

PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Summary - Project/Program Approval Request

1. Country/Region:	Cambodia, South East Asia	2. CIF Project ID#:	(Trustee will assign ID)
3. Project/Program Title:	Enhancement of Flood and Drought Management in Pursat Province (as part of the Greater Mekong Subregion Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project) ¹		
4. Type of PPCR Investment	Private:	Public: 100%	Mixed:
5. Funding Request (in USD million total) for Project/Program::	Loan:\$4.0 million		Grant:\$5.8 million
6. Approved Preparation Grant	Amount (USD):\$600,000 (only used \$162,000)	Date: 29 June 2011	
7. Implementing MDB:	Asian Development Bank		
8. Other MDB Involvement	MDB: None	Type of Involvement: Not applicable	
9. National /Regional Project Focal Point:	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM)		
10. National /Regional Executing Agency for project/program:	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology		
11. MDB PPCR Focal Point and Project/Program Task Team Leader (TTL):	Headquarters-PPCR Focal Point: Charles Rodgers crodgers@adb.org	TTL: Su Chin Teoh steoh@adb.org	
12. Project/Program Description:			
<p>The PPCR project proposal on “Enhancement of Flood and Drought Management in Pursat Province, is part of the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project. The project will support the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to undertake structural and non-structural measures to prepare for and manage disaster risks linked to floods and droughts. The project outputs are:</p> <p>Output 1: Enhanced regional data, information and knowledge base for the management of floods and droughts. It will include (i) improved hydro-meteorological network and data acquisition; (ii) new flood and drought forecasting models developed; (iii) nation-wide flood and drought forecasting and early warning system established; (iv) water management operational framework for water allocation in the Pursat basin formulated; (v) improved capacity of the Department of Hydrology and River Works (DHRW) and the National Flood Forecasting Center (NFFC) for flood and drought forecasting and early warning; and (vi) improved hydraulic design standards and guidelines for climate resilient design of structures.</p>			

¹ Originally the project title was “Enhancement of Flood and Drought Management in Pursat and Kratie Provinces. “.It has been changed to the title above as the coverage was reduced to focus only on Pursat Province. See Section 20 for further details.

Output 2: Upgrading water management infrastructures will comprise: (i) an upstream controlled and supply managed irrigation scheme to provide: (a) wet season supplementary irrigation for 16,100ha of net command area in Pursat Province; and, (b) full irrigation to a smaller net command area during the dry season; (ii) a new headworks structure that will withdraw irrigation water from the Pursat River to the command area and facilitate peak flood diversion using the scheme's main canal.

Output 3: Capacity building of community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) will be integrated with the implementation of the upgrading of water management infrastructure. The output comprise: improved agriculture support program; improved capacity of farmer water user committees (FWUCs) for drought risk management (irrigation) and flood risk management; improved capacities of communities and local governments to work together to improve community disaster preparedness (under CBDRM).

Output 4: Project implementation: improve the capacity of the executing and implementing agencies in project implementation and management, through improved office facilities and equipment, skills development of project staff, provision of technical equipment, and consulting services for implementation support, detailed design and construction supervision.

Overall, the proposed PPCR financing will contribute to strengthening the capacity of the government and affected communities to reduce the risks associated with climate extremes, namely flood and drought events. The PPCR financing will support the design and implementation of additional irrigation infrastructure for increased resilience to climate change in Pursat Province; and will provide technical assistance to build community capacity to better manage and mitigate risks associated with increasing climate extremes, including the use of early warning systems. The Project will emphasize risk reduction strategies aimed at preventing flood and drought events from becoming disasters for the affected population. It will also build on existing coping strategies and mechanisms of communities and promote community-based disaster risk reduction and management and adaptation measures.

Sectors and Themes:

Sector: Agriculture and Natural Resources

Subsector: Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Protection

Thematic classification: Social development; subtheme: Disaster Risk Management

13. Objective

The expected impact will be reduced economic losses resulting from floods and droughts.

14. Expected Outcomes:

The expected outcome is improved capacities and preparedness of the Government and communities to manage and mitigate the impacts of flood and drought events. The project will achieve this through structural and nonstructural measures. In terms of nonstructural measures, one important outcome is regional information and knowledge generation and sharing. The project will enhance two-way channels for information sharing between local communities, river basin management systems, national level early warning centers, and regional disaster forecasting systems. Another important non structural outcome is improved community resilience to floods and droughts, through community based disaster risk management and support to Farmer Water User Committees. The key structural outcome is improved flood and drought risk management through upgrading of water management infrastructures.

15. Key Results and Indicators for Success (consistent with PPCR results framework)²:

Result	Indicator
Reduced economic and human losses from floods and droughts	<p>Average annual economic losses due to extreme climate events (floods and droughts) reduced by 50% in Project areas from the 2008-2012 baseline.</p> <p>Increased flood protection for 10,000 people living in areas at risk to climate change.</p> <p>Improvement in the quality of 16,100 ha of agriculture lands, making up to 8,000 ha of dry season paddy possible, combating the effects of drought.</p>
Enhanced capacity of communities to manage flood and/or drought events	<p>6 communes have increased resilience to climate variability and climate change through the formulation and agreement of disaster risk management plans including all stakeholders (communities and local authorities) to coordinate responses to extreme climate events.</p> <p>At least 200 women are trained on community based disaster risk management (CBDRM) to cope with the effects of climate change and at least 30% of CBDRM committee members are female.</p>
Improved sub-regional cooperation for flood and drought management	<p>National Flood Forecasting Center operational (currently non operational), issuing flood warnings to National Committee on Disaster Management and linked to with Mekong River Commission Regional Flood Management and Mitigation Centre.</p> <p>Transboundary (Cambodia-Viet Nam) flood management options endorsed by both Governments.</p>

16. Budget:

Expenditures³	Amount (USD million) – estimates
Consultants	1.2
Equipment (for NFFC)	0.4
Vehicles (for NFFC)	0.1
Civil Works	3.7
Training	0.40
Service contracts	2.9
Others (admin costs/operational costs)	0.09
Interest during implementation	0.013
Contingencies (max. 10%)	0.9

² Refer to Appendix 1 of the Increased Climate Resilience document for details and baseline values.

³ These expenditure categories may be adjusted during project preparation according to emerging needs.

Total Cost		9.8
Co-Financing ⁴ :	Amount (USD million):	Type of contribution:
• Government	2.9	Cash (resettlement)
• MDB (ADB)	35.0	Concessional loan
• Private Sector	-	
• Others (please specify)	-	
Co-Financing Total		37.9
17. Project/Program Timeframe		
<p>Expected Board/MDB Management approval date: 12 December 2012 Expected Mid-Term review date: June 2016 Expected Project/Program closure date: June 2019</p>		
<p>18. Role of other Partners involved in project/program⁵: The Executing and Implementing Agencies, supported by the project implementation consultants will need to coordinate with other stakeholders implementing activities related to adaptation and to disaster risk management in Pursat Province. While MOWRAM is responsible for “hard” structural measures to manage water related disasters, the <u>National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM)</u>, though under-resourced, is responsible for coordinating “soft” non-structural measures in disaster preparedness and response. The <u>Mekong River Commission (MRC)</u> broadcasts daily flood heights and corresponding risks at key points in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam. MOWRAM’s Department of Hydrology and River Works also broadcasts flood levels to affected districts within Cambodia. <u>Nongovernmental organizations</u> will be involved in the community based disaster risk management output. <u>Local communities</u> are beneficiaries and key stakeholders of the non-structural components of the Project. Firstly, <u>farmer water user committees (FWUC)</u> will receive training and support to effectively undertake their role as managers of the tertiary and distribution irrigation system; and will be supported in climate adaptation measures to diversify their crops (rice or other crops) to reduce their crop irrigation requirement for the dry and early-wet season crops. Secondly, community based disaster risk management (Output 3) activities will be implemented to ensure that communities are able to obtain the full benefit from improved water control infrastructure and improved flood warnings.</p> <p>On a regional level, the project will coordinate closely with the Mekong River Commission Flood Management and Mitigation Programme (FMMP) as well as the MRC’s Drought Management Programme (DMP) and the MRC’s Climate Change and Adaptation Initiative (CCAI) which are both planning to undertake studies related to climate change and drought in 2013.</p>		

⁴ This includes: in-kind contributions (monetary value), MDB loan or grant, parallel financing, etc.

⁵ Other local, national and international partners to be involved in implementation of the project/program.

19. Implementation Arrangements (incl. procurement of goods and services):

The Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) will be the executing agency (EA) and will delegate responsibility to its General Directorate of Technical Affairs which has already set up a Central Project Management Unit in Phnom Penh. A project implementation unit (PIU) will be established at the Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology (PDWRAM) in Pursat Province. Another PIU will be based in the Department of Hydrology and River Works to oversee the implementation of Output 1.

A project steering committee (PSC) will be established by MOWRAM to be chaired by the Minister MOWRAM to provide strategic guidance and monitoring of Project implementation activities; ensure interagency cooperation at national level; review and advice on policy issues and implementation constraints; and ensure integration with other donors and government developmental activities as required.

Project implementation capacity. MOWRAM has experience implementing ADB water sector projects. CPMU and PIUs will be given additional training and guidance in project implementation, including on procurement, financial management, and monitoring and evaluation. CPMU and PIUs will be assisted in project implementation by project implementation consultants (also see paragraph on consulting services below).

Procurement of civil works contracts for the subproject will be carried out by the central project management unit (CPMU) following international competitive bidding (ICB) or national competitive bidding (NCB) procedures depending of the estimated value of the work, in accordance with the procurement plan (included in the Project Administration Manual). All procurement will be carried out according to ADB's Procurement Guidelines (2010, as amended from time to time). Procurement of contracts following NCB procedures will require prior approval of ADB for the first contract and all subsequent contracts of similar nature will require post approval. All ICB contracts will require prior approval of ADB.

Consulting services. All consultants, service providers and nongovernment organizations (NGOs) to be financed by the ADB loan will be recruited according to ADB's Guidelines on the Use of Consultants by ADB and its Borrowers (2010, as amended from time to time). Project Implementation Consultants (PICs) will (i) build the capacity of CPMU and PIUs in project management, procurement, and financial management; (ii) assist in updating the resettlement plan and environmental management plans based on the approved detailed engineering design; and (iii) assist in monitoring and evaluation and reporting to PPCR and ADB.

Details of procurement packages and consulting services are in the procurement plan (included in the Project Administration Manual).

Monitoring and evaluation. A Project Monitoring Evaluation Framework consistent with PPCR Results Framework will be elaborated, with the assistance of the monitoring and evaluation specialist (project implementation consultants). The Framework will be based on the project design and monitoring framework and the key results presented in Section 5 and in the appendix of the Output on Climate Resilience. Twice-yearly ADB review missions will review progress towards the PPCR results framework, track the Project Gender Action Plan and loan covenants.

20. Other Information

Adjustment of project area: The scope of the Project has been adjusted to cover Pursat Province only. The base ADB investment will not finance activities in Kratie Province as originally envisaged. When carrying out technical and social due diligence, ADB considered that the proposal in Kratie for 5 km of flood protection works would have caused involuntary resettlement that would be difficult to justify against the expected benefits of the subproject. Furthermore, the reduction of PPCR available funding for the project, from \$14 million to \$10 million would have made financing of Kratie subproject impossible. Therefore ADB and the Government agreed to concentrate the structural subproject on Pursat province only, to maximize the project impact and ensure a well focused drought management project with flood management benefits in Pursat Province. Lastly, the focus on Pursat Province for the structural subproject does not overly jeopardize the overall results of the proposed project. Table 9 of the SPCR (para. 148, page 49) lists six interventions and their accompanying outcome and impacts. Out of the six, only one is related to an investment in Kratie. All other five interventions remain in the project design, namely: (i) Damnak Choeukkrum Irrigation Works, Pursat River; (ii) Agricultural adaptation strategies; (iii) Community Based Disaster Reduction and Management; (iv) Improved hydraulic design standards and (v) national flood and drought forecasting.

Scope and location of land acquisition and resettlement impacts. A total of 280 ha of lands will need to be acquired in the main canal and the four secondary canals as well as private lands surrounding the Boeng Preah Ponley Reservoir, which will be inundated after the rehabilitation of the main canal. A total of 792 households (HH) will be affected, of which 384 HH will be severely affected (i.e. losing more than 10% of lands). The number of relocating HH is 125. The breakdown by project sub-area is as follows:

- **Existing main canal (EMC):** A total of 23.9 ha of ROW land in EMC that are occupied or used by local residents will be cleared for the Project. Of these, 1.81% (5.1 ha) is used for residence, while 4.29% (12.1 ha) are cultivated, and 2.39% (6.7 ha) are forestland with no activities. All affected plots of land in EMC are inside the ROW and covered without title but with permission or legally recognized proof of occupation or ownership. 87 HH will be affected.
- **New canal alignment (NCA):** A total of 153.8 ha of ROW land in NCA that are occupied or used by local residents will be cleared for the Project. Of these, 2.87% (8.1 ha) is used for residence, while 25.01% (70.2 m²) are cultivated, and 26.90% (75.6 ha) are forestland with no activities. All affected plots of land in NCA are inside the ROW and covered without title but with permission or legally recognized proof of occupation or ownership. 51 HH will be affected.
- **Secondary Canal 1 (SC1):** A total of 19.7 ha of ROW land in SC1 that are occupied or used by local residents will be cleared for the Project. Of these, 0.22% (0.6 ha) is used for residence, while 6.81% (19.1 ha) are cultivated. All affected plots of land in SC1 are inside the ROW and covered with title and with permission or legally recognized proof of occupation or ownership. 341 HH will be affected.
- **Secondary Canal 2 (SC2):** A total of 23.6ha of ROW land in SC2 that are occupied or used by local residents will be cleared for the Project. Of these, 0.01% (0.03 m²) is used for residence, while 8.41% (23.6 ha) are cultivated. All affected plots of land in SC2 are inside the ROW and covered with title and with permission or legally recognized proof of occupation or ownership. 219 HH will be affected.

- Secondary Canal 3 (SC3): A total of 12.9 ha of ROW land in SC3 that are occupied or used by local residents will be cleared for the Project. Of these, 0.05% (0.14 ha) is used for residence, while 4.55% (12.8 ha) are cultivated. All affected plots of land in SC3 are inside the ROW and covered with title and with permission or legally recognized proof of occupation or ownership. 21 HH will be affected.
- Secondary Canal 4 (SC4): Some 22.0 ha of ROW land in SC4 will be cleared for the Project. Of the total area, 7.82% is used for paddy field, while no residential land was identified during the IOL Survey. All affected plots of land in SC4 are inside the ROW and covered with title and with permission or legally recognized proof of occupation or ownership. 7 HH will be affected.
- Boeng Preah Ponley Reservoir (BPR): Expansion of flood area in BPR will be affect land used at Phteah Rung Commune. A total of 24.8 ha (8.84%) of private plots of land belonging to 66 HH will be acquired in the BPR area.

Efforts to minimize or avoid involuntary resettlement impacts.

Design stage:

- Several design alternatives had been discussed with stakeholders to minimize resettlement impacts. The need for physical displacement has been minimized as much as possible by selecting alignments of improved canals and location of structures in existing Right of Way (ROW).
- Owners of affected farmlands were involved during the demarcation of the ROW to ensure the minimal effects of land acquisition.
- Interventions with widespread and serious negative impacts with regard to resettlement and landtake were considered but subsequently excluded from the project design. Examples:
 - A proposed reservoir in Pursat to increase dry season water storage dramatically was excluded from the design as it would require excessive resettlement. The dam and reservoir was likely to permanently inundate about 700ha of land. Instead, the project will promote traditional field reservoirs.
 - The project originally considered investing in Kratie Province. However, the proposal for a 5 km of flood protection would have caused substantial involuntary resettlement that could not be justified against the expected benefits. Therefore, the investment in Kratie was dropped.

Implementation stage:

- The following measures will be undertaken during implementation, in strict compliance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement:
 - Conduct public consultations with concerned leaders of the districts, communes and villages and validate with them the availability of relocation site before the affected HHs are resettled.
 - Solicit the support of the leaders of districts, communes and villages for the implementation of the RP.
 - Replacement houses and their associated utilities, such as toilets and deep wells, will be constructed in advance in the originating villages of APs to avoid or shorten the impacts of relocation.

The project implementation consultants will closely coordinate with the civil works contractor on the schedule of implementing the civil works so that the affected HHs and village leaders shall not be pressured and be able properly prepare their relocation.

Project Resettlement Plan (RP)

- A Project Resettlement Plan (RP) has been developed defining the compensation and entitlements of displaced persons. Special attention has been given to vulnerable persons. All affected households are entitled to participate in an income restoration program to restore their income and livelihoods to at least pre-project conditions.
- The RP has been endorsed by the government of Cambodia through its Interministerial Resettlement Committee and disclosed on ADB's website since August 2012 (<http://www.adb.org/projects/documents/flood-and-drought-risk-management-mitigation-cambodia-damnak-choekrom>)
- The Government of Cambodia will finance 100% of the costs of land acquisition and resettlement, estimated at \$2.95 million.
- The basic compensation and rehabilitation principles adopted in the RP are: (i) Loss of 10% or more of the household's assets shall be considered as threshold; (ii) Project affected people, without legal or recognizable legal claims to land acquired, will be equally entitled to participation in consultations and benefit schemes of the project where possible, and be compensated for their lost non-land assets such as dwellings and structures occupied before cut-off date. They will be entitled to resettlement assistance and other compensation and social support to assist them to improve or at least restore their pre-project living standards and income levels; (iii) Where appropriate land based compensation is not viable, replacement cost surveys will be carried out by the project staff to ensure that project rates for all categories of loss will be equivalent to replacement cost at current market value, to be updated at the time of compensation and combined with other assistance and livelihood restoration measures to ensure full restoration and improvements; (iv) Physically displaced (relocated) APs are to receive relocation assistance, secured tenure to relocated land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to production and employment opportunities, and civic infrastructure and community services as required, transitional support and development assistance such as land development, credit facilities, training or employment opportunities; (v) Full compensation at replacement cost will be paid for all affected structures without any deductions for salvageable materials or depreciation, full replacement costs, based upon: a) fair market value, b) transaction costs, c) interest accrued, d) transitional and restoration costs, and (e) other applicable payments; (vi) Affected business owners are entitled to a) costs of re-establishing commercial activities elsewhere, b) the net income lost during the transition period, and c) costs of transferring and reinstalling plant, machinery and equipment; (vii) The District Resettlement Committee (DRC) must certify that the AP has a business in current operation and approve the level of lost income; (viii) The EA must appoint an independent external monitor and undertake internal monitoring according to the critical indicators; and (ix) Public consultation will begin before project approval and continue as an ongoing process.
- The provisions for assistance to APs, such as the one-time allowance, transportation, and special one-time assistance of US\$100 to vulnerable AHs are described in the RP. The relocation of 22 AHs who are landless will be addressed at the village level and this will be monitored closely, with assistance as defined in this RP. For APs who do not have lands, they will be provided lands in the villages with security of tenure. Job opportunities for any members of AHs are also defined, such as in the dismantling and reconstruction of affected houses and hiring of local labor for subproject construction. Women will also be allowed to sell their goods nearest the subproject temporary work stations to earn extra incomes for their households.
- The cut off dates for eligible households have been established and agreed.

Implementation framework of the RP

- **IRC-RD:**The Interministerial Resettlement Committee Resettlement Depart (IRC-RD) will: (i) take the lead in conducting the detailed measurement survey (DMS); (ii) approve the compensation rates for the calculation of budgets for the updated RP; (iii) endorse to and request for the approval of RP by IRC higher management; (iv) disbursement of funds to the Provincial Department of Economy and Finance (PDEF) for payment of compensation and delivery of assistance to APs, based on the RP approved by IRC and concurred by ADB; (v) hire the services of an external monitoring agency (EMA) for the external monitoring of RP implementation; and (vi) coordinate with CPMU the completion of RP implementation to MOWRAM, in requesting ADB for its “No Objection” for the award of civil works contract to civil works contractor.
- **Project Implementation Consultants (PICs).** Through the international and the national Social Safeguards Specialist (SSS), it will be responsible for updating the RP and the assessment, orientation, and training of people who will be involved in resettlement activities prior to RP implementation. The SSS will attend all subproject disclosures and public consultations to record all resettlement issues from subproject-based stakeholders and the APs for taking into consideration in the updated RP.
- **MOWRAM Resettlement Unit (MOWRAM-RU)** The Resettlement Unit of MOWRAM will guide, support and coordinate with the project implementation unit (PIU) in Pursat. It will coordinate with IRC and PRSC the conduct of public consultations and detailed measurement survey as well as the review and compilation of monthly PMU reports into quarterly progress reports for CPMU and PICs.
- **Provincial Management Unit.** As the working group of IRC-RD in Pursat province, the PRSC will: (i) guide, support and supervise the working group in subproject disclosure, consultations with AHHs and subproject-based stakeholders; (ii) support the IRC in the conduct of DMS based on detailed subproject design; (iii) coordinate, guide and support the district and commune authorities, community organizations and other stakeholders to address the requirements for relocation; (iv) negotiate and finalize compensation with AHHs; (v) coordinate with PMU and assist the Provincial Department of Economy and Finance (PDEF) in paying compensation to AHHs; and (vii) extend full support to the external monitoring agency (EMA) for external monitoring of RP implementation.
- **ADB.** ADB will monitor compliance with its Safeguard Policy Statement. ADB will also monitor compliance of resettlement-related loan covenants.
- **Independent external monitoring** agency will also monitor the implementation of the RP (see below on monitoring and reporting)

Monitoring and reporting

- **Internal monitoring.** Activities subject to integrated internal monitoring are those related to process and immediate outputs and results, such as the following: (i) holding information campaign and consultations with affected HHs and stakeholders; (ii) conducting detailed measurement survey (DMS); (iii) paying compensation; (iv) delivering assistance to PAPs; and (v) facilitating grievance redress, among others. In the updated version of this RP, additional indicators will be developed by the international social safeguards specialist for implementation by IRC-RD and PRSC.

- **External monitoring.** The IRC-RD will hire the services of the EMA for the external monitoring and evaluation every six months until completion of RP implementation. The EMA shall be selected from independent entities, such as an academic or research institution, NGO, or local consulting firm with experience in resettlement monitoring and evaluation. EMA's assessment on the satisfactory compliance with RP implementation as coordinated by IRC-RD to CPMU will justify MOWRAM's request to ADB for its "No Objection" for the award of the civil works contract and the subsequent release of funds for civil works. The duties and responsibilities of the EMA will cover the following:
 - (i) Appraisal of the approved RP and prepare a work program for the conduct of external monitoring prior to verification of activities undertaken and the documentation made thereon.
 - (ii) Verify the accounting records at PDEF or PRSC and the internal monitoring reports and validate them with AHs as to the payments of compensation, entitlements, and assistance, in cash or in kind, and with their host populations, such as: (a) replacement for housing materials that could not be salvaged from the affected structures; (b) labor for dismantling and transfer of affected houses and structures; (c) provision of food allowance; (d) compensation for trees; and (d) impacts of relocation to their livelihoods. The EMA will also verify the status of vulnerable groups defined in the updated RP document and assess the level of compliance on assistance committed due them.
 - (iii) Interview a random sample of project affected HHs in an open discussion to assess their knowledge and concerns about the resettlement process, their entitlements, and assistance measures;
 - (iv) Observe the functioning of resettlement management operation at all levels to assess the effectiveness of, and compliance with RP;
 - (v) Verify the nature of grievance issues and the functioning of grievance redress mechanism by reviewing the processing of appeals at all levels by interviewing the aggrieved APs;
 - (vi) Where feasible, survey the standards of living of APs and the people in the unaffected portion nearest the civil works sites before and after displacement to assess the effects of resettlement on PAPs' standard of living; and
 - (vii) Advise the IRC-RD, MOWRAM-RU, CPMU and PMU on possible improvements in RP implementation.

Consultation and Participation

- **Design stage.** During the inventory of loss surveys, the potential Affected Peoples were consulted on their initial preferences for resettlement and informed of the compensation and entitlement. The first consultation and disclosure was held in October 2010. A second set of consultations was held in June 2012. The questions from the affected peoples are recorded in tables 11-12 of the resettlement plan. In general, the affected households had positive perceptions on the project since it seeks to reduce drought risks which are the main cause of rice production shortage in their area. Project Information Booklets written in the local language were distributed and explained to the participants during the consultation meetings. The involvement and participation of the affected population during project implementation will be carried out in total compliance with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement.

- **RP updating stage.** Although the chiefs of three affected communes have confirmed during the consultations that there is no need for relocation sites, the CPMU and PICs will work closely with IRC-RD at its national office to validate this confirmation. The IRC-RD will mobilize the PRSC to validate if there is a need for relocation that will be carried out through meaningful consultation with AHs during the updating of this RP. Minutes of consultation meetings will be prepared and annexed to the updated RP. Women will be invited to participate in information sharing and planning in all stages of consultation during RP preparation. The updated RP will be uploaded at the ADB website.
- **Implementation stage.** There will be close coordination between the CPMU and IRC-RD during RP implementation, with the latter taking the lead. Information education campaign (IEC) materials will be produced in popularized form for all APs across implementation levels, guided by ADB's 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement requirements (SR 2) and ADB's Public Communication Policy. Minutes of every consultation meeting will be recorded and maintained as reference in case of resolving grievances and for external monitoring. Women will be invited to participate in information sharing in all stages of consultation during RP implementation.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

- The objective of the grievance redress provisions are to resolve complaints as quickly as possible and at the local level through a process of conciliation; and, if that is not possible, to provide clear and transparent procedures for appeal. AHs are entitled to lodge complaints regarding any aspect of the preparation and implementation of the RP without prejudice to their right to file complaints with the Provincial Courts at any point in the process. A well-defined grievance redress and resolution mechanism will be established to resolve AH grievances and complaints in a timely and satisfactory manner. AHs were made fully aware of the grievance redress mechanism, and the detailed grievance redress procedures will be publicized through an effective public information campaign. The grievance redress process includes four stages:
 - **First stage:** AHs will present their complaints and grievances verbally or in writing to the village chief, commune chief or IRC and PRS working groups. The receiving agent will be obliged to provide immediate written confirmation of receiving the complaint. If after 15 days the aggrieved AH does not hear from the village and commune chiefs or the working groups, or if he/she is not satisfied with the decision taken in the first stage, the complaint may be brought to the District Office.

- **Second stage:** The District Office has 15 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. If the complaint cannot be solved at this stage, the District Office will bring the case to the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee.
- **Third stage:** The Provincial Grievance Redress Committee meets with the aggrieved party and tries to resolve the situation. The Committee may ask for a review of the detailed measurement survey DMS by the external monitor (IMO). Within 30 days of the submission of the grievance, the Committee must make a written decision and submit copies to the MOWRAM, PDWRAM, PDRD, EMA, PRSC/IRC and the AH.
- **Final stage:** If the aggrieved AH does not hear from the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee or is not satisfied, he/she will bring the case to Provincial Court. This is the final stage for adjudicating complaints. The Court will make a written decision and submit copies to the MOWRAM, PDOWRAM, EMA, PRS/IRC and the AH. If any party is still unsatisfied with the Provincial Court judgment, he/she can bring the case to a higher-level court.
- It is recognized that many AHs do not have the writing skills or communications skill to express their grievances verbally. However, AHs will be encouraged to seek assistance from the EMA, nominated local NGOs or other family members, village heads or community chiefs to have their grievances recorded in writing. All AHs will be assisted to have access to the DMS or other documentation and the survey and valuation of their assets, to ensure that if disputes do occur all the details have been recorded accurately enabling all parties to be treated fairly.
- MOWRAM, through the CPMU, will shoulder all the administrative and legal fees including other costs borne out from the resolution of the grievance or complaint. The EMA will evaluate the efficiency of the procedures for and the resolutions of grievances and complaints. It may also recommend further measures for the redress of unresolved grievances. The PICs will train the resettlement committee staff to enhance their skills on handling grievance procedures and strategy.

Selected cross cutting features:

a. Regional nature: The Cambodia project is part of the larger Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) project, which covers similar structural and non structural investments in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. In each of the three countries, the project is structured around four similar outputs, while taking into consideration the local conditions and needs. In particular, the non structural activities are similar in the three countries – for example both Viet Nam and Cambodia will have activities on improved hydraulic designs, and both Cambodia and Lao PDR will be working on making their individual national flood warning and early warning systems operational. These regional aspects of the GMS project provide many opportunities for learning and knowledge sharing across countries.

b. Gender impacts: The Project is classified as effective gender mainstreaming (EGM)⁶. The key gender impacts of the Project include increased women's engagement in (i) management of data and information on floods and droughts; (ii) in local level disaster risk management activities; and (iii) employment generated through civil works and other project related activities. The Project Gender Action Plan which was developed based on a gender assessment, contains gender design features and gender related performance indicators are included in the project monitoring and evaluation framework.

c. Local participation: Local communities are beneficiaries and key stakeholders of the non-structural components of the Project. Firstly, farmer water user committees (FWUC) will receive training and support to effectively undertake their role as managers of the tertiary and distribution irrigation system; and will be supported in climate adaptation measures to diversify their crops (rice or other crops) to reduce their crop irrigation requirement for the dry and early-wet season crops. Secondly, community based disaster risk management (Output 3) activities will be implemented to ensure that communities are able to obtain the full benefit from improved water control infrastructure and improved flood warnings. Community-driven flood and drought risk reduction measures will be implemented based on participatory local level flood and drought risk assessment and analysis and disaster risk reduction and management plans. During the inventory of loss surveys, the potential Affected Peoples were consulted on their initial preferences for resettlement and informed of the compensation and entitlement. The first consultation and disclosure was held in October 2010. A second set of consultations was held in June 2012. The questions from the affected peoples are recorded in tables 11-12 of the resettlement plan. In general, the affected households had positive perceptions on the project since it seeks to reduce drought risks which are the main cause of rice production shortage in their area. The affected people were given public information booklets and also made aware of the grievance mechanism.

⁶ A project is assigned EGM if the project outcome is not gender equality or women's empowerment, but project outputs are designed to directly improve women's access to social services, and/or economic and financial resources and opportunities, and/or basic rural and urban infrastructure, and/or enhancing voices and rights, which contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment.

d. Knowledge development and sharing: PPCR grant financing will be used to generate knowledge (for example, the study on climate resilient hydraulic design standards) that will assist the RGC to plan and develop future climate resilient infrastructure for flood protection and irrigation management. This knowledge developed will be shared across the border with linkages to the Viet Nam GMS Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project. Experiences and lessons learnt from the support to operationalizing the national forecasting and early warning systems will be shared with the project in Lao PDR, where similar support is envisaged. Similarly, as all three countries are working on community based disaster risk management, there is ample opportunity for cross learning (for example, Viet Nam is rolling out the national CBDRM strategy and Cambodia also has training material for CBDRM based on previous ADB TA results on community based flood resilience.) The PPCR grant will also finance specific technical expertise to bring in knowledge for increased project efficiency and effectiveness.

e. Synergy with ADB portfolio: The Cambodia project fits well with ADB's water, climate change and rural development portfolio in the country. For example, the ongoing Water Resource Management Sector Development Program (WRMSDP), addresses institutional and capacity gaps needed to support the implementation of the country's Strategy on Agriculture and Water (SAW), including on climate change. The proposed Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (SDP) also will support the SAW, including the development of a climate resilient rice value chain. As another example, the Nordic Development Fund is administering a co-financing component to an ADB rural roads improvement project (loan 2670) with the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD). As part of this component, they are developing vulnerability maps for Pursat Province, which will likely be highly relevant for this project.