo Province including:
   (i) Roleang Chrey Headworks Rehabilitation Subproject
   (ii) Upper Slakou Irrigation System Rehabilitation Subproject
   (iii) Kandal Stung-Bati Irrigation System Rehabilitation Subproject
   (iv) Main Canal 35 Rehabilitation Subproject
   (v) Srass Prambai Irrigation Rehabilitation Subproject
4. Two Subprojects out of the five above-mentioned subprojects have been implemented under this construction package (Phase-1) under the Project namely as:
   (1) the Roleang Chrey Subproject, located in Kampong Speu Province
   (2) the Kandal Stung-Bati Subproject, located in Kandal and Takeo Provinces

1.2 Description of the Subprojects

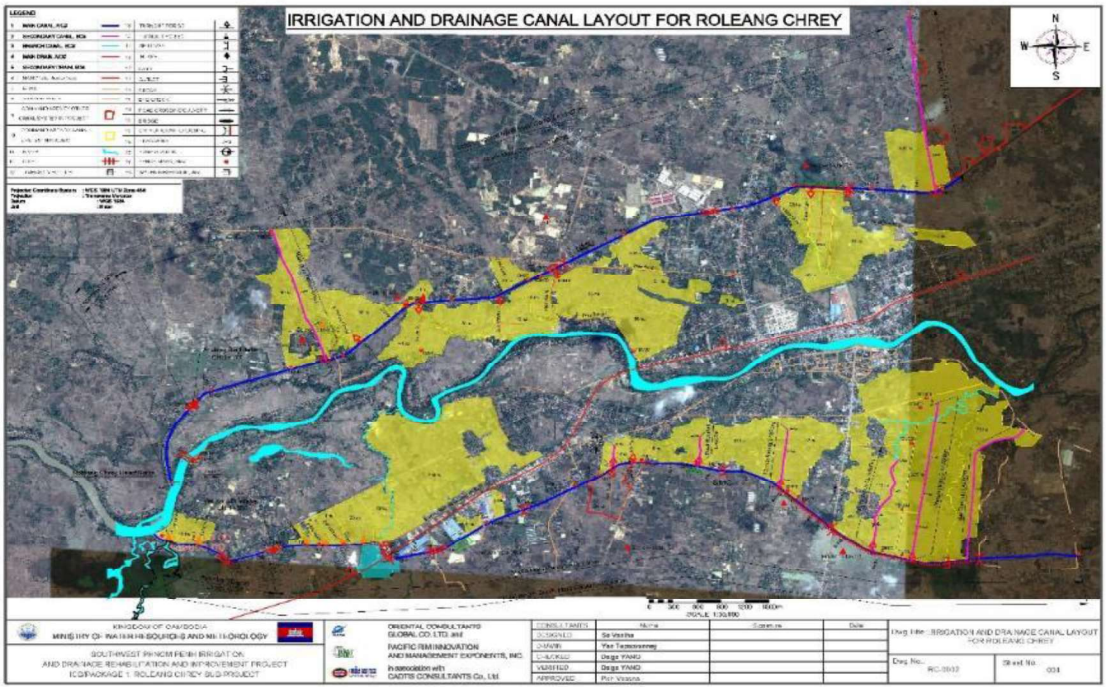
5. **The Kandal Stung-Bati Sub-project:** the Sub-project cuts across Kandal and Takeo provinces. Prek Thnot River is the primary water feeding both irrigation systems with two regulators (Tuk Thla and Kampong Toul). A total of 3,951 ha of land has been selected for rehabilitation, with 2,201 ha in Kandal Stung and 1,750 ha in Bati, respectively. The implementation of the Sub-project impacts five communes and 14 villages with a total population of 9,268. Figure 1 shows a map of the location of the Kandal Stung-Bati Sub-project.

Figure 1: Map of Kandal Stung-Bati Sub-project



6. **The Roleang Chrey Sub-project**: the Sub-project cuts across 11 communes and 60 villages with a total population of 43,055 as indicated in Table 2 below. The activities of this Sub-project focus on the upstream part with a length of 9.1 km from Andong Sia intake and 9.8 km from Vat Krouch intake for the northern main canal, and the Model area of 350 ha along the south main canal, excluding 220 ha, which is implemented by the Technical Service Center for Irrigation and Meteorology. Figure 2 shows a map of the location of the Roleang Chrey Sub-project

Figure 2: Map of the Roleang Chrey Sub-project



II. SCOPE OF RESELTLEMENT AND IMPLEMETNATION

7. The scope of land acquisition and resettlement impacts of both Subprojects were identified following the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) process. The DMS form was adopted from the sample DMS questionnaire of the Standard Operating Procedures for the Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (LAR-SOP) for the Externally Financed Projects in Cambodia. The DMS fieldwork was subsequently conducted from 04 August to 30 September 2020. The cut-off date (on 14 December 2019) for entitlement and compensation assistance was informed to AHs during house-to-house DMS. After the completion of DMS, the completed DMS questionnaires were transferred to the Department of Internal Monitoring and Data Management (DIMDM) of the General Department of Resettlement (GDR) for review, complied in Excel spreadsheet, and prepare the estimated cost/expenditure for the compensation packages.

2.1. Summary of Impacts - Kandal Stung-Bati Subproject

8. According to the Detailed Resettlement Plan (DRP) prepared and approved for the Kandal Stung-Bati Subproject, there are 334 completed DMS for the 287 AHs affecting 1,103 people within 5 communes, and 14 villages. The impacts include lands, main structures, secondary structures, crops and trees. A total of 8 AHs (29 people) is permanently displaced. Table 1 illustrates the Summary of the AHs/APs and DMS for the Subproject.

Table 1: Summary Number of AHs and APs by administrative location

No.	Location	No. of DMS	No. of AHs	No. of APs
Kandal Steung District				
1	Trea Commune	213	184	712
2	Thmei Commune	88	71	268
3	Trapaeng Veng Commune	21	21	66
4	Baku Commune	7	6	36
5	Anlong Romeat Commune	5	5	21
Total		**334**	**287**	**1,103**

9. **The land acquisition and types:** There are various categories of land impacted by the subproject which include residential land, productive agriculture land, fallow/vacant land, and community land (pagoda). Of the 287 AHs, 124 AHs are confirmed to have their lands impacted with a total of 27,787m^2. Table 2 shows the Summary of Land Acquisition by Land Use.

Table 2. Summary land acquisition by land use

Affected Land Type	No. AHs	No. APs	Affected area (m^2)
Residential Land	35	136	4,547
Productive Agriculture Land	81	276	18,637
Fallow land/Vacant Land	6	21	4,268

Community Land (Pagoda)	2	0	335
Total	**124**	**433**	**27,787**

10. **The main structures:** The DRP indicates that 16 houses/main structures are affected by the subproject of which 8 houses structures will completely impacted. Therefore, the AHs of the 8 housing structures will become landless physically and economically. Table 3 shows the Classification of main structure by types of materials used.

Table 3: Classification of main structure by types of materials used

Roof	Wall	Column	Floor	Structure	No. of Floor	Classification
Zinc	Brick	Steel	Concrete	Steel	Single	S14
Zinc	Zinc	Wood	Soil	Wood	Single	1A
Fibro	Wood	Concrete + Wood	Wood	Concrete + Wood	Single	2A
Zinc	Zinc	Wood	Board	Wood	Single	1B
Zinc	Zinc	Steel	Soil	Steel	Single	1C
Zinc	Zinc	Steel	Steel	Steel	Single	1D
Zinc	Brick+Zinc	Steel	Steel	Steel	Single	1E
Zinc	Brick	Concrete	Tile	Concrete	Single	1F
Fibro	Brick	Concrete	Tile	Concrete	Single	2C
Fibro	Brick	Concrete	Tile	Concrete	Single	1G
Steel	Steel	Steel	Tile	Steel	Sit on stilt	2D
Zinc	Brick	Concrete + Wood	Steel	Concrete + Wood	Sit on stilt	2B

11. **The secondary structures:** The secondary structures include independent shop/store, warehouse, kiosk, kitchen, bathroom, extended roof, stall, water closets/toilet, chicken hut pigpen, cow stables, fences, wells, stupa etc. The DRP data suggests that there are 92 AHs with 299 APs confirmed to have their 165 secondary structures impacted, while 27 AHs with 78 APs have 123 other structures affected. Table 4 shows the Number of affected secondary structures by types.

Table 4: Number of affected secondary structures by types

Type of secondary structure	No. of Structures	No. of AHs	No. of APs	Total Affected Area (m^2)
A. Secondary Structure				
Store/shop	2	2	9	133.25
Kiosk	2	2	2	39
Storage/Warehouse	3	3	10	238.30
Chicken/Duck Hut	17	4	9	561.82
Toilet	16	7	19	81.59

Bathroom	4	2	2	46.99
Kitchen	12	11	40	133.24
Rest Shelter	1	1	1	45.00
Cow stables	4	4	15	138.62
Eaves/Extended Roof	16	6	16	430.63
Fence gate	6	3	7	61.77
Concrete pavement	19	7	29	964.68
Fence – wooden poll, barbed with wire	10	7	26	333.50
Concrete fence	37	23	77	1,504.51
Fence – concrete pol, barbed with	14	8	35	573.40
Kheum	1	1	1	16.20
Wooden bridge	1	1	1	
Sub-total	165	92	299	5,257.50
B. Ancillary and Other Structures				
Stupa/Chetdey	7	6	7	
Concrete poles	4	1	1	
Electric poles	10	1	1	
Neak Ta House/worship place	6	3	9	
Buddha statue	4	1	1	
Digswell	2	1	4	
Pump well	4	4	16	
Grave	2	2	8	
Ring Drainage	82	6	26	
Concrete stair	2	2	5	
Sub-total	123	27	78	
Total A and B	288	119	377	

12. **The crops and trees:** A total of 3,001 trees belonging to 294 AHs are affected. Out of the 3,001 trees, 1,669 trees are fruit trees, 1,304 trees are valuable trees, and 28 trees are decorative trees. No commercial trees were reported to be affected by the Sub-project. Table 5 shows the Summary of Affected Trees.

Table 5: Summary of Affected Trees

Type of Tree	Age 1-3 Years	Age 3-5 years	Age >5 years	Total No. of Trees
Fruit Trees				
Gooseberry	3	2	3	8
Feronia Lucida	85	14	2	101
Lemon	11	3	15	29
Pomelo	0	2	0	2
Orange	1	2	0	3
Kaffir Lime	2	0	0	2
Santol	0	0	3	3
Jackfruit	4	2	15	21

Wood apple	2	0	4	6
Wax apple	0	0	1	1
Coconut	2	146	34	182
Palm	4	67	257	328
Guava	4	3	37	44
Autocephalous Caramba	0	0	1	1
Pomegranate	0	0	2	2
Milk Fruit	0	0	4	4
Sugar Apple	27	3	27	57
Jujube	1	3	2	6
Jambolana Plum	13	1	65	79
Longan	2	6	3	11
June Plum	0	1	5	6
Bamboo	0	0	168	168
Rum Denh	0	0	14	14
Sapodilla	0	0	1	1
Papaya	6	0	4	10
Sandan	0	0	1	1
Neem	0	0	10	10
Mango	45	26	200	271
Cashew	0	1	0	1
Tamarin	8	4	25	37
Monkeypod	0	1	6	7
Banana	253	0	0	253
Sub-total	473	287	909	1,669
Commercial, decorative and shaded tree				
Valuable Tree	698	39	568	1,304
Decorative and Shaded Trees	0	14	14	28
Sub-total	698	53	582	1,332
TOTAL TREES	**1,171**	**340**	**1,491**	**3,001**
Total Number of AHs	**294**			
Total Number of APs	**1,142**			

2.2. Summary of Impacts - Roleang Chrey

13. According to the DRP, there are 1,239 DMS for the 986 AHs affecting 3,622 people within 2 districts, 11 communes, and 60 villages in Roleang Chrey. The impacts include lands, main structures, secondary structures, crops and trees. A total of 27 AHs (with 100 people) will permanently be displaced. Table 6 illustrates the Summary number of AHs by locations.

Table 6: Summary number of AHs location

No.	Location	No. of DMS	No. of AHs	No. of APs
I. Chbarmon District				
1	Kandol Dom	274	206	837

2	Chbarmon	123	119	405
3	Rokar Thom	94	83	302
4	Svay Kravan	580	430	1528
	Sub-Total	1,071	838	3,072
II. Samroang Torng District				
5	Kahaeng	49	46	177
6	Tang Kroch	46	42	145
7	Roleang Chek	26	25	109
8	Voil Sar	39	27	89
9	Skus	8	8	30
	Sub-Total	168	148	550
	Total	**1,239**	**986**	**3,622**

14. **The land acquisition and types:** The various categories of land impacted include residential land, productive agriculture land, plantation land and fallow/vacant land. The 667 AHs (1,986 APs) are confirmed to have their lands impacted with a total of 147,914.70m2. Table 7 explains the Summary land acquisition by land use.

Table 7: Summary land acquisition by land use

Affected Land Type	No. AHs	Affected area (m^2)
Residential Land	98	9,095.00
Productive Agriculture Land	546	131,311.70
Plantation Land	4	1,595.00
Fallow/Vacant Land	19	5,913.00
Total	667	147,914.70

15. **The main structures:** There are 44 houses, 5 house-cum shops and 18 shops/stores are affected by the subproject. They were classified into different types of construction materials such as roof, wall, column and floor. The AHs of the 27 housing structures will become landless physically and economically.

16. **The secondary structures:** The secondary structures include shelters, warehouses, kiosk, kitchens, bathrooms, extended roofs, stalls, water closets/ independent shop/store, warehouse, kiosk, kitchen, bathroom, extended roof, stall, toilets, chicken huts, pigpens, cow stables, fences, wells, stupas etc. There are 258 AHs with 890 APs confirmed to have their 316 secondary structures impacted, while 58 AHs with 124 APs have 416 other structured affected. Table 8 shows the Number of affected secondary structures by types.

Table 8: Number of affected secondary structures by types

Type of secondary structure	No. of Structures	No. of AHs	No. of APs	Total Affected Area (m^2)
A. Secondary Structure				
Kiosk	2	2	5	21.00

Storage/shed	20	20	67	198.56
Chicken/Duck Hut	4	4	12	25.91
Toilet	4	4	13	11.90
Bathroom	2	2	6	9.66
Kitchen	2	2	7	35.50
Rest Shelter	6	6	26	85.00
Cow stables	4	4	14	70.83
Eaves/Extended Roof	22	22	87	319.76
Metal fence gate	24	24	29	265.04
Concrete pavement	20	12	44	438.84
Fence – wooden poll, barbed with wire or mesh	122	99	389	4,942.60
Concrete fence	33	21	73	1,051.60
Fence – concrete poll, barbed with wire mesh	47	33	110	1,850.62
Kheum (building raised foundation)	1	1	1	6.00
Concrete bridge	1	1	5	16.00
Concrete water storage	2	1	2	15.26
Sub-total	316	258	890	9,364.08
B. Ancillary and Other Structures				
Fence entrance concrete poles	108	4	12	
Electric/solar poles	11	2	2	
Neak Ta house/Spiritual House	35	33	59	
Digswell	1	1	1	
Ring Drainage	259	16	46	
Crematorium	2	2	4	
Sub-total	416	58	124	
Total A and B	732	316	1,014	

17. **The crops and trees:** A total of 2,468 trees belonging to 452 AHs will be affected. Out of the 2,468 trees, 1,809 trees are fruit trees, 650 valuable trees, and 25 decorative trees. No commercial trees were reported to be affected by the Subproject. Table 9 shows the Summary of Affected Trees.

Table 9: Summary of Affected Trees

Type of Tree	Age 1-3 Years	Age 3-5 years	Age >5 years	Total No. of Trees
Fruit Trees				
Star Gooseberry	3	0	8	11
Feronia Lucida	4	5	54	63
Lemon	1	3	7	11
Kaffir Lime	2	1	16	19
Santol	0	0	4	4
Jackfruit	5	3	31	39

Wood apple	2	3	27	32
Doeum Chan	0	0	2	2
Banana	98	14	61	173
Plumeria	0	0	1	1
Water Apple	0	0	2	2
Coconut	42	32	89	163
Palm	9	16	281	306
Guava	12	5	16	33
Pomegranate	2	1	0	3
Milk Fruit	0	0	5	5
Custard Apple	14	9	23	46
Pongro	0	0	2	2
Jujube	8	4	50	62
Jambolan Plum	40	10	176	226
Longan	9	1	15	25
June Plum or Hog Plum	1	0	4	5
Bamboo	37	1	18	56
Papaya	48	9	3	60
Canistel	0	0	2	2
Neem	2	0	15	17
Mango	26	6	201	233
Cashew	0	0	3	3
Tamarind	14	6	128	148
Camachile	1	1	55	57
Sub-total	380	130	1,299	1,809
Commercial, decorative and shaded tree				
Valuable Tree	13	2	635	650
Decorative and Shaded Trees	0	0	25	25
Sub-total	13	2	660	675
TOTAL TREES	**393**	**132**	**1,943**	**2,468**
Total Number of AHs	**452**			
Total Number of APs	**1,691**			

III. EXTERNAL MONITORING

a. Objectives

18. The recruited External Monitoring Agency (referred to as 'EMA') has been engaged to monitor the implementation of the resettlement activities and report the findings through the Semi-annual External Monitoring Report (EMR) for both Sub-projects of the Project. The key objectives of the external monitoring include:
    - Reviewing and verifying the progress, effectiveness, and efficiency of the implementation of A-RAP/DRPs by monitoring the organization of the public consultation meeting and information disclosure, the DMS process, contract preparation and negotiation process, and the compensation

payment process.

- Assessing the results and effects of the LAR activities, particularly the restoration or enhancement of livelihoods of all AHs.
- Evaluating any significant involuntary resettlement issues and advising on appropriate corrective actions to be taken.

b. Methodology

19. This EMR provides an overall and latest update on the implementation of the approved DRPs prepared for all Sub-projects under the Project, covering all aspects of the implementation, particularly: i) public consultation meetings and disclosure, ii) detailed measurement survey, iii) contract negotiation and compensation payment, and iv) implementation of the grievance redress mechanism (GRM). Below are the overall activities implemented by EMA to verify and validate information about the implementation process:

- **Reviewed Documents and Reports**: This includes the Basic Resettlement Plans, the approved DRPs, materials presented by the IRC-WG at the public consultation meetings (sub-project information, potential impacts, benefits, anticipated land requirements, compensation policy, entitlement and eligibility), institutional structures for DRP implementation, GRM, related GRM training materials, the legal policy framework, and the Entitlement Matrix.
- **Consulted IRC-WG Members:** Consultations with IRC-WG members to get insights into the project, including institutional arrangements, implementation plans, progress made, and challenges faced.
- **Conducted Field Visits**: Regular field visits were conducted to observe activities, particularly public consultations, DMS, contract negotiations, and the compensation process. Follow-ups with local authorities and AHs were done through telephone calls and visits.
- **Monitored Issues and Concerns**: Progress on issues and concerns raised by AHs was monitored and verified through consultations with the IRC-WG, AHs, and local authorities.
- **Conducted Specific Assessments**: Additional assessments were conducted when issues and concerns required action. Spot checks and meetings with community leaders and authorities were also held to understand perceptions, concerns, and suggestions.

IV. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION

20. This Final EMR covers all resettlement activities undertaken during the implementation of the Project based on the Detailed Resettlement Plans (DRPs) for Kandal Stung-Bati, approved in May 2022, and Roleang Chrey, approved in August 2022. This section presents the status and a comprehensive update on the implementation of both DRPs.

a. Public Consultation Meetings and Information Disclosure

21. The objectives of the public consultation and participation of local people include: (i) ensuring the participation of AHs and local communities into the process of design, preparation, and decision making of the Subproject; (ii) disseminating all the information and activities related to the Subproject to the AHs; (iii) collecting ideas, concerns, needs, or priorities of the AHs; (iv) ensuring that all the AHs are notified of all the decisions made which are related directly to their income and living standard; and (v) ensuring the transparency in implementation of land acquisition, compensation, assistance payment, and relocation.

22. The detailed information on the Public Consultation Meetings (PCM) organized during the preparation of the DRPs for both subprojects were comprehensively illustrated in the approved DRPs.

23. For the implementation of the DRPs, the PCM was jointly organized by the IRC-WG and PRSC-WG prior to the signing of the compensation contract session and to the provision of the compensation payments. Table 10 summarizes the dates and number of AHs participated in PCM for both subprojects.

Name of Subprojects	Date of PCM Prior to Contract Signing	Number of AHs participated
Kandal Stung-Bati	21 to 30 September 2022	86 AHs
Roleang Chrey	3, 14, 15 December 2022	434 AHs

b. Detailed Measurement Survey

24. The implementation of DMS process is crucial to ensure the following: i) Accurate measurement and valuation of affected land and other assets. ii) Adequate consultation with the AHs during the process.
25. The EMA observed that, prior to the DMS implementation, around five rounds of public consultations were jointly organized by the IRC-WG, the PRSC, and relevant ministries, with participation from local authorities. Approximately 200 AHs participated, including more than 100 women.
26. The EMA also observed that a two-step approach was applied for the DMS implementation. The implementation team first measured and valued the affected land and other assets, followed by information gathering using standard questionnaires. During the process, those AHs who were unable to participate on the given date and time were offered the opportunity to attend on another day.

a) DMS in Kandal Stung-Bati Sub-project were fully completed

27. The actual implementation of the DMS started around the third quarter of 2020, and all the DMS for Kandal Stung-Bati have been successfully completed. After several rounds of implementation, a total of 334 DMS for 287 AHs were completed. The IRC-WG worked with local authorities and district technical offices, including the land office and experts from relevant ministries, to address

all the outstanding issues raised by AHs. Many of the AHs accepted the explanations and clarifications offered regarding the sub-project's effects and the compensations based on government policy.

b) DMS in Roleang Chrey Sub-project were fully completed

28. The status of the implementation of the DMS in Roleang Chrey is also successfully completed. As a result, a total of 1,239 DMS for 986 AHs were completed during DRP preparation.

c. Contract Signings and Compensation payments

a) Kandal Stung-Bati Subproject

29. The contract arrangements were fully and successfully completed. The process of contract negotiation started with a public announcement to inform and explain the impacts of the project and subprojects to the AHs/APs. This was implemented during the period from September 21-30, 2022, with a total of 86 families/participants. They raised questions and concerns about the compensation prices for land and trees. In response, the IRC-WG reinterpreted the value of trees and land based on the principles and conditions set by the Royal Government of Cambodia. As a result, all AHs/APs agreed to accept and sign the agreements, and the IRC-WG successfully obtained agreements with 287 AHs for 330 DMS. It shall be noted that the total number of AHs remained the same, but the total number of DMS reduced from 334 (as per DRP) to 330 due to the re-alignments of the Detailed Engineering Design (DED) prepared by the MOWRAM during the DRP implementation stage. The summary is presented in Table 15 below.

Table 15: Summary of Contract Arrangements – Kandal Stun-Bati

Contract	AH	DMS	Note
Number of contracts signed	287	330	**100%**
Total	**287**	**330**	

30. All the compensation payments were made for all 287 AHs. The payments were made in multiple phases, during March 2023, June 2023, and finally completed in 2024.
31. **Relocations:** Relocation is provided to those AHs who live on the canal/embankment and are entirely affected by the sub-project. However, under the SOP, they are not eligible for relocation/replacement land. Through the implementation of the SMS, 8 AHs needed to be relocated and were fully paid.
32. **Livelihood Program**: The livelihood program is provided to those who have permanently lost their source of livelihoods. There are 8 AHs who are landless

and eligible for the livelihood program and were fully paid.

33. **Vulnerable Group Assistance**: Special assistance is provided to vulnerable groups, including double financial support and employment opportunities during the project construction. The IRC-WG confirmed that 22 poor and vulnerable AHs were eligible for special assistance and were fully paid.

b) Roleang Chrey Subproject

34. To prepare for contract signings and compensation payments, public consultations were conducted for the AHs/APs in Roleang Chrey Subproject on December 3, 14, and 15, 2022, in Chbar Mon District, Kampong Speu province. Based on data compiled by the EMA, about 434 families/participants attended the events and discussed their concerns about the subproject's impacts and the compensation package, including prices set for land, trees, and other assets.
35. In response to the questions and clarifications raised by the AHs, the IRC-WG explained how the canal would be built and how compensation for land and trees would be paid according to the principles and conditions set by the Royal Government of Cambodia. The working group also explained the compensation procedure and the grievance mechanisms through which the AHs/APs could submit any remaining complaints.
36. **The contract arrangements were fully completed.** Based on data compiled by the EMA, after several rounds of consultation, all the AHs agreed to sign the contracts and accept the compensation payments. Contracts were signed with 1,007 AHs for a total of 1,237 DMS. It shall be noted that there has been a slight change to the total number of the AHs (from 986 AHs as per DRP to 1,007 AHs) and the DMS (from 1,239 DMS as per DRP to 1,237 DMS) affected by the Sub-project due to the re-alignments of the DED prepared by the MOWRAM during the DRP implementation stage. Table 17 summarizes the status of the contract arrangements.

Table 17: Summary of DMS and Contract – Roleang Chrey

Contract	AH	DMS	Amount/note
# of contract signed	1,007	1,237	
Total	**1,007**	**1,237**	**100%**

37. **All the compensation payment were made**. By the end of this monitoring period, all compensation payments were made in multiple rounds to all entitled 1,007 AHs.
38. **Relocation Arrangement:** Relocation was provided to those AHs who lived on the canal/embankment and were entirely affected by the sub-project. However, as per DRP, no AH was eligible for the relocation/replacement land. 27 AHs needed to be relocated. They opted for the cash option and were paid accordingly.
39. **Livelihood Program:** There was no livelihood program implemented for the sub-project.

40. **Vulnerable Group Assistance:** Special assistance is provided to vulnerable groups, including double financial support and employment opportunities during the project construction. The EMA confirmed that 66 Poor and Vulnerable AHs were eligible for special assistance. They opted for the cash option and were paid accordingly/

d. Grievance Redress Mechanism

41. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), represented by the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee (PGRC) for both sub-projects in Kandal and Kampong Speu, was well established with adequate training, and all roles and responsibilities clearly defined. Training for members included the management of complainants, procedures for recording, registering, and sorting grievances, as well as conducting assessments, making decisions, and monitoring.
42. Technically, the PGRC for both sub-projects were allowed to make decisions on the resolution of eligible complaints at all phases: pre-construction, construction, and operation. If needed, AHs or their representatives were given the opportunity to present their case during meetings at the respective PGRC of the sub-project.
43. By the end of the monitoring period, no official complaints were lodged by any entitled AHs for the both sub-projects under the Project.

a) Kandal Stung-Bati Sub-project

44. The PGRC in Kandal established on May 13, 2020 is chaired by the Provincial Governor of Kandal and co-chaired by the Deputy Provincial Governor. Its members include the followings:

1	Governor, Chairman
2	Deputy Governor, Vice Chairman
3	Deputy Director, Provincial Administration, Member
4	Director, PDEF, Member
5	Director. PDOWRAM, Member
6	Director, PDAFF, Member
7	Director, PDLMUPC, Member
8	Director, DPWT, Member
9	Governor, Kandal Stung District, Member
10	Director of Inter-Sectoral Office of Provincial Hall, Member
11	Deputy Director of Inter-Sectoral Office of Provincial Hall, Chairman
12	Deputy Director Financial Office of Provincial Hall, Member
13	Chief of Office, Office of Development and Construction Management, Member
14	Chief of Office, Office of Legal and Public Security, Member
15	Relevant commune chiefs, Member

b) Roleang Chrey Sub-project

45. The PGRC in Kampong Speu established on April 20, 2020 is chaired by the Provincial Governor and co-chaired by the Deputy Governor. Its members include the followings:

1	Governor, Chairman
2	Deputy Governor, Vice Chairman
3	Chief of Provincial Administration, Member
4	Director, PDoWRAM, Member
5	Director, PDoEF, Member
6	Director, PDoLMUPC, Member
7	Director, DoPWT, Member
8	Director, PDoAFF, Member
9	Director, PDoE, Member
10	District and Municipal Governors, Member
11	Chief of Inter-Sectoral Office of Provincial Hall, Member

V. CONCLUSION

46. In conclusion, it shall be concluded that the implementation of both DRPs prepared and approved for the Roleang Chrey and Kandal Stung-Bati Subprojects were fully and successfully implemented in all aspects of the LAR activities including the DMS, the Contract Signings, and the Compensation Payments to all entitled AHs as provisioned in the approved DRPs. The key activities implemented by the IRC-WG and the results achieved are as follows:

47. **Public Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure:**
Several sessions of public consultation meetings were fully and successfully conducted between July and October 2020 prior to the commencements of the LAR activities including the DMS, the Contract Signings, and the Compensation Payments for the Kandal Stung-Bati and Roleang Chrey.

48. **Detailed Measurement Surveys:**
The DMS carried out the IRC-WG is concluded to be correct and in line with LAR-related policies of the RGC and the JICA. These activities were fully checked and verified prior to the preparation of the DRP for both subprojects.

49. **Contract Signings and Compensation Payments:**
Contract Signings and Compensation payments were fully made to all entitled AHs as provisioned in the DRPs for both subprojects. These activities were fully checked and verified during the DRPs implementation.

50. **Grievance Redress Mechanism:**
The complaint handling mechanism functioned effectively, and no formal complaints were lodged by any AHs by the end of the monitoring period/ Therefore, no further action was required.

51. **Overall DRPs Implementation:**
All actions and requirements outlined in the DRPs were successfully implemented during this reporting period. Consequently, this final external monitoring report marks the closure of the DRPs implementation for both Subprojects under the Project, with no further actions required.

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