

Resettlement Plan

December 2014

CAM: Medium-Voltage Sub-Transmission Sector Project (Package 2)

Prepared by Electricité du Cambodge for the Asian Development Bank. This is an updated version of the draft originally posted in October 2012 available on <http://www.adb.org/projects/42361-013/documents>.



**ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA
ELECTRICITÉ DU CAMBODGE**

**Medium-Voltage Sub-Transmission
Expansion Sector Project, Package 2
Loan No. 2979-CAM**

**Resettlement (Assistance) Plan
December 2014**

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Currency Unit	:	Riel (KHR)
	:	United States Dollar (USD)
KHR 4,000.00	=	USD 1.00

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

ha	:	hectare
kg	:	kilogram
km	:	kilometer
lm	:	linear meter
m	:	meter

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
AH	:	Affected Household
AP	:	Affected Person
COI	:	Corridor of Impact
DMS	:	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	:	Executing Agency
EDC	:	Electricité du Cambodge
GRM	:	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	:	Household
IOL	:	Inventory of Losses
NGO	:	Non-Government Organization
PIB	:	Public Information Booklet
PIC	:	Project Implementation Consultant
RF	:	Resettlement Framework
RP	:	Resettlement (Assistance) Plan
RCS	:	Replacement Cost Study
RGC	:	Royal Government of Cambodia
ROW	:	Right-of-Way
SEPR	:	Social, Environment and Public Relations Unit (within EDC)
SES	:	Socio-economic Survey
SPS	:	ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009)

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Affected person (AP)/	:	Refers to any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution that, on account of changes resulting from the Project, will have its:
Affected household (AH)	:	(i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest 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. In the case of AH, it includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by a project or any of its components.
Compensation	:	This is payment given in cash or in kind to AHs as replacement cost for assets, resources or income acquired or adversely affected by the project
Corridor of Impact (COI)	:	It is the area which is required by the project or by the need to retain sites for future use for construction or for repair and maintenance.
Cut-off Date	:	This refers to the date prior to which the occupation or use of the project area makes residents/users of the same eligible to be categorized as 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 inventory of losses (IOL) or (ii) they have lawfully acquired the affected assets following completion of the census and the IOL and prior to the conduct of detailed measurement survey (DMS). Cut-off date of this project (Package 2) is 11 Sep 2014, the first date of the consultation meetings.
Entitlement	:	Refers to a range of measures, such as compensation for loss of affected assets and assistance to be provided to the AHs depending on the type and severity of their losses.
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	:	This is the process where all affected trees and sources of income and livelihood inside the COI are identified, and their replacement costs calculated.
Replacement cost	:	The method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of assets should not be taken into account.
Resettlement (assistance) plan	:	This is a time-bound action plan with budget, setting out the resettlement objectives and strategies, entitlements, activities and responsibilities, and resettlement monitoring and evaluation.
ROW	:	ROW is the area, owned or still to be acquired, reserved for public use or for a government project.

CONTENTS

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS.....	i
UNITS OF MEASUREMENT	i
ABBREVIATIONS.....	i
DEFINITION OF TERMS	ii
CONTENTS.....	iii
LIST OF TABLE.....	v
LIST OF FIGURE.....	v
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1 INTRODUCTION	3
1.1 Background	3
1.2 Resettlement (Assistance) Plan	3
1.3 Project Location and Impact Areas	4
2 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK.....	9
2.1 Legal and Policy Framework in Cambodia	9
2.1.1 Relevant Laws.....	9
2.1.2 Other Relevant Regulations	12
2.2 Policy Gap Analysis	13
3 PROJECT RESETTLEMENT POLICY	16
3.1 Objectives.....	16
3.2 Key Principles.....	16
3.3 Entitlements.....	16
4 PROJECT IMPACTS.....	19
4.1 Introduction.....	19
4.2 Methodology Used in the Resettlement (Assistance) Plan preparation	19
4.2.1 Data Gathering Instrument	19
4.2.2 Survey Team.....	19
4.2.3 Basic Unit Costs Used in the Resettlement (Assistance) Plan	19
4.2.4 Unit Costs of Trees.....	20
4.3 Inventory of Affected Trees.....	21
5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS	23
5.1 Population and Household Composition	23
5.2 Age structure and Dependency.....	23
5.3 Ethnic Group and Religion	25
5.4 Literacy.....	25
5.4.1 Literacy of the Affected Households' Heads and Spouses.....	25
5.4.2 Adult Literacy (age from 15 years and over)	26
5.5 Educational Attainment of the Population	26
5.6 Current School Attendance	27
5.7 Affected Households' Head Engaged in Farming and No-farming	28
5.8 Main Sources of Income of Affected Households.....	28
5.9 Affected Households Income	29

5.10	Credit.....	30
5.11	Sanitation	31
5.11.1	Water Sources for Drinking and Cooking.....	31
5.11.2	Toilet	32
5.12	Energy Sources for Lighting and Cooking.....	32
5.13	Transportation	33
5.14	Household Appliances	33
5.15	Housing Characteristic.....	34
5.15.1	Dwelling Space by Household.....	34
5.15.2	Building Material.....	34
5.16	People's Perception of the Project	34
5.16.1	Satisfaction with the Project	34
5.16.2	Perception of Affected Households with Regards to Relocation	35
6	ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK.....	36
6.1	Electricité du Cambodge (EDC)/ Social, Environment and Public Relations Unit (SEPR)	36
6.2	Project Implementation Consultant (PIC)	36
6.3	Construction Contractor	36
7	IMPLEMENTAION PROCESS AND SCHEDULE	38
8	INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION.....	39
8.1	Communication Strategy.....	39
8.2	Information Disclosure	39
8.3	Public Consultation	39
9	GRIEVANCE REDRESS	43
9.1	First Step (Village or Commune Chief).....	43
9.2	Second Step (District Office).....	43
9.3	Third Step (Provincial Grievance Redress Committee)	43
10	COSTS AND BUDGET.....	44
10.1	Procedures for Flow of Funds	44
10.2	Updating of the Compensation Rates	44
10.3	Estimated Costs for Resettlement.....	44
11	MONITORING	46
	Appendix 1: Inventory of Loss and Socio-Economic Survey Questionnaire Form.....	1
	Appendix 2: Project Information Booklet (English Draft Version).....	8
	Appendix 3: Stakeholder Communication Strategy	1
	Appendix 4: Template of Negotiated Settlement Agreement.....	1

LIST OF TABLE

Table 1-1: Number of AH and Province/District traversed by the project	5
Table 2-1: Road and Railways ROW Dimensions	13
Table 2-2: Verification of and Comparison between Cambodian System and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009)	14
Table 3-1: Entitlement Matrix.....	17
Table 4-1: Cost Estimation by type of Productive Tree in 2014	21
Table 4-2: Affected Trees	22
Table 5-1: Population and Household Composition	23
Table 5-2: Age-Sex distribution	24
Table 5-3: Age Composition and Dependency Ratio	24
Table 5-6: Literacy of Affected Households' Heads and Spouses.....	26
Table 5-7: Adult Literacy (age from 15 years and over)	26
Table 5-8: Education Attainment of Population aged 5 years and over.....	26
Table 5-9: Current School Attendance for Primary and Lower Secondary	27
Table 5-10: Farming and Non-farming Affected Households' Head	28
Table 5-11: Main Source of Income of the AHs	28
Table 5-12: Annual Income (USD) of AHs Headed by Males.....	29
Table 5-13: Annual Income (USD) of AHs Headed by Females.....	29
Table 5-14: Average Annual and Monthly Income (USD) per Capita	30
Table 5-15: Credit Acquired During the Last Year	30
Table 5-16: Purposes of Acquiring the Credit	31
Table 5-17: Water Sources for Drinking and Cooking	31
Table 5-18: Boiling Water for Drinking	31
Table 5-19: Water Sources for Washing and Bathing	32
Table 5-20: Energy Sources for Lighting	32
Table 5-21: Energy Sources for Cooking	33
Table 5-22: Transport Equipment and Its Values.....	33
Table 5-23: Household Appliances and Its Values	33
Table 5-24: Dwelling Space.....	34
Table 5-25: Building Material.....	34
Table 5-26: Satisfaction with the Project.....	35
Table 5-27: Perception of AHs with Regards to Relocation	35
Table 7-1: Indicative Schedule of Resettlement Activities	38
Table 8-1: Schedule of Public Consultation Meetings.....	40
Table 8-2: Questions or opinions raised and their responses at consultation meetings	42
Table 10-1: Summary of Resettlement Costs	45

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 1: Siem Reap province	5
Figure 2: Kampong Thom province	6
Figure 3: Banteay Meanchey province	6
Figure 4: Kandal province.....	7
Figure 5: Overview of MV and LV Lines	7
Figure 6: Age Pyramid by 5 years of Age Group	25

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Medium-Voltage Sub-Transmission Expansion Sector Project "Loan Project" will expand the electricity sub-transmission infrastructure by constructing about 2,155 km of 22 kV sub-transmission lines in province of Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham and Siem Reap (Package 1); and Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Banteay Meanchey and Kandal (Package 2).
2. Generally, a Corridor of Impact (COI) of the project is within Right-of-Way (ROW) which is the state land. No physical relocation will be required, and potential impact will be limited to the installation of concrete poles using about 0.2 m² of land and the stringing of conductors requiring tree branches to be trimmed. Some trees may need to be removed in some villages and market areas.
3. The 22 kV sub-transmission lines will be connected from grid-substations in provincial towns to the existing and new low-voltage distribution and service lines owned and operated by private rural electricity enterprises (REEs).
4. EDC will own, operate and maintain the 22 kV sub-transmission lines installed under the project. The ownership and the responsibility for operating and managing the low-voltage distribution network will remain with the respective REEs and EDC will supply electricity to REEs under a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA).
5. This Resettlement (Assistance) Plan (RP) is prepared for the four core subprojects (Package 2) in Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Banteay Meanchey and Kandal province, based on the draft resettlement (assistance) framework (RF) which was prepared by EDC and disclosed on ADB website in September 2012, the Cambodian Laws and Regulations and the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009) (SPS).
6. The RP has been prepared based on inventory of losses (IOL), baseline socio-economic survey (SES) and its main contents include compensation policy, entitlement matrix, role & responsibility and grievance redress mechanism. During the RP preparation from September to November 2014, a number of Public Consultation Meetings were also conducted to allow APs to understand about the Project.
7. The focus of the resettlement policy is negotiated settlements based on meaningful consultation with APs, or when negotiated settlement is unavoidable, to compensate AHs for their lost assets at replacement cost to ensure improvement, or at least maintaining their living standards and income to the level they would have without the Project.
8. The IOL was conducted along the sub-transmission line alignment within the COI. Refer to the IOL results, there are no trees which need to be compensated in Banteay Meanchey province, because most of the area around the project alignment is not developed/utilized, and no tall productive tree is planted along the alignment. In the other provinces, a total of **232** productive trees of various species and ages were counted as potential affected trees. The actual number of the trees subject to compensation can be smaller than 232, because (i) the contractors will finalize the detailed alignments minimizing the negative impact to the extent possible, (ii) some of the counted trees might not contribute to the affected persons (APs)' livelihood, and (iii) some of the counted trees do not need to be cut but just trimmed slightly. A total of **125** households will be affected if all the 232 trees are affected. There is no any physical displacement and affected private land.

Number of AH and Province/District traversed by the project

Province	District	Number of AH
Siem Reap	Angkor Chum	2
	Angkor Thum	15
	Pouk	28
	Prasat Bakong	2
	Siem Reap	8
	Srei Snam	7
	Total	62
Kampong Thom	Prasat Sambo	27
	Santuk	8
	Sandan	25
	Total	60
Kandal	Koki	2
	Cheu Teal	1
	Total	3
Total (the Project)		125

Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014

9. The estimated costs for resettlement based on the RCS and the IOL during the RP preparation is **USD12,388.80**, which includes cash compensation equal to **USD 10,324.00**, administration cost of 10% equivalent to **USD 1,032.40**, and contingency of 10% or equivalent to **USD 1,032.40**. The actual cost will be less than the indicated amount, because negotiated settlements will be the key approach adopted by the project. The Government/EDC will ensure timely provision of funds for resettlement costs and will meet any unforeseen obligations in excess of the resettlement budget in order to satisfy resettlement objectives. The resettlement estimated cost will be updated during the resettlement implementation based on the final detailed design.

10. The public consultation meetings with AHs were conducted with participation from commune/village chiefs. The purpose of the meetings is to inform the participants about the Project and cost/benefits to economic development of the country, impact of the project both negative and positive, compensation entitlement and grievance mechanism. There were questions and answers. The key questions raised include electricity cost. Following the public consultation meetings, the survey team carried out IOL survey on assets to be affected and AHs were interviewed for SES. Full and fair information has to be provided to the AHs (including disclosure of what would be a fair replacement cost), and all negotiations need to be overseen by a Project Implementation Consultant (PIC).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1. Medium-Voltage Sub-Transmission Expansion Sector Project "Loan Project" will expand the electricity sub-transmission infrastructure by constructing about 2,155 km of 22 kV sub-transmission lines in province of Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham and Siem Reap (Package 1); Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Banteay Meanchey and Kandal (Package 2).

2. Generally, a Corridor of Impact (COI) of the project is within Right-of-Way (ROW) which is the state land. No physical relocation will be required, and potential impact will be limited to the installation of concrete poles using about 0.2 m² of land and the stringing of conductors requiring tree branches to be trimmed. Some trees may need to be removed in some villages and market areas. The type of productive trees identified that may require removal includes, mango trees, palm trees, coconut trees and of lesser importance, tamarind trees. The assistance in cases of removal is calculated on the basis of 5 years of production.

1.2 Resettlement (Assistance) Plan

3. This Resettlement (Assistance) Plan (RP) is prepared for the four core subprojects (Package 2) in Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Banteay Mean Chey and Kandal province, based on the draft Resettlement (assistance) Framework (RF) which was prepared by EDC and disclosed on ADB website in September 2012, the Cambodian Laws, and Regulations and the SPS.

4. The purpose of this RP is to ensure that the rights and obligations of all parties are clearly understood and agreed. By clearly defining the compensation framework, the RP will ensure that entitlements are known and understood by all parties, that the implementation process is clear, and that a Grievance Redress Mechanism exists.

5. The document provides clarity so that the interests of all parties are protected and that the project is delivered in an efficient and equitable way. The parties protected by this RP include:

- (i) People with a demonstrated reliance on livelihood (income generating) trees along the project alignment;
- (ii) People who may lose private land as a result of the project;
- (iii) Local authorities and community leaders;
- (iv) EDC;
- (v) Construction contractors.

6. This RP assesses the resettlement impacts associated with the construction and operation of the 22 kV sub-transmission network components of the project (Package 2). The RP is intended to meet the requirements of Cambodian Law and meet the requirements of the Asian Development Bank for Category B projects as described in the SPS.

7. The objectives of the RP are to:

- (i) Assess the potential impacts on livelihood assets (mainly trees) in the project areas;
- (ii) Propose appropriate mitigation and assistance measures that will avoid adverse impacts to the population affected.

8. The RP has been prepared based on inventory of losses (IOL), baseline socio-economic survey (SES), secondary sources of information, field inspection, and information gathered during stakeholder consultations. Its main contents include compensation policy, entitlement matrix, role & responsibility and grievance redress mechanism. During the RP preparation from September to November 2014, a number of Public Consultation Meetings were also conducted to allow APs to understand about the Project.

1.3 Project Location and Impact Areas

9. The loan Project, Package 2 will expand the electricity sub-transmission infrastructure by constructing about 480 km of 22 kV sub-transmission lines in province of Siem reap, Kampong Thom, Banteay Mean Chey and Kandal (see Figure 1-4 for the Project location map).

10. The 22 kV sub-transmission lines will be connected from grid-substations in provincial towns to the existing and new low-voltage distribution and service lines owned and operated by private rural electricity enterprises (REEs).

11. EDC will own, operate and maintain the 22 kV sub-transmission lines installed under the project. The ownership and the responsibility for operating and managing the low-voltage distribution network will remain with the respective REEs, and EDC will supply electricity to REEs under a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA).

12. Package 2 of the Project will finance the construction of 480 km of new 4 phases 22 kV overhead sub-transmission lines including short lengths of 22 kV underground cable, the installation of 22 kV/0.4 kV distribution transformers, advanced electronic metering for all distribution transformers, auto reclosing circuit breakers and automatic voltage regulators to improve reliability and voltage performance.

13. The following are the three subprojects under Package 2 of the project:

- (i) Subproject 1: 226 circuit-kilometer (cct-km) in Siem Reap Province;
- (ii) Subproject 2: 142 cct-km in Kampong Thom Province;
- (iii) Subproject 3: 63 cct-km in Banteay Mean chey Province; and
- (iv) Subproject 4: 49 cct-km in Kandal Province.

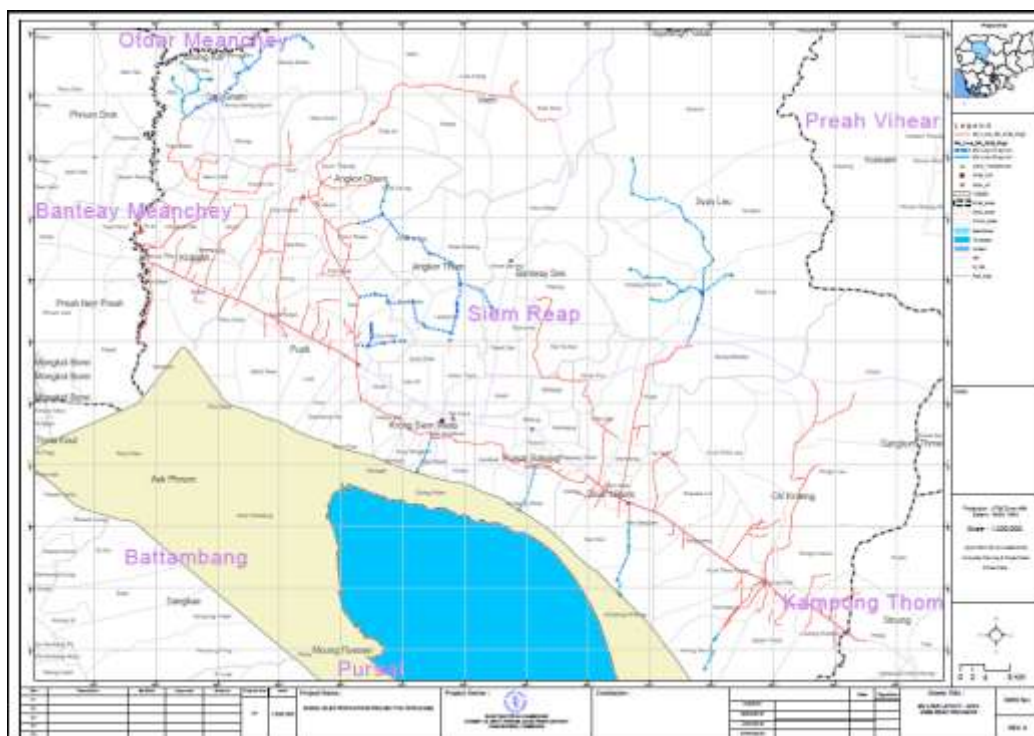
Table 1-1: Number of AH and Province/District traversed by the project

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	Siem Reap	8
	Srei Snam	7
	Total	62
Kampong Thom	Prasat Sambo	27
	Santuk	8
	Sandan	25
	Total	60
Kandal	Koki	2
	Cheu Teal	1
	Total	3
Total (the Project)		125

Note: There is no any AH in Banteay Meanchey province

Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014

14. Figure 1, 2, 3 and 4 present the overview of the MV line routes of the four core sub-projects of package 2.

**Figure 1: Siem Reap province**

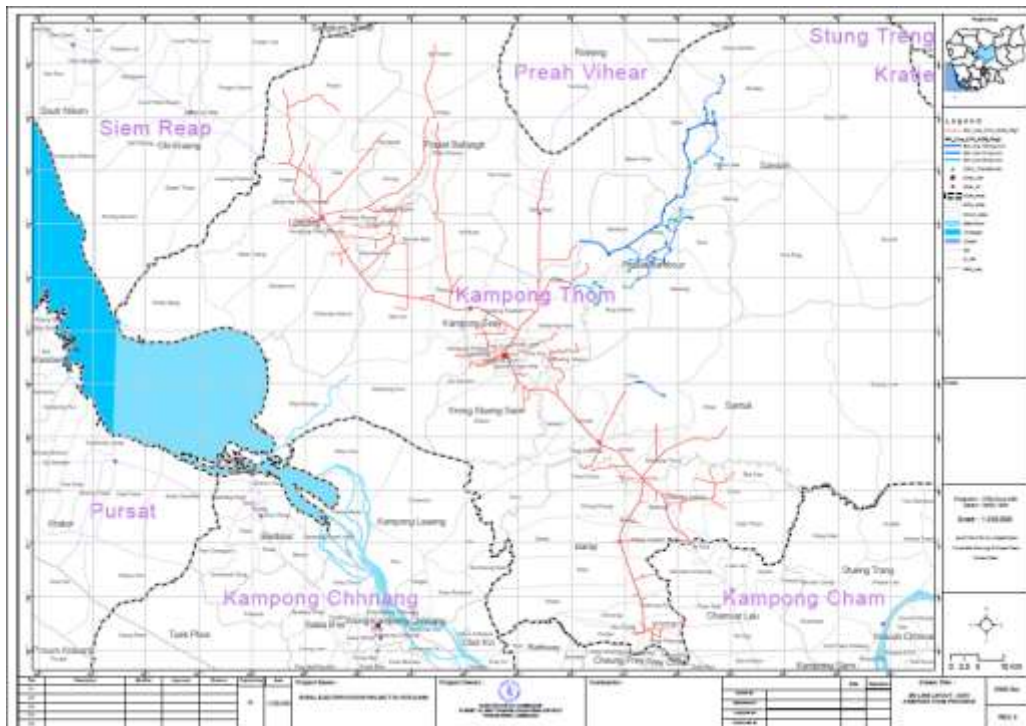


Figure 2: Kampong Thom province

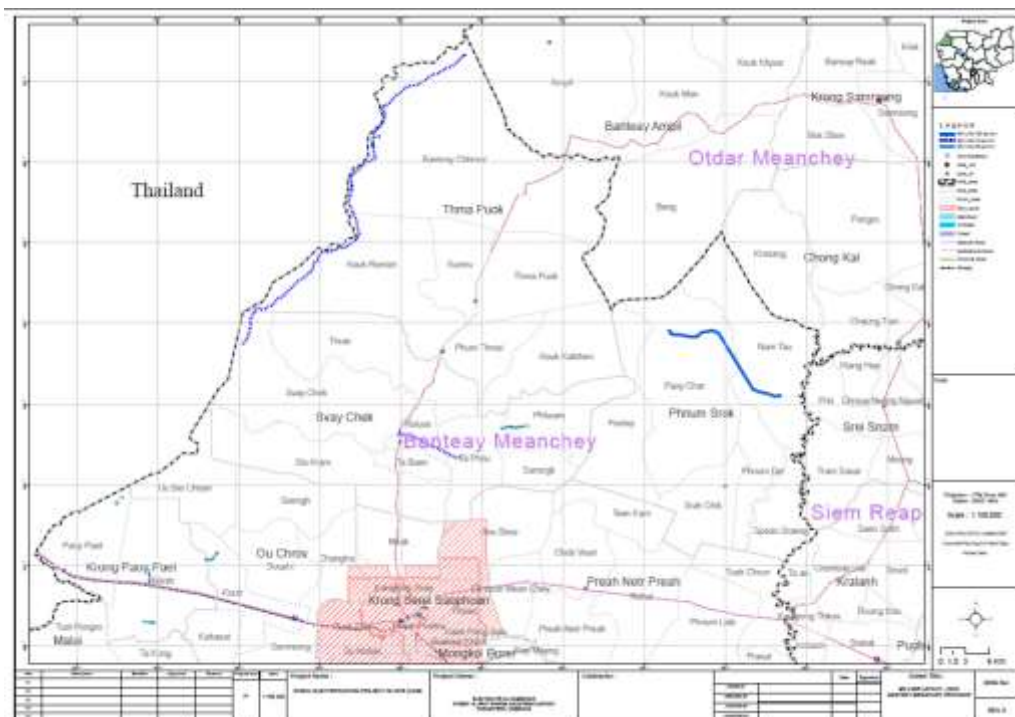


Figure 3: Banteay Meanchey province

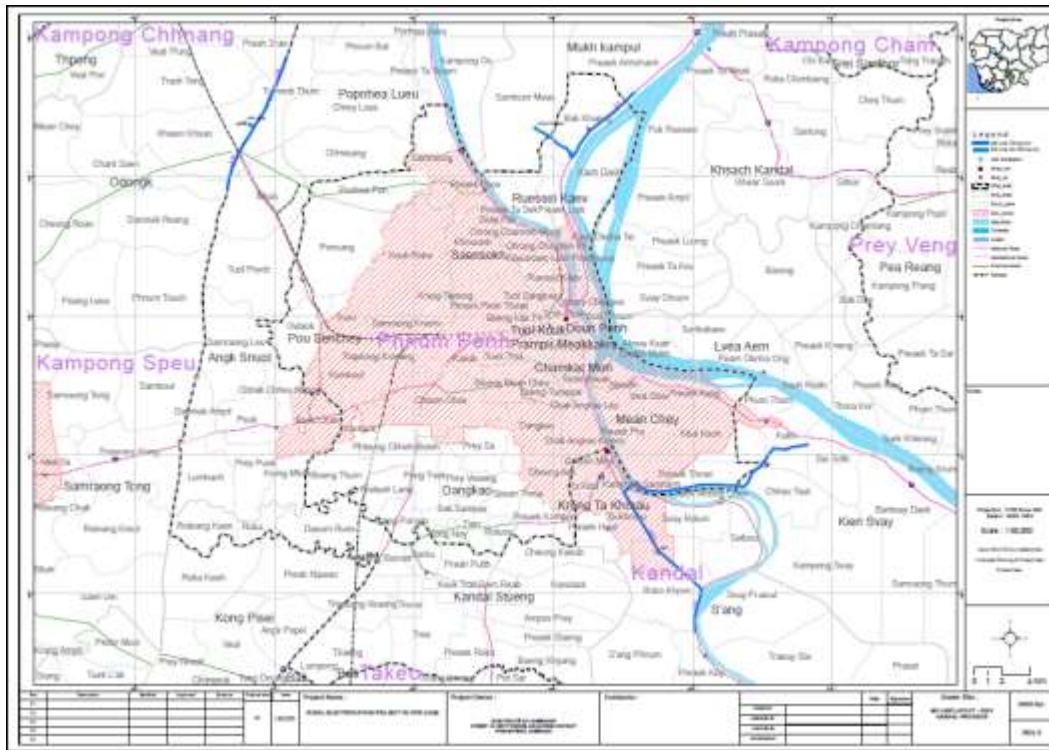


Figure 4: Kandal province

15. The MV lines will pass along existing roads within the existing ROW of the rural roads and will be strung from concrete poles located approximately 60-80m apart with each pole requiring approximately 0.2 m² of land (see Figure 5). Any transformer required will be pole-mounted which will avoid any land requirement. During the final design of the MV lines, they will be sited to avoid houses and livelihood assets to the maximum extent possible.

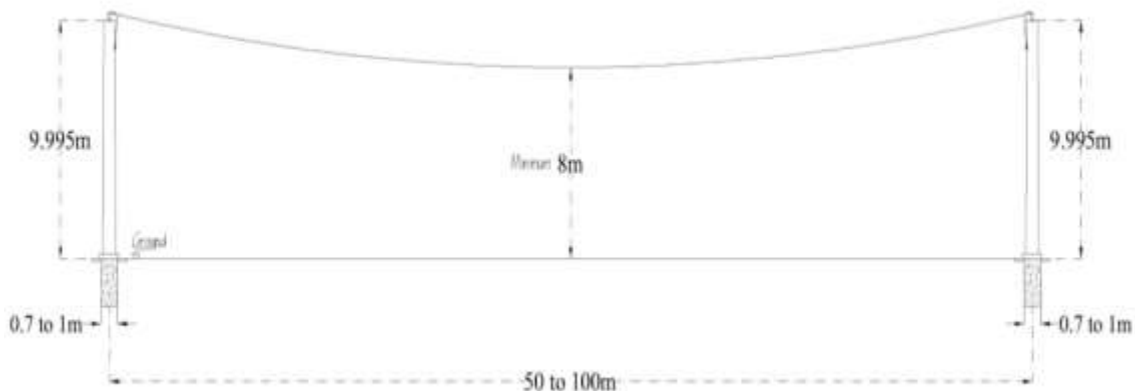


Figure 5: Overview of MV and LV Lines

16. Construction will involve mainly manual activities and will be confined to small-scale works including transporting poles to the road side, erection of poles, stringing of conductors and erection of pole mounted transformers where required. No excavation is required other than auguring a hole for the pole footing. Removal or trimming of some roadside trees may be required to ensure appropriate safety clearances for the power lines.

2 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

17. Cambodia has experienced severe social, economic, and political turmoil during the last quarter century. Before the Khmer Rouge came to power in 1975, private land ownership was widespread and governed by *the Cambodia Civil Code of 1920*. Under the Khmer Rouge from 1975 to 1979 however, private property was abolished and all records were destroyed. After the said regime, the new government introduced usufruct rights to facilitate orderly occupation by people returning to urban areas, of vacant land and structures. However, all lands in Cambodia remained under the property of the state until private ownership on residential land of maximum 2,000m² was restored in 1989. The current legislations governing land ownership is *the Land Laws of October 1992 and of August 2001*, which recognize claims to land made after the downfall of the Khmer Rouge in 1979. There is no specific government policy relating to the details of resettlement and compensation in Cambodia, other than general requirements for compensation to be provided. Therefore, compromise between relevant Cambodian laws and development partner policies is necessary in terms of dealing with resettlement issues caused by development projects.

2.1 Legal and Policy Framework in Cambodia

2.1.1 Relevant Laws

(a) 1993 Constitution

18. *The 1993 Constitution of Cambodia* has established one governing principle in Article 44 pertaining to land acquisition.

19. **Article 44** states that “All persons, individually or collectively, shall have the right to ownership. Only Khmer legal entities and citizens of Khmer nationality shall have the right to own land. Legal private ownership shall be protected by law. The right to confiscate properties from any persons shall be exercised only in the public interest as provided for under the law and shall require fair and just compensation in advance.”

(b) Land Law

20. The rights to land and property in Cambodia are governed by *the 2001 Land Law*, which are primarily based on the provisions of *the 1993 Constitution*. The law defines the scope of ownership of immovable properties, such as land, trees and fixed structures.

21. The Land Law, **Article 5**, states that “No person may be deprived of his ownership, unless it is in the public interest. Any ownership deprivation shall be carried out in accordance with the governing procedures provided by law and regulations, and after the payment of fair and just compensation in advance.”

22. Other provisions of the Land Law that are relevant to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement include:

- Only legal possession as provided by law can be transformed to land ownership. (**Article 6**)

- Any regime of ownership of immovable property prior to 1979 shall not be recognized. (**Article 7**)
- **Article 15** states that *“the following properties are included as public properties of state and public legal entities: a) any property that has a natural origin, such as forests, courses and banks of navigable and floatable rivers or natural lakes and seashores; b) that is made available for public use such as quays of harbors, port, railways, railways station and airports; or, c) any property which is made available, either in its natural state or after development, for public use such as roads, tracks, oxcart ways, pathways, gardens or public parks and reserved lands.”*
- **Article 18** states that *“the following are null and void and cannot be made legal in any form whatever: a) any entering into possession of public properties of State and public legal entities and any transformation of possession of private properties of State into ownership rights that was not pursuant to the legal formalities and procedures that have been stipulated prior to that time, irrespective of the date of creation of possession or transformation; e) any entering into possession of private properties of State, through any means, that occurs after this law comes into effect”*.
- **Article 19** states that *“any persons whose land title or factual circumstance fall within the scope of **article 18** of this law shall not have the right to claim compensation or reimbursement of expenses paid for the maintenance or management of immovable property that was illegally occupied. Any illegal and intentional or fraudulent acquisition of public properties of state or of public legal entities shall be penalized pursuant to article 259 of this law. The penalties shall be doubled where any occupation of public properties because damages or delay to works undertaken in the general interest, especially the occupation of roadway reversed land”*.
- Ownership of immovable properties described in **Article 25** is granted by the state to indigenous minorities¹ as collective ownership. This collective ownership includes all of the rights and protections as enjoyed by private owners. The exercise of collective ownership rights shall be subject to the responsibility of the traditional authorities and decision-making mechanisms of the indigenous community, according to their customs and subject to the laws of general enforcement related to immovable property such as *the law on environmental protection*. (**Article 26**)
- Persons with legally valid possession of land for five years (at the time the law came into effect) are allowed to be registered as the owner of the land (**Article 30**). Persons who (at the time the law came into effect) held legal possession but had not yet completed the five years were allowed to remain in possession until they were eligible to be registered as the owner. (**Article 31**)
- Any beginning of occupation for possession shall cease when this law comes into effect (**article 29**). After this law comes into force, any new occupant with title to an immovable property belonging to the public bodies or private persons shall be

¹ As per Article 23 of the Land Law, *“An indigenous community is a group of people that resides in Cambodia whose members manifest ethnic, social, cultural and economic unity and who practice a traditional lifestyle, and who cultivate the lands in their possession according to the customary rules of collective use.”*

considered as illegal occupant and shall be subject to the penalties provided in **Article 259** of this Law (**Articles 34**).

- **Article 38** states that "*in order to transform into ownership of immovable property, the possession shall be unambiguous, non-violent, and notorious to the public, continuous and in good faith*".
- Landless people may apply for land for residential and subsistence farming purposes at no cost, as part of a social land concessions scheme. The concessionaire may obtain ownership of this land after fulfilling conditions set out in a separate *Sub-Decree on Social Land Concessions*. (**Articles 50, 51**).

(c) Expropriation Law Dec. February 2010 - procedures for acquiring private properties for national or public interest

23. **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.

24. **Article 7:** Only the state may carry out an expropriation for use in the public and national interests.

25. **Article 8:** The state shall accept the purchase of the remaining part of the real property left over from an expropriation at a reasonable and just price at the request of the owner of land/or the holder of rights in the expropriated real property, if he is no longer able to live near the expropriated scheme or build a residence or conduct any business.

26. **Article 16** states that "Prior to make any expropriation project proposal, the Expropriation Committee shall conduct a public survey by recording of a detailed description of all entitlements of the owners and/or of the holder of real right to immovable property and other properties subject to compensation as well as recording of all relevant issues.

27. In conducting the survey, the Expropriation Committee shall organize public consultations at the Capital, Municipal-Provincial, and District-Khan authority levels with Commune/Sangkat councils and Village or community representative to be affected by the expropriation to provide specific and concise information and collect inputs from all stakeholders regarding the proposed basic public infrastructure project.

28. In order to set a dateline for the expropriation or relocation or compensation, the Expropriation Committee shall conduct a dateline interview with all concerned parties about the issues of immovable property to be affected by the public physical infrastructure project.

29. Within 30 (thirty) working days after the completion of the survey, the Expropriation Committee shall produce a report with recommendations and submits it to the Royal Government for approval."

30. **Article 22:** Stipulates the amount of compensation to be paid to the owner of and/or holder of rights in the real property, which is based on the market value of the real property or the replacement cost as of the date of the issuance of the *Prakas* on the expropriation

scheme. The market value or the replacement cost shall be determined by an independent commission or agent appointed by the expropriation committee.

2.1.2 Other Relevant Regulations

31. The private ownership of land was re-established in 1989, and confirmed in *the 2001 Land Law (Article 4)*. Cambodians are able to register the land they occupy with the local Cadastral Administration Office, whereupon a certificate of land title is granted. Issuing land titles is a lengthy process and most offices have a major backlog of applications. People are given a receipt and until the official title deed is issued, this receipt is accepted as a proof of real occupant of the land for land purpose or sale.

32. The present legal status of land use in Cambodia can be classified as follows:

- (i) **Privately owned land with title:** The owner has official title to land, and both owner and the Cadastral Administration Office have a copy of the deed.
- (ii) **Privately owned land without title:** The owner has made an application for title to land, and is waiting for the issuance of a title deed. The Cadastral Administration Office recognizes the owner.
- (iii) **Land use rights certified by the Government:** In this case, a receipt for long-term land use has been issued. This land use right is recognized by the Cadastral Administration Office.
- (iv) **Lease land:** The Government or private owners lease the land, usually for a short period. There is provision for the owner to reclaim land if it is needed for development.
- (v) **Non-legal occupation:** The user has no land use rights to State land that he occupies or uses. The Cadastral Administration Office does not recognize the use of this land.

33. **Sub-Decree on Social Land Concession, March 2003** - provides for allocations of free private state land to landless people of residential or family farming, including the replacement of land lost in the context of involuntary resettlement.

34. Prakas No.6, entitled "*Measures to Crack Down on Anarchic Land Grabbing and Encroachments*", sets ROW for road and railway. In support of this *Prakas*, Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) on 6 April 2000 issued Decree No.961 prohibiting compensation for structures and other assets located in the ROWs. Some Road dimensions are modified by *the Sub-decree No.197* adopted on 23 November 2009 on to Management of ROW along the national road and railway in Cambodia.

Table 2-1: Road and Railways ROW Dimensions

Road Category	ROW Dimensions under Prakas No.06	ROW Dimensions under Sub-decree No.197
NR-1, 4, and 5	30 m from the centreline	30 m from the centreline
Other 1-digit NRs	25 m from the centreline	30 m from the centreline
2-digit NRs	25 m from the centreline	25 m from the centreline
Provincial roads	20 m from the centreline	not specified
Commune roads	15 m from the centreline	not specified
Railway outside city, province and crowned place	30 m from the centreline	30 m from the centreline
Railways in forest area	100 m from the centreline	100 m from the centreline

Source: MPWT

2.2 Policy Gap Analysis

35. Law and regulation framework on resettlement and land issues are still in the stage of development in Cambodia, and some implementation documents and institutions are not yet prepared completely, however, RGC understands such situation and the SPS, and considers supplemental measures and assistance in RP on a case by case.

36. Thus, in terms of practical operation, there is not so much crucial gap between Cambodian country system and the SPS's concept and requirements (see Table 2-2). Some other discussing points which are not mentioned clearly or concretely in Cambodian country system are also considered based on the SPS, RP, and other relevant documents to fulfil gaps.

**Table 2-2: Verification of and Comparison between Cambodian System and ADB
Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009)**

No.	Item	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement	Law/Regulation in Cambodia (officially promulgated)	Actual Operation (Gap Filling Measures)
1	Support system for socially vulnerable groups	It is necessary to give appropriate consideration to vulnerable groups.	<i>Sub-Decree on Social Land Concession</i> provides allocations of free private state land to landless people of residential or family farming, including the replacement of land lost in the context of involuntary resettlement.	Income restoration program (IRP) and assistance (allowance) to vulnerable groups will be prepared, depending on the resettlement impact.
2	Assistance to restore and improve living standards	Living standards and income opportunities, and production levels of project affected people should be improved or at least restored to pre-project levels.	The government has no clear policy or procedure to restore the livelihood of APs.	Income restoration program (IRP) will be prepared , depending on the resettlement impact.
3	Enhancement of public participation in planning and implementation of RP	Appropriate participation of affected people and their communities should be promoted in planning, implementation and monitoring of involuntary AHs and measures taken against the loss of their means of livelihood.	It is clearly declared in <i>the Expropriation Law (Article 16)</i> that in conducting a survey of entitlements, public consultations shall be organized to provide specific and concise information and collect inputs from all stakeholders regarding the proposed basic public infrastructure project and that a dateline interview with all concerned parties shall be conducted.	Public consultation meetings and interview of AHs shall be conducted at appropriate stages according to the SPS and <i>the Expropriation Law</i> .
4	Compensation for land acquisition with replacement cost	Prior compensation will be done with replacement cost, which means that compensation for lost assets must be made in full amount at	The amount of compensation to be paid to the owner of and/or holder of real right to the immovable property shall be based on the market	Negotiated settlements, or when negotiated settlement is unavoidable, compensation at replacement cost,

No.	Item	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement	Law/Regulation in Cambodia (officially promulgated)	Actual Operation (Gap Filling Measures)
		replacement cost and at current market price.	price or replacement cost as of the date of the issuance of the declaration on the expropriation project. (the <i>Expropriation Law</i> (Article 22))	will be applied.
5	AHs residing in the Project affected area before cut-off date	People to be resettled involuntarily and those whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost should be sufficiently compensated and supported by the project proponents in appropriate time.	Under the <i>Land Law 2001</i> , those who have occupied ROW or public property are not entitled to any compensation or social support.	Assistance to AHs who are residing in the Project affected area (including public state land) at the time of cut-off date will be prepared .
6	Grievance redress mechanism	Grievance redress system must be formulated and must function appropriately.	Grievance redress system is stipulated in the <i>Expropriation Law</i> ; however, it has provisions to exclude public infrastructure projects.	Grievance redress system will be formulated.

3 PROJECT RESETTLEMENT POLICY

3.1 Objectives

37. The project's resettlement and assistance policies are to be in accordance with Cambodian law as well as the SPS.

38. The RP aims to ensure that the losses incurred by APs are redressed such that Affected Persons share project benefits and are not worse off than they would have been without the project.

3.2 Key Principles

39. A key area of difference in relation to the comparison between Cambodian Law and the requirements of the SPS is that MEF Decision no. 961 requires that RGC will not spend national budget to make payments for structures or other items located on the RGC claimed rights of way, i.e. ROW for roads and railroads. The requirements of Cambodian Law and ADB policy are in contrast on this point as ADB's policy requires that anybody who experiences a loss of an asset or income source as a result of an ADB funded project will receive full and fair assistance for that loss, regardless of title.

40. In seeking ADB funding, RGC and EDC agree to comply with the core safeguard principles of ADB, as summarized below:

- (i) Negotiated settlements based on meaningful consultation with affected persons, including those without legal title to assets offering a fair price for land and/or other assets will be the key approach adopted by the project. EDC will ensure that any negotiations with displaced persons openly address the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties.
- (ii) When involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, the responsibility rests with the borrower country to follow the Bank's policies. Where there is conflict with the Borrower's policies and laws, the ADB policies shall be applied, as per the RP. The RP is viewed as a legal commitment in this regard.
- (iii) Non-titled APs, including displaced tenants, sharecroppers and squatters, are entitled to various options of resettlement assistance, provided they cultivated/occupied the land prior to the eligibility cut-off date. Resettlement assistance to non-titled APs may also include replacement land, although there is no entitlement to this. The resettlement package may include measures to ensure that such APs are able to find alternative sites or income sources, depending on their losses.
- (iv) For non-land assets, all eligible APs, whether titled, legalizable or non- titled, must be provided assistance at replacement cost, through cash or replacement assets.

3.3 Entitlements

41. Anticipated impacts are minimal and restricted primarily to the removal of trees which may be used for livelihood purposes and possibly impacts on informal crops. It is not expected that businesses will be affected nor that acquisition of private land will be required, however to ensure completeness of the RP, these eventualities are addressed and provision established for assistance.

42. Economic trees that yield fruits every year or season are eligible for assistance if APs can demonstrate that the trees contribute to their livelihood. If reliance cannot be demonstrated, or if the community leadership cannot confirm the use of the tree by a particular AP, then assistance will not be paid. Commercial trees that have only one-time value, basically trees for timber and naturally grown, will not be compensated because AH can sell it at present market value when tree is cut.

43. The entitlements adopted were guided by the applicable national laws and regulations and the SPS. Negotiated settlements based on meaningful consultation with affected persons, including those without legal title to assets offering a fair price for land and/or other assets will be the key approach adopted by the project. EDC will ensure that any negotiations with displaced persons openly address the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties.

44. Full and fair information has to be provided to the APs (including disclosure of what would be a fair replacement cost), and all negotiations need to be overseen by the PIC. Table 3-1 below outlines the entitlements for APs where negotiated settlements cannot be reached:

Table 3-1: Entitlement Matrix

TYPE OF LOSS	ELIGIBLE PERSONS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
A. Removable of Trees/crops			
<p>Trees located immediately in front of the AP's residence and where the AP can demonstrate that the tree contributes to their income and livelihood.</p> <p>Crops located immediately in front of the AP's residence such as informal paddy, vegetable gardens, fruit bearing shrubs and other crops which contribute to income and livelihood.</p> <p>If reliance cannot be demonstrated, or if the community leadership cannot confirm the use of the tree/crops by a particular AP, then assistance will not be paid.</p>	Persons who can demonstrate that trees/crops contributes to their income and livelihood	The clearance fee will be full replacement cost based on market value including recurring production for a period of five years without deduction for salvageable materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AHs to be notified at least <u>7 days</u> in advance before the start of civil works where the land will be utilized by the project. ▪ Annual Crops – AHs will be given <u>7 days</u>' notice that the land on which their crops are planted will be used by the project and that they must harvest their crops before the civil work. ▪ If crops cannot be harvested due to construction schedule, AHs are entitled to cash compensation for the affected crops at replacement cost. ▪ Remaining ROW is still public state land.
B. Removable of structures such as shops			
Only where permanent removal required (this is	Owner/renter of the shop	Relocation of structure or assistance in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AHs to be notified at least <u>15 days</u> in advance before

TYPE OF LOSS	ELIGIBLE PERSONS	ENTITLEMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
considered to be unlikely as the MV/LV conductors will maintain a safe distance from shops and other structures)		relocating (and reconstructing) the shop in a location agreed by community leadership.	<p>the start of civil works where the land will be utilized by the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AHs to get cash compensation at least <u>10 days</u> ahead of civil works in the locality to allow the AHs sufficient time to gradually reorganize the house and/or shop, thereby avoiding any disruption in their livelihood. AHs must completely cut, move back or relocate their structures to new site within <u>7 days</u> after receiving compensation. If the structure is found no longer viable for living, compensation will be paid for the entire structure.
C. Permanent land acquisition			
In the unlikely event that poles need to be located on private land.	Owner of the affected private land	Acquisition of the affected land at full replacement cost.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AHs to be notified at least <u>15 days</u> in advance before the start of civil works in the locality of the actual date that the land will be utilized by the project. EDC will ensure payment of all compensation for which AHs are entitled to at least <u>10 days</u> prior to the scheduled start of civil works.

Note: The civil work can commence before the implementation of the RP in the areas where there is no resettlement impact.

4 PROJECT IMPACTS

4.1 Introduction

45. Potential resettlement impacts are not significant as they are located within existing road corridors. Further, the poles will be located to avoid disturbance to land owners and the conductors will be fixed at 10 meters height resulting in a very low impact on vegetation and structures. Limited scope of construction activities involving small teams of workers, minimal use of powered mechanical equipment and insignificant excavation will further ensure minimal impacts.

4.2 Methodology Used in the Resettlement (Assistance) Plan preparation

46. The following sections describe the processes and methods employed in the survey on adverse social impacts for the project. The impact survey involved the conduct of IOL wherein all potential affected trees located inside the COI were identified, counted. The owners of those properties were identified, and their replacement values were also calculated. Likewise, the severity of impact on the affected assets and to the livelihood and productive capacity of AHs were determined. The impact survey of AHs was conducted from September to November 2014.

4.2.1 Data Gathering Instrument

47. The basic tool used in the IOL and SES of AHs was the survey questionnaire. Detailed socio-economic information on AHs, whose assets will/might be affected, was obtained with the use of the survey questionnaire in Khmer. The questionnaire covered concerns on socio-economic conditions of the AH, in addition to basic information on the household head, such as gender, age, educational attainment, and primary source of income. It also included the affected assets and income, and their perception on the Project (see *Appendix 1: Inventory of Loss and Socio-Economic Survey Questionnaire Form* for a copy of the impact survey questionnaire).

4.2.2 Survey Team

48. In addition to the Study Team leader (resettlement specialist), a recruited team of 11 local research assistants including 1 field supervisor, 4 enumerators, 4 GPS surveyor (EDC staff), 1 database processor, and 1 replacement cost (market rates) researchers, was organized to help prepare this RP. Except for the database processor, the rest of the local research assistants were based in the field. The survey team is divided into 4 subgroups and one RCS survey group. Each IOL-SES survey group included one enumerator and one GPS surveyor. Field data gathering for the project (in Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Banteay Meanchey and Kandal province) was conducted intermittently from 11th September 2014 to 18th November 2014.

4.2.3 Basic Unit Costs Used in the Resettlement (Assistance) Plan

49. In line with the IOL activities, an RCS of affected assets in the Project area was carried out by the research team which was lead by a local resettlement specialist. The main objective of the RCS is to determine the rate of productive trees.

50. The methodology employed in the RCS included the following:

- (i) **Sale/Market comparison method:** This method is based on data provided from recent sales of properties that are highly comparable to the subject property in the vicinity. The method is very useful for cost calculation of structure, land, crops and trees.
- (ii) **Income approach:** Sum of stream of incomes and sales proceeds. The principle here is that the value of a property is related to its ability to produce cash flow. The technique relies heavily on current market transactions involving the sale of comparable properties. This method was used for estimating the prices of crops and tree, particularly to calculate the compensation rates for temporary impact of agricultural land.

4.2.4 Unit Costs of Trees

51. The primary data was collected through interviews on the income at which owners/cultivators of crops and trees at the Project area. The market rates of crops and trees have been calculated based on the yield and the period of maturity of trees and crops as determined from interviews with farmers along the project alignment.

52. The formula used for productive trees is as follows: (Number/Quantity of harvest per year) x (Market price) x (Number of years it will mature) + cost of seedling

53. In order to simplify the study, perennial trees that have a growth period of more than five years have been classified in to the following three types:

- ✓ Sapling tree (1-3 years), as it can replanted ; 1/3 of full price,
- ✓ Young tree (3-5 years), bearing some fruit ; 2/3 of full price,
- ✓ Mature tree (more than five years), fully bearing fruit ; compensate full price.

54. According to the survey, there are some trees that have a growth period of less than five years. The trees are also equivalent to full compensation cost if mature. Otherwise, their compensation value is their cost as a sapling tree or as a young tree.

Table 4-1: Cost Estimation by type of Productive Tree in 2014

No.	Description	Unit	Qty	Yield per year				Cost of Seedling USD/ Unit	Year for Compensation	Unit Cost USD	Total Price USD in 2014
				Unit	Qty	USD / Unit	Total USD				
1	Coconut	Tree	1	Fruit	30	0.25	7.50	0.5	5	7.50	38.0
2	Tamarind	Tree	1	Lump Sum			5.50	0.5	6	5.50	33.5
3	Phyllanthus/Kantuot	Tree	1	Lump Sum			3.00	0.5	3	3.00	9.5
4	Deum Chan	Tree	1	Lump Sum			5.00	0.5	5	5	25.5
5	Kamping Reach	Tree	1	Fruit	250	0.03	7.50	0.5	4	7.50	30.5
6	Elephane apple/Khveet	Tree	1	Fruit	100	0.08	8.00	0.5	4	8.00	32.5
7	Jackfruit	Tree	1	Fruit	5	2.00	10.00	0.5	4	10.00	40.5
8	Sour fruit/Krasaing	Tree	1	Fruit	200	0.03	6.00	0.5	4	6.00	24.5
9	Jambolan plum/Pring	Tree	1	Kg	40	0.15	6.00	0.5	5	6.00	30.5
10	Hog plum/Mkak	Tree	1	Kg	24	0.25	6.00	0.5	5	6.00	30.5
11	Deum Mean (longan)	Tree	1	Kg	10	1.50	15.00	0.5	4	15.00	60.5
12	Sorghum/Sdau	Tree	1	bunch	20	0.50	10.00	0.5	3	10.00	30.5
13	Pomelo/Grapefruit	Tree	1	Fruit	15	0.50	7.50	0.5	4	7.50	30.5
14	Milk fruit/Teuk Dos	Tree	1	Fruit	100	0.10	10.00	0.5	5	10.00	50.5
15	Mango	Tree	1	Lump Sum			10.00	1.0	5	10.00	51.0
16	Sugar Palm	Tree	1	Kg	20	0.40	8.00	0.5	8	8.0	64.5
17	Rubber	Tree	1	Lump Sum			5.00	1.0	4	5.00	21.0
18	Areca palm/Sla	tree	1	dozen	40	0.20	8.00	1.0	3	8.00	25.0
19	Other tree	Tree	1	Lump Sum							10.0

Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014

4.3 Inventory of Affected Trees

55. The start of civil works and the cropping schedule of AHs cultivating within the COI will be synchronized to allow smooth transition between harvesting of standing crops and the start of sub-transmission line construction. Therefore, standing crops will not be affected if those can be harvested before the construction, but if they cannot be harvested before the construction, the unharvested crops will be compensated. However, fruit or timber trees along the COI will be cleared for the construction. With regard, there were a total of 232 productive trees with various species and ages along the COI have been counted during the IOL. There are no trees which need to be compensated in Banteay Meanchey province, because most of the area around the project alignment is not developed/utilized, and no tall productive tree is planted along the alignment.

56. The actual number of the trees subject to compensation can be smaller than 232 because (i) the contractors will finalize the detailed alignments minimizing the negative impact to the extent possible, (ii) some of the counted trees might not contribute to the affected persons (APs)' livelihood, and (iii) some of the counted trees do not need to be cut but just trimmed slightly.

Table 4-2: Affected Trees

No.	Type of Tree	Unit	Number
1	Coconut	Tree	99
2	Tamarind	Tree	6
3	Kamping Reach	Tree	1
4	Jack Fruit	Tree	4
5	Krasaing	Tree	1
6	Pring	Tree	4
7	Sdau	Tree	1
8	Teuk Dos Kou	Tree	14
9	Mango	Tree	31
10	Sugar Palm	Tree	53
11	Areca palm/Sla	Tree	7
12	Other	Tree	11
Total			232.00

Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014

5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

57. An SES of AHs was also conducted at the same time of IOL survey. Some AHs, who might lose their trees, were interviewed for the purpose of gaining more information on their situation and present living standards. This activity was carried out aiming to prepare a responsive RP for people and households affected by the Project. 29 AHs along the COI have been interviewed. The number of AHs interviewed represented 23% of all AHs (125 AHs).

58. The main objective of the SES is to create baseline survey by collecting accurate statistical information about living standard of the AHs. The topics are investigated in the survey were basic demography, literacy and education, economically active population, housing condition, possession of durable goods and livestock, household expenditure and income. Additionally, the survey was also directed to studying the perception of AHs on the Project.

5.1 Population and Household Composition

59. The total number of studied households is 29, which is composed of a population of 135. The population is comprised of 78 (57.8%) females and 57 (42.2%) males. Table 5-1 shows the details of population, sex ratio, as well as household size of the three provinces. An average household size is 4.7 and sex ratio is 73.1.

Table 5-1: Population and Household Composition

Stratum	Number of Households	Average HH Size	Both	Population				Sex Ratio*
				Male		Female		
				No.	%	No.	%	
Project Survey	29	4.7	135	57	42.2	78	57.8	73.1
Siem Riap	13	4.4	57	20	14.8	37	27.4	54.1
Kampong Thom	16	4.9	78	37	27.4	41	30.4	90.2

Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014.

**Sex Ratio = (Number of male) / (Number of female) x 100(%).*

Note: There are only 3 AHs in Kandal province. All of them couldn't be met during the survey.

5.2 Age structure and Dependency

60. The survey results for the age-sex distribution of the affected commune are set out in Table 5-2. This entry provides the distribution of the population according to age. Information is included by sex and age group (0-13 years, 14-60 years, 60 years and over). The age structure of a population affects a nation's key socioeconomic issues. They indicate a young population, with about 32.6% under 18 years old. With young populations (high percentage under age 18) need to invest more in schools, while with older populations (high percentage ages 60 and over) need to invest more in the health sector.

Table 5-2: Age-Sex distribution

Stratum	Population		0-5		6-13		14-18		19-60		60+	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Project Survey	M	57	2	3.5	7	12.3	5	8.8	37	64.9	6	10.5
	F	78	7	9.0	11	14.1	12	15.4	41	52.6	7	9.0
	T	135	9	6.7	18	13.3	17	12.6	78	57.8	13	9.6
Siem Reap	M	20	0	0.0	2	10.0	1	5.0	14	70.0	3	15.0
	F	37	2	5.4	5	13.5	8	21.6	20	54.1	2	5.4
	T	57	2	3.5	7	12.3	9	15.8	34	59.6	5	8.8
Kampong Thom	M	37	2	5.4	5	13.5	4	10.8	23	62.2	3	8.1
	F	41	5	12.2	6	14.6	4	9.8	21	51.2	5	12.2
	T	78	7	9.0	11	14.1	8	10.3	44	56.4	8	10.3

Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014.

M: Male, F: Female, T: Total

61. The dependency ratio used to measure the proportion of children (below 15 years) and old people (from 65 years and over) compared to the proportion of people of workforce age (15-64 years). The age dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of the sum of the population below 15 years and population from 65 years taken together divided by the active population between the age groups of 15 to 64 years. The age dependency ratio is a summary indicator that indicates the burden falling on the population of working age.

62. The age composition in Table 5-3 shows that 69.6% of the population was aged between 15-64 years. 23.7% was below 15 years and 6.7% was 65 years and over. Table 5-3 also provides detail about youth dependency ratio (34.0%) and old age dependency ratio (9.6%). The total dependency ratio is 43.6%. This means there were 43.6 persons outside the usual working age group for every 100 persons in the age group 15-64 years who are economically dependent for economic support.

Table 5-3: Age Composition and Dependency Ratio

Stratum	Population		Below 15		15-64		65+		Dependency Ratio		
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Youth	Old Age	Total
Project Survey	M	57	11	19.3	43	75.4	3	5.3	34.0%	9.6%	43.6%
	F	78	21	26.9	51	65.4	6	7.7			
	T	135	32	23.7	94	69.6	9	6.7			
Siem Reap	M	20	3	15.0	16	80.0	1	5.0	28.6%	7.1%	35.7%
	F	37	9	24.3	26	70.3	2	5.4			
	T	57	12	21.1	42	73.7	3	5.3			
Kampong Thom	M	37	8	21.6	27	73.0	2	5.4	38.5%	11.5%	50.0%
	F	41	12	29.3	25	61.0	4	9.8			
	T	78	20	25.6	52	66.7	6	7.7			

Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014.

63. Although not significant statistically, the age-sex figures are valuable in demonstrating that this is, comparatively, an ageing population, with a predominantly middle-aged population with a bulge in the 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 age group (9.7%, 5.9% and 10.3% respectively) and a corresponding bulge in the 10-19 year old age group (25.1% of the population), while the youngest two age groups, 5-9 year old, have only

5.2%. The relevance of these statistics is the likely higher impact on secondary school in-take in the project impact area than in the primary-school in-take.

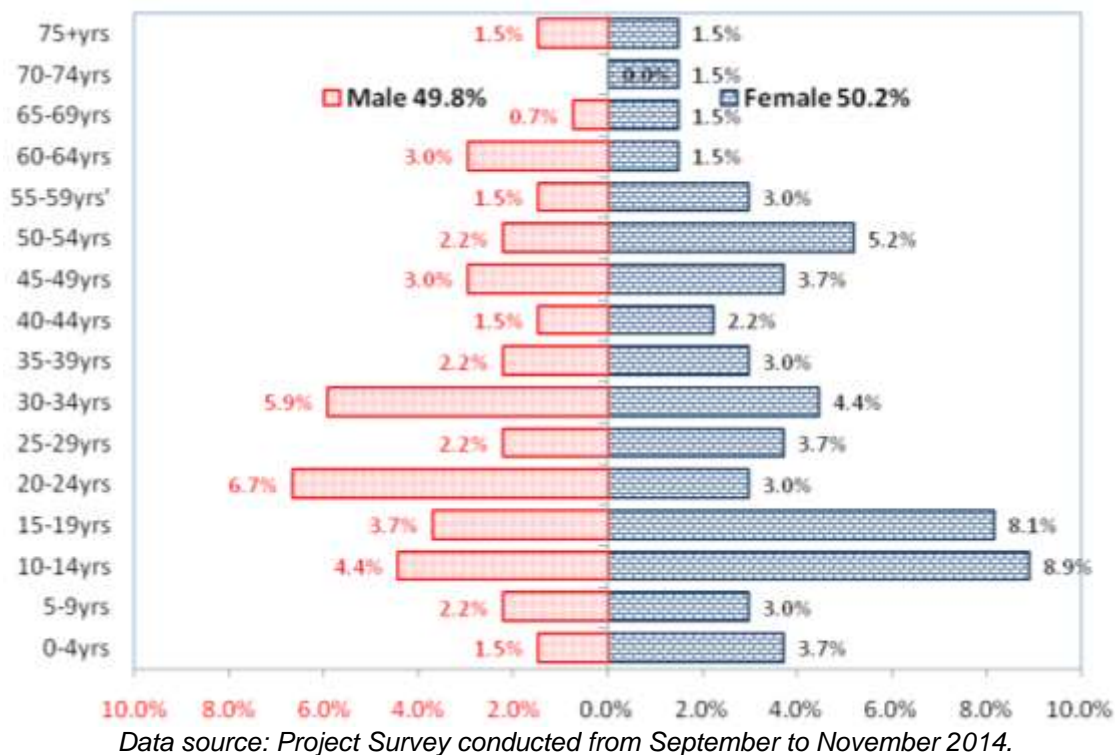


Figure 6: Age Pyramid by 5 years of Age Group

5.3 Ethnic Group and Religion

64. 100.0% of AH heads are Khmer and Khmer speaking. There is none of other ethnic group.

65. Buddhism has been the dominant religion in Cambodia, in one form or another, since the reign of Jayavarman VII (c. 1181-1200). In Cambodia, Buddhism is currently estimated to be the faith of 95% of the population, but through the survey results it was found up to 100.0 % is Buddhism.

5.4 Literacy

5.4.1 Literacy of the Affected Households' Heads and Spouses

66. The male household head literacy rates are 64.0% and female spouse literacy rates are 47.8%. There is a big gap (16.2%) between the literacy rates of male household heads and their spouses. Among 4 female household heads, 3 (75.0%) of them are literate. Women, in general, receive less education than men, especially widows. The survey results show that female HH is 11.0% less literate than male HH. Therefore, women enter the labour market with a lower education and less vocational skills than men.

Even though they (men and women) do the same job and same quality of work, sometimes women still get a salary less than men.

Table 5-6: Literacy of Affected Households' Heads and Spouses

Stratum	Male AH Head			Female AH Head			Female Spouse		
	# AH	Yes	%	# AH	Yes	%	# AH	Yes	%
Project Survey	25	16	64.0	4	3	75.0	23	11	47.8
Siem Reap	11	6	54.5	2	1	50.0	11	4	36.4
Kampong Thom	14	10	71.4	2	2	100.0	12	7	58.3

Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014.

5.4.2 Adult Literacy (age from 15 years and over)

67. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who can both read and write a simple message in any language. The Table 5-7 presents an adult literacy rate of both male and female of 69.9% which is considerably a little bit low and the single literacy rate of male and female 78.3% and 63.2% respectively.

Table 5-7: Adult Literacy (age from 15 years and over)

Stratum	Both Sex			Male			Female		
	Pop.	Yes	%	Pop.	Yes	%	Pop.	Yes	%
Project Survey	103	72	69.9	46	36	78.3	57	36	63.2
Siem Reap	45	27	60.0	17	11	64.7	28	16	57.1
Kampong Thom	58	45	77.6	29	25	86.2	29	20	69.0

Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014.

5.5 Educational Attainment of the Population

68. Since 2000, education for all Cambodians has been re-energized by the world's commitment to the Millennium Development Goal (MDG). Based on its commitment toward the MDG, RGC, with assistance from its development partners and NGO communities, has made their efforts to develop a National Education Plan. Furthermore, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport has developed the Education for all policy documents. Cambodian MDG (Global MDG2) aims 'to ensure that by 2015, all children will be able to complete a full course of 9-year basic education'. (Source: Cambodia Millennium Development Goals Report November 2003).

Table 5-8: Education Attainment of Population aged 5 years and over

Stratum	Sex	None or Little	Not Completed Primary	Completed Primary Education	Completed Lower Secondary Education	Completed Upper Secondary Education	Post-Secondary Education
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Project Survey	Male	25.5	27.3	32.7	10.9	3.6	0.0
	Female	34.2	24.7	24.7	11.0	5.5	0.0
	Both	30.5	25.8	28.1	10.9	4.7	0.0

Stratum	Sex	None or Little	Not Completed Primary	Completed Primary Education	Completed Lower Secondary Education	Completed Upper Secondary Education	Post-Secondary Education
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Siem Reap	Male	35.0	30.0	30.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
	Female	40.5	27.0	18.9	8.1	5.4	0.0
	Both	38.6	28.1	22.8	7.0	3.5	0.0
Kampong Thom	Male	20.0	25.7	34.3	14.3	5.7	0.0
	Female	27.8	22.2	30.6	13.9	5.6	0.0
	Both	23.9	23.9	32.4	14.1	5.6	0.0

Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014.

69. In the Project area, 30.5% of the population (both male and female) has no or little education. The difference of none and little education between sexes is 8.7% with 34.2 % for female and 25.5% for male. 28.1% of education attainment for both male and female has at least completed primary education. As shown in Table 5-8, there are only 10.9 % who have completed lower secondary schooling, and 4.7% who have completed upper secondary school. None of them has attended post-secondary education.

5.6 Current School Attendance

70. Information on school attendance was collected in respect of the population aged from 6 to 14 years old. School attendance was defined as enrolment and studying at a primary and lower secondary school. School attendance in primary education is 90.0%, while lower secondary school is 100.0%. The percentage of primary school attendance is smaller than lower secondary school attendance due to most of pupils in primary school, who are too young/small and they often leave school after a few months of school enrolment/registration.

71. In particular, , young girls from rural poorer families are probably allowed to attend school of grade 6 in primary school and after that they stay at home to help their families as additional agricultural labour. At the present, most of the families send and encourage their daughters to go to school in higher level of education. The Table 5-9 shows that about 100.0% of female pupils have attended lower secondary school.

Table 5-9: Current School Attendance for Primary and Lower Secondary

Stratum	Sex	Primary School			Lower Secondary School		
		Age: 6-11	Attending	%	Age: 12-14	Attending	%
Project Survey	Male	5	4	80.0	4	4	100.0
	Female	5	5	100.0	9	9	100.0
	Both	10	9	90.0	13	13	100.0
Siem Reap	Male	2	2	100.0	1	1	100.0
	Female	3	3	100.0	4	4	100.0
	Both	5	5	100.0	5	5	100.0

Stratum	Sex	Primary School			Lower Secondary School		
		Age: 6-11	Attending	%	Age: 12-14	Attending	%
Kampong Thom	Male	3	2	66.7	3	3	100.0
	Female	2	2	100.0	5	5	100.0
	Both	5	4	80.0	8	8	100.0

Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014.

5.7 Affected Households' Head Engaged in Farming and No-farming

72. About 75.9% of household heads are working on farms, while non-farming is 3.4% (Other rests 20.7% are aged or disable or unable to work.). A sizeable number of male and female household heads surveyed (21 persons or 84.0% and 1 persons or 25.0%, respectively) are engaged in farming. Table 5-10 shows that the percentage of household heads working on farms is higher in Siem Reap province with 76.9%.

Table 5-10: Farming and Non-farming Affected Households' Head

Stratum	Number of Households		Non activity		Non-farming		On Farming	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Project Survey	Male	25	3	12.0	1	4.0	21	84.0
	Female	4	3	75.0	0	0.0	1	25.0
	Total	29	6	20.7	1	3.4	22	75.9
Siem Reap	Male	11	1	9.1	0	0.0	10	90.9
	Female	2	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total	13	3	23.1	0	0.0	10	76.9
Kampong Thom	Male	14	2	14.3	1	7.1	11	78.6
	Female	2	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0
	Total	16	3	18.8	1	6.3	12	75.0

Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014.

5.8 Main Sources of Income of Affected Households

73. According to the survey, the main sources of income of the AHs include 100.0% agricultural production, followed by 65.5% depend on wages/salary, and 34.5% from Livestock. Business/trade and remittance are also other main sources of household income from their jobs in other places with 20.7% and 13.8% respectively.

Table 5-11: Main Source of Income of the AHs

Province	Project Survey		Siem Reap		Kampong Thom	
Number of Households	186		86		76	
Item	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Wages/salary	19	65.5	7	53.8	12	75.0
Business/trade	6	20.7	2	15.4	4	25.0
Agricultural production	29	100.0	13	100.0	16	100.0

Province	Project Survey		Siem Reap		Kampong Thom	
Number of Households	186		86		76	
Item	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Livestock	10	34.5	2	15.4	8	50.0
Fishing	1	3.4	0	0.0	1	6.3
Remittance	4	13.8	1	7.7	3	18.8
Fish culture	2	6.9	2	15.4	0	0.0
Other	2	6.9	2	15.4	0	0.0

Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014.

5.9 Affected Households Income

74. Under the survey purposes, the AH income included earnings and receipts from all sources received by all household members during the last year. Participants in the economic activity include employers, own account workers, employees or unpaid family workers, rentals (house, land, equipment, etc.) or recipient of pensions, grants, etc.

75. A significant number (58.6%) of male household heads reported that they are earning an annual income higher than USD 2,000 (among them, 31.0% earning more than USD 3,000 a year), while 41.4% reported an annual income between USD 500 and USD 2,000. None of the male household heads reported that their earnings are equal or less than USD 500 a year.

Table 5-12: Annual Income (USD) of AHs Headed by Males

Stratum	<= 500		500+ - 1,000		1,000+ -1,500		1,500+ -2,000		2,000+ - 2,500		2,500+ - 3,000		3,000+	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Project	0	0.0	5	17.2	3	10.4	4	13.8	3	10.4	5	17.2	9	31.0
Siem Reap	0	0.0	2	15.4	2	15.4	1	7.7	2	15.4	1	7.7	5	38.5
Kampong Thom	0	0.0	3	18.8	1	6.3	3	18.8	1	6.3	4	25.0	4	25.0

Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014.

76. Likewise, only 25.0% of female household heads reported that they are earning an annual income higher than USD 3,000, while 75.0% reported an annual income between USD 500 and USD 1,500. It is noted that none of female household heads earn income equal or less than USD 500 a year.

Table 5-13: Annual Income (USD) of AHs Headed by Females

Stratum	<= 500		500+ - 1,000		1,000+ -1,500		1,500+ -2,000		2,000+ - 2,500		2,500+ - 3,000		3,000+	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Project	0	0.0	2	50.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0
Siem Reap	0	0.0	1	50.0	-	-	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0
Kampong Thom	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014.

77. Table 5-14 shows the sources of cash income of all 29 households interviewed. It reveals that the average monthly income of household and capita is USD 216.83 and USD 46.13, respectively. Of all interviewed households in the Project area, there are 35.27% has their main income source from wages/salary, 32.59% has their second main income from agricultural production and 15.16% has their third main income from business/trade.

Table 5-14: Average Annual and Monthly Income (USD) per Capita

Items	Case	Annual Income		
		USD	%	Average
Wages/salary	19	26,615	35.3	1,400
Business/trade	6	11,436	15.2	1,906
Agricultural production	29	24,594	32.6	848
Livestock	10	8,680	11.5	868
Fishing	1	225	0.3	225
Remittance	4	1,780	2.4	445
Fish culture	2	1,100	1.5	550
Other	2	1,025	1.4	513
Total	73	75,455	100.00%	
Currency in USD	Annual		Monthly	
Number of Interviewed HHs = 29				
Household income**	2,602		217	
Capita income***	554		46	

* Each household gets income from more than one source

** [Household income]=[Total Annual Income]/[Total Number of Interviewed HHs]

*** A HH has 4.7 persons on average (Table 5-1). Capita income=Household income / 4.7

Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014.

5.10 Credit

78. Generally, households in the project area have access to credits or loans from various agencies, both private/official and non-official credit institutions. The survey showed that 34.5% (10 AHs) of the 29 AHs have received credit from different agencies. The credit sources of the 6 AHs include 60.0% from private bank institutions, 30.0% from NGOs, and 10.0% from relatives.

Table 5-15: Credit Acquired During the Last Year

Stratum	Number of HHs	Received credits		Private Bank		NGOs/ Society		Relatives	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Project	29	10	34.5	6	60.0	3	30.0	1	10.0
Siem Reap	13	4	30.8	0	0.0	3	75.0	1	25.0
Kampon	16	6	37.5	6	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

g Thom									
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Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014.

79. Refer to the survey results, the interviewed households acquire loans for various purposes, such as for health treatment, starting/expanding business, building/repairing house and family support. As shown in Table 5-16, some households (40.0%) get loans to build or repair their houses, follows by 30.0% for business expanding, 20.0% for schooling costs as well as for health care.

Table 5-16: Purposes of Acquiring the Credit

Items	Project		Siem Reap		Kampong Thom	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Number of HHs	10		4		6	
Health care	2	20.0	2	50.0	0	0.0
Schooling costs	2	20.0	2	50.0	0	0.0
Building/repairing house	4	40.0	3	75.0	1	16.7
Farming	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	16.7
Business expanding	3	30.0	0	0.0	3	50.0
Supporting family members	1	10.0	1	25.0	0	0.0
Others	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	16.7

Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014.

5.11 Sanitation

5.11.1 Water Sources for Drinking and Cooking

80. Of the interviewed households in the Project area, 86.2% use water from protected wells, while 10.3% from unprotected wells. Moreover, 3.4% buy clean water during the dry season for their daily consumption and approximately 10.3% use conserved rainwater during the dry season.

Table 5-17: Water Sources for Drinking and Cooking

Stratum	#HHs	Protected Well		Unprotected Well		Rainwater		Buying	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Project	29	25	86.2	3	10.3	3	10.3	1	3.4
Siem Reap	13	11	84.6	2	15.4	1	7.7	0	0.0
Kampong Thom	16	14	87.5	1	6.3	2	12.5	1	6.3

Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014.

81. Boiling water is by far the most common method for Cambodian people to protect from any bacteria. Only 20.7% of the interviewed households always boil their drinking water, while 24.1% of the interviewed households sometimes boil water before drinking. 55.2% drink water without boiling.

Table 5-18: Boiling Water for Drinking

Stratum	Number of Households	Boiling Water for Drinking					
		Always		Sometimes		Never	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Project Survey	29	6	20.7	7	24.1	16	55.2
Siem Reap	13	3	23.1	4	30.8	6	46.2
Kampong Thom	16	3	18.8	3	18.8	10	62.5

Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014.

82. Approximately 86.2% of interviewed households have water from protect well for washing/bathing during the dry season. Wells are the most common water sources for the local people (100.0%) to make a bath and wash (see Table 5-19 for detailed information).

Table 5-19: Water Sources for Washing and Bathing

Stratum	#HHs	Protected Well		Unprotected Well		Rainwater	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Project	29	25	86.2	4	13.8	1	3.4
Siem Reap	13	11	84.6	2	15.4	1	7.7
Kampong Thom	16	14	87.5	2	12.5	0	0.0

Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014.

5.11.2 Toilet

83. In the Project area, 44.8% of the interviewed households have own latrine, while 55.2% do not have access to toilet facilities as they depend on “open defecation” or sharing toilets with their relative/neighbours.

5.12 Energy Sources for Lighting and Cooking

84. Battery is still the most commonly used energy source for lighting in Cambodia’s rural areas, where electricity is not available. In the Project area, 44.8% of the surveyed AHs claimed that they use rechargeable stationary batteries for lighting. Only 17.2% use publicly provided electricity (state electricity) as their source, while 10.3% use kerosene lamp as well as their own generators.

Table 5-20: Energy Sources for Lighting

Stratum	Number of HHs	Private Generator		State Electricity		Battery		Gas/Kerosene	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Project Survey	29	3	10.3	5	17.2	13	44.8	3	10.3
Siem Reap	13	0	0.0	5	38.5	5	38.5	2	15.4
Kampong Thom	16	3	18.8	0	0.0	8	50.0	1	6.3

Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014.

85. Based on the survey results, 3.4% of interviewed households use liquefied petroleum gas as their source for cooking, while 93.1% and 10.3% use firewood and

charcoal, respectively. None of the interviewed households in the Project area use electricity as their energy source for cooking

Table 5-21: Energy Sources for Cooking

Stratum	Number of HHs	Firewood		Charcoal		Gas/Kerosene	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Project	29	27	93.1	3	10.3	1	3.4
Siem Reap	13	12	92.3	0	0.0	1	7.7
Kampong Thom	16	15	93.8	3	18.8	0	0.0

Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014.

5.13 Transportation

86. Bicycles are more commonly used as a mode of transportation in rural areas, while motorcycles are more conveniently and more commonly used in urban areas. In the study, it reveals that around 79.31% of interviewed households have bicycles and 68.97% have motorbikes. It was estimated that the average value of transport equipment in the Project area is around USD 572 per household.

Table 5-22: Transport Equipment and Its Values

Mode of Transport	Total Value (USD)	Total AHs = 29	
		# Having	%
Bicycle	473	23	79.3
Motorbike	16,120	20	69.0
Grand Total	16,593 (USD)		
Average/Household	572 (USD)		

Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014.

5.14 Household Appliances

87. Telephones are the most common household appliance among the AHs interviewed, with 21 households (72.4%) reporting that they own at least one up to more than three per household. The second most common appliance is TV/VCR/VCP (55.2%). Table 5-23 shows the percentage of households owning other types of electrical appliances, such as 13.8% owning radio/cassette players, and 3.5% owning sewing machines. It was estimated that the average value of other assets in the target area is around USD 42 per household.

Table 5-23: Household Appliances and Its Values

Stratum	Total Value (USD)	Total Households = 29	
		#Having	%
Radio/cassette player	63	4	13.8
TV/VCR/VCP	466	16	55.2
Sewing machine	20	1	3.5
Telephone	663	21	72.4

Stratum	Total Value (USD)	Total Households = 29	
		#Having	%
Grand Total	1,211 (USD)		
Average/Household	42 (USD)		

Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014.

5.15 Housing Characteristic

5.15.1 Dwelling Space by Household

88. There are 29 dwellings in the sample. Average floor area of dwellings is 49.3 m² per household or 10.5 m² per person (average household size is 4.7). For all Cambodia (CSES-2004), the average dwelling space per household is 42.0 m².

Table 5-24: Dwelling Space

Stratum	No. H/H	Total size in m ²	Average in m ²	≤ 20 m ²		20+ - 50 m ²		50+ - 100 m ²		100+ m ²	
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Project	29	1,429	49.3	2	6.9	17	58.6	9	31.0	1	3.4
Siem Reap	13	602	46.3	0	0.0	10	76.9	3	23.1	0	0.0
Kampong Thom	16	827	51.7	2	12.5	7	43.8	6	37.5	1	6.3

Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014.

5.15.2 Building Material

89. In the studied area, 65.5% of the roofs are built from roofing tile. There is 27.6% from galvanized iron, fibrocement and plastic sheet and only 6.9% from thatch. 86.2% of houses have wooden walls, the rest being mainly thatch as well as brick with 6.9%. 89.7% have wooden floors. The remaining 3.4% and 6.9% are of floor tile and mortar, respectively.

Table 5-25: Building Material

Construction Material (Total HH = 2,111)	Roof		Wall		Floor	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Thatch	2	6.9	2	6.9	0	0.0
Tin / Fibro/ Plastic Sheet	8	27.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wood	0	0.0	25	86.2	26	89.7
Roofing Tile	19	65.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Floor Tile	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.4
Mortar	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.9
Brick	0	0.0	2	6.9	0	0.0

Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014.

5.16 People's Perception of the Project

5.16.1 Satisfaction with the Project

90. AHs showed satisfaction with the Project since it was reported that 3.4% rated the Project as 'very good', and 58.6% rated it as 'good'. However, about 3.4% of the total households rated the Project as 'good and bad'.

Table 5-26: Satisfaction with the Project

Items	Project		Siem Reap		Kampong Thom	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No answer	10	34.5	4	30.8	6	37.5
Bad	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Good and bad	1	3.4	1	7.7	0	0.0
Good	17	58.6	8	61.5	9	56.3
Very good	1	3.4	0	0.0	1	6.3
Total	29	100.0	13	100.0	16	100.0

Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014.

5.16.2 Perception of Affected Households with Regards to Relocation

91. In terms of the perception of AHs concerning relocation due to the Project, 6.9% of interviewed households said that they agree to remove their trees from the COI but will need some assistance from the Project. Meanwhile, 75.9% replied that they will voluntarily remove their trees without any compensation or assistance. About 13.8% did not answer. However, only 3.4% of AHs refused to remove their trees from the COI (see Table 5-27 for details).

Table 5-27: Perception of AHs with Regards to Relocation

Stratum	Number of Households	No Answer		Refuse to Relocate		Agree with Assistance		Voluntarily Move	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Project	29	4	13.8	1	3.4	2	6.9	22	75.9
Siem Reap	13	2	15.4	1	7.7	1	7.7	9	69.2
Kampong Thom	16	2	12.5	0	0.0	1	6.3	13	81.3

Data source: Project Survey conducted from September to November 2014.

6 ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK

92. The owner of the Project is the Executing Agency (EA) which is EDC; therefore, it has overall responsibility for the successful implementation of the RP. This chapter presents a brief summary to illustrate the role and responsibility of various institutions and organization dedicated to resettlement implementation.

6.1 Electricité du Cambodge (EDC)/ Social, Environment and Public Relations Unit (SEPR)

93. EDC through its SEPR is responsible for resettlement operations and management of the project. To achieve this, EDC will:

- Implement this RP as approved; and
- Act as internal monitor to supervise the activities regarding social impacts of the project including:
 - (i) Documentation of impacts and benefits including recording and photographs of assets to avoid potential later grievances.
 - (ii) Informing the communities APs of their rights under the RP
 - (iii) Collect information from the APs to determine level of AP satisfaction
 - (iv) Ensure all assistance is provided to AHs before any physical impact is created.

6.2 Project Implementation Consultant (PIC)

94. One international and one national social safeguard specialists (PIC) will be engaged to support EDC with the preparation and implementation of social safeguard measures. The PIC will build capacity in EDC in relation to resettlement and compensation (assistance); ensure effective and timely implementation of resettlement activities. The PIC will work with EDC, the Contractor and local authorities to ensure the RP is implemented so that the requirements of the SPS are satisfied.

95. The PIC will identify, and propose solutions to, safeguard related project risks and assist with regular reporting to ADB. Where negotiated settlements are achieved with APs, the PIC will prepare a report of the negotiation and settlement processes which documents that: (i) full and fair information was provided to the APs (including disclosure of what would be a fair replacement cost); (ii) the project does not severely affect the living standards of APs; (iii) the project is linked directly to benefits for the AH; (iv) any negotiated settlement will be confirmed through written record; (v) there is an adequate grievance process; and (vi) no AH will be displaced from housing. A template, which collect and report on information to demonstrate that negotiations with displaced persons openly address the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties to ensure both parties are adequately protected, has been prepared (see *Appendix 4: Template of Negotiated Settlement Agreement*).

6.3 Construction Contractor

96. The key role of the construction contractor under this RP is to ensure the design and alignments of the MV lines have the least possible impact on livelihoods and assets.

The contractor will be required to work with the PIC to ensure the optimal design and construction methodologies to minimize impacts are adopted. The contractor will also liaise with the PIC to ensure APs are well informed and compensated prior to any impacts.

7 IMPLEMENTAION PROCESS AND SCHEDULE

97. EDC will be responsible for the implementation of the RP and social issues with support from PIC. In addition, EDC will be responsible for ensuring that the funds for the assistance are available in a timely manner. The RP will be implemented before civil works in any given geographic area.

98. The following activities will be undertaken during project implementation to ensure compliance with this RP and the SPS:

- (i) During spotting of the pole footprints, contractor, village/commune/district leader, EDC, and PIC will confirm potential losses and negotiate acquisition from APs based on meaningful consultation;
- (ii) EDC will implement the RP prior to any civil work;
- (iii) Assistance for those who may experience livelihood loss or loss of private land/assets will be delivered by EDC before the impact is created;
- (iv) EDC will retain evidence that such assistance was provided and the affected persons agreed; and
- (v) The PIC will conduct spot checks on this process including verification of negotiated settlements.

Table 7-1: Indicative Schedule of Resettlement Activities

ACTIVITIES	SCHEDULE
ADB Approval of RP	Dec 2014
Mobilization of PIC	Q1 2015
Mobilization of Contractor	Q2 2015
Implementation of the Approved RAP	Q2 2015
- Negotiation and contract making process	Q2 2015
- Compensation payment process	Q3 2015
Start of Civil Works*	Q3 2015
Internal Monitoring (Submission of Quarterly Progress Reports)	Q3 2015 and forwarding
PIC Monitoring (Intermittent)	Q1 2015 to end of the project

* For sections where there are no resettlement impacts.

8 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION

8.1 Communication Strategy

99. A project communication strategy which covers both package1 and package 2 has been prepared by EDC to address key project components and issues (See *Appendix 3: Stakeholder Communication Strategy*). This strategy will allow EDC to advise APs and beneficiaries about the project, likely impacts and mitigation measures. Importantly, it will also provide the opportunity for EDC to build awareness in the community about electricity including aspects such as:

- i) Economic, education, health and other benefits;
- ii) Costs (connection and recurring bills);
- iii) Safety issues;
- iv) Creation of local development opportunities; and
- v) Potential community benefits.

8.2 Information Disclosure

100. As part of ADB's Public Communication Policy (2011), key information in the RP will be summarized in Khmer language, and publicly disclosed in places accessible to all the APs by making it available at all the commune offices along the project alignment. This RP will be disclosed on ADB's website after their clearance by ADB.

101. RP disclosure will be achieved through the distribution of a Project Information Booklet written in Khmer language (PIB) for wide distribution in the village impacted/benefited. The PIB will contain the details of the entitlements based on the types of losses, timing of payments, grievance redress mechanism, and displacement schedules (see *Appendix 2: Project Information Booklet (English Draft Version)*). The PIB will be prepared by EDC (assisted by PIC) prior to the RP implementation and its copies will be distributed to all the APs when the contractors initiate the negotiation with the APs.

8.3 Public Consultation

102. EDC accompanied by Village Head prepared an Inventory of Losses (IOL), and conducted meetings at the commune level.

103. The commune level meetings have included the following:

- (i) Brief information about the Project and costs/benefits to economic development of the country;
- (ii) Establishment of the sub-transmission lines links to the rural areas;
- (iii) Different methods for assistance;
- (iv) Entitlement matrix and types of assistance for all affected families; and
- (v) Explanation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism.

104. The consultation meetings were attended by APs, commune/village leaders, and women.

105. The schedules of public consultation meetings held regarding the project are shown in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1: Schedule of Public Consultation Meetings

No.	Date & Time	Commune	Meeting Place	Participant
I. SIEMREAP PROVINCE				
1	11-Sep-2014 at 2:00 pm	- Sasar Sdam - Lvea - Prey Chrouk - Reul - Prey Nhoar - Yeang	Sasar Sdam	Male= 57 Female= 50
2	11-Sep-2014 at 4:00 pm	- Svay Dangkum - Sala Kamreuk - Chreav - Siem Reab - Sambour - Srangae - Krabei Riel	Svay Dangkum	Male= 21 Female= 17
3	12-Sep-2014 at 9:30 am	- Char Chhuk - Ta Som - Nokor Pheas - Kdei Run - Koul - Krouch Kor - Snoul	Angkor Chum	Male= 35 Female= 10
4	13-Sep-2014 at 10:00 am	- Dam Daek - Kien Sangkae - Samroang - Ta Yaek - Khchas - Chan Sar - Mean Chey - Trapeang Thum	Sonikom	Male= 32 Female= 8
II. KAMPONG THOM PROVINCE				
5	7-Oct-2014 at 2:30 pm	- Kakaoh - Chroab - Tang Krasang - Prasat - Tnoat Chum - Kampong Thma - Ti Pou - Ballangk	Santouk	Male= 15 Female= 2
6	8-Oct-2014 at 2:30 Pm	- Sambour - Chhuk - Koul	Chhuk	Male= 15 Female= 7

No.	Date & Time	Commune	Meeting Place	Participant
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mean Chey - Ngan - Chheu Teal - Sandan 		
III. BANTEAY MEANCHHEY PROVINCE				
7	10-Nov-2014 at 9:30 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Svay Chek - Kouk Romeat - Banteay Chmar 	Kouk Romeat	Male= 17 Female= 0
IV. KANDAL PROVINCE				
8	17-Nov-2014 at 9:30 am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Koh Chen - Ponhea Leu - Psar Daek - Phnom Bat 	Psar Daek	Male= 76 Female= 4
9	17-Nov-2014 at 2:30 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tomnob Thom - Chrey Loas - Chhvaing 	Chrey Loas	Male= 35 Female= 12

106. A few days before the IOL commenced, a series of public consultation meetings with stakeholders (APs, beneficiaries, local authorities, civil society, etc.) were held in Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Banteay Meanchey and Kandal Provinces by EDC for the purpose of discussing the following:

- (i) Project outline, technical assistance background and objectives;
- (ii) Main activities of the research team (i.e., conduct of SES, IOL, RCS, etc.);
- (iii) Briefing on Key Principal of the project's policy on involuntary resettlement;
- (iv) Probable positive and adverse impacts of the Project, and recommendations on how to avoid and mitigate negative impacts; and
- (v) Question and Response.

107. At the public consultation meetings, after the local authority (commune chief) explained the purpose of the meeting, representative of EDC explained the project background and its impacts, both positive and negative, and assistance (compensation) framework for affected trees. In each meeting, there was also an open floor for discussion among the participants. Most of the questions raised by the participants were about the concerns or complaints related to the electricity service currently provided by an authority (licensee) other than EDC. All participants are happy with the project. They are not much concern on the resettlement impact, because they need the electricity. Questions or opinions raised from the participants are in Table 8-2: with the responses to them.

Table 8-2: Questions or opinions raised and their responses at consultation meetings

No.	Question or Opinion	Response
I.	Project Implementation and its benefit	
1-1	AP: How about the old sub-transmission line if the new sub-transmission line is connected?	EDC: The outcome of the sub-transmission line is expanded supply of reliable and cost-effective grid-electricity. The old one and the new one will be combined together for people use.
1-2	AP: With new sub-transmission line, how about the electricity price?	EDC: The electricity price will be cheaper and more safety.
1-3	AP: Can people stop to use the old sub-transmission line and connect with the new one?	EDC: EDC is responded for connecting the sub-transmission line (22kV). For the low voltage is operated by licensee. So people have to contact with the licensee to discuss on it.
1-4	AP: When does the project implementation start?	EDC: Refer to the project schedule it will be started in early 2015.
1-5	AP request: People asked EDC to control the electricity cost and its stability.	EDC: The electricity is operated under other licensee(s), so only those electricity authorities who can solve the problem.
1-6	AP request: People asked EDC to reinstall the old sub-transmission line, because some of the poles are low and not fixed well.	EDC: The electricity is operated under other licensee(s). For this area, people have to ask those licensee(s) to do it.
1-7	Local Authority request: They request EDC to inform them when the project is implemented. They will cooperate with EDC for the project implementation is going smoothly.	EDC: The contractor will inform the local authority on implementation schedule before they start to install electricity poles.
II.	Compensation for Affected Properties	
2-1	AP: What will the project do, if the project affects people property?	EDC: The project will avoid or minimize the negative impact on the private land and structures. In case there is affected tree and APs can demonstrate that the trees contribute to their livelihood, i) compensation will be provided based on negotiated settlement; ii) There is no compensation if the affected tree is trimmed only slightly and still bear fruits as before.
2-2	AP: Why there is no compensation for the previous project?	EDC: This project will be funded by ADB loan, therefore EDC has to apply ADB's policy In Cambodia, there is yet resettlement law for apply in whole country, so every project is applied by own policy.

9 GRIEVANCE REDRESS

108. If APs disagree with assistance options, they may present their questions or complaints to the local administrative officials and grievance committees either in person or in writing. A grievance redress mechanism has been established for the project as follows. Nothing in the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) stops complainants from resolving the issue through the Cambodian legal system if dissatisfied with the outcome of the GRM.

9.1 First Step (Village or Commune Chief)

109. Aggrieved APs can present their complaints or grievances in writing to the Village or Commune Chief. The Village or Commune Chief will be obliged to provide immediate written confirmation of receiving the complaint and also to advise the Social, Environment and Public Relations Unit of EDC. If after 15 days the aggrieved APs do not hear from the Village or Commune Chief, or if they are not satisfied with the decision taken by the first stage, they may bring the complaint to the District Office.

9.2 Second Step (District Office)

110. The District office has 15 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. If the complaints cannot be solved in this stage, the district office will bring the case to the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee.

9.3 Third Step (Provincial Grievance Redress Committee)

111. Provincial Grievance Redress Committee meets with the aggrieved APs and tries to resolve the situation. Within 30 days of their grievance submission, the Committee must make a written decision and submit copies to SEPR of EDC, and to the aggrieved APs.

10 COSTS AND BUDGET

112. The cost for resettlement including the administration fee for the implementation of the RP will be covered by EDC. The resettlement cost has been estimated based on results of the IOL and the RCS conducted during the RP preparation from September to November 2014.

10.1 Procedures for Flow of Funds

113. SEPR will request the resettlement budget from EDC and the compensation amount will be transferred to construction contractor for releasing compensation to AHs. EDC will be responsible for ensuring that the funds for the assistance are available in a timely manner. Payment of compensation and other entitlements will be in cash. The AHs will be notified directly with regards to the schedule of payment of compensation and other entitlements.

10.2 Updating of the Compensation Rates

114. An RCS were conducted by local consultant during the RP preparation as basis unit rate to estimate the cost for resettlement and compensate to AHs. The compensation rate will be updated if payment was applied more than two years from the studied date of the RCS.

10.3 Estimated Costs for Resettlement

115. The estimated costs for resettlement based on the RCS and the IOL during the RP preparation is **USD12,388.80**, which includes cash compensation equal to **USD 10,324.00**, administration cost of 10% equivalent to **USD 1,032.40**, and contingency of 10% or equivalent to **USD 1,032.40**. The actual cost will be less than the indicated amount, because negotiated settlements will be the key approach adopted by the project. The Government/EDC will ensure timely provision of funds for resettlement costs and will meet any unforeseen obligations in excess of the resettlement budget in order to satisfy resettlement objectives. The resettlement estimated cost will be updated during the resettlement implementation based on the final detailed design.

Table 10-1: Summary of Resettlement Costs

No.	Items	Unit	Quantity	Rate (\$/Unit)	AMOUNT (USD)
A	COMPENSATION FOR TREES				
	Coconut	tree	99	38.0	3,762.00
	Tamarind	tree	6	33.5	201.00
	Kamping Reach	tree	1	30.5	30.50
	Jack fruit	tree	4	40.5	162.00
	Krasaing	tree	1	24.5	24.50
	Pring	tree	4	30.5	122.00
	Sdau	tree	1	30.5	30.50
	Teuk Dos	tree	14	50.5	707.00
	Mango	tree	31	51.0	1,581.00
	Sugar palm	tree	53	64.5	3,418.50
	Areca Palm/Sla	tree	7	25.0	175.00
	Other	tree	11	10.0	110.00
SUBTOTAL					10,324.00
	Administrative cost (10%)	Is	-	-	1,032.40
	Contingency (10%)	Is	-	-	1,032.40
GRAND TOTAL					22,712.80

116. In addition to the loss of trees, there is a small chance that some private land will need to be acquired and/or structures relocated. Due to the low likelihood of this occurring, such events would be addressed on a case by case basis and funded from the contingency.

11 MONITORING

117. The central role of monitoring activities will be to ensure that all compensation payments/arrangements including any negotiated settlements are based on meaningful consultation with affected persons, including those without legal title to assets. A negotiated settlement will offer adequate and fair price for land and/or other assets. EDC will ensure that any negotiations with displaced persons openly address the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power of the parties involved in such transactions.

118. The PIC will document the negotiation and settlement processes. Once the resettlement activities start, quarterly (every three months) monitoring reports will be prepared by EDC assisted by PIC, and submitted to ADB. Based on ADB's Public Communication Policy (PCP 2011), these will be uploaded to the ADB website as received.

**Appendix 1: Inventory of Loss and Socio-
Economic Survey
Questionnaire Form**

INVENTORY OF LOSS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC QUESTIONNAIREQID:

Date of interview:...../...../.....

Interviewer's name:..... Supervisor's name:.....

I. LOCATION

House No: Village:

Commune: District: Province:

II. PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Ask for head of household (if not present ask spouse or other adult, but over 18 years old)

2.1 H/H Name: Call Name:

2.2 Age: Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐

2.3 Occupation:

2.4 Language and Ethnic group: ☐**Code:** 1=Khmer 2=Chinese 3=Cham 4= Vietnamese
5=Other (specify).....2.5 Religion: ☐**Code:** 1=Buddhism 2=Muslim 3=Christianity
4=Other (specify).....2.6 The respondent is the household head? ☐ Yes (If yes go to 2.8) ☐ No

2.7 If no, what is the relationship with the household head?

Name of the respondent:

2.8 Age: Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐2.9 Fill H/H head status in the box below **(multi answers)** ☐1= Aged (From 60 years old and older) 2=Widow 3=Disabled
4= Income<20\$/month/person (National Poverty Line for Urban Area-2007)
5= Affected on main house from 40% 6= Loss of business or selling place

2.10 In case the answer is code 6, do they have any worry or request to the project?

☐ Yes ☐ No

2.11 If they have, please describe the difficulties and requests:

- a. Difficult in structure reconstruct:
- b. Difficult to find a replacement place:
- c. Difficult to find a place for business:
- d. Other:

III. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD**3.1** How many members are in the household?**3.2** If there is more than one family, who are living in this house, give all.

No.	Relationship to H/H (code)	Age	Sex 1=M 2=F	Marital status (code)	Literate 1=No 2=Yes	School attending 1=No 2=Yes	# Years of graded completed education	Working Activities (code)		
								1 st	2 nd	3 rd
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										

Code B: 1=Self, 2=Spouse, 3=Son/Daughter, 4=Parent,
5=Relative, 6=Other (specify).....

Code E: 1=Single, 2=Married, 3=Divorced 4=Separate
4= Widowed 5 = Other.....

Code I, J and K:

00 None or Unable to work	09 Battery charging	18 Government officer
01 Small selling	10 Garment factory worker	19 Manufacturer/Craftsman
02 Trading	11 Fish production/processing	20 Farmer (on own farm)
03 Food processing for sale	12 Fish cultivation	21 Fishman
04 Hotel/tourism/restaurant	13 Credit provider/ Money exchange	22 Livestock Raising
05 Hair cut/dresser/Beauty shop	14 Motor transporter	23 Company or NGO staff
06 Wedding host	15 Taxi driver	24 Migration out for job
07 Machinery/Vehicle mechanic	16 Agricultural laborer/Worker	25 Pupil/Student
08 Electrician	17 Non agricultural laborer/Worker	26 Other (specify)

3.3 Household Assets**3.3.1** Agricultural equipments:

Equipment types	Number	Total Cost	Equipment types	Number	Total Cost
-----------------	--------	------------	-----------------	--------	------------

		(USD)			(USD)
Oxcart			Tractor		
Plow			Hand tractor		
Harrow			Rice mill machine		
Water pump			Other.....		

3.3.2 Other Assets:

Equipment types	Number	Total Cost (USD)	Equipment types	Number	Total Cost (USD)
Bicycle			Air conditioner		
Motorbike			Washing machine		
Bamboo rail			Refrigerator		
Car/ Pickup/Minivan			Telephone		
Truck			Generator		
Boat without engine			Castnet		
Boat with engine			Gilnet		
Radio/Cassette Player			Bamboo trap		
TV/VCR/VCP			Hooked line		
Sewing machine			Other (specify)		

3.3.3 Livestock:

Type of livestock	Total Number		Sales of livestock in last year	
	Quantity	Value in USD	Quantity	Value in USD
Oxen				
Buffalo				
Pigs				
Horses				
Chickens				
Ducks				
Other (spec.).....				

3.3.4 Main Trees:**Code of Trees**

1=Bamboo	2=Banana	3=Coconut	4=Tamarind
5=Chan Kiri	6=Sapodilla	7=Deum Chan	8=Kamping Reach
9=Kantuot	10=Khvet	11=Jack Fruit	12=Korki
13=Kor	14=Krasang	15=Mkak	16=Longan
17=Pring	18=Jujube	19=Sdau	20= Orange
21=Soda	22=Grapefruit	23=Custard apple	24=Sour sop
25=Guava	26=Teuk Dos Kou	27=Acacia/Eucalyptus	28=Lemon
29=Mango	30=Papaya	31= Sugar Palm	32=Cashew
33=Other.....			

A. Income from tree fruit and number of affected tree

No.	Tree types	Unit	Total Quantity	Income in last year (Riel)	Number of affected trees
1					

2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
Total Income (Riel)					

B. Income from tree fruit and number of affected tree

No.	Tree type	Duration to get fruit (year)	Seedling cost (Riel)	Yield per year Kg or fruit	Unit price Riel per Kg or fruit

3.3.5 Affected private land

Land Category	Total of using (m ²)	Annual income from land use	Affected Area (m ²)
Rice field (Sre)			
Orchard (Chamkar)			
Commercial			
House Plot / Home Garden			
Other (specify).....			

3.3.6 House and other Structures**Structure Use Code:**

1=House 2=House/Shop 3=Kitchen 4=Bathroom
 5= Grange/Storage 6=Shop/Restaurant 7=Craft / Workshop
 8= Stall / Market stall 9= Animal table/pigsty 10=Other (specify)

Floor Code:

1st=One floor 2nd=Two floors 3=Khmer Style 4= Other

Construction Material Code:

1- Temporary Material 2- Thatch 3- Tin / Fibro/ Plastic Sheet 4- Wood
 5- Bamboo 6- Roofing Tile 7- Floor Tile 8- Mortar

9- Concrete 10- Earth 11-Metal 12- Brick
13- Others (spec.):

Material	Structure use: ... (code)	Structure: ...	Structure: ...	Structure: ...
Roof				
Wall				
Floor				
Column				
Story				
Structure type				
Total floor area, m ²				
Affected area, m ²				

- Where will you relocate to resettle? Shifting back, to same village, other village

3.4 Incomes

3.4.1 What are the main sources of total income in your household?

1st ☐ 2nd ☐ 3rd ☐ 4th ☐

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Wages or salary | 2. Farming hired labor | 3. Business or trade | 4. Agricultural production |
| 5. Livestock | 6. Fishing | 7. Equipment making | 8. Equipment renting |
| 9. Transportation | 10. House/land renting | 11. Remittance | 12. Fish culture |
| 13. Fish production | 14. Other (spec.)..... | | |

3.4.2 How much the total income (cash and kind) from these activities in **Last Year**.

1st Riels
2nd Riels
3rd Riels
4th (others)..... Riels

Total in Riels (convert to USD)

3.5 Expenses

Annual expenseRiel converts to USD:

3.5.1 Daily expense (recently expense):

Item	Unit	Price per unit/Riel	Total price (Riel)
Rice			
Food (fish, meat, vegetable, and spices)			
Snack			
Wood/charcoal/fuel/gas			
Other (spec.).....			
Total:			
Annual total (365 days)			

3.5.2 Monthly expense:

Item	Unit	Price per unit/Riel	Total price (Riel)
------	------	---------------------	--------------------

Cosmetics (perfume, powder, and soap)			
Health (drug, treatment fee).			
Water			
Electricity power			
Other service			
Gasoline			
Other (spec.).....			
Total:			
Annual total (12 months)			

3.5.3 Yearly expense:

Item	Unit	Price per unit/Riel	Total price (Riel)
Clothes			
Education (material, tutoring, and meals at school)			
Furniture			
House repairing			
Ceremonies/marriages			
Entertainment/travel			
Other (spec.).....			
Annual total:			

3.6 Health

- What are the three most important problems with the public health services for the people in this village?

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 = Lack of beds/Equipment | 2 = Not enough medicine |
| 3 = No physician medical | 4 = Poor quality of service |
| 5 = No midwife | 6 = High price |
| 7 = Long distance | 8 = Unsanitary |
| 9 = Unhelpful staff | 10 = Other (Describe)..... |

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Most important | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Second important | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Third important | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3.7 Credit:

3.7.1 Have you taken any loan? ☐ No (skip to Q. 3.11) ☐ Yes

3.7.2 If yes, please fill the table below:

When did you borrow money? Month/year	Credit Amount (Riel)	From Whom (Code)	Interest rate %

Code: 1 = Govt. /Bank 2 = NGOs / Society 3 = Landlord / traders
 4 = Credit provider 5 = Relative 6 = other (specify).....

3.7.3 What did you use this money for (**multi answers**)? ☐

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 = Food consumption | 2 = Health care | 3 = Schooling costs |
| 4 = Building/Repairing house | 5 = Ceremony/Wedding | 6 = Farming |
| 7 = Business improving | 8 = Supporting to family members | |
| 9 = To meet cost caused by the Project | 10 = other (specify)..... | |

3.8 Living condition**A. Water source and Hygiene:****3.8.1** Drinking/cooking: Washing/bathing.....

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1 = Stream/river | 2 = Lake/pond | 3 = Protected well | 4 = Unprotected well |
| 5 = Rain water | 6 = Buying | 7 = Waterworks | 8 = other |
| (specify)..... | | | |

3.8.2 If buying from vendor, how much it cost per day? Riels**3.8.3** Is the drinking water clean? ☐ Yes ☐ No**3.8.4** Is the drinking water boiled? ☐ Yes, always ☐ Yes, sometimes ☐ No**3.8.5** Is the drinking water filtered? ☐ Yes ☐ No**3.8.6** Do you have a pit latrine? ☐ Yes ☐ No**B. Energy source:****3.8.7** Lighting: Cooking:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 = None | 2 = Fire wood | 3 = Private generator |
| 4 = State Electricity | 5 = Battery | 6 = Charcoal |
| 7 = Gas / Kerosene | 8 = Torch/Rubber | 9 = Other (specify)..... |

3.8.8 Electricity price at the present:.....Riel/Kw**IV. PEOPLE PERCEPTION ON THE PROJECT****4.1** What do you think about the project? ☐

- | | | | | |
|---------------|---------|----------------|----------|---------------|
| 0 = No answer | 1 = Bad | 2 = Good & Bad | 3 = Good | 4 = Very good |
|---------------|---------|----------------|----------|---------------|

4.2 If good/very good, please describe:

.....

4.3 If bad, please describe:

.....

4.4 Will you agree to move your affected properties from COI? ☐

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 0 = No answer | 1 = Not agree | 2 = Agree with assistant | 3 = Voluntary to move |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|

Appendix 2: Project Information Booklet (English Draft Version)

ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA

ELECTRICITÉ DU CAMBODGE

**Medium-Voltage Sub-Transmission
Expansion Sector Project, Package 2**

PUBLIC INFORMATION BOOKLET

[Month] [Year]

1. QUESTION: What is the rural electrification project?

ANSWER: The project is a medium-voltage sub-transmission expansion sector project which will expand the electricity sub-transmission infrastructure by constructing about 2,155 km of 22 kV sub-transmission lines in province of Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham and Siem Reap Province for package 1; Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Banteay Meanchey and Kandal Province for package 2.

[Project alignment map (of the AP's province) will be inserted.]

2. QUESTION: Will the sub-transmission line affect us?

ANSWER: The design and construction of the sub-transmission line will attempt to avoid or at least minimize the negative impacts on the communities. Generally, the sub-transmission line will be constructed within the right-of-way of existing roads which is the state land. The potential impact will be limited to the installation of concrete poles using about 0.2 m² of land and the stringing of conductors requiring tree branches to be trimmed. Some trees may need to be removed in some villages and market areas. The actual alignment will be determined during detailed design through consultation with you and the rest of the local communities. After the detailed design, the area that will be affected by the Project will be marked on the ground and trees will be marked so you, as project affected persons (APs), will know that your asset will be affected.

3. QUESTION: Does compensation apply to my affected trees?

ANSWER: Yes. The affected trees will be compensated. The contractors of the project will discuss the compensation rate with you. In addition to the compensation, you can take the cutting tree to use for other purposes.

4. QUESTION: Does that mean any affected trees can claim for compensation?

ANSWER: No. Only if APs can demonstrate that the trees contribute to their livelihood, the economic trees that yield fruits every year or season are eligible for assistance. If reliance cannot be demonstrated, or if the community leadership cannot confirm the use of the tree by a particular person, then assistance will not be paid. Commercial trees that have only one-time value, basically trees for timber and naturally grown, will not be compensated because people can sell it at present market value when tree is cut.

5. QUESTION: Do we need to clear the affected trees immediately once it was identified as affected?

ANSWER: No. The affected trees will be removed by the contractors of the project. Clearing the affected trees will only take place after APs have received compensation for the lost trees. After the APs have acknowledged receipt of payment, the Project shall

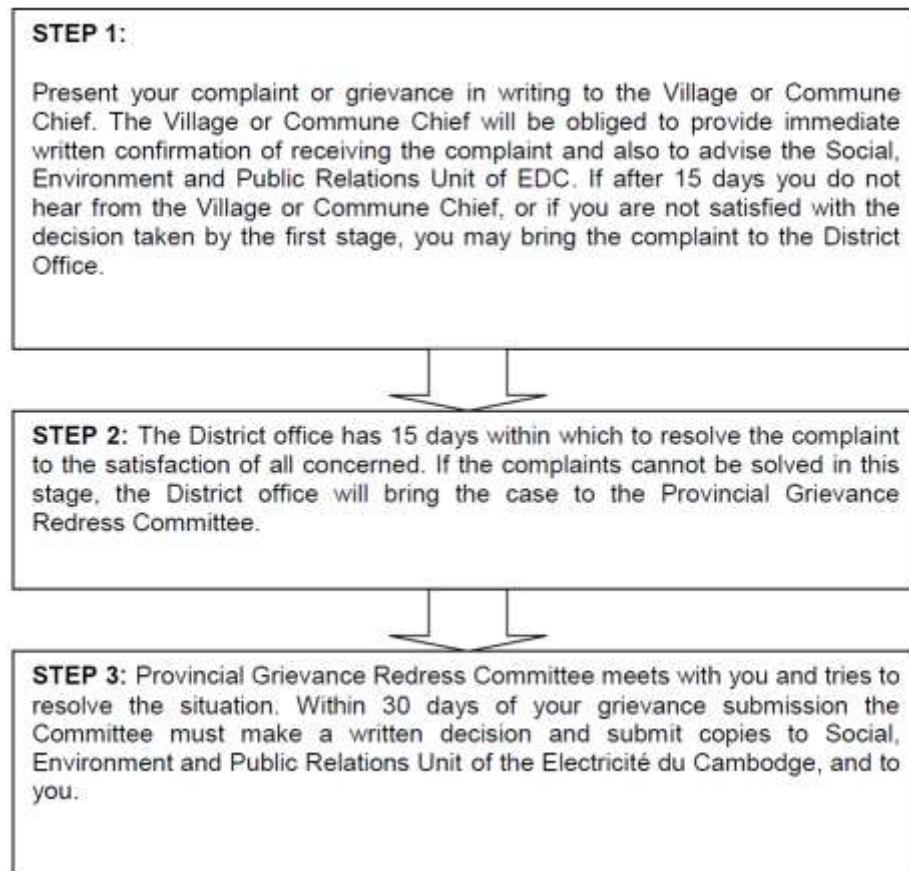
provide a reasonable time for them to clear the affected trees in order for construction activities to commence.

6. QUESTION: Do we need to pay any administrative or service fees to the project once we receive our compensation?

ANSWER: No. APs do not need to pay any service fees. APs who are asked for service fees or donations by any government or Project staff in the area must report directly to the Provincial authority or EDC.

7. QUESTION: If there will be disagreements or problems that arise during project implementation such as compensation, technical and general project-related disputes, do I have the right to voice out my complaint?

ANSWER: If APs disagree with assistance options, they may present their questions or complaints to the local administrative officials and grievance committees either in person or in writing. A grievance redress mechanism has been established for the project as follows. Nothing in the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) stops complainants from resolving the issue through the Cambodian legal system if dissatisfied with the outcome of the GRM.



8. QUESTION: When is the project expected to commence?

ANSWER: The construction is expected to commence in [Month] [Year].

If you have further queries and suggestions, please call or see us at:

EDC – Electricité du Cambodge

Ang Yukanthor (St.19), Wat Phnom, 12202, Phnom Penh

Tel: 023 723 871 or 023 427 626

Fax: 023 426 593

Appendix 3: Stakeholder Communication Strategy

Stakeholder Communication Strategy

Medium-Voltage Sub-Transmission Expansion Sector Project.

1. Overview

In rural areas of Cambodia, the electrification rate is only 11%. Over 11 million people rely on car batteries for electricity, and the country's fragmented electricity grid keeps tariff rates high. The Medium-Voltage Sub-Transmission Expansion Sector Project will expand the electricity sub-transmission infrastructure by constructing about 2,155 km of 22 kV sub-transmission lines in Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Kompong Cham, Banteay Meanchey and Kandal provinces. The outcome of the project is expanded supply of reliable and cost-effective grid-electricity.

There are about 150,000 households in five provinces, which have an electrification rate of only 20%. Over 125,000 households will be potentially connected to the grid by 2016. Beneficiaries will have to cover the cost of connection fee, which can be paid off over a six-month timeframe. In addition to the wide range of benefits that electricity brings, the project will also save households' money in the medium-term: electricity costs for families relying on car batteries for power are approximately six times higher than Electricite du Cambodge (EDC) tariffs. Electrification of rural areas will necessitate the installation of a total of 2,155 circuit-kilometers (cct-km) of medium voltage lines.

Initial public consultations and a social perception survey were already conducted in late 2013. At that time, 90% of respondents were not aware of the project, and 99% of all respondents requested additional information, particularly regarding electricity charges, and line location. That said, the vast majority (99%) approved of the project, and most realized it would bring a range of benefits. Affordability, safety, and connections for more-remote communities were amongst the main stated concerns. Concerns were also expressed for possible hazards presented by electricity lines and transformers, and the cutting down or trimming of trees only after the commune and/or property owner has consented.

2. Key Risks

- Concerns over possible impacts from power lines: environmental impacts (i.e., clearing of trees), property encroachment, and concerns over any possible health implications.
- Concerns over impact of resettlement and compensation rates.
- Concerns over affordability of electricity, as well as lack of understanding and household buy-in for paying for electricity connection, and monthly bills.

Responsible persons/parties to approach for project concerns, and the Grievance Redress Mechanism, not identified and shared with communities yet.

3. Objectives

- Ensure that all target beneficiaries are aware of and understand the project, its benefits, and the details of the electricity payment scheme (including a staggered connection fee and monthly payments for electricity).
- Foster demand for home electrification, and acceptance of payment and fee scheme.
- Mitigate any resistance to or concerns about connection costs, which could present a barrier to electricity access.
- Ensure affected people are aware of and clearly understand the project, its impacts and compensation entitlements, and mitigate any resistance to or concerns about compensation rates, using transparent and inclusive approaches.

4. Key Stakeholders

Primary stakeholders include:

- Affected people – those living in proximity to electricity lines.
- Beneficiaries – recipients of electricity connections.

Secondary stakeholders include:

- Village Heads in project communities.
- EDC staff entrusted with community engagement and communication.

5. Key Messages

- If people can demonstrate that affected crops and trees contribute to their income and livelihood, adequate and fair compensation will be provided to APs.
- Electricity rate from the EDC connection will be much cheaper than electricity from car batteries.

- The connection fee (around \$60) is only slightly more than the annual replacement cost of a car battery (\$50), and payments are staggered over a six-month timeframe.
- Electricity delivers a range of health, education and economic benefits, and a better standard of living.

6. Strategy

To ensure effective communication with stakeholders during project implementation, and to enhance project outcomes, the project will pursue a multi-pronged communication strategy:

- (i) Deliver relevant project information to stakeholders in a culturally appropriate, gender-sensitive, and timely manner to raise awareness of the project's scope, benefit and impacts;
- (ii) Utilize marketing and advocacy approaches to foster acceptance of and demand for project benefits being offered;
- (iii) Obtain accurate and timely feedback from stakeholders, and enable an efficient and regular two-way flow of information between project implementers and stakeholders;
- (iv) Support sustained communication efforts, as opposed to a small number of one-off activities, utilizing effective local-level communication and information channels;
- (v) Ensure information and communication materials will be understood and accepted by low-literacy audiences;
- (vi) Ensure the needs of vulnerable groups are specifically taken into account throughout project design and implementation;
- (vii) Ensure any negotiated compensation is done in a clear, transparent manner, with genuine agreement from affected persons;
- (viii) Enlist the assistance of village leaders and other influential community officials to encourage AP participation in resettlement activities; and
- (ix) Ensure branding and visibility for ADB, consistent with international best practices.

7. Activities

Commune-level meetings will be conducted by EDC, project consultants, and Village Heads to discuss the project and priority issues, including: (i) information about the projects and its costs/benefits for local and national development; (ii) the six-month payment scheme for electricity connection fee; (iii) the benefit of using electricity from EDC grid; (iv) establishment of the sub-transmission lines and any possible impacts; (v) methods of assistance; (vi) entitlement matrix and types of assistance for affected families; and (vii) Grievance Redress Mechanism. Efforts will be made to ensure the consultation meetings are well-attended by affected persons, other community members, and commune/village leaders. Meeting minutes will record questions and answers.

Planning and implementation for any resettlement will be carried out in consultation with APs. APs will receive prior information regarding resettlement (if any) including: relevant details of the project; the resettlement plan; various degrees of project impact; entitlement details; what is required of APs in order to claim entitlements; the compensation process; compensation rates; implementation schedule; timetable for delivery of entitlements; and detailed information concerning the grievance process. APs will be compensated pursuant to applicable ADB safeguards. Any negotiated agreement will only be effective on a no-objection basis.

EDC, in coordination with the communication consultant team, will consult APs along the right of way during the pre-survey regarding the optimal placement of poles, and any other relevant concerns.

For civil works, clear signage will be put up in strategic areas not just to provide summary information about the project and its construction, but also to ensure public safety.

For target communities, additional activities will be supported to build community awareness of the project, including: education, health, other benefits; costs (connection and recurring bills); safety issues; creation of local development opportunities; and potential community benefits. Select NGOs will also be briefed and consulted about the project.

For all communication, consultation and outreach activities, culturally appropriate, Khmer-language information, education and communication (IEC) materials will be developed (i.e., leaflets, public notice boards, local radio spots, and/or other appropriate activities) to ensure all stakeholders, including the poor, vulnerable and low-literacy groups, clearly understand key project components, benefits and impacts. A Khmer-language Project Information Booklet (PIB) will also be disseminated to all the APs.

Information, education and outreach on key project components, including the Grievance Redress Mechanisms, will also be conducted with Village Chiefs and Commune Chiefs in all areas with APs, to ensure they understand the project and their responsibilities.

8. Timeline

Activities will commence upon the execution of this Stakeholder Communication Strategy, and continue through 2016.

Consultations, public participation and communication activities will be carried out as an ongoing process throughout project planning, design and implementation, using sustained best efforts to ensure all APs are informed and consulted.

9. Responsible Parties

EDC will be responsible for implementing and monitoring information dissemination, communication and disclosure activities. It will identify individual focal points for each project component, who will be designated for regular contact with affected people and other interested stakeholders. ADB's external relations officer in Cambodia will provide needed support and guidance.

EDC will assign qualified staff to work with affected persons, authorities and contractors to negotiate and resolve any issues that arise during implementation.

10. Resources

In addition to the resources described above, additional resources may be required to support outreach, awareness, information dissemination, marketing and consultation activities as described.

11. Monitoring

Monitoring activities will be conducted to ensure APs are properly informed and consulted about the project, and that any negotiated settlements offer adequate and fair compensation for land and other assets, and are based on meaningful consultation with fully informed APs.

Communication Activities Plan

Objectives	Risks	Audiences	Messages	Activities	Timing	Responsibility	Resources Needed	Expected Outcomes
Ensure affected people are aware of and clearly understand the project, its impacts and compensation entitlements, and mitigate any resistance to or concerns about compensation rates, using transparent and inclusive approaches	Protest by poorly informed stakeholders, in particular affected people, could cause project delays and affect ADB's reputation.	Affected people living in proximity to electricity lines	Affected crops and trees contribute to their income and livelihood, adequate and fair compensation will be provided to affected people.	1- Briefings on project impacts for provincial, district, commune, and village officials; 2- Consultation meetings with affected households about project impacts and compensation and gather suggestions on how to minimize impacts; 3- Timely dispatch of project documents at community centers. 4- Production of PIB in local language that focuses on the project and its resettlement policy; 5- Dissemination of PIB to affected people; 6- Briefings for affected households on updated resettlement framework and grievance mechanisms; 7- Setting up accessible feedback and grievance committee;	Sep-Nov14 Sep-Nov14 Soon (within one month) after the PIC is mobilized (Q1-2015) Same as above Soon (within one month) after the contractor is mobilized (Q1-2015) Same as above Same as above	EDC assisted by PIC and contract or with support from CARM ERO	PIB design materials, \$4,500 Publication materials (1,500 PIBs), Local meetings and consultations \$4,000	Increased level of understanding and support of local authorities and affected communities about the project to pave way for successful implementation of the project. ² PIBs produced PIBs disseminated to target audience

² Level of understanding and support of project affected communities and local authorities will be assessed through review missions and semi-annual external monitoring report

Ensure that all target beneficiaries understand the project's benefits, and the details of the electricity payment scheme, connection costs, and acceptance of payment procedure.	Lack of understanding and household buy-in for paying for electricity connection could affect project implementation and present a barrier to electricity access.	Beneficiaries - recipients of electricity connections	<p>Electricity delivers a range of health, education and economic benefits, and a better standard of living;</p> <p>Electricity from the EDC connection will be much cheaper than electricity from car batteries</p> <p>The connection fee (around \$60) is only slightly more than the annual replacement cost of a car battery (\$50), and payments are staggered over a six-month timeframe.</p>	<p>1- Production of leaflet in local language that focuses on project benefits, connection costs, electricity payment scheme;</p> <p>2- Briefings for provincial, district, commune, and village officials on project benefits;</p> <p>3- Dissemination of leaflets to beneficiaries;</p> <p>4- Meetings with beneficiaries to expand understanding and gather support and feedback.</p>	<p>Soon (within one month) after the PIC is mobilized (Q1-2015)</p> <p>Soon (within one month) after the contractor is mobilized (Q1-2015)</p> <p>Same as above</p> <p>Same as above</p>	EDC assisted by PIC and contract or with support from CARM ERO	<p>Leaflet design materials, \$1,500</p> <p>Publication materials (15,000 leaflets)</p> <p>Local meetings and consultations \$3,500</p>	<p>Leaflets produced and disseminated;</p> <p>Project moves smoothly.</p>
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Appendix 4: Template of Negotiated Settlement Agreement

Template for Negotiated Settlement Agreement

The following agreement has been made on.....day of between Mr./Ms.(hereafter referred to as "the owner"), aged....., living in village:, commune:, district and contractor/EDC.

1. That the following affected tree(s) belong(s) to the owner and not subject to any other claims, yield(s) fruits every year or season, and that the trees contribute to the livelihood of the owner.
 - (i) Tree name:, number:
 - (ii) Tree name:, number:
 - (iii) Tree name:, number:
 - (iv) Tree name:, number:
 - (v) Tree name:, number:
2. That the owner agrees to sell above tree(s) for the negotiated price in accordance with the attached schedule.
3. That the project owners agree to pay the agreed price for the trees within two weeks from the date of the agreement signing and before the removal of the tree(s).
4. In case of any delay in payment within the stipulated time, this agreement will become null and void and the recipient will no longer have any claim over the trees.
5. That the recipient shall construct and develop the electricity line and take all possible precautions to avoid damage to adjacent land/structure/other trees.
6. That the provisions of this agreement will come into force from the date of signing of this deed.

.....
Name and Signature of the Owner

.....
Signature of contractor/EDC representative

Witnesses:

1..... 2.....
(Signature, name and address)

Schedule of Trees and Price/Compensation

Summary of Affected Trees	Units to be purchased	Agreed Price*	
(i) Tree (name:))	
(ii) Tree (name:))	
(iii) Tree (name:))	
(iv) Tree (name:))	Total Price
(v) Tree (name:))

* If both parties agree that no price is to be paid, the trees will be granted for the project, and the owner will not claim any compensation against the grant of this asset nor obstruct the construction process on the land in case of which he/she would be subject to sanctions according to law and regulations.

The table below shows the replacement cost rate of each affected tree. This rate was calculated based on market value including recurring production for a period of five years without deduction for salvageable materials. Every owner has a right to receive the compensation at this rate.

Replacement Cost Rate of Affected Tree

No.	Description	Unit	Rate (USD)
1	Coconut	Tree	38.0
2	Tamarind	Tree	33.5
3	Phyllanthus/Kantuot	Tree	9.5
4	Deum Chan	Tree	25.5
5	Kamping Reach	Tree	30.5
6	Elephane apple/Khveet	Tree	32.5
7	Jackfruit	Tree	40.5
8	Sour fruit/Krasaing	Tree	24.5
9	Jambolan plum/Pring	Tree	30.5
10	Hog plum/Mkak	Tree	30.5
11	Deum Mean (longan)	Tree	60.5
12	Sorghum/Sdau	Tree	30.5
13	Pomelo/Grapefruit	Tree	30.5
14	Milk fruit/Teuk Dos	Tree	50.5
15	Mango	Tree	51.0
16	Sugar Palm	Tree	64.5
17	Rubber	Tree	21.0
18	Areca palm/Sla	Tree	25.0
19	Other tree	Tree	10.0

.....
(signature of the owner)

.....
(signature of Contractor/EDC)

.....
(signature of village head)

.....
(signature of PIC representative)

Include record of any complaint raised by the owners;

Attach photo of affected trees.