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ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ
KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
Nation Religion King

ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ
MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE
N° 12366.MEF/GDR

Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee
General Department of Resettlement
Fax no. (855-23) 426 682

Phnom Penh, 12 December, 2025

Mr. Sanui Kazumasa
Chief Representative,
JICA Cambodia Office

Subject: Approval of Basic Resettlement Plan (BRP) for the North Main Canal of the Roleang Chrey Subproject, Kampong Speu Province, under the Southwest Phnom Penh Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation and Improvement Project – Additional Financing.

Dear Mr. Sanui Kazumasa,

The attached BRP for the North Main Canal of the Roleang Chrey Subproject, Kampong Speu Province, under the Southwest Phnom Penh Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation and Improvement Project - Additional Financing, has been reviewed and revised by the General Department of Resettlement (GDR) of the Ministry of Economy and Finance in compliance with Cambodian Laws and Regulations and JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (2010).

In this regard, the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) has approved the BRP and would like to submit to JICA for no objection and subsequent disclosure on the JICA website.

Please accept, Mr. Sanui Kazumasa, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Sincerely Yours, *[Signature]*



Dr. SDOEUNG Sokhom
Chairman of Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee
Secretary of State
Ministry of Economy and Finance



C.C.: H.E. PICH Veasna, Under Secretary of State and Project Director, Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology



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**Southwest Phnom Penh Irrigation and Drainage
Rehabilitation and Improvement Project**

BASIC RESETTLEMENT PLAN

For

**NORTH MAIN CANAL, ADDITIONAL FINANCING
ROLEANG CHREY SUBPROJECT
KAMPONG SPEU PROVINCE**

Prepared by

**Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology with the assistance of consultants engaged
by Japan International Cooperation Agency for the Royal Government of Cambodia and
Japan International Cooperation Agency.**

December 2025

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

RGC	- The Royal Government of Cambodia
AP/AH	- Affected person/affected household
AHH	- Affected Household Head
BRP	- Basic Resettlement Plan
COD	- Cut-Off-Date
COI	- Corridor Of Impact
DED	- Detailed Engineering Designs
DIMDM	- Department of Internal Monitoring and Data Management
DMS	- Detailed Measurement Survey
DRP	- Detailed Resettlement Plan
EME	- External monitoring expert
ESC	- Environmental and Social Consideration
GDR	- General Department of Resettlement
GRC	- Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	- Grievance Redress Mechanism
IIP	- Income Improvement Program
IOL	- Inventory of losses
IRC	- Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee
IRC-WG	- Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee Working Group
JICA	- Japan International Cooperation Agency
LAR	- Land Acquisition and involuntary Resettlement
MEF	- Ministry of Economy and Finance
MOWRAM	- Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
NMC	- North Main Canal
PCM	- Public Consultation Meeting
PDWRAM	- Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology
PGRC	- Provincial Grievance Redress Committee
PIB	- Public Information Booklet
PMIC	- Project Management Implementation Consultant
PMU	- Project Management Unit
PRSC	- Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee
PRSC-WG	- Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee Working Group
RCS	- Replacement Cost Study
RD2	- Resettlement Department 2 of GDR
RF	- Resettlement Framework
ROW	- Right of way
SMC	- South Main Canal
SOP-LAR	- Standard Operating Procedures for Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS (As of 12th Dec 2025)

Currency Unit	- Khmer Riel (KHR), Cambodian currency
	- US Dollar (\$/USD), KHR 4,009= \$1.00)

WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

Ha/ha	- Hectare
kg	- Kilogram
km	- Kilometer
lm	- Linear Meter
LS	- Lump Sum
m	- Meter
m ²	- Square Meter
m ³	- Cubic Meter

GLOSSARY (DEFINITION OF TERMS)

- Affected person (AP)/Affected household (AH)** - Any person or household, firm, private or public institution that, on account of changes resulting from the Project, will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, fallow land, drawdown areas, and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement. An affected household 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.
- Corridor of Impact (COI)** - Refers to a certain area of land minimally required for the Project, within which all the assets have to be moved outside.
- Compensation** - Payment provided in cash or in kind to APs/AHs at replacement cost for assets, resources or income acquired or adversely affected by the Project.
- Cut-Off-Date (COD)** - The date prior to which the occupation or use of the Project area makes residents/users of the same eligible to be categorized as an AP. Persons not covered in the census are not eligible for compensation and other entitlements, unless they can show proof that (i) they have been inadvertently missed out during the census and the inventory of losses (IOL); or (ii) they have lawfully acquired the affected assets following completion of the census and the IOL and prior to the implementation of the detailed measurement survey (DMS).
- Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)** - With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design (DED), this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the IOL, severity of impacts, and list of APs previously carried out during basic resettlement plan (BRP) preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.
- Entitlement** - Refer to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc., which are due to the APs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
- Host community** - Community already in residence at a proposed resettlement or relocation site.
- Income improvement program (IIP)** - The re-establishment of sources of income and livelihoods of the affected households.
- Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)** - The GRC's function is to resolve any complaints of the APs in connection with compensation and resettlement. The GRC acts as a legal platform within the Project for APs to suit their complaints and have solutions. The members of GRC consist of local authorities, central government officers and village elders in the village. All members of GRC have to be impartial and neutral to the Project.

- Land acquisition** - The process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.
- Public consultation meeting (PCM)** - PCMs are conducted at the Project area to provide opportunity to APs to consult with Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee Working Group (IRC-WG) or Local Authority about the Project, scope of the Project, scope of impact and how to deal with their issue(s) whatever related to their affected assets including compensation, assistances and/or resettlement.
- Relocation** - The physical relocation of an AP from her/his pre-Project place of residence and/or business.
- Replacement Cost Study (RCS)** - The process involving methods of valuation of assets to determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying the methods of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.
- Resettlement Plan** - A time-bound action plan with budget, setting out the resettlement objectives and strategies, entitlements, activities and responsibilities, and resettlement monitoring and evaluation.
- Vulnerable groups¹** - Distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement which specifically include: (i) female headed households (widow) with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) children and the elderly, (v) households who are landless and with no other means of support, and (vi) indigenous peoples.

¹ The group is classified under Sub-decree No. 291 ANKr. BK on Identification of Poor Households issued with ID Poor Cards by Royal Government of Cambodia.

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Background

1. The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) is implementing the Southwest Phnom Penh Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (the Project) with the financial assistance from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) of the Government of Japan. The Project will be implemented by Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM). The objective of the Project is to improve the agricultural productivity and living standards at rural and deprived areas by rehabilitating and improving the existing irrigation and drainage facilities, thereby in contributing to poverty reduction in Cambodia. In addition, the Project, in cooperation with the Government project, aims to reduce flood damage in Phnom Penh City and surrounding areas by diverting part of the flood waters from the Prek Thnot River to the North Main Canal (NMC) of the Roleang Chrey Subproject. The Project activities have been carried out and are in progress in Kampong Speu Province (Roleang Chrey Subproject) and Kandal Province (Kandal Stung-Bati Subproject). However, recent flooding in July 2024 impacted on about 425 households in the Subproject areas. Due to the limited number of existing irrigation canals along the Prek Thnot River, the NMC and South Main Canal (SMC) of the Roleang Chrey Subproject were selected as key channels for diverting floodwaters.

2. This basic resettlement plan (BRP) for the NMC Roleang Chrey Subproject (the Subproject) is prepared based on the July 2016 resettlement framework (RF) for the Project. The Subproject activities will be carried out in Kampong Speu Province. The BRP provides an indicative scope and nature of expected resettlement impacts, based on preliminary design changes of the Subproject which has encompassed mitigation measures to minimize resettlement impacts. The results of consultation, participation, and information dissemination to the affected households (AHs) and stakeholders in the BRP preparation process are also incorporated. The BRP also includes indicative compensation and rehabilitation measures to address unavoidable resettlement impacts to ensure that the AHs will be able to have better living standards or at least restore their livelihoods to the pre-Subproject level.

3. The field survey estimates from the inventory of losses (IOL) conducted in July 2025 indicated that approximately 99 affected households (AHs) would be directly impacted from the design changes under the NMC Subproject.

B. Legal and Policy Framework

4. The legal and policy framework for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement (LAR) of the Project is defined by relevant laws and regulations of the Government and the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Consideration (ESC) (April 2010) herein referred to as JICA ESC Guidelines. The objectives of the Project's policy are to avoid, or, if not possible to avoid, minimize resettlement impacts, restore income and livelihoods of the AHs and improve living standards of poor and vulnerable AHs by the Project.

C. Scope of LAR Impacts

5. Construction activities of the Subproject require permanent acquisition of approximate 20,898 square meter (m²) of private land use comprising residential land of 5,564m² and agricultural land of 15,334m². These measurements are estimates and will be confirmed after the detailed engineering design (DED) and during the detailed measurement survey (DMS). The estimated potentially affected land is summarized in the Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of Estimated Potential Affected Land by Category

Category of Land	Affected Area in m ²
Residential	5,564
Agricultural	15,334
Estimated Total	20,898

Source: Field IOL Survey Estimates, July 2025

6. The other resettlement impacts include 3 main houses affected, 6 main houses partially affected and secondary structures such as kitchen, bathroom, extended roof, stall, latrine/toilet, chicken coop, fences, electric pole, car washing, spirit house, etc. and crops and trees.

D. Socio-Economic Information and Profile of the AHs

7. The socioeconomic survey of the AHs under the Subproject was conducted from 7-13 July 2025, covering approximately 20% or 21 affected household heads (AHHs) interviewed from a total list of 99 AHs. The interviewees covered were randomly selected AHs, vulnerable AHs and AHs experiencing major impacts.

E. Consultation Participation and Information Disclosure

8. Public Consultation Meetings (PCMs) with local authorities and AHs/affected persons (APs) were held before and after IOL stage. PCMs were held on 6th July 2025 attended by 93 participants out of which 38 were female and another PCM was held on 2nd November 2025 attended by 132 participants of which 49 were female. The discussions in the PCMs focused on providing generic information about the Project/Subproject background, the benefits and potential impacts, the anticipated land requirement, compensation policy, entitlements and eligibility including the income improvement program (IIP). All these topics were included in the public information booklet (PIB) in Khmer and distributed to the participants. Information dissemination and consultations will continue prior to the DMS where the DMS process will be explained, entitlements information and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) procedures will be disseminated to the AHs. The BRP for the Subproject approved by the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) will be made available in Khmer and sent to the Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology (PDWRAM), local authorities of the district/municipality and Subproject communes/Sangkats, villages. The BRP will also be uploaded on the JICA and MOWRAM websites and posted in accessible public places such as commune/village offices and pagodas.

F. Subproject Entitlements

9. The Subproject cut-off-date (COD) to be eligible for compensation and assistance of the Subproject had been initially set as 6th July 2025 for the NMC area, and the affected communities have been informed in the PCM, the Subproject impacts during the inventory of losses stage. Compensation for the affected land and other assets of the APs will follow the replacement cost principle. An entitlement matrix and its applications developed during the RF preparation in 2016 for potential impacts is provided in this BRP. It covers the compensation and types of assistance to be provided to the APs who will be affected by the acquisition of their land and other assets and appropriate measures for the provincial authorities to undertake to self-relocate the AHs to another new site, if they are physically displaced. The entitlement matrix has been developed in line with principles of the Standard Operating Procedures for Land Acquisition and involuntary Resettlement (SOP-LAR) for Externally Financial Projects in Cambodia and the JICA ESC Guidelines during the BRP preparation.

G. Indicative Resettlement Budget

10. A total indicative budget for compensation and resettlement assistance including administrative cost and contingency is estimated at USD 676,184.05². The cost for all land use acquisition, compensation and resettlement assistance under the Subproject will be financed from the national budget, and no financing will be required from the JICA loan.

H. Proposed Implementation Schedule

11. The detailed resettlement plan (DRP) is expected to be prepared in May/June 2026 after the completion of the DED and DMS in March-April 2026, and after its approval, it will be disclosed to the AHs and affected communities. The preparation shall include completing the 100% census of

² The amount will be revised following the detailed measurement survey and the replacement cost study and will be reflected in the DRP.

APs and the DMS, including vulnerable AHs and AHs experiencing major impacts. The approval of the DRP by the IRC and JICA is expected in July/August 2026, the approval of the budget by the General Department of Resettlement (GDR)/Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) is expected in September 2026, and the draft contract preparation, consultation and offer of compensation is planned to be completed by October 2026. Contract signing and disbursement will be completed by December 2026 and the land handover letter submitted to MOWRAM by January 2027. Civil works for specific sections with LAR impacts will begin from August 2026, as some sections/areas of the canal which do not have resettlement impacts were cleared from previous 2023 resettlement impacts.

I. Grievance Redress Mechanism

12. The GRM will follow the three-step process as described in the RGC SOP-LAR for Externally Financed Projects in Cambodia promulgated under Sub-Decree No. 22.ANK.BK on 22 February 2018. Aggrieved AHs/APs can lodge a complaint at the district/municipality, GDR and provincial levels to seek a resolution. The Provincial Grievance Redress Committee (PGRC) is the vested authority to make the final administrative decision on the grievances and if the AH/AP is not satisfied with the resolution at the commune, district/municipality or GDR level. If the AH/AP is not satisfied with the decision of the PGRC, s/he is free to file a lawsuit in the competent Courts (municipal or provincial court, as applicable). The IRC will facilitate the establishment of a PGRC. The PGRC will be established by the Provincial Governor in consultation with the IRC. The complaints will follow the three-step process before they are elevated to municipal court as the last resort. The AHs will be made fully aware of their rights to register complaints through verbal and written means at the consultation meeting prior to and during the DMS.

J. Institutional Arrangements

13. While the MOWRAM is the executing agency for the Project and Subproject and the PDWRAM is the implementing agency, while the GDR is the lead agency directly responsible for all LAR activities. Hence the preparation, implementation, monitoring and reporting of the DRP will be carried out by the GDR. The Resettlement Department No.2 (RD2) of GDR will implement the DRP for this Subproject assisted by the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee Working Group (IRC-WG) and Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee Working Group (PRSC-WG) supported by local authorities. The MOWRAM and project management unit (PMU) will play a supportive role, as requested by the GDR which is mostly related to the compilation of the reporting requirements for the Subproject and reporting to GDR, any bottlenecks posed by resettlement during the construction phase. The resettlement experts, if any engaged by the MOWRAM in the PMU will work directly under the instructions and guidance of the GDR.

K. Monitoring and Reporting

14. While the PMU under MOWRAM will be responsible for monitoring the overall implementation of the Subproject, the GDR through the Department of Internal Monitoring and Data Management (DIMDM) will be directly responsible for the monitoring and reporting of the implementation of the DRP. The IRC-WG and PRSC-WG will submit monthly reports to the RD2 of GDR. The RD2 will compile the field reports and prepare a consolidated report on the implementation of DRP on monthly basis. The report will be submitted to the DIMDM for internal monitoring. The DIMDM will (i) review the monthly progress reports, including fielding its own missions to verify the progress and the validity of the data and information, if deemed necessary; and (ii) compile quarterly progress report for submission to the Director General of GDR. If the screening of the Subproject at DED stage confirms that it is deemed to have significant resettlement impacts, then the GDR/IRC will hire an external monitoring agency to carry out external monitoring. The external monitoring agency will prepare an external monitoring report on a semi-annual basis and submit it to the GDR for review. After its review, the GDR will forward it to JICA for disclosure on their websites.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Project Background

15. The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) is implementing the Southwest Phnom Penh Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (the Project) with the financial assistance from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) of the Government of Japan. The Project will be implemented by Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM). The objective of the Project is to improve the agricultural productivity and living standards at rural and deprived areas by rehabilitating and improving the existing irrigation and drainage facilities, thereby contributing to poverty reduction in Cambodia. The Project activities have been carried out and completed in Kampong Speu Province under the Roleang Chrey Subproject and Kandal Province under Kandal Stung-Bati Subproject. However, recent flooding in July 2024 impacted on about 425 households in the Subproject areas. Due to the limited number of existing irrigation canals along the Prek Thnot River, the North Main Canal (NMC) and South Main Canal (SMC) of the Roleang Chrey Subproject was selected as key channels for diverting floodwaters.

B. The Roleang Chrey Subproject

16. The original Roleang Chrey Subproject under the Project has been implemented during the construction package (Phase-1) under the loan. This basic resettlement plan (BRP) is prepared for the NMC of Roleang Chrey Subproject (the Subproject) primarily based on the approved Resettlement Framework (RF) of July 2016. The Subproject traverses 11 communes and 60 villages with an estimated population of 43,055 (Table 2).

Table 2: Summary of Subproject Affected Communes and Villages

Subproject Name	River Basin	Province	Communes	No. of Villages	Estimated Population
Roleang Chrey	Prek Thnot	Kampong Speu	Kahaeng, Roleang Chack, Skuh, Kandol Dom, Svay Kravan, Tang Krouch, Chbar Morn, Rokar Thom, Sopor Tep and Voa Sar	60	43,055

Source: JICA Survey Team: Engineering Consulting services for SWPPIDRIP, JICA LOAN CP-P14 final report 2019.

17. The headworks in the Subproject are located on the Prek Thnot River, about 100 km upstream from its confluence with the Bassac River. The Andong Sla and Vat Krouch Intakes are provided at the heads of the NMC respectively, and the SMC branches off from the Prek Thnot River upstream from the regulator as shown in Figure 1 below. The headworks are in Tumpung Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District in Kampong Speu Province (Figure 1).

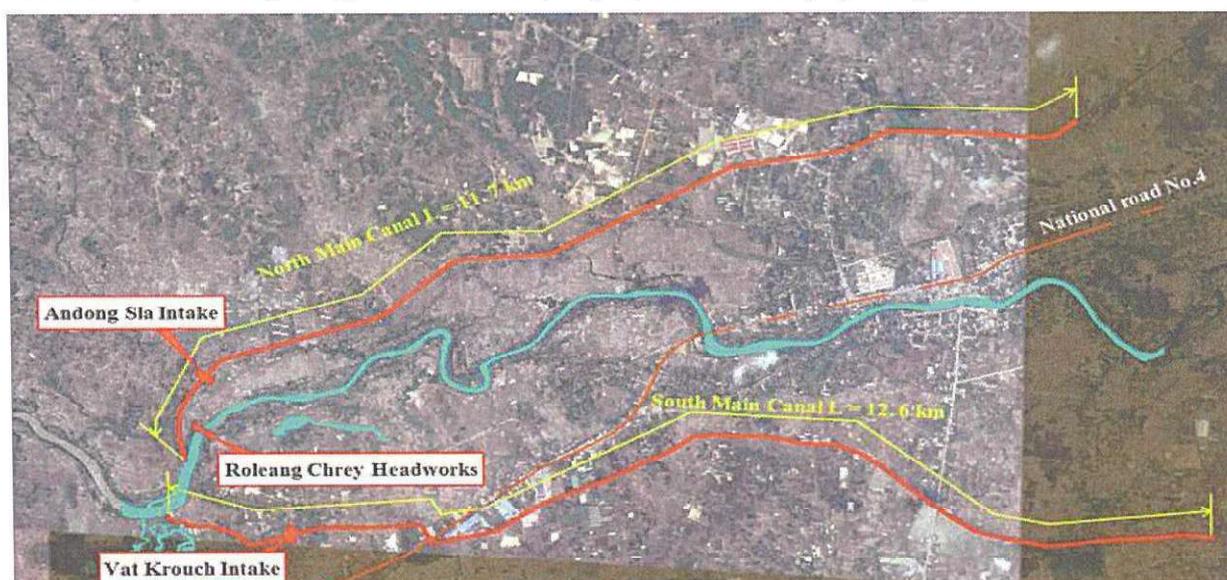


Figure 1: Location Map of Roleang Chrey Subproject

(a) Scope of Works

18. The scope of works comprises the widening of the NMC illustrated by the white dotted lines under the Subproject and is summarized in Table 3 and shown in

19. Figure 1 above.

Table 3: Summary of Proposed Additional Scope of Works under Roleang Chrey Subproject

Component	Description of Additional Scope of Works
1. Water resource facilities	(i) Headworks: Replacement of Operations/Maintenance bridge and extension of lower pier. (ii) Intakes: Canal shape modification to accommodate 100 m ³ /sec.
2. Main canals	NMC: 11.7 km long for widening & concrete lining, and 24 Nos. of new structures constructed.

(b) Measures to Minimize Impact

20. **The local authorities and affected households (AHs) in the Subproject area were advised of the cut-off-date (COD) during public consultation meetings (PCMs) for the NMC held on 6th July 2025 and advised not to build any new immovable structures within the Subproject right of way (ROW). The inventory of losses (IOL) survey team also provided brief project information, impacts within the ROW, entitlements, policy for eligibility and procedures of the grievance redress mechanism (GRM).**

21. All AHs and local authorities in the affected area will be given at least 30 working days' notice to vacate the land before the commencement of the civil works. Therefore, the AHs have ample time to manage their livelihood restoration and shelter demolition arrangements. All AHs' salvageable materials from structures will be allowed to be moved out from the affected areas; and standing crops and fruit and non-fruit trees will be allowed to be harvested and transported before the start of civil works.

III. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

22. This BRP is prepared based on the applicable legal and policy framework of the RGC, the approved 2016 RF and the JICA Guideline on Environmental and Social Consideration (ESC), April 2010 (hereinafter called JICA ESC Guidelines). It describes the key legal and regulatory documents of the RGC pertinent to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement (LAR) as well as the key principles of the JICA ESC Guidelines, analyzes and discusses gaps, if any, and provides clarifications on them as applicable for the Subproject. The entitlements applicable for this Subproject are based on the entitlement matrix in July 2016 approved RF.

a) Expropriation Law

23. The RGC's Expropriation Law (2010) is the main legal framework that governs LAR. The Expropriation Law has listed the development of public infrastructure as one of its objectives and extended the definition of public infrastructure to any infrastructure *"required by the Nation in accordance with the determination made by the government."* Public interest is also understood in a broad manner as *"the use of land or property by the public or by public institutions or their agents."* 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 to the owner and/or holder of real right.

Key articles include:

- a) Article 2: The law has the following purposes: (i) ensure reasonable and just deprivation of a legal right to ownership of private property; (ii) ensure payment of reasonable and just prior compensation; (iii) serve the public and national interests, and (iv) development of public physical infrastructure;
- b) Article 7: Only the State may carry out an expropriation for use in the public and national interests;
- c) Article 12: An Expropriation Committee shall be established and headed by a representative from the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and composed of representatives from relevant ministries and institutions. The organization and functioning of the Expropriation Committee shall be determined by a sub-decree [Sub Decree No 22 ANK/BK promulgated on 22 February 2018].
- d) Article 16: Before proposing an expropriation project, the Expropriation Committee shall publicly conduct a survey with detailed description about the owner and/or rightful owner of the immovable property and other properties which might need compensation; and all other problems shall be recorded as well. In conducting this survey, the Expropriation Committee shall arrange a public consultation with the authorities at provincial, district and commune level, the commune councils and village representatives or the communities affected by the expropriation to give them clear and specific information and to have all opinions from all concerned parties about the proposed public infrastructure project;
- e) Article 22: An amount of compensation to be paid to the owner of and/or holder of rights in the real property shall be based on the market value of the real property or the alternative value as of the date of the issuance of the Prakas on the expropriation scheme. The market value or the alternative value shall be determined by an independent commission or agent appointed by the expropriation committee; and
- f) Article 29: For the expropriation of a location that is operating business activities, the owner of the immovable property shall be entitled to additional fair and just compensation for the value of the property actually affected by the expropriation as of the date of the issuance of the declaration on the expropriation project. A tenant of the 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 actually invested for the business operation activities as of the date of the issuance of the declaration on the expropriation project.

24. Under the Article 3 of the Expropriation Law that governs the provision for projects financed by development partners in Cambodia, the RGC issued in 2018 the Standard Operating Procedures for Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (SOP-LAR)³ The SOP-LAR for Externally Financed Projects in Cambodia and LAR (2018), reflects RGC's laws and regulations relating to the acquisition of land and the involuntary resettlement of affected people and the safeguard policies and procedures of Development Partners as applied to public infrastructure investment projects, such as the proposed Southwest Phnom Penh Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation and Improvement Project. Where appropriate, the SOP-LAR includes references to good international practices in resettlement planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting. The SOP-LAR has been promulgated under Sub Decree No. 22 ANK/BK on 22 February 2018 and applies to all externally financed projects in the Kingdom of Cambodia. The General Department of Resettlement (GDR) of the MEF is responsible for providing guidance and clarification to users of the SOP-LAR. Given that the Subproject is funded by JICA, the provisions of SOP-LAR will apply to the Subproject and therefore should be read together with the July 2016 approved RF, this BRP and the detailed resettlement plan (DRP) after the detailed measurement survey (DMS) and replacement cost study (RCS).

25. RGC's SOP-LAR provides for the use of Development Partners Safeguard Policy and for gap filling measures where the provisions of the SOP-LAR conflict with the Development Partners mandatory safeguard requirements.

b) Sub-Decree 098 (July 2015)-Management of River Basin/ROW

26. Article-8 of Sub-Decree 098, dated 24 July 2015 on Management of River Basin defines the ROW of shore side, waterside and estuary of the river basin as follows:

- Seashore and estuary: 100 meters from the edge of the seashore and estuary (at the maximum of rising sea water)
- River: 50 meters from the edge of the river
- Stream: 30 meters from the edge of the stream
- Creek/tributary: 20 meters from the edge of the creek
- Brook/rivulet: 10 meters from the edge of the brook
- Main canal: 10 meters from the outside edge of the canal
- Secondary canal: 5 meters from the outside edge of the canal
- Irrigation ditch/tertiary canal/branch canal: 3 meters from the maximum level of water
- Basin: 100 meters from the maximum level of water
- Lake/Pond: 50 meters from the maximum level of water
- Dam: 20 meters from the bottom of the dam which is less than 4 meters height. 100 meters from the bottom of the dam which is between 4 to 8 meters. In case, the dam which is above 8 meters high, it will be determined in a separate Sub-Decree.

c) JICA ESC Guidelines (April 2010)

27. JICA requires that involuntary resettlement and the loss of livelihoods be avoided and minimized by exploring all viable alternatives. When avoidance is not feasible, effective compensation measures must be provided to those affected. In cases where involuntary resettlement is necessary or livelihoods are impacted, adequate compensation and support must be provided by the project proponents. This includes compensating for the full replacement cost of property damaged by the Subproject. The RGC must make efforts to help affected individuals improve their living standards, income, and production levels, or at the very least, restore them to pre-project conditions. Measures to achieve this may include providing land and/or monetary compensation for losses (including land and property), supporting alternative sustainable livelihoods, and covering expenses necessary for the relocation and re-establishment of communities at resettlement sites. Active participation by affected people and communities must be encouraged throughout the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement plan,

³ Accessible at https://www.mef.gov.kh/documents/laws_regulation/LAR-SOP-Final-13032018.pdf

along with measures to prevent the loss of livelihoods. Additionally, a clear and accessible grievance mechanism must be established to allow affected people and communities to voice their concerns.

28. A general overview of the application of JICA's policy in Cambodia is provided in the approved July 2016 RF of the Project.⁴ In cases where there are discrepancies between the government laws, regulations, and procedures related to LAR, and JICA's ESC Guidelines, adjustments were made to align both the local regulations and JICA's policy. These adjustments were necessary to establish a LAR policy that is acceptable to both the RGC and JICA.

29. There are no discrepancies between the RGC's SOP-LAR and JICA's ESC Guidelines. No gap-filling measures were identified in the approved July 2016 RF and the same will apply to the BRP under the Subproject.

⁴ Based on this RF, JICA approved 2 DRPs for Kandal Stung Bati and Roland Chrey Subprojects in 2022.

IV. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

a) Impact on Land

30. The survey questionnaire was used to collect estimated data on the IOL and census of AHs. Preliminary socioeconomic information on AHs whose main structures (i.e., houses, shops, and other structures) to be entirely affected were obtained with the use of a survey questionnaire in Khmer. The questionnaire dealt with affected assets, the basic information on the household head, such as gender, age, educational attainment, and primary source of income, the socioeconomic condition of the AHs.

31. Based on the preliminary design of the NMC, the consultant team estimated an IOL for each of the 99 affected household heads (AHHs) in the affected areas. In accordance with the approved RF of the Project, no cash compensation for the land use within the public state land, for instance, along existing river/stream of the NMC will be provided. As a result, affected land use within the public state land were not estimated during the IOL and were not calculated for indicative resettlement budget. However, the other types of loss of land, loss of use of land outside of the public state land were estimated to be 20,898m². These will be further confirmed after the detailed engineering design (DED) during the DMS. Table 4 summarizes the affected land.

Table 4: Summary of Potential Affected Land by Category

Category of Affected Land	Affected Area in m ²
Residential	5,564
Agricultural	15,334
Estimated Total	20,898

Source: Field IOL Survey Estimates, July 2025

b) Impact on Potential Main and Secondary Structures

32. A total of three (3) houses and one (1) shop is likely to be entirely affected, and six (6) houses partially affected. Secondary structures likely to be impacted include warehouse, kitchen, bathroom, extended roof, stall, water closets/toilet, chicken coop, fences, bridges, electric pole, grave, car washing, spirit house/Preah Phumi etc. Compensation of fixed structures will be at replacement costs based on the RCS report to be conducted during the DMS, but no compensation will be provided for the moveable assets such as mobile stalls and stands/tables. Table 5 and Table 6 summarize the potential impacts on main and secondary structures, respectively.

Table 5: Summary of Estimated Potential Affected Main Structures

District/municipality	Commune/Sangkat	House		Store/Shop	
		Partially	Entirely	Partially	Entirely
Krong Chbar Mon	Chbar Mon	1	2	0	1
	Rokar Thum	5	1	0	0
Total	Total	6	3	0	1

Source: Field IOL Survey Estimates, July 2025

Table 6: Summary of Potential Affected Secondary Structures

District/municipality	Type of Structure	No. of Structure	Affected Area (m ²)
Krong Chbar Mon	Kitchen	3	51
	Bathroom	1	3
	Eaves/extended roof	9	208
	Chicken Coop	3	368
TOTAL		16	630
Type of Other Secondary Structures	(m ²)	m	No.
Fence (F1)		211	
F2		86	
F4		3	
F5		45	
F11		180	
F12		3	
F7	587		
F8	510		
F9	92		
F13	77		
Door (D14)	8		
Toilet or bathroom with wooden walls and metal roof	3		
Cement concrete pavement – no reinforcement	43		
Drain pipe 0.4m			4
Drain pipe 0.6m			12
Gate Column			2
Concrete post			54
Spirit house with support – medium size			6
TOTAL	1,320	528	78

Source: Field IOL Survey Estimates, July 2025

c) Impact on Fruit and Non-fruit Trees and Crops

33. There is no impact on any crops as AHs will be allowed to cultivate and harvest the crops, if any, before the start of civil works. An estimated total of 125 fruit trees consisting of 15 between 1-3 years, 57 between 4-5 years and 53 over 5 years will be affected. For the 30 affected non-fruit trees there are 11 between 1-3 years, 1 between 4-5 years and 18 over 5 years. **Error! Reference source not found.** Table 7 and Table 8 summarize the potentially affected fruit trees and non-fruit trees by age. There are no affected trees aged from 0-1 years.

Table 7: Summary of Potentially Affected Fruit trees

Type of affected trees	Age 1-3	Age 4-5	Age>5 year	Total
Fruit				
Bilimbi	0	1	0	1
Coconut	0	35	2	37
Custard Apple	6	4	0	10
Guava	1	0	1	2
Jackfruit	0	1	5	6
Krasang	0	0	3	3

Lemon	3	0	0	3
Longan	0	1	5	6
Mango	0	8	9	17
Orange	1	0	12	13
Pomegranate	0	1	1	2
Pring/Jambolan	2	2	1	5
Star Gooseberry	0	1	0	1
Sugar Palm Trees	0	0	4	4
Tamarind	0	0	3	3
Wood Apple/Khvet	0	0	3	3
Ampil Toeuk	0	2	1	3
Neem/Sdao	2	1	3	6
Grand Total	15	57	53	125

Source: Field IOL Survey Estimates, July 2025

Table 8: Summary of Potentially Affected Non-Fruit Trees

Type of affected trees	Age 1-3	Age 4-5	Age>5 year	Total
Acacia	0	1	13	14
Bamboo	2	0	5	7
Thnounge/timber	9	0	0	9
Grand Total	11	1	18	30

Source: Field IOL Survey Estimates, July 2025

d) Temporary Impacts during Construction

34. During the Subproject construction, temporary site installation (construction materials stockpiling, labor camps, and others) will basically be done within the alignment and the corridor of impact (COI) of the NMC or where possible, unoccupied, and unused public land will be used. If any land outside of the alignment and the COI is required for this purpose, the contractor(s) will need to propose the site(s) and submit the access plan for review and approval by the project management unit (PMU) under the MOWRAM. The PMU together with the Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology (PDWRAM) will consult with the village/commune leaders and villagers if the proposed site is the public vacant unused land or owned by private individuals or households. In the event that no public vacant land is available, the contractor should acquire private land and compensate the rental value as per the DRP to the landowner(s) for the duration of temporary acquisition with the agreement to restore the land to its original or pre-rental condition.

V. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

35. The Socio-economic survey of the AHs under the Subproject was conducted from 7-13 July 2025, covering 21 household heads AHHs interviewed from the estimated total list of 99 AHs. The interviewees covered a randomly selected 20% sample of the total AHs and included vulnerable AHs and AHs experiencing major impacts.

a) Demographic profile of Potentially Affected Households

36. The 21 AHHs (20%) selected for socio-economic survey included 4 females and 17 males while out of the 90 affected persons (APs), 39 were male and 51 were females (Table 9).

Table 9: Summary of Potentially Affected Persons and Affected Household Heads

	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Total %
No. of Affected Persons	39	43.00	51	57.00	90	100.00
Affected Household Heads	17	81.00	4	19.00	21	100.00

Source: Field Survey Estimates, July 2025

37. Out of the total of 21 AHHs, 17 AHHs (81%) of males were married whereas for female AHHs, 1 AHH (5%) was divorced and 3 AHHs (14%) were widowed. Furthermore, 100% of AHHs interviewed were of Khmer ethnicity. Among 21 AHHs, 8 AHHs (38%) were between 30 to 50 years of age, 11 AHHs (52.5%) were between 51 to 70 years of age and 2 AHHs (9.5%) were between 71-75 years of age. Table 10 summarizes the demographic profile of the AHHs.

Table 10: Summary of Demographic Profile of Potentially Affected Household Heads

	Male Household Head	%	Female Household Head	%	Total	%
Marital Status						
Married	17	81.00	-	-	17	81.00
Divorced	-	-	1	5.00	1	5.00
Widowed	-	-	3	14.00	3	14.00
Total	17	81.00	4	19.00	21	100.0
Ethnicity						
Khmer	17	81.00	4	19.00	21	100.00
Total	17	81.00	4	19.00	21	100.00
Age						
30 to 50 years	8	38.00	-	-	8	38.00
51 to 70 years	9	43.00	2	9.50	11	52.50
71 to 75 years	-	-	2	9.50	2	9.50
Total	17	81.00	4	19.00	21	100.00

Source: Field Survey Estimates, July 2025

b) Educational Attainments

38. The education attainments of the 21 AHHs indicated that 8 AHHs or 38% (7 male and 1 female) attained upper secondary education, 7 AHHs (7 male) or 33% attained lower secondary education, 3 or 14% (1 male and 2 female) partially attained primary education but not completed and 2 AHHs or 10% (1 male and 1 female) had no education while 1 AHH or 5% (1 male) only completed primary education. It is noted that the lower and upper secondary education levels of female AHHs are significantly lower than male AHHs. Table 11 summarizes the education attainment of the AHHs.

Table 11: Summary of Education Attainments of Potentially Affected Household Heads

Education Level	Male AHHs	%	Female AHHs	%	Total	%
No education	1	5.00	1	5.00	2	10.00
Primary, not completed	1	5.00	2	9.00	3	14.00
Primary, completed	1	5.00	-	-	1	5.00
Lower secondary	7	33.00	-	-	7	33.00
Upper secondary	7	33.00	1	5.00	8	38.00
Total	17	81.00	4	19.00	21	100.00

Source: Field Survey Estimates, July 2025

c) Livelihood

The main sources of livelihood include income earned by all APs in the household (AHHs, and family members). Majority of the 21 AHHs (4 females) indicated that their primary sources of livelihood are from employment as factory workers, private employees and goods sellers. A total of 17 APs comprising 6 male and 11 female or 19% employed as factory or shop workers, followed by 8 APs comprising 5 male and 3 female or 9% employed in private sector while 7 APs comprising 1 male and 6 female or 8% are goods sellers. However, majority of affected persons estimated around 40 APs comprising 16 male and 24 female or 45% have no work, retired, in school and old. Table 12 summarizes the sources of livelihoods of the APs.

Table 12: Summary of Sources of Livelihoods

Source of Livelihood	AHHs						APs					
	M	%	F	%	Tot	%	M	%	F	%	Tot	%
None, Retired, old/sick	2	9	4	19	4	19	16	18	24	27	40	45
Farming on own land	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2
Farming as tenant farmer	1	5	-	-	1	5	1	1	1	1	2	2
Shop/business owner	1	5	-	-	1	5	3	3	1	1	4	4
Business (selling goods)	2	9.5	-	-	2	9	1	1	6	7	7	8
Factory/shop worker	3	14	-	-	4	19	6	7	11	12	17	19
Government employee	2	9.5	-	-	2	9	3	3	2	2	5	5
Private employee	3	14	-	-	4	19	5	6	3	3	8	9
Teachers, health worker, etc.	1	5	-	-	1	5	1	1	-	-	1	1
Wast picker	1	5	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	1	1	1
Sell Khmer cake	1	5	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	1	1	1
Motor dob driver	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Taxi/truck/car driver	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Total	17	81	4	19	21	100	39	43	51	57	90	100

Source: Field Survey Estimates, July2025

d) Household Annual Income

39. Table 13 summarizes the classification of the annual income levels of the 21 AHs. Annual household income includes income earned by all APs in the household (household heads and family members). There are 4 AHs or 19.04% have annual incomes below the national poverty rate of \$4,846 for an average family size of 5 persons. 1 AH or 4.76% generate income between \$4,900-\$6,999, 7 AHs or 33.33% generate income between \$7,000 - \$8,999 and 2 AHs or 9.52% generate income between \$9,000 - \$10,999 while 7 AHs or 33.33% are higher than \$11,000.

Table 13: Summary of Annual Income Levels of Potentially Affected Households

Annual Income	Male AHs	%	Female AHs	%	Total	%
<\$ 4,235 (poverty rate) \$70.58/month/person or \$847/person/year to be poor*.	2	9.52	2	9.52	4	19.04
\$ 4,900-\$ 6,999	1	4.76	-	-	1	4.76
\$ 7,000-\$ 8,999	5	23.81	2	9.52	7	33.33
\$ 9,000-\$ 10,999	2	9.52	-	-	2	9.52
>\$ 11,000	7	33.00	-	-	7	33.33
Total	17	80.96	4	19.04	21	100.00

Source: Field Survey Estimates, July, 2025, calculated in assumption of average household of 5 five household members

e) Vulnerability

40. Special attention is to be paid to identify the vulnerable groups that will be affected by the Subproject. Specific concerns expressed during the one-to-one and house-to-house consultations with these groups will be considered in target measures to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts. The key objective is to improve their status and livelihood sources as much as possible through additional compensation package for livelihood restoration.

41. The households that are vulnerable and living below the poverty line are to be identified based on the criteria established by the RGC. Each household which is assessed by the Government and found to be poor and vulnerable is issued an official ID Poor Card. The AHs under the Project/Subproject will be categorized as vulnerable and living below the poverty line based on ID Poor registration and holding an ID Poor Card. An estimated 6 AHs have been identified as poor and vulnerable. These numbers will be further confirmed during the DMS stage. The types of vulnerable groups identified are (a) poor households (those below the national poverty line); (b) elderly headed households with no means of support; and (c) widowed woman with dependents. Table 14 summarizes the categories of vulnerable households.

Table 14: Potential Poor and Vulnerable Affected Households

Type of Vulnerability	No. of AHs
Poor (below poverty rate)	3
Elderly headed with no means of support	1
Widowed woman HH with dependents	2
Disabled headed	0
Indigenous People	0
Total	6

Source: Field Survey Estimate, July 2025

f) Gender Considerations

42. The Subproject will address gender issues in relation with the implementation of civil works, consultations on resettlement activities and other related issues to ensure the participation of women in the discussions at all stages of the Subproject. Disaggregated monitoring indicators by gender will be developed for monitoring social benefits, economic opportunities, livelihood, and resettlement activities. There are potentially 4 female AHHs under the Subproject. Though significant negative impacts are not anticipated for gender specific issues, due attention shall be given to minimize any hardship for these female AHHs and mitigation measures will be prioritized to ensure their specific needs are addressed in the DRP. Additionally, female AHHs who are considered vulnerable will receive special assistance, including (i) ensuring title of land provided includes the name of the woman; (ii) being the recipient of any financial assistance; (iii) preference for temporary employment opportunities for women during construction of the Subproject; and (iv) assistance in seeking gainful employment.

g) Impact on Indigenous Peoples and Other Vulnerable Groups

43. There are no Indigenous Peoples residing within or even vicinity of irrigation systems/components. There is no informal sector such as squatter settlement residing within COI/ROW of irrigation systems.

h) Resettlement and Rehabilitation Options

44. A total of 3 AHHs are expected to lose their entire house and residential land and will need to self-relocate while 2 AHHs houses and residential land are partially affected. The viability of the partially affected houses of the 2 AHHs for continued use or to completely acquire the houses and the residential land will be determined during the DMS stage. The AHs will be compensated for the house and structures, residential land and transport allowance to buy land and self-relocate while each vulnerable household will receive an additional one-time living allowance of \$100. The preferred option for self-relocation by the AHHs will be confirmed during the DMS stage and

reflected in the DRP. The list of names of the AHs to self-relocate will be provided to provincial authorities for any further assistance. Table 15 below summarizes the option for relocation.

Table 15: Option for Relocation Selected by Affected Household Heads

Type of Compensation	No. of AHs
Replacement land	0
Cash compensation for residential land, house and structures*	3
Total	3

**Denotes to be confirmed during the DMS stage.
Source: Field Survey Estimate, July 2025*

VI. CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION, AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

a) Objectives for Consultation and Participation

45. Public consultation and participation aim to develop and maintain avenues of two-way communication between the Project/Subproject, stakeholders, and AHs. Notification regarding the convening of the PCM was provided to all AHs through the PDWRAM. The PDWRAM has announced first and issued letter to inform local authorities. Later these local authorities informed their residents/villagers by telephone calls or visiting the household residents to cover all AHs. To ensure that the views and concerns of the AHs are considered in Project/Subproject preparation and implementation and to reduce or offset adverse impacts and enhance benefits from the Project/Subproject, a strategy of meaningful participation has been adopted by and implemented under the Project/Subproject for information disclosure, consultation, and participation. All consultations have been presented verbally in Khmer for the illiterate to fully understand and be able to participate, while using visual tools such as maps and drawings.

b) Public Consultation and Participation during the Preparation of BRP

46. Two public consultation meetings (PCMs) were conducted with communities in NMC area, on 6 July 2025 and 2 November 2025 focusing discussions on design changes of the NMC and resettlement issues covering potential benefits and impacts, the anticipated land requirement, compensation policy including Income Improvement Program (IIP), eligibility, COD, principles and entitlements and proposed GRM. These topics were included in the Project Information Booklet (PIB) (Appendix 1) which was distributed to and explained in detail to the participants. The two PCMs were attended by 225 participants of which 87 or 39% were females (Table 16). The feedback received from the participants during the PCMs were recorded and have been incorporated in this BRP. The participants were informed that consultations will continue throughout the Subproject and during its implementation.

Table 16: Time, Location, and Number of PCM Participants held during BRP Preparation

Date/Time	Location	No. of Participants	Male	Female
06 July 2025 at 8:38-10:46 AM	: Wat Sampao Pagoda	93	55	38
02 November 2025 at 7:48-10:23 AM	: Wat Sampao Pagoda	132	83	49
Total		225	138	87

47. In the PCM, the AHs suggested that (i) the compensation is based on current market prices for their affected assets, (ii) cash assistance is provided for their affected kitchen, toilet, fence and other structures in the ROW, (iii) some AHs would be experiencing major impacts who have land nearby or can afford land nearby their villages and be provided with cash assistance for self-relocation, and (iv) those AHs experience major impacts but who cannot afford land in nearby village asked for cash assistance to buy any reserved land and house close to their neighbors or relatives. The AHs were informed that cash compensation will be provided for affected private land and non-land assets including transport allowance. The AHs will buy their land and re-build their structures with compensation payments. For any landless AH identified during the DMS, their names will be given to the provincial authority to deal with their landless issues. The Minutes of the PCM, Attendance List and Photographs taken during the PCM is in Appendix 2. Table 17 summarizes the key concerns and issues raised by the participants and responses provided. There were no particular objections from the AHs even from those who are not eligible to IIP.

Table 17: Summary of Key Concerns and Issues raised at the PCM

Key Concerns and Issues	Responses
What is the rate of compensation paid to a square meter for affected land and houses?	Compensation will be paid at full replacement cost at the market rate. The rates of the affected assets will be determined after detailed measurement survey by an independent consultant qualified and experienced in asset valuations who will conduct the replacement cost study to determine the market rates. These rates will be applied

	to calculate the compensation of the affected assets to be acquired. In addition, vulnerable AHHs/APs will receive other support and assistance such as IIP.
Will the canals rehabilitation and improvement work based on the detailed engineering designs enable the canal to handle floodwaters effectively and efficiently, with a flow of about 100m ³ /s?	Yes. The canals have been widened to enable them to efficiently flow the water to the secondary canals for regular supply of water to the command areas.
After acquiring the land for the canal will the titles be re-issued for our residual lands?	Yes, the land title certificates will be reissued to your residual land. You are to contact the Provincial Department of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction of Kampong Speu.
AHs will not accept compensation at low prices of their affected assets.	The market prices will be determined by an independent RCS consultant qualified and experienced in asset valuation engaged by the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC)/MEF. S/he will conduct a survey of prices of each type of affected asset in the Subproject area and conduct interviews of people in the area who are buying and selling land, building contractors, building material suppliers and farmers producing and selling crops and fruits. The data collected will be carefully analyzed to determine the market prices of the affected assets. Therefore, the prices offered will not be low but at prevailing market prices. In the event, any AH is unconvinced of the prices offered, s/he can register her/his complaint to grievance redress committee.

c) Public Consultation and Participation During DRP Preparation

48. During the preparation of the DRP, MOWRAM together with the GDR will conduct meaningful consultation with APs during the DRP preparation while ensuring the consultations are gender inclusive and special attention is made to ensure the participation of women and the vulnerable group of APs, as much as possible. Special measures will be taken to incorporate involuntary resettlement impact avoidance, minimization and mitigation measures for NMC during canal alignment and design to address the preferences and concerns of the AHs and affected communes.

49. A PCM with the AHs will take place prior to the DMS stage and is undertaken jointly by the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee Working Group (IRC-WG) and Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee Working Group (PRSC-WG) with the participation of local and provincial authorities including the commune and village chiefs.

50. The PIBs will be updated in Khmer by the GDR with the information about the entitlements, local GRM, including contact persons. All consultations and disclosure during implementation will be presented and explained verbally in Khmer for illiterate to fully understand and be able to participate. The detailed guidelines on the GRM will be included in the updated PIB as an attachment. Updated PIBs will be read out and explained after consultations to the illiterate AHs. The updated PIB for the Subproject, its GRM attachment and the DMS Questionnaire will be made available and explained to all attendees.

51. The updated PIB will also be shared and explained to individual APs during the house-to-house DMS and measurements of land and property losses. The APs will be required to confirm the loss of assets and the measurements and get a full understanding of the basis on which the compensation will be paid for the loss assets and other entitlements.

d) Consultation and Participation During DRP Implementation

52. The schedule for contract signing with deadlines and the legal requirements to receive the compensation (national ID, evidence of land ownership etc.) will be explained to the AHs in consultation meetings after the DRP approval by IRC, cleared by the JICA and the budget for resettlement approved by the MEF. Each AH will be provided with the draft contract and the compensation amounts explained to the satisfaction of the AH on a one-to-one basis. The AHs will be given the option to sign the contract there and then or given three (3) working days to submit the

signed contract to the IRC-WG through the village council office. For those AHs who are unable to participate in the meeting, best efforts will be made to visit them at their houses or seek the assistance of the village office to contact them.

53. The final consultative meeting will be conducted when the compensation payments are ready to be disbursed and will be undertaken jointly by IRC-WG and PRSC-WG. The schedule for compensation payments will be informed to all the AHs at least one week in advance through the commune and village offices. The meeting will be held in the commune or village and prior to the commencement of compensation payment, all AHs will be again informed about the GRM under the Subproject, the setup of the local GRM committee in the province and the procedures that will be followed in case they have any complaints about the compensation payments. Compensation payments will be made on a household-to-household basis, and each AH will be provided an opportunity to seek clarification about the compensation package prior to receiving the payment.

e) Information Disclosure

54. Summaries of the approved BRP and DRP will be translated into Khmer and posted/made - available at the commune, district and provincial offices for easy and free access for the APs and affected communities. For illiterate people, suitable other communication methods will be used based on discussion and in consultation with the AP. Gender concerns and issues will be considered in resettlement planning and implementation. Gender differentiated benefit-sharing measures will be included in the DRP to ensure that women and men of the households are treated equally. Information pertaining to gender issues will be disclosed to both groups, so they are aware of the policy of both JICA and Subproject to women.

- Initial consultations introduced the Project and Subproject scope, resettlement impacts, eligibility and COD, entitlements, schedule of implementation, and the GRM. In addition, the PIB has already been disclosed to the AHs.
- Key documents, including the endorsed BRP, endorsed DRP (after DED), corrective action plans (if any), and resettlement monitoring reports, will be publicly disclosed on JICA and MOWRAM websites.
- The endorsed BRP, endorsed DRP (after DED) will be accessible through the JICA and MOWRAM websites, Village, Commune/Sangkat, and District/Municipal offices in Khmer. The commune and village heads will explain the contents to illiterate AHs upon request.

VII. RESETTLEMENT POLICIES

a) Policies on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

55. There are existing laws, particularly the Expropriation Law (February 2010) and SOP (February 2018) that govern land acquisition and resettlement in Cambodia. These laws, together with JICA ESC Guidelines shall govern the land acquisition, resettlement and compensation of APs under the Subproject.

b) Key Resettlement Principles

56. In line with the design and construction schedule, the Subproject is required to acquire land for the construction of the Subproject components provided in Table 3. The land acquisition procedure will be conducted with careful consideration of impacts on the APs. In addition, the procedure needs to be carried out in compliance with relevant Cambodian laws and regulations, and JICA ESC Guidelines.

57. Since land acquisition by the Subproject implementation may change land use pattern and may affect livelihood such as income loss, appropriate compensation and assistance to those who will be affected by the Subproject implementation is necessary. Such compensation and assistance will be examined by referring to baseline data collected from the DMS.

58. The key principles for resettlement and compensation under this Subproject are as follows:

- (i) Acquisition of land and other assets will be minimized or avoided as much as possible by identifying possible alternative Subproject designs and appropriate social, economic, operational and engineering solutions that have the least impact on the population.
- (ii) No site clearing will be carried out inside the ROW until DRP is completed and approved for the corresponding section with the approval of IRC and confirmation of JICA, and until after all entitlements to be provided to the AHs in the resettlement policy as stated in this chapter have been delivered.
- (iii) All APs residing, working, doing business, cultivating land, or having rights over the resources within the Subproject area as of the COD are entitled to compensation for their lost assets at full replacement cost. Those AHs displaced by the Subproject will be provided additional allowances. They will also be provided with appropriate development assistance in order to improve or at least restore their incomes and living standards to pre-Subproject levels.
- (iv) APs affected by partial impact on their assets, i.e. partial loss of land or structures and the remaining assets remain viable for continued use, where livelihood is not land-based, the compensation for the affected assets will be paid in cash.
- (v) The compensation and rehabilitation measure to be provided will be as follows: (i) compensation at replacement cost for houses and other structures without depreciation or deductions for salvageable materials; (ii) compensation at replacement cost of the affected land or the provision of replacement land of equal agricultural productivity, residential quality and business potential; (iii) disruption allowance for partially affected structure or disruption allowance plus resettlement assistance and transport allowance for relocating APs; and (iv) special assistance or allowances for AHs belonging to vulnerable group.
- (vi) Replacement lands for agricultural, residential and businesses purposes will be provided with secured tenure status and without any additional cost, tax and surcharge to the AHs at the time of transferring.
- (vii) Where cultural minorities or indigenous peoples are affected, the social and economic benefits they receive would be in harmony with their cultural preferences and would be decided in consultation with the affected communities.
- (viii) Particular attention should be paid to the poorest AHs and the vulnerable groups. They may include female headed households (widow) under the poverty line, AHs living under poverty line, the elderly and disabled without support. Appropriate assistance must be provided to help them improve their socioeconomic status.
- (ix) Any acquisition of or restriction on access to resources owned or managed by AHs as a common property will be mitigated by arrangements ensuring access to those

- AHS to equivalent resources on a continuing basis.
- (x) The previous level of community services and access to resources will be maintained or improved after resettlement.
 - (xi) Subproject authorities will ensure effective coordination with relevant agencies for the implementation of resettlement.
 - (xii) The schedule for commencement of civil works in any section or segment of the Subproject will be coordinated and planned with the IRC-WG and the Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC) in consultation with representatives of the AHS. However civil works may start in sections or segments of the Subproject where there are no resettlement impacts in agreement between MOWRAM and JICA.

c) Eligibility and Cut-off Date

59. The COD is the last day when the survey team completed the IOL and the short census. The COD for NMC is on 06 July 2025. During the consultation meetings and at the time of IOL, all stakeholders were informed that those who are residing in the corridor of impact of the Subproject after the COD will not be eligible for any compensation or any assistance. The commune/Sangkat and village chiefs were informed to keep an oversight to ensure that no person can build any new structure or extend the existing structure onto the ROW. The AHs will be allowed to cultivate but must harvest their crops before the commencement of the civil works.

d) Entitlements Matrix

60. The Project-specific resettlement principles, policies on compensation and other entitlements were developed and summarized in the entitlement matrix in July 2016 approved RF. The entitlement matrix summarized the different types of impacts on the APs and their entitlements for compensation. The entitlement matrix has been updated for the Subproject-specific resettlement principles, policies on compensation and other entitlements and the standards set in the entitlement matrix in July 2016 approved RF are not downgraded. The entitlement matrix for the Subproject is in the following Table 18.

Table 18: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss			Compensation Policy
1. Loss of Land	A. Public State Land: APs that cultivate on land in the existing canals, drains, dikes/dams, embankments spillways and reservoirs	The APs will be identified during the DMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In principle, no cash compensation will be available for APs that used the public state land in the existing canals, drains, dikes/dams, embankments spillways and reservoirs.
	B. Public State Land: APs that built house on land in the existing canals, drains, dikes/dams, embankments, spillways and reservoirs.	The APs will be identified during the DMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In principle, no cash compensation will be available for APs that used the public state land in the existing canals, drains, dikes/dams, embankments, spillways and reservoirs. • No new permanent structure (i.e. structures on a foundation or wooden house larger than the affected one) is permitted to be constructed in the COI/areas of impact.
	C. Private land	Permanently affected agricultural, residential or commercial lands identified in the DMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at replacement cost or alternative land is provided (if available) where displaced persons have agreed to a land-to-land swap in lieu of compensation. • APs are allowed to cultivate but need to harvest their crops before civil works

Type of Loss			Compensation Policy
2. Loss of primary and secondary structures	All APs whose primary and secondary structures in the COI (zone/area of impacts)	Affected primary and secondary structures identified during the DMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In principle, cash compensation for fixed structures is provided at replacement cost based on the replacement cost study. • Note that no compensation is provided for movable assets such as mobile stalls and stands.
3. Loss of Productive Trees and Crops Loss of Use of Land ⁵	All APs whose productive trees and crops are affected	Various perennial trees and annual crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In principle, no cash compensation will be available for annual crops. However, in case of announcement is made less than 3 months prior to clearance, cash compensation for actual crops will be given depending on productivity as result of the RCS report. • The affected trees will be compensated based on replacement cost.
4. Loss of Commune and Public Assets	Commune and public assets		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement by similar structures or cash compensation at replacement costs
5. Leasing	Affected tenants		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two months of rental fee allowance will be provided to affected tenants. • Transport allowance \$45 will also be provided
6. Allowances for Affected Residential Houses	Those whose houses are affected (partially or totally demolished), by which their lives are disrupted		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-time disruption allowance of \$45/AH is applicable as support for meal and/or income loss while reconstruction/repair of their residential houses.
	Those whose houses are affected so that they have to move to relocation sites or other places outside COI/areas of impact		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement allowance of \$75/AH is applicable also in addition to disruption allowance above. • Only one disruption allowance is made for disrupting their lives and resettlement.
7. Special Allowance to Vulnerable Households	Households headed by widow/aged/handicapped/poor householders whose incomes are primary sources for the whole household members		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash allowance of \$100/AH applicable is provided.
8. Temporarily affected agricultural, residential or commercial land identified in the IOL/ DMS	Lease area required for construction yard of Project.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With regard to residential and commercial areas, Cash payment of leasing fees is provided based on negotiated rate during negation phase and returning of land with the same quality of land as pre-leasing to original owners. • The awarded contractor will pay the leasing fee for the construction yard.

Source: July 2016 Revised Resettlement Framework.

e) Unanticipated Impacts

61. In case there are changes in the Subproject's scope and/or location during their implementation, social impact screening of new impacts shall be conducted, and corrective action plan prepared, if required by GDR. Unanticipated impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in this BRP. Any new APs that will be identified (i.e., those who will be

⁵ Added in this BRP as per LAR SOP 2018 Section F "Entitlement" - Loss of Use of Land. Page 35

included among the adversely affected because of changes to the subproject design or alignment prior to or even during construction works) are entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other APs. The new APs will not include any occupant entering the COI or construction area after the COD. In case of unanticipated impact, social impacts assessment shall be conducted, and the DRP will be updated and submitted to the JICA for review and clearance.

f) Valuation Methodology for Replacement Cost

62. All compensation will be based on the principle of full replacement cost as required by the JICA ESC Guidelines 2010 and RGC's SOP-LAR. During the preparation of the DRP following the DED of the Subproject, unit rates will be conducted by the independent firm recruited by IRC reflecting current market prices for (i) land; (ii) different types of affected structures; and (iii) trees. The RCS consultant methodology for valuation is summarized in the following paragraphs.

63. For replacement costs of land. The affected private lands were divided into two main categories: (i) residential land and (ii) agricultural, the latter with two subcategories as farmland with backfilled soil and farmland without any backfill. The market rates were estimated from gathering data from (a) basic land prices kept in Kampong Speu Provincial Office; and (b) by direct interviews with (i) landowners that have recently bought or sold land to collect the evidence of the rate of land transaction, (ii) households who are looking for properties to sell or acquire within and around the Subproject area, (iii) local authorities at/around the Subproject area. Per results of the updated RCS, the unit costs of land covered with recognized proofs of ownership in districts/municipalities and communes/Sangkat's traversed by the Subproject irrigation systems are provided,

64. For replacement costs for structures. The RCS Consultant interviewed 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 cost of labor for constructing each type of building found in the locality. During the survey, interviews were also conducted with building contractors to determine the cost of construction materials for each type of affected structures; the cost of transporting construction materials to the area; the cost of labor for constructing each type of building; and the unit cost per square meter of each type of building in the area. The replacement cost has been updated based on the unit rates of construction within the Subproject area.

65. For replacement costs of crops and trees. The data has been collected through interviews with owners, market vendors and seedling suppliers to determine the current selling farm gate price of fruits or crops in the Subproject area. The market rates of crops and trees have been calculated based on the yield and the maturity of trees and crops as determined from interviews with farmers. The formula used for fruit trees is as follows:

Fruit Trees [(quantity of harvested per year x market price) x (number of years it will mature)] + cost of seedling;

Perennial trees that have a growth period of more than five (5) years have been classified as follows:

- a) Sapling tree under one year will not be compensated as it can be replanted;
- b) Young tree (1-3 years): will be valued at one-third (1/3) of its full price because it can be replanted;
- c) Young tree (3-5 years), bearing some fruit will be valued at two-thirds (2/3) of its full price; and
- d) Mature tree (more than five years) fully bearing fruit will be compensated at full price.

g) Relocation and Income Improving Strategies

66. In accordance with the entitlement matrix, a relocation site will be offered as alternative land to the eligible AHs and if the land option is chosen and is available. During the IOL, 3 AHs were identified as potentially landless, but this number will be confirmed after the DED and during the

DMS. The list of names of the AHs to self-relocate will be provided to provincial authorities for any further assistance.

h) Income Improving Strategies

67. The displaced AHs who will be relocated to new sites and vulnerable AHs will receive allowances such as special allowance, resettlement allowance or/disruption allowance in addition to the compensation for their affected assets. The socioeconomic survey on 20% sample of the AHs and potential IOL which were conducted during the preparation of this BRP revealed that several AHH's income are potentially affected by the Subproject. Moreover, the AHs whose incomes will be affected i.e., will permanently lose their source of livelihood will be confirmed during the DMS stage and will be included in the DRP. In the event of any AHs identified during the DMS who will permanently lose their livelihood source will be entitled to participate in the IIP. The IIP will be designed and prepared jointly with the AHs by GDR following Chapter X: Implementation of Detailed Resettlement Plan, Section E, paras. 225-229 of SOP-LAR and will be included in the DRP for implementation. The AHs will be given an option of cash assistance for IIP to be determined by the RCS after the DMS.

68. The 2016 approved RF and BRP has provisions training for the AHs who will be impacted by permanent loss of livelihoods under the Project. The provisions include skills training in: (i) On-farm program such as farm agricultural enhancement program and agricultural training program provided for alternate sources of livelihoods such as chicken and pig raising, and vegetable and mushroom planting etc., and (ii) Off-farm or non-farm training program on alternate sources of livelihood and income enhancement could include skills training in tailoring, handicraft, food processing, haircut, car/motorbike repair, shoe repairs, driver and operator training, cosmetic and beautification, welding, electrical, plumbing, construction (carpentry and joinery, brick laying, plastering, tile laying etc.). The AHs/APs will be consulted on the IIP by the IRC-WG on their preferred choice of training including cash compensation due to AHs preferred choice during/after the DMS and during the preparation of IIP.

69. The primary objective of the IIP is to enhance or at least restore the income level and livelihood of the eligible AHs to pre-Subproject levels. The Department of Labor and Vocational Training will be consulted by the GDR if any AP intends to undertake skills training and prepare an IIP on the most accurate information on the (i) The DMS data and in the DRP on the vulnerable displaced persons and other adversely affected groups; and (ii) consultations with the eligible AHs and their members. The IIP will cover elements that are specific to the Roleang Chrey Irrigation System Rehabilitation Subprojects-mainly NMC. The number of eligible AHs and APs for IIP will be confirmed after the DMS.

VIII. INDICATIVE RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

70. The cost for land acquisition and resettlement including the IIP will be covered from the counterpart funds allocated from the national budget of the Government of Cambodia and no funds will be required from JICA loan.

71. Budget calculation for compensation and assistance for the Subproject presented in this BRP are based on the IOL that was completed in July 2025; entitlements of AHs which have been consulted with the AHs, local authorities and concerned agencies and the rates in the report on RCS of August 2025. The budget will be reupdated during the preparation and finalization of DRP following the results of DMS, RCS, and additional consultations with the AHs. The indicative estimated cost for compensation, assistance, resettlement allowances, including administrative cost and contingency for the Subproject is \$676,184.05. This indicative estimated cost will be revised based on actual measurements and impacts during the DMS and RCS stage and reflected in the DRP. Table 19 below summarizes the indicative estimated resettlement budget.

Table 19: Summary of Indicative Estimated Resettlement Budget

Items	Unit (m ² /lm/no.)	Total Area m ² /lm/no.	Amount
			(\$)
Land uses	m ²	Summary	360,537.41
Main Structures-house	m ²	Summary	78,128.88
Secondary Structures	m ² /lm/no	Summary	96,527.95
Trees and crops	no.	Summary	4,148.00
Sub-total (A)	-	-	539,342.24
Poor and Vulnerable	no. AHs	6	600.00
Resettlement allowance	no. AHs	5	375.00
Disruption allowance	no. AHs	5	225.00
Transport allowance	no. AHs	9	405.00
Sub-total (B)	-	-	1,605.00
Sub-total (A) + (B)	-	-	540,947.24
Administration	%	15	81,142.09
Contingencies	%	10	54,094.72
Grand total	-	-	676,184.05

Source: JICA Consultants Estimate from RCS Report July 2025

72. The GDR will be responsible for all financial management functions relating to the use of the budgeted funds. The funds for land acquisition are provided to the GDR from the Counterpart Funds Account. Once the budget is approved by the MEF, the funds are released by the General Department of Treasury and deposited into a project designated account established by the GDR for the Project in the National Bank of Cambodia. Following an internal process, the funds are released from the project designated account and when necessary, provided to the PRSC which is responsible for making payments to the AHs.

IX. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

73. Land acquisition and will not commence until the DRP has been prepared by GDR and approved by the IRC and JICA.

74. MOWRAM will ensure that the contractor will not be issued notice to commence construction work unless (a) the compensation payment and other allowances have been paid to the AHs; and (b) area required for civil works is free of all encumbrances.

75. The DRP is expected to be implemented from May – June 2026 after the approval of the DRP and the necessary budget. The compensation payments will be carried out for all the 99 AHs within 2-3 months. MOWRAM will ensure that the contractor(s) will not commence construction prior to the payment of compensation. However, construction that is confined to the ROW and where there are no AHs can proceed based on agreement between MOWRAM and JICA. Table 20 shows the detailed activities and their tentative schedule in implementing the DRP for the Subproject.

Table 20: Tentative Implementation Schedule of Resettlement Activities

Resettlement Activities	Schedule
Approval of BRP by IRC	Dec 2025
DED and COI completed	January 2026
Conduct DMS	Mar-April 2026
Preparation of DRP	May-June 2026
Approval of DRP by IRC	July 2026
Disclose DRP onto MOWRAM website	July 2026
Approval of Budget by IRC/MEF	September 2026
Prepare Draft Contracts, Consultation and Offer of Compensation	October 2026
Signing of Contracts for Compensation and Disbursements	November-December 2026
Handover letter of Land to MOWRAM with a copy to JICA	December 2026

Source: JICA Consultant's Tentative Implementation Schedule

X. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

76. A well-structured and functioning GRM will be established at the local level following the standard government procedures to resolve grievances and complaints in timely and satisfactory manner as required under the JICA ESC Guidelines. The Expropriation Law of the RGC provides for a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) to manage complaints with the additional provisions for the AHs to seek judicial redress in case they dispute the decision of the GRC.

77. The MEF/IRC will facilitate the establishment of a Provincial Grievance Redress Committee (PGRC) in Kampong Speu Province where the Subproject is located. The GRM will be operationalized and made fully functional prior to the commencement of the DMS and during the preparation and implementation of the DRP. GDR will ensure that the GRM functions effectively. GDR will provide training to PGRC prior to DMS. Information on the PGRC will be included in the updated PIB and distributed to the AHs prior to the DMS. The GRM guidelines, including procedures and forms will be distributed to the AHs as an attachment to the updated PIB.

78. The PGRC will have administrative authority to make binding decisions on eligible complaints. Complainants or their representatives will be given the opportunity to present their cases. Decisions will be made by consensus and, except for matters requiring national policy decisions, will be final and binding. Decisions will be submitted to IRC through GDR for endorsement. No fees or charges will be imposed on complainants up to the third step of the process.

79. The PGRC will comprise representatives from relevant provincial authorities and MEF as follows:

- (i) Provincial Governor – Chair;
- (ii) Director of Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction – Vice Chair;
- (iii) Director of Provincial Department of MEF – Member;
- (iv) Chief of Provincial Office of Law and Public Security – Member;
- (v) District/Municipal Governor – Member; and
- (vi) Representative of a local civil society organization – Member.

80. The grievances will be handled through a three-step process as set out in RGC's SOP-LAR. Before filing a formal complaint, AHs may informally seek assistance of the commune chief or a community elder to discuss and find an amicable solution to his/her complaint with the leader of the PRSC-WG. If unresolved, AHs may proceed to the formal steps.

81. **First Step:** The AH submits a written complaint to the District/Municipality Office where the Subproject is located. Mediation by a community elder or representative may be requested. The IRC-WG will brief the District/Municipality Office, and a conciliation meeting must be held within 15 working days. If resolved, GDR's Department of Internal Monitoring and Data Management (DIMDM) will confirm the decision and remedial action within 15 days. If unresolved, the AH may proceed to the second step.

82. **Second Step:** The AH submits the complaint to GDR through DIMDM. A review, including possible field visits, will be conducted within 30 working days. Findings and recommendations will be submitted to the Director General of GDR, who will decide within 5 days. If policy-level intervention is required, the case will be referred to the IRC, extending the timeline by a further 10 working days.

83. **Third Step:** If still unresolved, the AH submits a complaint to the PGRC through the Provincial Governor's Office. The AH (or representative) will present the case. GDR will send a non-voting representative to clarify the Step 2 rejection. The PGRC must reach a consensus decision within 40 working days, which will then be endorsed by IRC through GDR. The decision is final and binding, except on matters of government policy, which remain under IRC.

84. **Final stage, the Court Procedure:** If the AH is unsatisfied with the PGRC's resolution, s/he may file a case in the provincial/Municipal courts, as applicable, to seek a resolution. Such actions will be at the cost of the AH. The court proceedings will not delay the Subproject implementation. At this stage, there is no involvement of the GDR, PRSC or PRSC-WG unless there is a judicial order from the competent court.

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

85. The Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) will be the Project Executing Agency whereas the PDWRAM in Kampong Speu will be the implementing agency. The Subproject will be implemented by the PMU established under MOWRAM, which will undertake overall oversight and management of the Project. It will be supported by the CADTIS Consultant Co., Ltd, the Project Management Implementation Consultant (PMIC) on all technical issues, monitoring the implementation schedules and reporting. MOWRAM, PMU, PIU and CADTIS-PMIC will not be responsible for carrying out the LAR activities which are mandated as the responsibility of the GDR. PMU will coordinate closely with the IRC-WG on all matters concerning IR, working closely with Resettlement Department 2 (RD2) of GDR to prepare, update and implement the DRPs.

86. Project Management Unit (PMU). A dedicated PMU will be established in MOWRAM to carry out the day-to-day tasks in the overall implementation of the Project. However, it is not mandated to carry out resettlement activities but will coordinate with GDR in the implementation of DRP which is the lead agency directly responsible for all LAR activities in the ROW. The PMU has a designated focal person on social safeguards and is tasked to undertake specific PMU responsibilities with regards to LAR and coordinate with GDR, the PRSC and the PIU in all matters concerning LAR planning and implementation. The specific tasks of the PMU related to LAR preparation, implementation and monitoring include the following:

- (i) Conduct a social impact assessment of the Project/Subproject, and review and finalize subproject category for IR and IP;
- (ii) Sharing the final DED with GDR/MEF;
- (iii) Demarcate with modern digital georeferencing the land requirement along the final alignment in the field after completion of the DED in coordination with GDR;
- (iv) Support GDR in preparation of the DRP;
- (v) Provide GDR with the proposed construction schedule identifying the completion schedule of LAR and handover of sites by sections to the contractor before the planned contract award date;
- (vi) Inform GDR in a timely manner if the progress of construction is hampered by LAR issues or any unanticipated impacts;
- (vii) Assist and cooperate with GDR in seeking solutions to problems encountered during Project/Subproject implementation;
- (viii) Invite GDR to participate in supervision missions and wrap-up meetings with APs and ensure that GDR's comments on LAR issues are incorporated in Aide Memoires, Memorandum of Understanding and Minutes of Meeting;
- (ix) Ensure that no further encroachment on the ROW after handover by GDR of the land for the Project/Subproject;
- (x) Collect, analyze and report relevant information associated with unanticipated IR impacts and/or Indigenous Peoples impacts resulting from the Project implementation (if any), and immediately report any unanticipated involuntary resettlement and/or Indigenous Peoples impacts to GDR and JICA and take part in developing mitigation measures or corrective action for such impacts;
- (xi) Participate and contribute as needed in preparation of updated or new resettlement plans
- (xii) Prepare due diligence reports as relevant in coordination with GDR;
- (xiii) Ensure that the social safeguards requirements are included in bidding documents and civil works contracts;
- (xiv) Support the GRM at provincial and construction contractor levels;
- (xv) Provide oversight on social safeguards management aspects of subprojects;

- (xvi) Conduct internal monitoring of implementation of DRP related to construction and project implementation; and
- (xvii) Submit semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports on construction to JICA.

87. The Provincial Project Implementation Unit (PIU) under the IA will be responsible for:

- (i) Project/Subproject implementation at the provincial, district and village levels;
- (ii) Lead annual province level Project/Subproject planning and budgeting;
- (iii) Coordinate project review missions and support preparation of progress reports;
- (iv) Support PMU to ensure safeguard policy compliance, safeguard document preparation, reporting and monitoring; and
- (v) Support the implementation and coordination of IIP and preparation of semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports for construction related issues.

88. Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC). The IRC is the decision-making and oversight body for LAR activities. It 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 an IRC-WG which is established by MEF for each public investment project with external financing. Key responsibilities of IRC include:

- (i) Provide effective oversight and ensure LAR complies with the laws and implements rules and regulations;
- (ii) Ensure effective coordination between line ministries, provincial/local authorities, and GDR in carrying out the LAR;
- (iii) Review and approve the DRP prior to submission to JICA for its review and approval;
- (iv) Initiate the establishment of PGRC; and
- (v) Provide overall guidance on implementing rules and regulations for LAR and propose updates as necessary.

89. General Department of Resettlement (GDR). The GDR is the permanent technical Secretariat of the IRC and the lead agency for the preparation, implementation, and monitoring and reporting of LAR. The GDR will carry out activities under the Subproject in Kampong Speu through RD2. For this, detailed tasks of RD2 GDR include:

- (i) Coordinate and collaborate with MOWRAM/PMU, line ministries and other agencies involved in LAR activities;
- (ii) Conduct public consultations with the APs and vulnerable groups;
- (iii) Prepare the DRP for the subprojects and submit them to JICA for review and acceptance;
- (iv) Develop terms of reference and recruit the RCS consulting firm and external independent experts for external monitoring, if required;
- (v) Prepare and secure the necessary budget for the implementation of the DRP;
- (vi) Calculate, prepare contracts, and make payments for compensation for each AH based on the entitlement matrix in the DRP;
- (vii) Implement all LAR activities in compliance with the DRP;
- (viii) Ensure the availability of LAR related budget
- (ix) Ensure proper functioning of the GRM;
- (x) Supervise, monitor, and report on implementation progress of the DRP;
- (xi) Send Land Handover Letter to PMU/executing agency with a copy to JICA;

- (xii) Prepare and submit to JICA the LAR- semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports;
- (xiii) Prepare, agree with the JICA and implement corrective action plan, if any, during implementation; and submit the corrective action plan implementation report to JICA for concurrence and disclosure;
- (xiv) Conduct awareness workshops for MOWRAM/PMU, line ministries, local authorities and construction contractors on the implementing rules and regulations as specified in the DRP; and
- (xv) Serve as the focal knowledge center for resettlement of the Project or subprojects.

90. In addition, the DIMDM of GDR is responsible for carrying out the internal monitoring of the implementation of the DRP and the verification and validation of the compliance of the entitlements and compensation payments with the provisions of the entitlement matrix in the DRP. Its role extends to internal verification of all LAR activities for compliance with the provisions under the agreed DRP and reports directly to the Director General of GDR. In addition, it records and reviews all complaints and grievances submitted by APs; investigates them and makes recommendations on compliance to the Director General of GDR. After the payment of compensation and other entitlements is completed, GDR will prepare and submit the land handover letter to MOWRAM to obtain "no objection" for civil works from JICA. In addition, the DIMDM will prepare and submit semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports and review and forward the external monitoring reports if any, to the JICA, both for their review and disclosure.

91. Cadastral Administration Office. The Cadastral Administration Offices under the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction is responsible for issuing titling documents, including the certificate of land use rights, hard titles and social land concession as part of securing tenure for landless, if any, and issuing title documents for the land plots acquired in favor of MOWRAM/PMU.⁶

92. The concerned local administrative authorities (district, commune, and village). The districts, communes, and villages where the subprojects are located will coordinate and work closely with the PRSC-WG and IRC-WG on the DRP preparation and implementation. Their roles and responsibilities include:

- (i) Identify and coordinate the venue for the PCMs and invite AHs to participate in the consultation activities, such as DMS, SES, RCS and other resettlement related activities;
- (ii) Assist in the resolving of grievances/complaints lodged by the AHs; and
- (iii) Assist the IRC-WG, PRSC-WG, and GDR in developing suitable measures to assist the vulnerable AHs.

93. Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee Working Group (IRC-WG). The IRC-WG will carry out the day-to-day LAR activities under the Project which is led by the Deputy Director/Chief of the RD2 of the GDR and comprise technical PMU staff, staff of the RD2 and staff of the MLMUPC. The IRC-WG will be responsible for all the fieldwork under the supervision of the Director of RD2 and overall guidance and direction of the Director General of GDR. The fieldwork involves consultations, conducting DMS, SES, compensation payments and disseminating LAR GRM information to the affected people.

94. Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC). The Provincial Governor at the request of the IRC will establish the PRSC for the Subproject. The role of the PRSC is as follows:

- (i) Provide the coordination and supporting role to the GDR, IRC, and IRC-WG for LAR activities at the local level;

⁶ Illegal occupiers or squatters on state owned land will not be entitled for land compensation. The list of the names of the physically displaced AHs who declare themselves as landless will be given the Kampong Speu Provincial Authorities after the DMS to deal with the land issues of these categories of AHs.

- (ii) Ensure all relevant provincial and local government authorities provide the necessary support for LAR;
- (iii) Manage the PCMs at provincial level;
- (iv) Oversee and monitor the work of PRSC-WG;
- (v) Responsible and accountable for the disbursements of the compensation payments at the provincial level; and
- (vi) Assist the IRC-WG in developing measures to assist vulnerable households by the subprojects.

95. Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee Working Group (PRSC-WG). The Provincial Governor at the request of IRC will establish the PRSC-WG for the Subproject. The PRSC-WG is mainly responsible for the technical functions of the PRSC and works with the IRC-WG in conducting the LAR activities at the provincial level. The PRSC, through the provincial and district working groups, is responsible for the following functions:

- (i) Facilitate public information campaign, ensuring that the public, especially the AHs, are updated on any developments regarding the subprojects and resettlement activities;
- (ii) Participate in the DMS and updating of the census of AHs, including the updating of the entitlements;
- (iii) Spearhead the selection, acquisition, and preparation of replacement plots, including the preparation of a coordinated schedule of delivery of compensation and other entitlements, the relocation of people, harvesting of standing crops, and the start of civil works in a particular section of the road sections along the Project canals;
- (iv) Spearhead the delivery of compensation and other entitlements to the AHs;
- (v) Receive and act on the complaints and grievances of AHs in accordance with the Project resettlement policy; and
- (vi) Maintain a record of all public meetings, grievances, and actions taken to address complaints and grievances.

96. Project Management and Implementation Consultants (PMIC). The PMIC will assist MOWRAM/PMU on all technical issues, monitoring the implementation schedules and reporting. 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 Subproject in compliance with JICA ESC Guidelines. The PMIC's role is minimal in the implementation of LAR aspects of the DRP as this is the responsibility of GDR. The PMIC will report to RD2 of GDR on any bottlenecks posed by resettlement during the construction phase of the Project/Subproject.

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

a) Institutional Arrangements

97. The institutional arrangements for internal and external monitoring outlined in the 2016 RF will not apply to the implementation of the resettlement under the Subproject. While the PMU/CP-P14&CP-P28 of MOWRAM with the assistance of PMIC will be responsible for monitoring the overall implementation of the Project and Subproject, the DIMDM of GDR will be directly responsible for the monitoring and reporting of the implementation of the resettlement activities under the DRP based on the internal monitoring indicators in Appendix 3.

b) Objectives

98. The objective of internal monitoring 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.

c) Internal Monitoring

99. The IRC-WG and PRSC-WG will collect the data and information on the progress of LAR activities from the field and prepare monthly reports and submit them to RD2 of GDR. RD2 will compile the field reports and prepare a consolidated report on the implementation of the DRP on a monthly basis. The report will be submitted to DIMDM which will (i) review the monthly progress reports, including fielding its own mission to verify the progress and the validity of the data and information, if deemed necessary; and (ii) compile quarterly monitoring reports for submission to the Director General of GDR for endorsement. After the approval of the DRP, the DIMDM will prepare the semi-annual social safeguard monitoring report for endorsement by the Director General of GDR before submitting it to JICA.

100. The DIMDM will prepare the semi-annual social safeguard monitoring reports for the GDR. The generic contents of the report include the status of the following:

1. Set up of Institutional Arrangements
2. Compensation Payments for Entitlements
3. Development of Resettlement Sites and Relocation if any
4. Grievance Redress
5. Public Consultations
6. Budget Expenditures
7. Livelihood Support Program, where applicable
8. Overall Progress against agreed Implementation Schedule
9. Major Problems and Issues
10. Proposed remedial actions

101. The DIMDM will also validate that the (i) entitlements and the corresponding compensation are paid in accordance with the EM in the approved DRP; and (ii) GRM is functioning as per the guidelines. During subsequent monitoring periods, the DIMDM will look into whether or not corrective actions agreed to address LAR issues in the past monitoring period (i.e., outstanding resettlement issues) have been resolved.

d) External Monitoring

102. If the involuntary resettlement of the Subproject is confirmed significant at the DED and DMS stage, the IRC/GDR will engage an External Monitoring Expert(s) (EME) to verify the internal monitoring information and carry out the external monitoring of the resettlement activities under the DRP and provide advice on involuntary safeguards compliance issues and propose corrective actions, if any. The GDR has developed the terms of reference of the independent EME approved by GDR Management and has been used for recruiting the EME for various development partner funded projects including JICA. The independent EME will be a qualified local Consulting Firm/Non-Governmental Organization or an independent consultant with recognized experience and

qualification on external monitoring of involuntary resettlement in Cambodia. The independent EME will verify the data and information on the implementation of the DRP carried out by GDR. The independent EME will prepare the external monitoring reports for GDR on semi-annual basis and submit to GDR for reviewing and endorsement. GDR will then forward a copy of the external monitoring report to JICA for its review and disclosure on its website.

APPENDIX 1: Public Information Booklet-PIB

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Nation Religion King

Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC)



PUBLIC INFORMATION BOOKLET

Southwest Phnom Penh Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation and Improvement Project

A. Project Description and Scope

The Royal Government of Cambodia is implementing the Southwest Phnom Penh Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (the Project) with the financial assistance from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) of the Government of Japan. The Project is being implemented by Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology. The objective of the Project is to improve the agricultural productivity and living standards at rural and deprived areas by rehabilitating and improving the existing irrigation and drainage facilities, thereby contributing to poverty reduction in Cambodia. In addition, the Project, in cooperation with the Government project, aims to reduce flood damage in Phnom Penh City and surrounding areas by diverting part of the flood waters from the Prek Thnot River to the North Main Canal (NMC) of the Roleang Chrey Subproject. The Project activities have been carried out and are in progress in Kampong Speu Province (Roleang Chrey Subproject) and Kandal Provinces (Kandal Stung-Bati Subproject). However, recent flooding in July 2024 impacted on about 425 households in the Subproject areas. Due to the limited number of existing irrigation canals along the Prek Thnot River, the North Main Canal (NMC) and South Main Canal (SMC) of the Roleang Chrey Subproject were selected as key channels for diverting floodwaters. It should be noted that SMC is outside the additional scope of works for the project.

The scope of works comprises the widening of the NMC as additional scope of works proposed under Roleang Chrey Subproject summarized in Table 1 and illustrated in Figure 1.

Table 1: Summary of Proposed Additional Scope of Works under Roleang Chrey Subproject

Category	Description of Additional Scope of Works
1. Water resource facilities	(i) Headworks: Replacement of Operations/Maintenance bridge and extension of lower pier. (ii) Intakes: Canal shape modification to accommodate 100 m ³ /sec.
2. Main canals	• North Main Canal: 11.70 km for widening & concrete lining, and New Structures constructed: 24 nos.

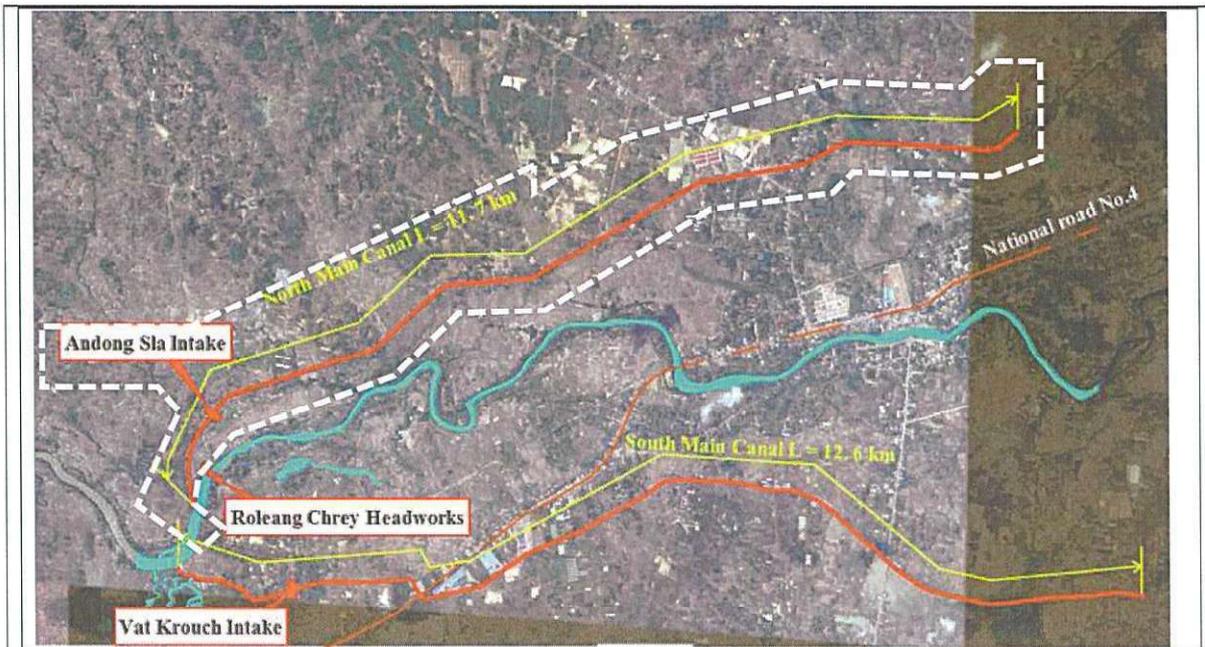


Figure 1: Locations of NMC and SMC under Roleang Chrey Subproject

The white dot line illustrates the additional scope of works for the Subproject.

This Project Information Booklet (PIB) provides information on policies and procedures that will be followed for carrying out the land acquisition and resettlement under the Subproject. The purpose of the PIB is to inform and provide the Subproject affected people and communities with a good understanding of compensation policy and principles which will be applied to the eligibility of affected people to receive compensation, valuation of lost land, houses and other fixed assets; and livelihood loss. The PIB covers the additional scope of works for the NMC under the Roleang Chrey Subproject.

B. Land Acquisition and Resettlement

<p>1. Compensation Policy</p>	<p>(i) Fair and just compensation will be paid to the affected people in advance and prior to any land expropriation (before handover of the land to the Royal Government).</p> <p>(ii) Compensation will be based on the replacement costs of lost assets at market prices that will be determined by an independent consultant through a replacement cost study without any deductions made for depreciation, salvage materials and transaction costs.</p> <p>(iii) No compensation for land will be paid to affected households (AHs) squatting or illegally occupying land in the Right-of-Way (ROW).</p>
<p>2. Eligibility for Compensation</p>	<p>The Cut-Off-Date (COD) is the date for the eligibility of an affected household/affected person for receiving compensation and assistance for any loss of assets and livelihood. Only those AHs who live within or use the Right of Way (ROW) before the COD will be eligible for compensation and assistance. Any person who occupies land after the COD will be ineligible to receive any compensation and assistance.</p> <p>The ROW is the boundaries of the government-owned land required for the Subproject which is (state size of ROW).</p>

	<p>The COD for the Subproject is the date of the first public consultation meeting prior to undertaking the detailed measurement survey. This will be announced in the public consultation meeting prior to DMS.</p>
<p>C. Entitlements and Compensation</p>	
<p>1. Land</p>	<p>Any state-owned land and/or the land comprising of the existing ROW will not be compensated. Any person occupying such land will therefore not be compensated.</p> <p>All private land that are legally owned by the affected persons or where the affected persons have legal rights to the land recognized under the laws of the Kingdom of Cambodia will be compensated for full replacement costs based on the prevailing market prices in the location of the Subproject.</p> <p>The private land can be residential, agricultural or commercial land and the replacement costs will be valued depending on the type of land.</p>
<p>2. Houses, Shops, Fixed Structures and Secondary Structures</p>	<p>Loss of houses, shops, and fixed structures or any portion of them will be compensated cash at replacement cost of the lost portion of the house/building/structure without any deduction for depreciation, salvage materials or transactions costs. Secondary structures include fences, wells, sheds, shops/kiosk and other similar structures.</p> <p>For mobile (non-fixed) structures, no compensation is paid. Affected households will move them on their own.</p>
<p>3. Crops and Fruit Trees</p>	<p>Loss of crops that are planted and harvested on a seasonal basis (annual or less) like rice, casava, and similar crops, compensation equal to the net annual income based on prevailing market prices for one year will be paid. Any standing crops that are ripening but cannot be harvested at the time the land is required will be compensated for the lost crop at replacement cost.</p> <p>Loss of matured perennial fruit trees (trees that produce fruits for multiple years like mango, cashew nuts, palm, coconut trees), will be compensated based on a combination of (i) the annual income of the fruits prevailing market prices and (ii) the remaining number of years that the tree can yield fruits up to a maximum of 5 years.</p> <p>For timber and other productive trees compensation would be based on age and value of wood.</p>
<p>4. Relocation of houses and shops</p>	<p>Affected Households/Business Operators who must move their houses or shops or main structures to another location will be provided with a fixed lump sum amount for transportation depending on the distance from the original location as determined by the RCS Consultant.</p>
<p>5. Income Loss.</p>	<p>Affected Households/Persons/Business Operators who suffer a temporary loss of income during the period of relocation will be compensated for the actual loss of income:</p> <p>(i) Loss of Paid Employment</p> <p>Actual loss of income for one month equivalent to monthly poverty rate prescribed by the Royal Government.</p>

	<p>(ii) Businesses/Shops</p> <p>For businesses operating from fixed premises which are relocated to the same site as the original location (moving back), projected net income loss for one month. For businesses relocated outside of the original location to a new site, projected net income loss for 2 months. Any operator operating an illegal nature of business will not be eligible for any income loss from such businesses.</p>
6. Livelihood Restoration Support	Affected Households/Persons who lose their source of livelihood/income generating activities permanently will be provided with financial support to reestablish their income to pre-Subproject level. The income restoration support will be further discussed in another consultation meeting once the DED of the NMC is completed.
7. Poor and Vulnerable Households	<p>Special assistance will be provided to poor and vulnerable households who hold ID Poor 1 and ID Poor 2 cards issued by the Royal Government to support them in improving their living standard.</p> <p>(i) For temporary income loss due to loss of employment, the compensation amount under 5 (i) will be doubled; and</p> <p>(ii) For permanent loss of agriculture based or employment-based livelihood source, the cash grant will be doubled.</p>
D. Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	The DMS will be carried out jointly with each of the affected households/ persons on a one-to-one basis, once the detailed engineering design for the Subproject has been completed and the land boundaries for the acquisition of land for the ROW have been identified. The DMS process and procedures will be further explained in another consultation meeting once the DED of the NMC is completed.
E. Complaints and Grievances	When the Project is approved by JICA and MEF, a local Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established for LAR prior to DMS under which Grievance Redress Committees will be established to handle any complaints on LAR by an affected household or person. Any complaints or grievances on any aspects of the compensation package will need to be sent to these Committees for resolution. The detailed processes and procedures of GRM will be discussed and explained in the consultation meeting prior to the DMS.
F. Contact Persons	<p>General Department of Resettlement Name: Mr. Chheang Chhorlin Position: Deputy Director and IRC-WG Team Leader Mobile: 012 592383</p> <p>Ministry of Water and Meteorology Name: Mr. Uch Hing Position: Project Manager, Project Management Unit Mobile: 017 900 933</p>

APPENDIX 2: Minutes of the Public Consultation Meeting

<p>Public consultation meeting (PCM):</p> <p>Venue: North Main Canal-NMC, at Wat Sampao (Pagoda)</p> <p>Date: 06 July 2025</p> <p>Time: 8:38 AM-10:46 AM</p> <p>PDWRAM: 6-Involved officer</p> <p>Local Authority Participants = Chbar Mon municipal chief office, Chief of Commune/Sangkat (Chbar Mon) Commune/Sangkat councilors (Rokar Thom), all chiefs of involved villages, and villagers (AHs)</p>		
Image	Participants	Discussion/Responses/Outcomes follow-up action with responsibility
	<p>Total: 93</p> <p>F: 38</p>	<p>Presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief explanation of project/subproject background and its current status due to design changes may need land acquisitions and asset losses. • Setting up the cut-off date for NMC was on 06 July 2025 • Brief description of project policy and scope of project/subproject • Benefit of the subproject rehabilitations and improvement <p>Comments – Questions – Answers:</p> <p>Q1 Water was needed to irrigate the crops and vegetables to the farmlands along the NMC. The contractors should be asked to build/construct the outlets at the existing places/spots. If during the construction of the outlets there is no water, the farmers will be allowed to insert the pipe water to pump water from NMC to irrigate the crops.</p> <p>A1: The technical design team will consider these issues during the detailed engineering design stage. This matter could be further raised during the construction phase through the GRM.</p> <p>Q2. It was suggested to build the outlet at all the existing outlets to irrigate the crops and vegetables and not to close any existing ones.</p> <p>A2: This issue will be brought to the attention of the technical design team and the construction contractor.</p> <p>Q3. It was requested to cover the embankment with laterite/similar materials to prevent/protect the slippery conditions for passengers to travel safely avoiding accidents.</p> <p>A3: These issues will be brought to the attention of the technical design team and construction contractor.</p> <p>Suggestion/Feeling-perception of likely affected households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The subproject has dealt with the resettlement issues already and allowing residents to build the house/shelter outside the COI/land acquisition that got compensation payment already and now it is still facing the resettlement issue to deal again due to design changes which will be compensated. - All participants in the public consultation meeting have supported the NMC's rehabilitation and

		<p>improvement, following the design changes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The compensation shall be based on current market prices for the affected assets- Cash assistance shall be provided for the affected kitchen, toilet, fence and other structures in the revised COI due to NMC's widening- Some of AHs would be experiencing major impacts who have land nearby or can afford to buy land near their villages and will be provided with cash assistance for self-relocation- The AHs who will experience major impact but who cannot afford land in nearby village asked for cash assistance to buy any reserved land and house close to their neighbors or relatives. This will not be applicable as AHs will be compensated for their loss of private land due to canal widening and cash assistance will not be available.
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PCM

Venue: North Main Canal-NMC, at Wat Sampaw Pagoda

Date: 02 November 2025

Time: 07:48 AM-10:23 AM

PDWRAM: One officer, Mr. Oeuk Sophal

Local Authority Participants = Chbar Mon municipal, chief office, Commune/Sangkat councilors, all chiefs & deputy chiefs of involved villages, and villagers/residents

Photos of meeting	Participants	Discussion/Responses/Outcomes follow-up action with responsibility
	Total: 132, M:83, F: 49	<p>Presentation, showing map:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Explanation of subproject/NMC background and its current status due to design changes may need/acquire land and assets and have to cope with these resettlement issues.· Explanation of project/subproject resettlement policy -compensation payment and others assistance to vulnerable AHHs/APs and those AHs who permanently lose their livelihood source are entitled to participate in the Income Improvement Program (IIP). <p>Comments – Questions – Answers:</p> <p>Q1 The alignment shows a huge requirement of land on his land side when compared to other side and asked why these alignments did not determine in the central line of the NMC? If you shift to central line, then the affected land is likely to be equally acquired to both sides.</p> <p>A1: This is due to the design change, it has followed the technical and design aspects following the shape of NMC, its shapes are wilding/convex and concave. Albeit, as mentioned about resettlement policy- the compensation will be at replacement cost at market price determined by the replacement cost study. If there will permanent loss of livelihood source, then the subproject will provide IIP. The IIP will be determined after the detailed engineering design and during the DMS stage.</p> <p>Q2. When will the construction of NMC (design change) be implemented? We have been waiting for long, while the slippery and muddy conditions of these roads make travelers/school children difficult to use them during the rainy season?</p> <p>A2: We understand difficulty of using the road during the rainy season. It is also very difficult to undertake any construction work during the rainy season. However, our construction/engineers tried to have rolling schedule/plan starting construction following the design change as some sections are cleared from previous resettlement issue. However, according to the JICA and RGC compensation policy, construction works cannot commence on the designed changed COI until such time the compensation is paid to the AHs and the land is vacated.</p> <p>Q3. It was requested that the existing culverts crossing the embankment of NMC are not closed to ensure water by gravity feed is stopped to irrigate</p>

		<p>can insert pipe water into the culverts to pump water through these culverts to irrigate the crops.</p> <p>A3: Yes, the existing culverts will be kept open to function the gravity feed of water to reach out to the farmlands of crops and vegetables. If any of the culverts are blocked and replaced, the contractor will provide temporary waterway passage for gravity feed to the affected farmlands. Once the new culverts are installed, they will be opened for gravity feed to those affected farmlands.</p> <p>Q4. The top of embankment is used as road. Will the side drain be constructed to handle rainwater?</p> <p>A4: Yes, normally constructing the road with side drains will be undertaken to handle the rainwater. The technical design team will address this issue during detailed engineering design.</p> <p>Q5. Concern was raised on the wastewater from factories discharged into the NMC. Is water discharged into the NMC polluted?</p> <p>A5.: It was confirmed by the village chief that he received water quality testing reports from the factories that the wastewater was treated before it was discharged into the NMC.</p> <p>Suggestion/Feeling-perception of likely affected households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The participants mentioned that the ROW for NMC is 20 meters from central line. - They understood the compensation policy and resettlement assistance
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APPENDIX 3: Indicative Internal Monitoring Indicators

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	Examination of financial documents.	Number of persons who received compensation in time and in full amount disaggregated by compensation types
	Identification and analysis of reasons for compensations not being paid in full amount and in time.	Number of persons who did not receive compensation in time and in full amount, disaggregated by compensation types.
	Identification of reasons for which funds for compensations have been under/overspent.	Amount of funding allocated for payment of compensations. Rate of spending of funds allocated for compensations, % of amount envisaged in the DRP.
Verification of compensation timeline	Identification of reasons for which payment of compensations was delayed (e.g., due to the court trial, inheritance issue, etc.)	Number of persons who received compensation with delay, disaggregated by compensation types and reasons of delay; changes in amount of compensation (if any) should also be noted.
Verification of and participation	Determine the level of involvement and identification of reasons of inadequate participation.	Number of compensation recipients who participated in consultations and coordination meetings at each stage of land acquisition.
	Examination of grievance cases; analysis of disputes and complaints content, and resolution of conflicts.	Number of complaints received. Number of complaints resolved.

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