

Resettlement Planning Document

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GMS - Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project (FDRMMP) **KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA: DAMNAK CHOEUKROM IRRIGATION PROJECT IN PURSAT PROVINCE**

Prepared by the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) of the Royal Government of Cambodia for Asian Development Bank

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
A. Introduction.....	i
B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement	i
C. Socioeconomic Information and Profile	i
D. RP Preparation and Implementation Arrangement.....	i
E. Grievance and Redress Mechanisms.	ii
F. Legal Framework.....	ii
G. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits.....	iii
H. Budget and Financing Plan	iii
I. Institutional Arrangement	iii
J. Monitoring and Reporting	iv
K. Implementation Schedule.....	iv
I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Project Outputs.....	1
B. Involuntary Resettlement	3
C. Objectives of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan.....	3
II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	4
A. Summary of Subproject Impacts.....	4
B. Affected Persons (APs).....	5
C. Physical Displacement	5
B. Economic Displacement.....	10
C. Impacts of Involuntary Resettlement on Women.....	11
D. Vulnerable Households.....	12
E. Measures to Avoid / Minimize Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	12
III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE	12
A. Socio-cultural Profile	12
IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION.....	14
A. Information and Education Campaign and Consultation	14
B. Consultations during RP Updating.....	17
C. Consultation and Participation during RP Implementation	18
V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM.....	18
VI. LEGAL FRAMEWORK	20
A. ADB Policies.....	20
B. Equivalence and Gaps: Project Policies	20
C. Principles and Objectives of a Resettlement Plan.....	23
D. Project Principles.....	23
E. Eligibility Criteria.....	24
VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS.....	24
A. Scope of Compensation and Assistance	24
B. Project Entitlements	24
C. Income Restoration Program and Assistance to Vulnerable Sectors.....	36
VIII. BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN.....	37
A. Principles of Replacement Cost.....	37
B. Compensation Rates and Assistance	37
C. Administration, External Monitoring and Contingency Costs	40
D. Compensation Payment and Procedures	40
E. Compensation for Temporary Impacts during Construction.....	41

F.	Summary and Financing of Resettlement Costs	41
IX.	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	43
A.	Overall RP Preparation and Implementation	43
B.	Linkage to the Award of Civil Works	44
X.	MONITORING AND REPORTING	44
A.	Internal Monitoring.....	44
B.	External Monitoring and Evaluation	44
XI.	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	45
	Annex 1: Scope Of Land Acquisition By Village	47
	Annex 2: Inventory Of Affected Trees Per Household	64
	Annex 3: List Of Vulnerable Households.....	67
	Annex 4: Minutes Of Consultations	72
	Annex 5: Project Information Booklet	102
	Annex 6: Replacement cost study.....	105

List of Tables

Table 1. Comparative Changes in Design Affecting ROW: 2010 and 2012	3
Table 2. Canal Segment by Covered Geopolitical Units, AHHs and Land	4
Table 3. Summary of Project Impacts	4
Table 4. Loss of Land in the Right-of-way by Canal	6
Table 5: Type of Affected Structures	8
Table 6: Number of Affected Main Structures According to Use	9
Table 7: Affected Main Structures by Gender of AH Head	9
Table 8: Types of Affected Small Bussiness/Livelihood.....	10
Table 9: Quantities of Affected Perennial Trees	11
Table 10: Profile of Family Memberships in AHs	13
Table 11: Highlights of Public Consultations - 2010	15
Table 12: Highlights of Public Consultations - 2012	15
Table 13: Addressing Equivalence and Gaps Between RGC Laws/Regulations and ADB Policy	20
Table 14: Entitlement Matrix.....	25
Table 15: Replacement Cost Rates for Land.....	38
Table 16: Replacement Cost Rates for Main Structures.....	38
Table 17: Replacement Cost Rates for Fence and Other Structures.....	39
Table 18: Replacement Cost Rates for Perennials and Timber Species	39
Table 19. Budget for RP Preparation and Implementation	41

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
AHHs	:	Affected Households
BPR	:	Boeng Preah Ponley Reservoir
CPMU	:	Central Project Management Unit
DMS	:	Detailed Measurement Survey
DPs	:	Displaced Persons
DTS	:	Division of Technical Services
EA	:	Executing Agency
EDPs	:	Economically Displaced Persons
EMA	:	External Monitoring Agent
EMC	:	Existing Main Canal
FDRMMP	:	Flood and Drought Mitigation and Management Project (or the Project)
FGDs	:	Focus Group Discussions
GMS	:	Greater Mekong Sub-region
GRC	:	Grievance Redress Committee
HHs	:	Household Heads
IA	:	Implementing Agency
IEC	:	Information Education Campaign
IOL	:	Inventory of Losses
IPP	:	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IRC	:	Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee
IRC-RD	:	Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee Resettlement Department
Kg	:	Kilogram
LARF	:	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
LARP	:	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LMB	:	Lower Mekong River Basin
MEF	:	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MOWRAM	:	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
MOWRAM-RU	:	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology Resettlement Unit
NCA	:	New Canal Alignment
NGO	:	Non-Government Organization
para.	:	Paragraph
PDEF	:	Provincial Department of Economy and Finance
PDPs	:	Physically Displaced Persons
PDOWRAM	:	Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology
PIB	:	Project Information Booklet
PICs	:	Project Implementation Consultants
PMU	:	Provincial Management Unit
PPCR	:	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
Project	:	Flood and Drought Mitigation and Management Project
PRSC	:	Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee
RCS	:	Replacement Cost Survey
RETA	:	Regional Technical Assistance
ROW	:	Right-of Way
SC	:	Secondary Canal
SES	:	Socioeconomic Survey
SPS	:	Safeguard Policy Statement

Dollar means US Dollar
\$ 1.00 = 4,000 Riel
Riel 4,000 = \$0.0002

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

- Affected Household/
Affected People
(AP)
- In the context of involuntary resettlement, affected people are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically affected (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of (i) involuntary expropriation of land; or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
- In the case of affected household, 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.
- 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 affected people. Persons not covered in the census are not eligible for compensation and other entitlements, unless they can show proof that (i) they have been inadvertently missed out during the census and the inventory of losses (IOL); or (ii) they have lawfully acquired the affected assets following completion of the census and the IOL and prior to the conduct of the detailed measurement survey (DMS).
- Compensation
- Refers to any payment in cash or in kind of the replacement cost of the acquired assets. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss of current market rates, plus transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
- Detailed
Measurement
Survey (DMS)
- This activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the IOL, severity of impacts, and list of affected people earlier done during resettlement plan preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.
- Displaced Persons
- In the context of involuntary resettlement, the persons, entity organizations who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land; and/or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to common property

resources, legally designated parks and protected areas.

Economically Displaced Person	- Refers to any person who will lose income or sources of livelihood whether they are physically displaced, or not.
Entitlement	- Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which are due to the affected people, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Grievance Procedures	- Refers to the process established under law, local regulations, or administrative decisions to enable DPs to redress issues on property acquisition, compensation and other resettlement aspects.
Household	- Means all persons who living together as a single social unit. They are identified in a census being an instrument of their recognition and legitimacy to receive compensation, rehabilitation and assistance under the Project.
Income restoration	- This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.
Inventory of Losses	- This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e. lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project right-of-way are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of affected people will be determined.
Land acquisition	- Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.
Physically Displaced Person	- Refers to any person whose house and/or structure will be relocated from his/her pre-Project place of residence.
Public Meeting	- is a process that: (i) begins early in the Project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation

measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

Rehabilitation	- Refer to assistance provided to severely affected DPs losing 10% or more of productive assets (i.e. farmland, vegetable garden, etc.), incomes, employment or sources of livelihood such as shops and place of work has to be reconstructed and/or relocated. The livelihood support may be given in cash or in kind or employment during Project construction to improve or at least achieve full restoration of living standards to pre-project levels.
Relocation	- This is the physical relocation of a displaced people from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Replacement Cost	- Means the amount in cash or in kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or for any material salvaged, at prevailing market value, or its nearest equivalent, at the time of compensation payment. The replacement rates of affected assets as determined during the conduct of the replacement cost study (RCS) will be updated to reflect prevailing market values at the time of payment of compensation.
Replacement Cost Study	- This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
Resettlement Plan	- This is a time-bound action plan with budget, setting out the resettlement objectives and strategies, entitlements, activities and responsibilities, resettlement monitoring, and resettlement evaluation.
Severely affected	- This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, (ii) have to relocate; and/or (iii) lose 10% or more households of their total income sources due to the Project.
Vulnerable groups	- These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) households headed by women with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) children and the elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, and (v) landless households,.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Introduction

1. The Government of Cambodia, through the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM), has requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for a project preparatory technical assistance (TA) to rehabilitate the Damnak Choeukrom Irrigation Project in Pursat Province under the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS)- Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project (FDRMMP). The subproject aims to rehabilitate an aggregate of irrigation system with approximately 81.5km [i.e., 30km of existing main canal (EMC) & new canal alignment (NCA) and 51.5km of the four secondary canals (SC1, SC2, SC3 & SC4).] to irrigate the paddy fields in the project area. The subproject area is under the jurisdictions of two (2) districts of Pursat Province, namely, Phnom Kravanh and Bakan and traverses to 37 villages. The Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) is the Project executing agency (EA) while the Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology (PDWRAM) in Pursat Province is the Implementing Agency (IA).

B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

2. Land acquisition shall result to the following: (i) displacement of 792 households; (ii) relocation of 125 houses and house-cum-store/shop;¹ and (iii) relocation of 26 other structures (kitchens and stables of cattle; (iv) 30 micro business shops; and (v) clearing of 3,982 trees. A total of 2,807,648.39 m² will be acquired by the project of which more than 50% falls within the main canal that includes for the new canal alignment (1,776,984.9).

3. Expansion of flood area in Boeng Preah Ponley Reservoir (BPR) might affect on land use at Phteah Rung Commune. A total of 248,270.00 m² (8.84%) of private plots of land belonging to 64 individuals might be acquired in the BPR area which may result to economic displacement outside the direct impact areas. Main structures will not be affected in BPR. Temporary land acquisition will be determined during the design measurement survey prior to civil works during RP updating process.

C. Socioeconomic Information and Profile

4. Majority (95%) of AH heads are dependent on agriculture-related work. The average of income is \$189 per month; \$204 for households headed by male and \$127 by female. However, some 20% of the households have meager incomes of \$1.00 a day and 5% have less than that, which suggests that they are vulnerable to economic shocks in case of price increases of basic commodities. Given the impacts of land acquisition and land recovery, a total of 251 AHs shall be further marginalized unless they are provided assistance. They are presently occupying the main canal.

D. RP Preparation and Implementation Arrangement

5. The MOWRAM, through CPMU and the Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC), through the Resettlement Department of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (RD-MEF) shall be the overall responsible entities for preparing, updating, implementing and managing the finances of the resettlement plan. At the local government level, the MOWRAM and IRC are

¹ Aside from the 22 landless, the other households have remaining land to relocate to, validation will be done during updating process of RP.

assisted by Resettlement Subcommittees in the provinces and districts through the Resettlement Sub-committee Working Groups (RSWG).

E. Grievance and Redress Mechanisms.

6. Key information on the draft resettlement plan has been disclosed to the affected persons through consultations in 2010 and 2012 to essentially: (i) inform people about the implementation of the Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project; (ii) discuss the salient points of the Project resettlement policy in general terms; and (iii) determine the affected persons, their suggestions and preferences regarding entitlements, grievance redress and participation. Following concurrence by ADB of the resettlement plan, the summary of the agreed resettlement plan will again be disclosed to the affected people with its posting at local government offices, while the full text of the approved resettlement plan will be uploaded on the ADB website. Social monitoring reports will be made available to the affected people and will be submitted to ADB for web posting.

7. In case of grievances, a mechanism has been crafted with the affected persons first lodging their complaint with the commune office. If within 15 days a settlement could not be reached, the grievance would be elevated to the district office. If the same could still not be settled at the district level, the complaint would be lodged at the provincial office. A court of law is the final arbiter of complaints that are not settled at the local government levels; however, Affected Households may submit their complaints/grievances regarding any aspect of RP implementation with the court of law at any point in the process.” MOWRAM, through the Central Project Management Unit (CPMU), will shoulder all the administrative and legal fees including other costs borne out from the resolution of the grievance or complaint. The external monitoring agency (EMA) will evaluate the efficiency of the procedures for and the resolutions of grievances and complaints.

F. Legal Framework

8. This resettlement plan has been prepared to address land acquisition and resettlement in the rehabilitation of FDRMMP, consistent with ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009) and relevant laws and regulations of the Royal Government of Cambodia, notably the 1993 Constitution, the 2001 Land Law, 2010 Expropriation Law, and Prakas (Government Order) No. 6, dated 27 September 1999. In case of discrepancies between the RGC laws, regulations, and procedures and ADB's policies and requirements, the policies and requirements of the latter will prevail, consistent with relevant laws in Cambodia.

9. The legal framework prescribes the eligibility of AHs who are entitled to receive compensation and assistance under the subproject. The basic compensation and rehabilitation principles adopted in this resettlement plan are: (i) Losing 10% or more of the household’s assets shall be considered as threshold; (ii) Project affected people, without legal or recognizable legal claims to land acquired, will be equally entitled to participation in consultations and benefit schemes of the project where possible, and be compensated for their lost non-land assets such as dwellings and structures occupied before cut-off date. They will be entitled to resettlement assistance and other compensation and social support to assist them to improve or at least restore their pre-project living standards and income levels; (iii) Where appropriate land based compensation is not viable, replacement cost surveys will be carried out by the project staff to ensure that project rates for all categories of loss will be equivalent to replacement cost at current market value, to be updated at the time of compensation and combined with other assistance and livelihood restoration measures to ensure full restoration

and improvements. Provided APs have legal or recognizable claim compensation is for full amount of land acquired; (iv) Physically displaced (relocated) APs are to receive relocation assistance, secured tenure to relocated land, better living conditions² at resettlement sites with comparable access to production and employment opportunities, and civic infrastructure and community services as required, transitional support and development assistance such as land development, credit facilities, training or employment opportunities; (v) Full compensation at replacement cost will be paid for all affected structures without any deductions for salvageable materials or depreciation, full replacement costs, based upon: a) fair market value, b) transaction costs, c) interest accrued, d) transitional and restoration costs, e) other applicable payments; (vi) Affected business owners are entitled to a) costs of re-establishing commercial activities elsewhere, b) the net income lost during the transition period, and c) costs of transferring and reinstalling plant, machinery and equipment; (vii) The DRC must certify that the AP has a business in current operation and approve the level of lost income; (viii) The EA must appoint an independent external monitor and undertake internal monitoring according to the critical indicators; and (ix) Public consultation will begin before project approval and continue as an ongoing process.

G. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

10. A table on Compensation and Entitlement Matrix and its application defines the entitlements of APs. It also prescribes the provisions for assistance to APs, such as the one-time allowance, transportation, and special one-time assistance of US\$100 to vulnerable AHs. The 22 AHs who are landless will be moved to relocation site and this will be monitored closely³, with assistance as defined in this RP. Job opportunities for any members of AHs are also defined in the main report, such as in the dismantling and reconstruction of affected houses and hiring of local labor for subproject construction. Women will also be allowed to sell their goods nearest the subproject temporary work stations to earn extra incomes for their households. Young children will not be hired as laborers of the subproject.

H. Budget and Financing Plan

11. A total of \$2,959,570.38 was estimated for RP implementation that will be added to subproject investment. The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) will ensure the timely provision of funds and will meet any unforeseen obligations in excess of the resettlement budget in order to meet the resettlement objectives. The cost of updating and implementing the RP will be shared by the main parties involved, such as, the MEF through the IRC-RD, the CPMU through the Project Implementation Consultants (PICs) and MOWRAM-RU. Given the mandate of IRC as the lead implementer of all land acquisition and resettlement in Cambodia, it will share 95% of the total budget for the updating and implementation of the subproject RP.

I. Institutional Arrangement

12. While MOWRAM is the Project EA, the IRC will lead the implementation of RP with assistance from Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC) that shall be organized in Pursat Province. MOWRAM-RU and the CPMU will closely cooperate and coordinate with each other

² This refers to improvements in amenities including (i) provision of a toilet and other sanitation facilities, (ii) drainage to ensure the plot does not flood, (iii) ensured connection to electricity and water, and have access roads.

³ During RP updating, the CPMU and PICs will work closely with IRC-RD at its national office to confirm that suitable and adequate relocation land is available within the villages. The IRC-RD, through the PRSC, will carry out this validation through meaningful consultations with AHs during the updating process.

during the updating and implementation of the RP. Capacity building will be necessary in the institutionalization of parties especially from the village level on to efficiently and effectively operationalize this RP.

J. Monitoring and Reporting

13. Under the guidance of IRC-RD, the MOWRAM-RU will collaborate with PMU to perform routine internal monitoring with results will be reported to IRC and CPMU on a quarterly basis. The progress of implementation will be incorporated to the quarterly project status report by PICs for submission by CPMU to ADB. Indicators subject to integrated internal monitoring are those related to process and immediate outputs and results. In the updated version of the RP, relevant indicators will be developed by the international social safeguards specialist for implementation by IRC-RD, and PRSC.

14. The IRC-RD will hire the services of the EMA for the external monitoring and evaluation every six months until completion of RP implementation. It shall be selected from independent entities, such as an academic or research institution, NGO, or local consulting firm with experience in resettlement monitoring and evaluation. The essential indicators will be developed by the PICs' international social safeguard specialist based on the findings in DMS and will be reflected in the major section in the updated RP as well as the Terms of Reference for external monitoring. EMA's assessment on the satisfactory compliance with RP implementation as coordinated by IRC-RD to CPMU will justify MOWRAM's request to ADB for its "No Objection" for the award of the civil works contract and the subsequent release of funds for civil works.

K. Implementation Schedule

15. The IRC-RD, in coordination with MOWRAM-RU and CPMU, will implement the land acquisition upon the official concurrence to the updated RP from ADB. The Division of Technical Services (DTS) will advise MOWRAM to constitute the Bids and Awards Committee for the award of civil works contract when all the resettlement activities have been satisfactorily completed and no pending complaints and grievances are left unresolved. The illustrated details of activities and schedule in implementing the updated RP vis-à-vis the civil works activities are provided in the main report.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The GMS Flood and Drought Risk Mitigation and Management Project (the Project) is being developed for possible funding by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Project will improve the ability of communities in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the negative impacts of floods and droughts. The outputs of the Project will be: (i) regional coordination for management of climate extremes strengthened; (ii) water management infrastructure upgraded; (iii) capacity for community based flood and drought management developed, and (iv) project coordination support. The estimated total cost of the Project in the three participating countries is \$145 million.

2. The Project in Cambodia will be implemented over the period of 5 years with the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) as the executing agency (EA). The estimated total cost of the Project in Cambodia is \$ 47.5 million.

A. Project Outputs

3. The Project impact will be reduced economic losses and fatalities resulting from flood or drought events. The Project outcome will be improved preparedness to manage and mitigate the impacts of flood and drought events. The Project has four outputs, to wit:

- (i) Enhanced Regional Data, Information and Knowledge Base for the Management of Floods and Droughts
- (ii) Upgrading Water Management Infrastructures through the Rehabilitation of Damnak Chheukrom Irrigation Project (Pursat)
- (iii) Capacity Building of Community-Based Flood and Drought Management, and
- (iv) Project Management

4. Specific to the concerns of this Resettlement Plan (RP) is output 2 where the Project will support structural measures for flood and drought management that includes the rehabilitation of Damnak Cheukrom Irrigation Project for drought management and some flood control benefits for Pursat City. It is situated in the two districts of Phnom Kravanh and Bakan in Pursat Province (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Location Map of the Main and Secondary Canals



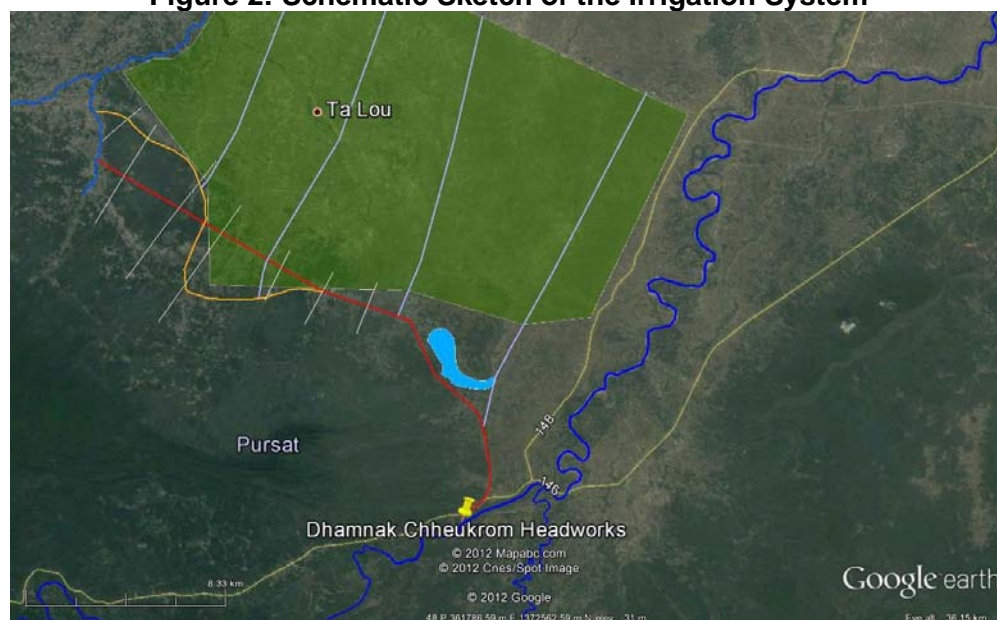
Source: PPCR consultants' estimates (May 2012)

Key:

- Original Main Canal
- New Main Canal
- Secondary Canals
- Phtenh Rung Reservoir
- Dhamnak Chheukrom Irrigation Scheme

5. Based on results of the PPCR, the proposed project recommends the following (Figure 2):

- (i) An upstream controlled and supply managed irrigation scheme to provide: (a) wet season supplementary irrigation for 16,100ha of net command area in Pursat Province; and, (b) full irrigation to a smaller net command area during the dry season;
- (ii) A new headworks structure that will withdraw irrigation water from the Pursat River to the command area and facilitate peak flood diversion using the scheme's main canal, comprising of: (a) a new barrage located on the Pursat River about 40km upstream of Pursat Town that is designed to safely convey the 50-year flood under anticipated climate change conditions; and (b) an intake structure that can control river withdrawals for both command and flood diversion flows;
- (iii) Construct a 30km main canal that will convey the peak flood diversion discharge of $40\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ from the Pursat River to the Svay Donkeo River, which comprises of: (a) rehabilitation of a 14km reach of an old non-functioning Khmer Rouge main canal; and (b) further construction of 16km of new main canal;
- (iv) Construction of four new main canal cross regulator structures to control flows and water levels within the main canal for diversion of command flows into the secondary canals while allowing conveyance of the peak flood discharge of $40\text{m}^3/\text{s}$;
- (v) Construction of a new outlet structure near the Svay Donkeo River;
- (vi) Construction of four new secondary canals with a total length of 51.5km, including check structures and outlets to the tertiary system;
- (vii) Construction of new tertiary and distribution canals, and new drainage systems;
- (viii) Construction of canal cross-drainage and overflow structures along the main canal; and,
- (ix) Construction of new road bridges along the main and secondary canals.

Figure 2: Schematic Sketch of the Irrigation System

Source: PPCR consultants' estimates (May 2012)

B. Involuntary Resettlement

6. Rehabilitation of Damnak Chheukrom Irrigation Subproject (Pursat) will require land acquisition. Adjustment in terms of resettlement impacts and cost in 2012 viz the PPTA output in 2010 was triggered mainly because of design changes described above and summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Comparative Changes in Design Affecting ROW: 2010 and 2012

CANAL	WIDTH (m)			LENGTH (m)		
	PPTA	2012	DIFF	PPTA	2012	DIFF
Main Canal	50.00	100.00	(50.00)	25.00	30.00	(5.00)
Secondary Canal 1	18.00	25.00	(7.00)	13.39	13.40	(0.01)
Secondary Canal 2	18.00	20.00	(2.00)	12.04	12.00	0.04
Secondary Canal 3	17.00	15.00	2.00	13.04	14.60	(1.56)
Secondary Canal 4	17.00	15.00	2.00	12.92	11.50	1.42

Source: PPCR consultants' estimates (May 2012)

7. It is now estimated that a total of about 792 households will be affected by the subproject. The adjustment further covers assistance to households along public land near the lake at Boeng Preah Ponley, Phteah Rung Commune, Phnom Kravanh District. Due to the design, areas around said lake will be inundated and will result to economic displacement of some 64 households outside the direct impact areas.

8. Based on the above conditions, the Project is classified as Category A.

C. Objectives of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

9. This Resettlement Plan (RP) was prepared by MOWRAM with the assistance from consultant. The RP is in line with the existing legal framework in RGC and the 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) and the relevant cross-cutting policy themes of ADB.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

10. Data on impacts of land recovery were sourced through the updated and joint inventory of losses and socioeconomic surveys (IOL/SES) of households along the main canal and in the four (4) secondary canals using easements indicated in Table 1. Table 2 shows project coverage in terms of irrigation segment, covered districts, communes and villages, estimated affected households (AH), and quantum landtake per commune. The irrigation subproject spans to four communes and 33 villages under the jurisdiction of two districts of Phnom Kravanh and Bakan in Pursat Province. It will be noted that most of the AHs are situated in secondary canal 1 and the least in secondary canal 4.

Table 2. Canal Segment by Covered Geopolitical Units, AHHs and Land

Canal/ Segment	District	Commune	# of AHHs/ Commune/Segmen t	# of AHHs/ Commune/Segment		# of Affected Lands (m2)	
				No	%	No	%
EMC	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	5	87	10.98	238551.9	8.50
NCA	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	1	4	0.51	85000	3.03
	Bakan	Ta Lou	4	47	5.93	1453433	51.77
SC1	Phnom Kravanh	Bak	3	77	9.72	47999	1.71
		Chenhchien					
SC2	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	6	264	33.33	149329	5.32
	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	4	213	26.89	102947	3.67
	Bakan	Ta Lou	4	4	0.51	133480	4.75
	Bakan	Khmar Totueng	2	2	0.25	38080	1.36
SC3	Bakan	Ta Lou	6	21	2.65	128999	4.59
SC4	Bakan	Ta Lou	7	7	0.88	219640	7.82
BPR	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	1	66	8.33	248270	8.84
TOTAL	2	4	33	792	100.00	2807648.3 9	100.00

Source: Inventory of Losses (IOL) 2010, 2011 & 2012

A. Summary of Subproject Impacts

11. Land acquisition for the secondary canals and the recovery of government land in the main canal shall result to the following: (i) displacement of 792 households; (ii) relocation⁴ of 125 houses and house-cum-store/shop; and (iii) relocation of 26 other structures (kitchens and stables of cattle; (iv) 30 micro business shops; and (v) clearing of 3,982 trees. Affected persons (APs) accounted for during IOL, subject to validation during the detailed measurement survey (DMS) are entitled to receive compensation based on replacement cost and will be provided with allowance and assistance based on their categories. Table 3 shows the summary of subproject impacts and Annex 1 shows the impacts by village and not by canal segment in order to avoid double counting.

Table 3. Summary of Project Impacts

Districts / Communes	# of Villages	# of AHHs	Lands for Acquisition (m2)		Structures		Micro Business	Trees
			Areas	%	Houses	Other Structure		
Phnom Kravanh	13	693	715291.89	25.48	78	15	14	857
Bak Chenhchien	3	77	47999	1.71	0	0	-	2
Phteah Rung	10	616	667292.89	23.77	78	15	14	855

⁴ Aside from the 22 landless, the other households have remaining land to relocate to, validation will be done during updating process of RP.

Bakan	20	99	2130436.5	75.88	47	11	16	3125
Ta Lou	18	97	2054276.5	73.17	47	11	16	3125
Khmar Totueng	2	2	76160	2.71	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	53	792	2807648.39	100.00	125	26	30	7964

Source: Inventory of Losses (IOL) 2010, 2011 & 2012

B. Affected Persons (APs)

12. The types of affected persons within the project area are as follows:⁵

- (i) Persons with formal legal rights to land they may lose in its entirety or in part; Landowners;
- (ii) Persons who may lose the land they occupy or utilize in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands such as customary claims, that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and
- (iii) Persons who may lose the land they occupy or utilize in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land.

13. APs who have formal legal rights to portions of their farmlands that shall be acquired for the project are found along the four (4) secondary canals while those who have neither formal legal rights nor claims to such land are largely found along the main canal. APs who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands as recognized by local authorities are also situated along the main canal. These categories of APs are consistent with the definitions provided in ADB's 2009 Safeguard Policy Requirements 2.

14. Around 770 AHs are Khmers from the mainstream society of Cambodia while about 22 AHs are long time migrants from Thailand per result of the IOL/SES conducted on 07-26 March 2012 in the new canal alignment; 04-11 June 2012 in verifying impacts with the expanse of secondary canals by the new canal alignment; 3 -13 June 2011 in the four secondary canals and 31 October – 9 November 2010 in the main canals. The APs come from the same villages particularly those engaged in related-farming activities, and have lands outside the subproject areas, as disclosed by the commune leaders⁶.

15. This RP confirms that in terms of indigenous peoples, the project is Category C⁷, per categorization defined in Safeguard Requirements 3. It was confirmed during consultation with local governments and village leaders that there is no IP resided in the project areas and/or surrounding areas. Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) or any specific actions on ethnic minorities is not required for the subproject. These findings however are subject to further validation during the updating of this RP.

C. Physical Displacement

1. Loss of Lands

1.1. Permanent Loss of Lands

⁵ ADB-SPS, 2009.

⁶ The concerned leaders refer to Mr. Nhem Mi of Samroang Commune, Mr. Chhuon Khorn of Phtah Rung Commune and Mr. Yam Yen of Talo Commune.

⁷ This policy refers to Safeguard Requirements 3 that covers Indigenous People. Per OM Section F1/OP (20 January 2010), the project is Category C if it is not expected to have impacts on Indigenous Peoples.

16. A total of 2,807,648.39 m² of lands shall be acquired in the main canal and the four secondary canals as well as private lands surrounding the Boeng Preah Ponley Reservoir, which will be inundated after the rehabilitation of the main canal. **Annex 1** provides the data on land acquisition.

17. For clarity and parallel to the new project description, APs are classified by segment of the proposed engineering design: (i) APs located within the existing main canal (EMC), (ii) APs found along the new canal alignment (NCA) of the main canal, and (iii) APs within the four secondary canals (SC1, SC2, SC3, and SC4). To avoid double counting, impacts and compensation shall cluster APs by village.

18. **EMC.** A total of 238,552.0 m² of ROW land in EMC that are occupied or used by local residents will be cleared for the Project. Of these, 1.81% (50,747.0 m²) is used for residence, while 4.29% (120,605.0 m²) are cultivated, and 2.39% (67,200.0 m²) are forestland with no activities. All affected plots of land in EMC are inside the ROW and covered without title but with permission or legally recognized proof of occupation or ownership.

19. **NCA.** A total of 1,538,433.0 m² of ROW land in NCA that are occupied or used by local residents will be cleared for the Project. Of these, 2.87% (80,728.0 m²) is used for residence, while 25.01% (702,195.0 m²) are cultivated, and 26.90% (755,510.0 m²) are forestland with no activities. All affected plots of land in NCA are inside the ROW and covered without title but with permission or legally recognized proof of occupation or ownership.

20. **SC1.** A total of 197,335.02 m² of ROW land in SC1 that are occupied or used by local residents will be cleared for the Project. Of these, 0.22% (6,266.0 m²) is used for residence, while 6.81% (191,062.0 m²) are cultivated. All affected plots of land in SC1 are inside the ROW and covered with title and with permission or legally recognized proof of occupation or ownership.

21. **SC2.** A total of 236,435.42 m² of ROW land in SC2 that are occupied or used by local residents will be cleared for the Project. Of these, 0.01% (314.0 m²) is used for residence, while 8.41% (236,113.0 m²) are cultivated. All affected plots of land in SC2 are inside the ROW and covered with title and with permission or legally recognized proof of occupation or ownership.

22. **SC3.** A total of 129,003.59 m² of ROW land in SC3 that are occupied or used by local residents will be cleared for the Project. Of these, 0.05% (1,360.0 m²) is used for residence, while 4.55% (127,639.0 m²) are cultivated. All affected plots of land in SC3 are inside the ROW and covered with title and with permission or legally recognized proof of occupation or ownership.

23. **SC4.** Some 219,640.00 m² of ROW land in SC4 will be cleared for the Project. Of these total area (7.82%) is used for paddy field, while no residential land was identified during the IOL Survey. All affected plots of land in SC4 are inside the ROW and covered with title and with permission or legally recognized proof of occupation or ownership.

24. **BPR.** In connection with the rehabilitation of Damnak Chheukrom project, expansion of flood area in BPR will be affected on land used at Phteah Rung Commune. A total of 248,270.00 m² (8.84%) of private plots of land belonging to 66 individuals will be acquired in the BPR area.

Table 4. Loss of Land in the Right-of-way by Canal

Commune	Residential Land	Farmland	Forestland	TOTAL
EMC				
Phteah Rung	19,841.0	42,006.0	19,900.0	81,747.0
Ta Lou	30,906.0	78,599.0	47,300.0	156,805.0

Commune	Residential Land	Farmland	Forestland	TOTAL
Total	50,747.0	1,206,05.0	67,200.0	238,552.0
<u>NCA</u>				
Phteah Rung	15,000.0	70,000.0	-	85,000.0
Ta Lou	65,728.0	632,195.0	755,510.0	1,453,433.0
Total	80,728.0	702,195.0	755,510.0	1,538,433.0
<u>SC1</u>				
Bak Chenhchien	525.0	474,74.0	-	47,999.0
Phteah Rung	57,41.0	143,588.0	-	149,329.0
Total	6,266.0	191,062.0	-	197,328.0
<u>SC2</u>				
Phteah Rung	314.0	102,633.0	-	102,947.0
Ta Lou	-	95,400.0	-	95,400.0
Khmar Totueng	-	38,080.0	-	38,080.0
Total	314.0	236,113.0	-	236,427.0
<u>SC3</u>				
Ta Lou	1,360.0	127,639.0	-	128,999.0
Total	1,360.0	127,639.0	-	128,999.0
<u>SC4</u>				
Ta Lou	-	219,640.0	-	219,640.0
Total	-	219,640.0	-	219,640.0
<u>BPR</u>				
Phteah Rung	-	248,270.0	-	248,270.0
Total	-	248,270.0	-	248,270.0

Source: Inventory of Losses (IOL) 2010, 2011 & 2012

25. In settlement areas, the identities of occupants of affected ROW lands had been determined. However, occupants or users of swathes of cultivated ROW land between settlement areas could not be determined, including some cultivated land and forest plots of land in settlement areas. There was difficulty in identifying the owners during the IOL and census of AHs but their identities will be determined with the active involvement of local cadastral officials during the DMS.

2. Temporary Loss of Land

26. During the updating of this RP, the PICs will confirm if there shall be lands that will be used for temporary office of field personnel of the civil works contractor and station of heavy equipment. The environmental impacts of temporary land acquisition will be addressed in the updated environmental management plan. All lands temporarily acquired for the subproject shall be returned to its original condition, or better.

a. Loss of Houses

1. Profile of Affected Houses

27. One hundred twenty-five houses in all shall be affected by the rehabilitation of the irrigation system. Four types of houses were identified and classified accordingly in Table 5.

Table 5: Type of Affected Structures

Type		Wall	Column	Floor	No. of Floor
STALL, SHOP AND HOUSE					
1. Thatch/Leave Roof	1A	No wall	Pole with small-size for supporting roof structure	Use soil as floor	Single
	1B	No wall	Pole with medium-size	Used wood or bamboo with small wood or bamboo structure, higher from soil about 0.3m-0.6m	Single: 0.3m-0.6m higher than natural soil
	1C	Thatch/ Leaves/ plastic, or mixed temporary materials	Pole with medium-size or used wood	Use soil as floor or with moveable bamboo bed or wooden bed	Single
	1D	Used metal with used wood or mixed temporary materials	Pole with medium-size or used wood	Used wood or bamboo with small wood or bamboo structure, higher from soil about 0.3m-1.2m	Single: 0.3m-1.2m higher than natural soil
	1E	Thatch/ Leaves/ plastic, or mixed temporary materials	Pole with medium-size or used wood	Use soil as floor	Single
	1F	Thatch/ Leaves/ plastic, or mixed temporary materials	Pole with medium-size or used wood	Use wood as floor 0.6m-1.5m	Single
	1G	Wooden wall	Wood/Wooden pole	Use wood as floor	Single: 1.5m-2m higher than natural soil
2. Metal / Fiber Cement Roof	2A	No wall	Pole with medium-size or used wood	Use soil as floor	Single
	2B	No wall	Pole with medium-size or used wood	Used wood as floor	Single
		Wooden wall	Pole with medium-size or used wood	Use soil as floor	Single
	2C	Thatch/ Leaves/ plastic, or mixed temporary materials	Wood/Wooden pole (with concrete column base)	Used wood or bamboo with low quality wooden structure, higher from soil about 0.5m-1.5m	Single
	2D	Wood wall at first floor and only column at ground floor	Wooden columns (with concrete column base)	Used wood with wooden structure, higher from soil about 1.5m-.2m	Single: 1.5m-2m higher than natural soil
	2E	Wood wall at first floor and only column at ground floor	Wooden columns (with concrete column base)	Used wood with wooden structure, higher from soil about 2m-3m	Single: 2m-3m higher than natural soil
3. Tile Roof (Kh/Thai Tile)	3A	Wooden wall at first floor with wooden structure	Wooden column with wooden structure (with concrete column base) 20cm x 20cm	Wooden Floor at first floor and Concrete floor	Single: 2m-2.5m
	3B	Wood wall at first floor and Brick wall at ground floor	Upper part with wooden column and Concrete column with foundation 20cm x 20cm	Tile at ground floor and wooden floor with wood structure at first floor	Ground floor with tile and first floor with wooden plank (2m-3m)
4. Concrete	4A	Brick wall	Concrete column with foundation	Ground floor and mezzanine (half floor)	One story plus half floor with concrete slab (compensation rate for this type is based on every affected floor area)
	4B	Brick wall	Concrete column with foundation	Ground floor, mezzanine, first floor and possibility of additional floor house	Multiple stories house (compensation rate for this type is based on every affected floor area)

Source: Replacement Cost Study (RCS) 2012

b. Size of Affected Houses

28. A total of 155 main structures⁸ of main canal and secondary canals are adversely affected by the subproject. Of this number, 75.49% (117 structures) are houses, 5.16% (8 structures) are house-and- store/shop and 19.35% (30 structures) are independent store/shops. Almost all structures are entirely affected, asidefrom the previously mentioned 22 landless, have remaining land to relocate to.

29. However, three houses (1.94%) are identified as partially affected (see Table 6 below). Table 7 shows impact of house loss affecting 16% of female-headed households.

Table 6: Number of Affected Main Structures According to Use

Canal/ Segment	Commune	House		House-and-Store		Store (Shop)		TOTAL
		Partial	Entire	Partial	Entire	Partial	Entire	
EMC	Bak Chenhchien	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Phteah Rung	-	53	-	6	-	14	73
	Ta Lou	-	11	-	1	-	3	15
NCA	Khnar Totueng	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bak Chenhchien	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Phteah Rung	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
SC1	Ta Lou	-	30	-	1	-	13	44
	Khnar Totueng	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bak Chenhchien	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC2	Phteah Rung	3	15	-	-	-	-	18
	Ta Lou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Khnar Totueng	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC3	Bak Chenhchien	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Phteah Rung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ta Lou	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
SC4	Khnar Totueng	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bak Chenhchien	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Phteah Rung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BPR	Ta Lou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Khnar Totueng	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bak Chenhchien	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Phteah Rung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ta Lou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Khnar Totueng	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		3	114	-	8	-	30	155
%		1.94	73.55	-	5.16	-	19.35	100.00

Source: Inventory of Losses (IOL) 2010, 2011 & 2012

Table 7: Affected Main Structures by Gender of AH Head

Canal/ Segment	Commune	House			House-and-store			Store/Shop			TOTAL
		Male	Female	N/A	Male	Female	N/A	Male	Female	N/A	
EMC	Bak Chenhchien	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Phteah Rung	37	15	1	6	-	-	9	5	-	73
	Ta Lou	9	2	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	15
NCA	Khnar Totueng	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bak Chenhchien	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Phteah Rung	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
SC1	Ta Lou	25	4	1	1	-	-	12	1	-	44
	Khnar Totueng	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bak Chenhchien	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Phteah Rung	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18

⁸ These include houses, buildings, and shops with four walls (not moveable temporary structures of ambulant vendors).

SC2	Ta Lou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Khmar Totueng	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bak Chenhchien	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Phteah Rung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC3	Ta Lou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Khmar Totueng	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bak Chenhchien	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Phteah Rung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC4	Ta Lou	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Khmar Totueng	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bak Chenhchien	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Phteah Rung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BPR	Ta Lou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Khmar Totueng	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bak Chenhchien	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Phteah Rung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		90	25	2	8	-	-	23	7	-	155
%		58.06	16.13	1.29	5.16	-	-	14.84	4.52	-	100.00

Source: Inventory of Losses (IOL) 2010, 2011 & 2012

30. During the updating of this RP, the PICs will cooperate and work closely with the representatives of IRC Resettlement Department (IRC-RD) for the conduct of due diligent consultations with the AHs and validate with them during the DMS if there were changes made on affected houses recorded in the IOL during the RETA. The IRC-RD will cooperate with the Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC) for implementation of the RP. The PRSC will serve as the IRC-RD's working group.

c. Loss of Other Structures

31. Other structures of AHs that will be greatly affected (nearing entirety of structures) by the project are (i) kitchen, amounting to 207 m², (ii) 373 m² of stables, (iii) 10 units of dug wells, (iv) 5 pumpwells, (v) 80 lm of wood/wire fences, and (vi) 1 charcoal oven.

B. Economic Displacement

1. Loss of Micro Business⁹

32. Table 8 shows the different types of affected micro business amounting 30 units. Most are small retail shops.

Table 8: Types of Affected Small Business/Livelihood

Type of business	Count	Percent
Small mobile store	1	3.33
Gasoline retail	1	3.33
Retail store	20	66.67
Vehicle repair	3	10.00
Service store	5	16.67
Total	30	100.00

⁹ The term small business was changed to micro business which is most appropriate. In business parlance, three types of businesses are officially recognized, i.e. small-scale, medium-scale and large-scale, all are registered and awarded with license to operate. A small-scale business employs up to nine (9) employees, the medium-scale has 10 -30, and the large-scale has more than 30 employees. A micro business employs one (1) person which is usually the owner, or alternately any member of the household and usually operates without license in an underground economy.

2. Loss of Trees and Crops

a. Trees

33. A total of 3,976 fruit trees and perennials will be felled at project implementation mostly bananas (Table 9).

Table 9: Quantities of Affected Perennial Trees

Type of Perennial	Categories					TOTAL
	Y	A	B	C	D	
Mango	49	77	49	295	12	482
Jack fruit	41	161	.	234	11	447
Coco Tree	130	28	14	67	18	257
Orange	530	130	1	.	.	661
Lemon	1	300	17	.	.	318
Custard Apple	2	7	38	.	.	47
Cashew	.	.	.	22	.	22
Guava	11	.	21	.	.	32
Teukdoh	.	.	.	1	.	1
Pring	.	1	2	3	2	8
Palm Tree	.	10	7	7	26	50
Papaya	.	103	.	.	.	103
Banana	.	1548	.	.	.	1548
Total	764	2365	149	629	69	3976

b. Crops

34. Most AHs within the Damnak Chhoeukrom project grow wet rice. The wet rice crop in this area is divided by 3 seed types: (i) rice variety that takes 3 months; 60% of their total rice fields are planted to this type, (ii) rice variety that takes 4 months; about 20% of total rice fields planted to this type, and (iii) varieties that take 5 or 6 months, grown in about 20% of total rice fields.

35. Wet rice is grown in May and harvest time is until November, depending upon rice seed types. Dry rice is planted from November on small sizes of land located near the canals. Fruits and other crops are grown for household consumption.

C. Impacts of Involuntary Resettlement on Women

36. There are 514 women who will be directly affected by recovery of land for the main canal and land acquisitions for the main canals. The women are composed of 383 spouses of male-headed AHs, 30 married women who head their households, 58 widows, two (2) single women and 41 with unknown status. By type of losses on properties, the only difference between the spouses of male-headed households and the female-headed households is the greater number of the former. The impacts of land acquisition in the secondary canals to women is only marginal but in the case of 31 female-headed households in the main canal, 29 will lose their houses, five (5) will be disrupted on their small trading activities and 10 are stand to lose 191 trees. The affected trees consist of 42 papayas, 110 bananas and 29 various fruit trees as well as 10 bamboos.

37. During the implementation of the updated RP, the IRC-RD will comply with ADB's Policy on Gender and Development (1998) and the Project Gender Action Plan (GAP) as a key strategy to promoting equity. As per Safeguard Requirements 2 of the 2009 Safeguard Statement Policy (SPS), the affected properties of households headed by female will be valued the same as that of the households headed by male, i.e. compensation based on replacement

cost, at pre-project level. Along with other vulnerable households, female-headed households are also entitled to receive additional allowances and assistance, as defined in this RP.

D. Vulnerable Households

38. A total of 251 AHs, subject to final validation during the updating of this RP, were identified as vulnerable households in the proposed project site. These AHs may experience further marginalization due to project implementation, unless mitigating measures are put in place. The following factors of vulnerability were applied: (i) elderly headed households; (ii) households with incomes of \$2.00 and below per day; (iii) female-headed households; (iv) disabled-headed households; (v) and the landless. Vulnerable APs to be provided with assistance are listed in Annex 3.

E. Measures to Avoid / Minimize Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

39. Temporary or permanent displacement will be minimized by way of constant coordination and consultations between the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee¹⁰ (IRC) and the CPMU through the Project Implementation Consultants¹¹ (PICs) on one side, and the districts, communes, village chiefs, local stakeholders and APs on the other side. Prior to land recovery and clearing the ROWs, the representatives of PICs and the Provincial Management Unit (PMU) observe and implement the following measures in order to avoid or minimize the negative impacts of involuntary resettlement:

- (i) Conduct public consultations with concerned leaders of the districts, communes and villages and validate with them the availability of relocation site before the APs are resettled.
- (ii) Involved the owners of affected farmlands during the demarcation of the ROW to ensure the minimal effects of land acquisition.
- (iii) Orienting, as needed, the PRSC and its working group (PRSC-WG) on their tasks relative to RP updating and implementation.
- (iv) Replacement houses and their associated utilities, such as toilets and deep wells, will be constructed in advance in the originating villages of APs to avoid or shorten the impacts of relocation.
- (v) The PICs will closely coordinate with the civil works contractor on the schedule of implementing the civil works so that the APs shall be able to prepare their relocation consistent with the schedule laid down in this RP.

III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

40. The following socioeconomic information was obtained from 32% of the AHs. The total AHHs represent 5% of the total households in 32 villages.

A. Socio-cultural Profile

1. Length of Residency and Origin of the AHs

¹⁰ The IRC was established in 1999 for the implementation of ADB Loan No. 1659 – CAM. It is reconstituted for every new-donor-financed project in which members come from the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Fisheries, and the Governors and their Deputy Governors of the province where the project is located. Members may also include the representatives of other relevant ministries and/or provincial departments (e.g., Water Resources and Meteorology, Rural Development, Environment and Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction). The MEF chairs the IRC.

¹¹ The CPMU will hire the services of PICs in accordance with ADB's Guidelines on the Use of Consultants (2010, as amended from time to time).

41. About 38% of the AHs have been living in the subproject sites from 11 to 20 years while 51% have come later who have been living there at 10 years and below. Some 11% have long been there for about 30 years. Thirty percent were born in their communes and 32% from other communes in the same district. Twenty seven percent came from other district and 11% from other province who married the residents in the subproject villages.

2. Education

42. Majority of the AHs (86%) is literate with 76% have primary education and 11% have reached the secondary level. However, 13% have never been to school.

3. Family Membership

43. The AHs have average members of 5 persons per household. But based on the SES, there are households with fewer members (below five), while the other households have extremely high number of members (6-14), as presented in Table 10.

Table 10: Profile of Family Memberships in AHs

Number of Family Members	AHs (in %)
1	2.7
2	5.4
3	10.8
4	10.8
5	24.3
6	10.8
7	8.1
8	18.9
9	5.4
14	2.7
Total	100.0

Source: Socioeconomic Survey (SES)

4. House Utilities and Facilities

44. In addition to houses and trees, the AHs also own utilities essential for their mobility. About 32% have motorbikes, 40% have bicycles, and 21% have carts. Two percent have trucks. Only 5% disclosed that they have none of these. In terms of utilities for recreation, 33% have radio component in their house, 45% own television sets operated by batteries. However, 22% of the AHs have none of these. For cooking, all the AHs are using wood for fuel.

5. Health Facilities

45. Only 8% of the AHs have toilets while 92% have none. As to source of water for domestic use, only 32 % have deep wells who share it with 68% who have none. For drinking, 22% get it from deep wells, 43% from deep wells of their neighbors, 11% buy from the sellers, and 19% obtain from the river. About 5% are using waters from rain they stored.

6. Access to Social and Public Services

a. Access Roads

46. There are three types of roads that facilitate the AHs' access to social services. The most common are commune roads being used by 67% of the AHs, the second are district roads by 22%, and the last are national roads for 11% of the AHs. Despite these roads, it can be considered that the villages are isolated given their relative distance from the main towns where the district governments, as providers of social services, are located. The shortest is 15 km while the longest 69 km. On the average, most AHs (38%) are located 25 – 30 km from the main town.

7. Access to Essential Public Services

a. Public Transportation

47. Despite the distant locations from their respective main town, majority (73%) of the AHs agreed that there is adequate public transportation in their villages as opposed to 27% who did not say so. Such opinion of the majority can be due to the fact that 32% of the AHs have motorbikes, which are being used for public transportation and the *tuk-tuks* that serve their present locations.

b. Electricity Services

48. About 95% of the AHs have no electricity connections in their houses vis-à-vis the 5% who have it. Since the AHs occupy the subproject ROW and are due for relocation, the IRC-RD will coordinate with the electricity provider in the districts to defer the installation of electricity lines in order not to obstruct the recovery of government property from the APs.

c. Access to School and Health Services

49. For 68% of the AHs who have school children, they confirmed that they have access to school although in varied distances. The school children taking up primary education have to travel by as long as eight (8) km to reach their school, with the shortest is one (1) km. But for school children taking up secondary education in the main town, they travel on the average of 25 – 30 km, stay with their relatives or family friends, and then back to their villages on weekends.

50. The AHs have access to nearest hospital in shorter distance in case of emergency.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Information and Education Campaign and Consultation

51. In compliance with ADB's Public Communication Policy: Disclosure and Exchange of Information (2005), the IRC-RD and the PICs will promote the active participation of the subproject-based stakeholders. Such requirement was complied with by RETA consultants that identified the subproject-based stakeholders, such as: (i) the relevant residents of 10 villages in three (3) communes; (ii) the AHs; and (iii) MOWRAM and PDOWRAM. The same stakeholders are expected to participate during the updating of this RP.

1. Subproject Disclosure and Public Consultations

52. Two sets of consultations are documented for this RP: the first having been conducted by the PPTA in 2010, and the second, by the PPCR of 2012 together with MOWRAM staff and officials.

53. Key information on the draft resettlement plan has been disclosed to the affected persons through these consultations; which, essentially: (i) informed people about the implementation of the Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project; (ii) discussed the salient points of the Project resettlement policy in general terms; and, (iii) determined the affected persons, their suggestions and preferences regarding entitlements, grievance redress and participation.

54. In 2010, with assistance from RETA consultants, the representatives of MOWRAM, PDOWRAM and MOWRAM-Resettlement Unit (MOWRAM-RU) have conducted two joint public consultations and disclosures¹² in Phnom Kravanh and Bakan districts to make the

¹² The first consultation and disclosure was held on 29th October 2010 in Wat Boeng Prah Ponleachey in Phtah Rung Commune; the second was on 30th October 2010 at Wat Damnak Trap in Talo Commune.

stakeholders aware of the subproject. More than 150 copies of Project Information Booklets (PIBs), written in Khmer language, were given to all participants. Each public meeting was divided in two parts, with the first part was devoted to visual presentation of subproject and the preliminary engineering design. The second part was focus group discussion with women on: (i) situation of their living condition in the communes; (ii) their activities in their homes and communities; (iii) their limitations and capabilities in the project areas; (iv) impacts of floods and droughts; and (v) resettlement.

55. In the two (2) public meetings, 89 (62 %) are men and 54 (38%) are women, excluding the representatives of EA, IAs and local officials who served as resource persons. Six (6) related-resettlement issues were raised in the two meetings in which highlights are presented in Table 11 as minutes of consultations are shown in Annex 4. The joint project disclosure and public consultation has been effective as it was attended by 143 by participants, with satisfactory representations from women, who were requested to inform the AHs who were not able to attend the meeting. The participants were also informed that they could ask for clarifications on the contents of the PIBs (Annex 5) and relay their questions to people who will be assigned for the conduct of IOL/SES.

Table 11: Highlights of Public Consultations - 2010

Date and Venue	Name of Persons	Issues / Recommendations Raised
1:30 pm, 29 October 2010 Wat Boeng Prah Ponleachey, Phtah Rung Commune	Mr. Heb Horn Councilman Samroang Commune	Our concern is about the cows crossing the canal and facilities for getting the transferring the rice from our rice paddies? Could we propose to the contractor to build bridges crossing the canal?
	Mrs. Khun Pors and Mr. Hak Vuthy Residents of Chung Ruk Village	We are landless families who built our houses on the canal embankment and dike. We would like to know if we could return and rebuild our houses on the dike after the project is completed.
1:30 p.m., 30 October 2010, Wat Damnaktrap, Talo Commune	Mrs. Emm Village resident	For those who are landless people, where will they be relocated?
	Mr. Preap Tong Village resident	If the construction will affect peoples' properties, will the government compensate them? I would like to propose to the government to consider about the loss of properties.
	Mr. Mech Nget Village resident	What will the government do with primary school on the canal line?
	Mrs. Korb Mom Village resident	Is there compensation for affected trees?

Source: Minutes of Public Consultations

56. In 2012, issues and concerns documented by the PPCR and MOWRAM are summarized in Table 12.

Table 12: Highlights of Public Consultations - 2012

ISSUE	RESPONSE
Date: Wednesday 06 June 2012; Venue: Wat Boeng Sdok	
Q1. Mr. Vong Pin & Mr. Chen Chel: If the canal rehabilitation will affect to people properties (such as land, trees, house...), how the government compensate to those affected thing?	Mr. Tauch Ang: actually, IRC is government committee for resettlement and will work on behalf of RGC. This committee will have its provincial sub-committee to work on these issues. Compensation will be made based on the RCS for the affected properties. In order to determine that all the affected properties is belong to APs, the detail measurement Survey will be conduct around 6 months before the project/civil work commenced. If the land or canals which belong to the public, the government will use without any condition when the development project will need it.

ISSUE	RESPONSE
Q2. Mr. Koun Phal: If my residential land or farmland will be affected all and I do not have remaining land for farming what will I do? Will the government give my family another land? Where will it be?	Mr. Mel Sophanna: For those affected houses and landless (APs), the government will find a relocation site to displace them. If your rice paddy land will be no longer remaining for agricultural mean, compensation will be land for land. The location of the land provides will not be outside the village of resident.
Q3. Mr. Em Pun & Mr. Touch Heav: We want the project to happen soon, could tell us when the canal rehabilitation will start?	<p>Sao Channarith: We could not determine the date or year exactly when the Damnak Choeukrom rehabilitation project will be started, but the ABD representatives will have MOU signing agreement on June 7 & June 2012 with MOWRAM.</p> <p>Mr. Tauch Ang has reminded to commune and village authorities and participants that the meeting today is the cut-of-date which no any structures will be built.</p>
Date: Wednesday 07 June 2012; Venue: Wat Boeng Preah Ponleachey	
Q1. Ms. Sim Vorn (36 year sold): How will the project affect to our farm land surround the Boeng Preah Ponley reservoir?	A1: According to the survey on flood and environment mentioned that 210 hectare of private land surround Boeng Preah Ponley will be inundated and will not be able to plant any crops permanently when water will be diverted from Pursat River to this canal project. So, some of land use in this area will be affected.
Q2: Mr. Sok Tha (41 years old): Will the project built the dike around Boeng Preah Ponley reservoir?	A2: I am not sure if they will build dike around the lake because I haven't seen the design maybe Mr. Kit Phal from PDWRAM or Mr. Tauch Ang could answer this question.
Q3. Ms. Soun Mao (53 years old): When will be the project implemented?	A3. Personally, I cannot tell you when to this project will be implemented. But it can start for next year or years after depending on the available budget of our government or it could get loan from ABD. Even though, Please don't worry about that because the government will inform you at least 3 months in advance before the civil work will be started.
Q4. Mr. Chan Khoeun (23 years old) I would like to ask how will we receive compensation to our farm land? Will I get compensation while I have never plant any crops on the land near lake?	A4. It is good question. I would like to remind the participants and local authorities that the land around the reservoir is public property (lake). It is not entitle to any one until today. So far I know the inter-commune committee had demarcated and installed concrete posts to be award of public land and private land. Then what government will compensate to those land use? Of course they will not compensate on government land, but compensate for the loss of income generated from the land.
Date: Thursday 07 June 2012; Venue: Home of Village Head	
Q1. Mrs. Nate Yean (68 years old): I occupied and live on my land since 1991 but I have no land title. Am I eligible to receive compensation from government for my residential land?	Mr. Mel Sophanna responded to participants: Please do not worry even though you have no land title but the duration of period you possessed this residential land is long enough to be considered as eligible AHH because the village head/vice-head and your neighbor are the witness to proof that you really the owner of that land.
Q2. Mr. Van Pes (42 year old): The IOL survey team has passed my plantation few weeks ago then they saw I planted trees and crops on it before your team did IOL and yet I have no land entitlement.	We do acknowledge that you have planted some type of trees and crops on that. As I said earlier for your case land will not be compensated but it is considered as land use so your trees and crops (i.e., it productive yields) will be compensated.

ISSUE	RESPONSE
Will the government provide me the compensation?	
Q3. Mrs. Touch Van (50 years old): Why the width of main canal (100 meters) is so large? And when this project will be implemented?	So far, a 100 meters width of main canal is quite large. The actual width of main canal is not that large but we conduct IOL within 100 meters because it reserve for civil work, so some piece of land might be just temporarily impact and can be used after the project completed. For when the project will start I can't answer you exactly when. Then you do not worry about that because before the project implementation, the government will inform the people at least 3 months in advance.

57. The resettlement-related issues raised during the consultations were already considered in this RP. The AHs have no questions on the contents of the PIB given their generally positive perceptions that the subproject will be the answer to their problems brought about by droughts which the main cause of shortage in rice production in their areas. The IOL/SES interviewers have told them to read the PIB carefully since their queries will be addressed in the compensation policy of the RP. Overall, the AHs were optimistic and became aware of their rights to complain by speaking or writing to the concerned Project authority.

2. Consultation on RP Prior to ADB Fact-Finding Mission

58. With assistance from IRC-RD, MOWRAM and PDOWRAM will send written invitation to AHs and stakeholders for disclosure of the RP prior to loan appraisal by ADB, in coordination with the chiefs of the communes and villages. A summary RP in pamphlet form will be prepared and translated to Khmer language for disclosure and consultation.

59. If the head of AHs is unable to read, the EA and/or the IA, with assistance from the chiefs of the communes or villages, will ensure that another household member carefully explains the content of the RP pamphlet. The draft updated RP will be finalized afterwards, reviewed by the MOWRAM-RU that will then submit to the concerned IRC-RD for final review and approval. The IRC-RD will endorse the RP to ADB for concurrence. The Bank will upload the RP document in the ADB website.

B. Consultations during RP Updating

60. During consultations held as part of RP preparation, some of the APs expressed concerns regarding the need for and availability of a relocation site. Although the chiefs of three (3) communes have stated during consultations that there is available land within the villages for landless physically displaced AHs to relocate to, the need to validate this claim during RP updating is emphasized. To this end, during updating of this RP, the CPMU and PICs will work closely with IRC-RD at its national office to confirm that suitable and adequate relocation land is, indeed, available within the villages. The IRC-RD, through the PRSC, will carry out this validation through meaningful consultations with AHs during the updating of this RP. The PICs will hire one (1) international Social Safeguards Specialist and one (1) national counterpart to assist in the consultation process.

61. Minutes of consultation meetings will be prepared and annexed to the updated RP. Women will be invited to participate in information sharing and planning in all stages of consultation during RP preparation. The RP will be uploaded at the ADB website.

C. Consultation and Participation during RP Implementation

62. There will be close coordination between the CPMU and IRC-RD during RP implementation, with the latter taking the lead. Information education campaign (IEC) materials will be produced in popularized form for all APs across implementation levels, guided by ADB's 2009 SPS requirements (SR 2) and Public Communication Policy. Minutes of every consultation meeting will be recorded and maintained as reference in case of resolving grievances and for external monitoring. Women will be invited to participate in information sharing in all stages of consultation during RP implementation.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

63. The objective the grievance redress provisions are to resolve complaints as quickly as possible and at the local level through a process of conciliation; and, if that is not possible, to provide clear and transparent procedures for appeal. AHs are entitled to lodge complaints regarding any aspect of the preparation and implementation of the RP without prejudice to their right to file complaints with the Provincial Courts at any point in the process. A well-defined grievance redress and resolution mechanism will be established to resolve AH grievances and complaints in a timely and satisfactory manner. All AHs will be made fully aware of their rights, and the detailed grievance redress procedures will be publicized through an effective public information campaign. The grievance redress process includes four stages:

- (i) **First stage:** AHs will present their complaints and grievances verbally or in writing to the village chief, commune chief or IRC and PRS working groups. The receiving agent will be obliged to provide immediate written confirmation of receiving the complaint. If after 15 days the aggrieved AH does not hear from the village and commune chiefs or the working groups, or if he/she is not satisfied with the decision taken in the first stage, the complaint may be brought to the District Office.
- (ii) **Second stage:** The District Office has 15 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. If the complaint cannot be solved at this stage, the District Office will bring the case to the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee.
- (iii) **Third stage:** The Provincial Grievance Redress Committee meets with the aggrieved party and tries to resolve the situation. The Committee may ask for a review of the DMS by the external monitor (IMO). Within 30 days of the submission of the grievance, the Committee must make a written decision and submit copies to the MOWRAM, PDOWRAM, PDRD, EMA, PRS/IRC and the AH.
- (iv) **Final stage:** If the aggrieved AH does not hear from the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee or is not satisfied, he/she will bring the case to Provincial Court. This is the final stage for adjudicating complaints. The Court will make a written decision and submit copies to the MOWRAM, PDOWRAM, EMA, PRS/IRC and the AH. If any party is still unsatisfied with the Provincial Court judgment, he/she can bring the case to a higher-level court.

64. It is recognized that many potentially AHs do not have the writing skills or communications skill to express their grievances verbally. However, AHs will be encouraged to seek assistance from the EMA, neighbor family members, village heads or community chiefs to have their grievances recorded in writing. All AHs will be assisted to have access to the DMS or other documentation and the survey and valuation of their assets, to ensure that if disputes do occur all the details have been recorded accurately enabling all parties to be treated fairly.

65. MOWRAM, through the CPMU, will shoulder all the administrative and legal fees including other costs borne out from the resolution of the grievance or complaint. The EMA will evaluate the efficiency of the procedures for and the resolutions of grievances and complaints. It may also recommend further measures for the redress of unresolved grievances. The PICs will train the resettlement committee staff to enhance their skills on handling grievance procedures and strategy.

VI. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

66. This RP is a comprehensive action plan prepared to address the adverse social impacts of any subprojects or components of the FDRMMP. The preparation of this RP was guided by the Asian Development Bank's policy requirements. This section compares applicable national laws and regulations and the safeguard policy statement and delineates measures to fill gaps.

A. ADB Policies

67. The objectives of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009) are (i) to avoid adverse impacts on people and the environment, when possible; (ii) where adverse impacts are unavoidable then the Project will minimize, mitigate, or compensate the adverse project impacts on the environment and the affected people; and (iii) help the EA strengthen its safeguard system. The ADB involuntary resettlement safeguards are summarized in Annex 3

68. The objective of ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (June 2009) is to design and implement projects with full respect for Indigenous Peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the Indigenous Peoples themselves so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects; and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them.

69. The ADB Policy on **Gender and Development** (ADB, 2006; ADB, 1998) places gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity, and for ensuring that women participate in development activities and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the associated decision-making process. For projects that have the potential to have substantial gender impacts, a gender plan is prepared to identify strategies to address gender concerns and the involvement of women in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project and to includes special attention to guarantee women's assets, property, and land-use rights and restoration/improvement of their living standards. The GAP is designed to ensure that women will receive project benefits.

70. Other policies of the ADB that have bearing on the resettlement planning and implementation are the (i) Public Communication Policy (2005), and (ii) Accountability Mechanism (2003).

B. Equivalence and Gaps: Project Policies

71. Table 13 summarizes how the ADB resettlement policy has been applied to ADB financed development projects in Cambodia.

Table 13: Addressing Equivalence and Gaps Between RGC Laws/Regulations and ADB Policy

Parameter	RGC Laws/Regulations	Revised ADB Policy	Project Response
Severely impacted APs losing productive land	Article 44 of the 1993 Constitution states that the rights to confiscate (land) possession from any person shall be exercised only in the public interest ¹³ as provided for under law	(a) The involuntary resettlement impacts of an ADB-supported project are considered significant if 200 or more persons will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating).	Losing 10% or more of the household's assets shall be considered as threshold.

¹³ Public interest is not operationally defined in the Constitution and in derivative laws and is, therefore, open to interpretation.

Parameter	RGC Laws/Regulations	Revised ADB Policy	Project Response
APs without LURC	and shall require fair and just compensation in advance. Also Article 5 of the 2001 Land Law states that no person shall be "deprived of their ownership unless this action is for the public interest consistent with formalities and procedures provided by law...and after just and fair compensation".	(b) Those APs without legal title to land will be included in consultations. Ensure that APs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets including dwellings, structures and other improvements to land such as crops, irrigation, at full replacement cost. (c) Safeguards cover involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Covers temporary and partial losses.	Project affected people, without legal or recognizable legal claims to land acquired, will be equally entitled to participation in consultations and benefit schemes of the project where possible, and be compensated for their lost non-land assets such as dwellings and structures occupied before cut-off date. They will be entitled to resettlement assistance and other compensation and social support to assist them to improve or at least restore their pre-project living standards and income levels.
Compensation for lost land		Land based livelihoods restoration based upon land based strategies where possible, or cash compensation at replacement value provided loss of land does not undermine livelihoods for those with legal rights to land. Provide adequate and appropriate replacement land. If land not available non-land based options built around opportunities for employment, self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and non-land assets lost.	Where appropriate land based compensation is not viable, replacement cost surveys will be carried out by the project staff to ensure that project rates for all categories of loss will be equivalent to replacement cost at current market value, to be updated at the time of compensation and combined with other assistance and livelihood restoration measures to ensure full restoration and improvements. Provided APs have legal or recognizable claim compensation is for full amount of land acquired.
Differences between compensation rates and market rates	Expropriation Law (2009): The amount of compensation of immovable property shall be based on market price or replacement cost. The replacement cost shall be determined by independent committee or agent.	Provide physically and economically APs with needed assistance including i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of APs economically and socially into host communities, ii) transitional support and development assistance such as land development, credit facilities, training or employment opportunities, and, iii) civil infrastructure as required.	Physically displaced (relocated) APs are to receive relocation assistance, secured tenure to relocated land, better living conditions ^a at resettlement sites with comparable access to production and employment opportunities, and civic infrastructure and community services as required, transitional support and development assistance such as land development, credit facilities, training or employment opportunities.
Compensation for structures	For the expropriation of a location that operates business activity, the owner of the immovable property shall be entitled to additional compensation against the value of the property actually affected by the	Rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs, based upon: i) fair market value, ii) transaction costs, iii) interest accrued, iv) transitional and restoration costs, v) other applicable payments.	Full compensation at replacement cost will be paid for all affected structures without any deductions for salvageable materials or depreciation, full replacement costs, based upon: i) fair market value, ii) transaction costs, iii) interest accrued, iv) transitional and restoration costs, v) other applicable payments
Compensation for registered businesses		Affected business owners are entitled to i) costs of re-establishing commercial activities elsewhere, ii) the net income lost during the transition period, iii) costs of transferring and reinstalling plant,	Affected business owners are entitled to i) costs of re-establishing commercial activities elsewhere, ii) the net income lost during the transition period, iii) costs of transferring and

Parameter	RGC Laws/Regulations	Revised ADB Policy	Project Response
	expropriation.	machinery and equipment.	reinstalling plant, machinery and equipment.
Compensation for non-registered businesses		No distinction between registered or non-registered businesses in regards to compensation entitlement for lost income and other assistance.	The DRC must certify that the AP has a business in current operation and approve the level of lost income.
Monitoring		Monitoring indicators specified for internal and external monitoring and reporting	The IRC must appoint an independent external monitor and the EA undertake internal monitoring according to the critical indicators.
Disclosure and Consultation		ADB policy requires continuous public disclosure throughout all stages of the project, from identification and feasibility and project design and throughout implementation.	Public consultation will begin before project approval and continue on an ongoing process.

^a This refers to improvements in amenities including (i) provision of a toilet and other sanitation facilities, (ii) drainage to ensure the plot does not flood, (iii) ensured connection to electricity and water, and have access roads.

72. In support of the resettlement policy objective, consistent with national laws and the ADB-SPS 2009 the following principles have been adopted for the FDRMMP:

- (i) Losing 10% or more of the household's productive assets shall be considered as threshold.
- (ii) Project affected people, without legal or recognizable legal claims to land acquired, will be equally entitled to participate in consultations and benefit schemes of the project where possible, and be compensated for their lost non-land assets such as dwellings and structures occupied before cut-off date. They will be entitled to resettlement assistance and other compensation and social support to assist them to improve or at least restore their pre-project living standards and income levels.
- (iii) Where appropriate land based compensation is not viable, replacement cost surveys will be carried out by the project staff to ensure that project rates for all categories of loss will be equivalent to replacement cost at current market value, to be updated at the time of compensation and combined with other assistance and livelihood restoration measures to ensure full restoration and improvements. Provided APs have legal or recognizable claim compensation is for full amount of land acquired.
- (iv) Physically displaced (relocated) APs are to receive relocation assistance, secured tenure to relocated land, better living conditions¹⁴ at resettlement sites with comparable access to production and employment opportunities, and civic infrastructure and community services as required, transitional support and development assistance such as land development, credit facilities, training or employment opportunities.

¹⁴ This refers to improvements in amenities including (i) provision of a toilet and other sanitation facilities, (ii) drainage to ensure the plot does not flood, (iii) ensured connection to electricity and water, and have access roads.

- (v) Full compensation at replacement cost will be paid for all affected structures without any deductions for salvageable materials or depreciation, full replacement costs, based upon: a) fair market value, b) transaction costs, c) interest accrued, d) transitional and restoration costs, e) other applicable payments
- (vi) Affected business owners are entitled to a) costs of re-establishing commercial activities elsewhere, b) the net income lost during the transition period, c) costs of transferring and reinstalling plant, machinery and equipment.
- (vii) The DRC must certify that the AP has a business in current operation and approve the level of lost income.
- (viii) The EA must appoint an independent external monitor and undertake internal monitoring according to the critical indicators.
- (ix) Public consultation will begin before project approval and continue on an ongoing process.

73. Due to the different provisions of the Royal Government of Cambodia and ADB with respect to resettlement and compensation for project affected people, the FDRMMP has prepared this Resettlement Framework (RF), laying out the purpose, principles, and procedures to be used in the planning, updating and implementation of resettlement for any subproject or component of the Project with resettlement impacts.

C. Principles and Objectives of a Resettlement Plan

74. The overall objective of the project resettlement policy is to ensure that all people affected by the Project are able to maintain and, preferably, improve their pre-project living standards and income-earning capacity by provision of compensation for the loss of physical and non-physical assets and, as required, other assistance and rehabilitation measures to reestablish the affected livelihoods.

D. Project Principles

75. The following applicable Project principles were formulated given the scope of land recovery in Section II, the issues raised during the public consultations, and the differences between the Law on Expropriation and Safeguard Requirements 2 of the 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS).

- (i) Losing 10% or more of the household's productive assets shall be considered as threshold.
- (ii) Project affected people, without legal or recognizable legal claims to land acquired, will be equally entitled to participation in consultations and benefit schemes of the project where possible, and be compensated for their lost non-land assets such as dwellings and structures occupied before cut-off date. They will be entitled to resettlement assistance and other compensation and social support to assist them to improve or at least restore their pre-project living standards and income levels.
- (iii) Where appropriate land based compensation is not viable, replacement cost surveys will be carried out by the project staff to ensure that project rates for all categories of loss will be equivalent to replacement cost at current market value, to be updated at the time of compensation and combined with other assistance and livelihood restoration measures to ensure full restoration and improvements. Provided APs have legal or recognizable claim compensation is for full amount of land acquired.

- (iv) Physically displaced (relocated) APs are to receive relocation assistance, secured tenure to relocated land, better living conditions¹⁵ at resettlement sites with comparable access to production and employment opportunities, and civic infrastructure and community services as required, transitional support and development assistance such as land development, credit facilities, training or employment opportunities.
- (v) Full compensation at replacement cost will be paid for all affected structures without any deductions for salvageable materials or depreciation, full replacement costs, based upon: i) fair market value, ii) transaction costs, iii) interest accrued, iv) transitional and restoration costs, v) other applicable payments
- (vi) Affected business owners are entitled to i) costs of re-establishing commercial activities elsewhere, ii) the net income lost during the transition period, iii) costs of transferring and reinstalling plant, machinery and equipment.
- (vii) The DRC must certify that the AP has a business in current operation and approve the level of lost income.
- (viii) The EA must appoint an independent external monitor and undertake internal monitoring according to the critical indicators.
- (ix) Public consultation will begin before project approval and continue on an ongoing process.

E. Eligibility Criteria

76. All AHs whose personal information was recorded in the IOL/SES are eligible for compensation and assistance. The list of AHs was furnished to the chiefs of affected villages. The National Resettlement Specialist has already endorsed the same list to PDOWRAM, and the commune leaders of Samroang, Phtah Rung and Talo. The cut-off date of eligibility of AHs was the last day of the survey in each village¹⁶.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Scope of Compensation and Assistance

77. The following are covered in the payment of compensation and the provision of assistance and benefits based on Safeguard Requirements 2 of the 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS): (i) APs who are owners of affected lands (ii) the 130 AHs who are owners of 130 affected houses; (iii) APs who are owners of affected structures; (iv) vulnerable APs; (iv) owners of affected small micro business shops; and (v) the owners of affected trees and crops.

B. Project Entitlements

78. The project entitlements developed and presented in the Entitlement Matrix (Table 13) are based on the coverage of impacts as itemized in para. 71. The entitlements adopted were guided by the applicable national laws and regulations and Safeguard Requirements 2 of the 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS). The entitlements and assistance may be enhanced and/or improved, as necessary, in the updated version of this RP.

¹⁵ This refers to improvements in amenities including (i) provision of a toilet and other sanitation facilities, (ii) drainage to ensure the plot does not flood, (iii) ensured connection to electricity and water, and have access roads.

¹⁶ The following are the cut-off dates of eligible DPs in 10 villages: (i) 02 November for Praek Muoy and Prohoskbal; (ii) 03 November for Phtah Rung and Chung Ruk; (iii) 04 November for Cheykroem; (iv) 05 November for Preykantout; (v) 06 November for Thmey; (vi) 07 November for Tangkork and Rohatil; and (vii) 08 November for Prohal. All dates and months are covered in year 2010. All other villages shall be dated per documentation of the last survey conducted in May/June 2012.

Table 14: Entitlement Matrix

No	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements ^a
1	Productive Land (Agricultural, fishpond, forest, etc.)	<p>Marginal loss (i.e., land is still economically <i>viable for use</i> ¹⁷ or meets the expected personal yield)</p> <p>This will be confirmed by the PRSC and concurred with by the AH during the detailed measurement survey or DMS.</p>	All AHs with recognized proof of ownership who will be affected by the expansion of the new alignment of main canal (MC) mark 1 to mark 11 and outlet, secondary canals (SC#1, 2,3 & 4) and Boeng Preah Ponley (BP) natural pond.	<p>A. <u>For the portion that will be acquired permanently by the Project:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the locality of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject. To the extent possible, AHs will be allowed to harvest their annual and perennial crops and timber products prior to construction. AHs will be tolerated to cultivate the residual area of ROW. For the affected portion of the productive land: cash assistance for loss of land use equivalent to US\$0.50/m². If during RP updating, farmer AHs are found to be severely affected (i.e., the loss is equivalent to 10% or more of their total income capacity), the AHs will provided (i) rehabilitation assistance through an income restoration program (IRP) that will be planned by the project with the active participation of the AHs; and (ii) one time assistance allowance of US\$200 per household. If AH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below. <p>B. <u>For the portion to be used temporarily during construction:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land if returned to the legal owner and the land restored to pre-project condition within 3 months after use. If the land is not returned and restored to pre-project condition within 3 months after use, the AP will receive compensation at replacement cost for the subject land. A penalty clause will be included in the contractor's contract to ensure that the cost of such compensation is recovered from the contractor. Cash compensation at replacement cost for the loss of standing crops and trees. Compensation for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted within the duration of the temporary use of the land. <p>AHs will be notified 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land will be temporarily used or affected by the subproject.</p>
		Entire land is lost; i.e., the whole land is affected by the Project, or the	All AHs with recognized proof of ownership who will be affected by the expansion of the new alignment of main	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the locality. For the entire land: cash compensation

¹⁷ Land can still produce current yield

No	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements ^a
		residual un-affected is NO LONGER VIABLE for continued use ¹⁸ and, therefore, the entire land will be acquired by the Project.	canal (MC) mark 1 to mark 11 and outlet, secondary canals (SC#1, 2,3 & 4) and Boeng Preah Ponley (BP) natural pond.	<p>at replacement cost (based on findings of replacement cost study or RCS and updated to reflect prevailing market rates at the time of compensation; in case there is no active market in the locality, based on productive capacity or attributes; without deduction for taxes and transaction costs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To the extent possible AHs will be allowed to harvest their annual and perennial crops and timber products prior to construction. ▪ If during RP updating, farmer AHs are found to be severely affected (i.e., the loss is equivalent to 10% or more of their total income capacity), the AH will be provided (i) rehabilitation assistance through an income restoration program (IRP) that will be planned by the Project with the active participation of the AHs; and (ii) one time assistance allowance of \$200 per household. ▪ If AH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.
			Non-legal users	<p>A. <u>For the portion to be used temporarily during construction:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No cash assistance for loss of land use if returned to original user and the land restored to pre-project condition within 3 months after use. If the land is not returned and restored to pre-project condition within 3 months after use, the AHs will receive compensation at replacement cost for the subject land. A penalty clause will be included in the contractor's contract to ensure that the cost of such compensation is recovered from the contractor. ▪ <i>Cash compensation at replacement cost</i> for the loss of standing crops and trees. ▪ <i>Compensation for loss of net income</i> from subsequent crops that cannot be planted within the duration of the temporary use of the land. ▪ AH will be notified 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land will be temporarily used or affected by the subproject. <p>B. <u>For the portion that will be acquired permanently by the Project:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the locality of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject. ▪ To the extent possible, AHs will be allowed to harvest their annual and perennial crops and timber products

¹⁸ Land can no longer produce current yield

No	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements ^a
				<p>prior to construction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the affected portion of the land: cash assistance for loss of land use equivalent to US\$0.50/m². If during RP updating, farmer AHs are found to be severely affected (i.e., the loss is equivalent to 10% or more of their total income capacity), the AHs will be provided (i) rehabilitation assistance through an income restoration program (IRP) that will be planned by the project with the active participation of the AHs; and (ii) one time assistance allowance of US\$200 per household. If AH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.
		<p>Severe loss (i.e., land no longer viable for continued use¹⁹ or does not meet the expected personal yield, therefore the entire property has to be acquired.)</p> <p>This will be confirmed by the PRSC and concurred with by the AH during the detailed measurement survey or DMS.</p>	Owners with legal or legalizable/ recognized right; and those covered by customary rights, such as members of ethnic minority groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AH will be notified 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject <i>Cash compensation at replacement cost</i> for the entire land, or <i>land-for-land</i> of equivalent productive value with secure tenure and acceptable to the AH. <i>Cash compensation at replacement cost</i> for the loss of standing crops and trees. Entitled to take part in the <i>income restoration program</i> (see Item 11 below) If the loss is equivalent to 10% or more of the total productive assets of the AH, the AH will be provided (i) rehabilitation assistance through an income restoration program (IRP) that will be planned by the Project with the active participation of the AHs; and (ii) one time assistance allowance of \$200 per household. If AH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.
			Users with lease or permissory right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AH will be notified 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject. <i>Cash compensation for permanent loss of net income</i> from subsequent crops that cannot be planted within the remaining lease/assigned period equivalent to US\$0.50/m². If the loss is equivalent to 10% or more of the total productive assets of the AH, the AH will be provided (i) rehabilitation assistance through an income restoration program (IRP) that will be planned by the Project with the active participation of the AHs; and (ii) one time assistance allowance of \$200 per household. If AH belongs to any of the vulnerable

¹⁹ Land can no longer produce current yield

No	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements ^a
				groups, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.
			Non-legal users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AH will be notified 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject <i>Cash assistance for permanent loss of land use</i> equivalent to US\$0.50/m². If AH has no other productive land <i>replacement land</i> will be offered in lieu of <i>cash assistance for permanent loss of land use</i>. If the loss is equivalent to 10% or more of the total productive assets of the AH, the AH will be provided (i) rehabilitation assistance through an income restoration program (IRP) that will be planned by the Project with the active participation of the AHs; and (ii) one time assistance allowance of \$200 per household. If AH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.
2	Residential land	<p>Marginal loss (i.e., land is still viable for use or meets the expected personal yield²⁰)</p> <p>This will be confirmed by the PRSC and concurred with by the AH during the detailed measurement survey or DMS.</p>	Owners with legal or legalizable/ recognized right; and those covered by customary rights, such as members of ethnic minority groups	<p>A. <u>For the portion to be used temporarily during construction:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AH will be notified 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject. <i>Cash rental</i> to be negotiated by PRSC with the AH. Restoration of the land within 3 months after use. If the land is not returned and restored to pre-project condition within 3 months, the AH will receive compensation at replacement cost for the subject land. A penalty clause will be included in the contractor's contract to ensure that the cost of such compensation is recovered from the contractor. For affected non-land assets, see Items 4-6 below. <p>B. <u>For the portion that will be acquired permanently by the Project:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Cash compensation at replacement cost.</i> <p>For affected non-land assets, see Items 4-6 below.</p>
			Non-legal users	No cash assistance or compensation for land, except affected properties on the land, <i>Cash compensation</i> will be made at <i>replacement cost</i> .
		Severe loss (i.e., land no longer viable for continued use ²¹ ; the entire property has to be acquired).	Owners with legal or legalizable/ recognized right; and those covered by customary rights, such as members of ethnic minority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Cash compensation at replacement cost</i> for the entire land, or <i>land-for-land</i> of similar attributes with secure tenure and acceptable to the AH. For affected non-land assets, see Items

²⁰ The remaining unaffected portion can still accommodate purpose of activity/structure covered within the affected section.

²¹ The remaining unaffected portion cannot accommodate purpose of activity/structure covered within the affected section.

No	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements ^a
		This will be confirmed by the Provincial Resettlement Sub-committee (PRSC) and concurred with by the AH during DMS	groups	4-6 below <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For <i>allowances due to relocation</i> of house, see Item 10 below. AH to be notified at least 5 months in advance of the date the land will actually be acquired by the Project.
			Non-legal users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No cash assistance or compensation for land, except affected properties on the land. Compensation at replacement cost for non-land assets
3	Forestland	Forestland is affected by the Project (i.e., land is not economically viable for use ²² or does not meet the expected personal yield). It is considered as government forestland.	Non-legal users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No cash assistance or compensation for forestland, except affected properties on the land. Compensation at replacement cost for non-land assets
4	House, House-cum-shop and Store/Shops	Marginal impact (i.e., unaffected portion of the house is still viable for use ²³ and no relocation required) This will be confirmed by the PRSC and concurred with by the AH during the DMS	Owners of the structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the location. For the affected portion, <i>Cash compensation at replacement cost</i> (i.e., present cost of construction material in the locality, plus cost of labor and repair [i.e., 20% of the cost of labor and materials] of the unaffected portion). AHs to get cash compensation at least 1 month ahead of civil works²⁴ in the locality to provide them sufficient time to gradually re-organize the house and/ or shop, hereby avoiding any disturbance in their livelihood. If AH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.
			Renters of the said structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the location. No other entitlements if not relocating and if business operation is not disturbed.
		Severe impact (i.e., house is no longer viable for continued use ²⁵ and the entire structure is to be acquired	Owners of the structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the location. For the affected portion, <i>Cash compensation at replacement cost</i> (i.e., present cost of construction material in

²² Land can no longer produce current yield.

²³ The structure is still habitable with minimal construction work per compensation received on affected section.

²⁴ Experience in other projects has shown that if AHs are provided with cash compensation too long before actual displacement, they may spend part of the money upon receipt and thus have deficits when they have to relocate. Payment of cash compensation for this loss is set at least 1 month prior to onset of civil works in order to avoid this problem

²⁵ The house is not habitable and not serviceable to address necessary household activities

No	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements ^a
		This will be confirmed by the PRSC and concurred with by the AH during the DMS		<p>the locality, plus cost of labor and repair. AHs to get cash compensation at least 1 month ahead of civil works²⁶ in the locality to provide them sufficient time to gradually re-organize the house and/ or shop, hereby avoiding any disturbance in their livelihood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One time assistance allowance per household as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Houses and regular shops (i.e., can be closed with four walls) that will move back in residual area of the embankment / the ROW): (i) US\$100 for affected house; and (ii) US\$33 for affected regular store. ☞ Houses and regular shops that will relocate outside the ROW (in their own land): (i) US\$200 for affected house; and (ii) US\$66 for affected regular store. ☞ Transportation (moving) allowance follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shops and stalls made of light and temporary materials: US\$20. ▪ Regular shops and houses moving into the residual area of the ROW: US\$40. ▪ Regular shops and houses relocating within the same village outside of the ROW: US\$60. ▪ Houses relocating in another village out =side of the ROW: US\$70. ▪ Income loss allowance for AHs of the entirely affected house-and stores and independent shops: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Unregistered: Businesses owners who cannot show any tax receipt and cannot otherwise confirm income amount will be provided one-time cash assistance of US\$50. ☞ Cash compensation equivalent to the daily income (as reflected in tax receipt) multiplied the days of business disturbance. ▪ If landless, to be provided free of charge with substitute plot with an area of approximately 105m² outside the ROW and in a location acceptable to the AHs, with secure of tenure under the land concession law, accessible, with close to source of potable water, and with latrine. ▪ If AH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups, see entitlements for vulnerable

²⁶ Experience in other projects has shown that if AHs are provided with cash compensation too long before actual displacement, they may spend part of the money upon receipt and thus have deficits when they have to relocate. Payment of cash compensation for this loss is set at least 1 month prior to onset of civil works in order to avoid this problem

No	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements ^a
				AHs below.
			Renters of entirely affected house and house and store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the location. Transportation (moving) allowance of US\$50. One-time assistance allowance of US\$33 per household for relocating tenants of affected regular house and shop. Rental allowance equivalent to two months of rent of a similar building in the locality. If AH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups, see entitlements for vulnerable AHs below.
5	Secondary Structures (kitchen, Stables for Cattle, latrine, etc)	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Owners of the structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the location. <i>Cash compensation at replacement cost</i> for affected assets (i.e., present cost of construction materials and labor in the locality).
6	Crops and trees, aquaculture products	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Owners regardless of tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AHs to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the location. To the extent possible, AHs will be allowed to harvest their annual and perennial crops prior to construction. Perennial and timber trees will be compensated in cash as per <i>replacement cost study</i>.
		Loss of forest timbers trees	Owners regardless of tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No cash assistance or compensation for forest timber trees, except affected properties on the land. Compensation at replacement cost for planting crops and trees
7	Public facilities, communal structures and facilities	Loss of, or damage to, assets	Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institution to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the location. To be reconstructed, restored, and/ or relocated by the civil work constructor on the affected facilities.
8	Higher risks of hardship due to project impacts	Loss of houses, house-cum-stores, shops, farmland (paddy/plantation), within the ROW)	Vulnerable groups: AHs belonging to one or more of the following vulnerable group: (i) Living below poverty line; (ii) AHs Headed by the women; and AHs headed by elderly with no social support; (iii) households that are headed by persons with disabilities; and landless households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time assistance allowance of US\$100 per household. Participate in income restoration program.
9	Loss of resource base		Severely affected APs losing 10% or more of productive assets and livelihoods, regardless of tenure status; and vulnerable groups	Income restoration program to be designed in a participatory manner during the updating of the RP and which will include, among others, any of the following measures: (i) alternative livelihood; (ii) improved agricultural

No	Type of Loss/Impacts	Application	Eligible Persons	Entitlements ^a
				production; (iii) access to credit facilities for productive endeavors; and (iv) appropriate skills training.
10	Impacts during construction			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contractor will be responsible for paying rental in cash for outside the ROW which will be not less than the net income that would have been derived from the affected properties during disruption. ▪ Restoration of land within 3 months after use. ▪ Non-land assets within the residual area of the ROW and/or outside of the ROW that are adversely impacted by construction activities will be compensated at replacement cost study by the civil works contractor.

Notes: a – the entitlements for aquaculture losses will be calculated on an equivalent basis as for land based crops and trees.

AH – affected households, DMS – detailed measurement survey, PRSC - Provincial Resettlement Sub-committee

Source: PPTA 2010 and 2012.

79. Only those AHs (i.e., person or persons) confirmed to be residing in, doing business, or cultivating land, or having rights over resources within the subproject right-of-way (ROW) during the conduct of the inventory of losses (IOL) and census of AHs (the **cut-off date**), to be validated and confirmed later during the detailed measurement survey (DMS), are eligible to compensation for lost assets and for other assistance as described in the preceding section.

1. Loss of Land

80. **Productive Land Agricultural, Fishpond, and Forestlands.** Marginal loss means that land is still *economically viable for use or meets the* expected personal yield. This will be confirmed by the PRSC and concurred with by the AH during the DMS. All AHs with recognized proof of ownership who will be affected by the expansion of the new alignment of main canal (MC) mark 1 to mark 11 and outlet, secondary canals (SC#1, 2, 3 & 4) and Boeng Preah Ponley (BP) natural pond.

81. For the portion that will be acquired permanently by the Project, AHs will be notified at least 3 months in advance prior to start of civil works in the locality of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject. To the extent possible, AHs will be allowed to harvest their annual and perennial crops and timber products prior to construction. AHs will be allowed to cultivate the residual area of ROW.

82. For the affected portion of the land, cash assistance for loss of land use equivalent to US\$0.50/m² will be extended. If during RP updating, affected farming HHs are found to be severely affected, they will provided (i) rehabilitation assistance through an income restoration program (IRP) that will be planned by the project with the active participation of the AHs; and (ii) one time assistance allowance of US\$200 per household. An additional package is provided for vulnerable groups as discussed below.

83. For the portion to be used temporarily during construction, no compensation for land if returned to the legal owner and the land restored to pre-project condition within 3 months after use. If the land is not returned and restored to pre-project condition within 3 months, the AP will receive compensation at replacement cost for the subject land. A penalty clause will be included in the contractor's contract to ensure that the cost of such compensation is recovered from the contractor. The following shall likewise be availed of:

- (i) Cash compensation at replacement cost for the loss of standing crops and trees.

- (ii) Compensation for loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted within the duration of the temporary use of the land.

84. AHs will be notified 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land will be temporarily used or affected by the subproject.

If the entire land is lost or the residual unaffected land is no longer viable for continued use, the entire land will be acquired by the Project. All AHs with recognized proof of ownership who will be affected by the expansion of the new alignment of main canal (MC) mark 1 to mark 11 and outlet, secondary canals (SC#1, 2, 3 & 4) and Boeng Preah Ponley (BP) natural pond. AHs will be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the locality.

85. Cash compensation at replacement cost shall be per findings of the replacement cost study or RCS and updated to reflect prevailing market rates at the time of compensation. In case there is no active market in the locality, valuation will be based on productive capacity or attributes without deduction for taxes and transaction costs. To the extent possible AHs will be allowed to harvest their annual and perennial crops and timber products prior to construction.

86. If during RP updating, farmer AHs are found to be severely affected, the AHH will be provided (i) rehabilitation assistance through an income restoration program (IRP) that will be planned by the Project with the active participation of the AHs; and (ii) provision of one time assistance allowance of \$200 per household. Vulnerable Hs have separate assistance on top of compensation.

87. For non-legal users especially on areas to be used temporarily during construction, the following shall be provided: (i) No cash assistance for loss of land use if returned to original user and the land restored to pre-project condition within 3 months after use. If the land is not returned and restored to pre-project condition within 3 months, the AHs will receive compensation at replacement cost for the subject land. A penalty clause will be included in the contractor's contract to ensure that the cost of such compensation is recovered from the contractor; (ii) *Cash compensation at replacement cost* for the loss of standing crops and trees; and (iii) *Compensation for loss of net income* from subsequent crops that cannot be planted within the duration of the temporary use of the land. AHs will be notified 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land will be temporarily used or affected by the subproject.

88. For portions of land that will be acquired permanently by the Project, the AHs will have to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the locality of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject. To the extent possible, AHs will be allowed to harvest their annual and perennial crops and timber products prior to construction.

89. As regards the affected portion of the land, cash assistance for loss of land use equivalent to US\$0.50/m² will be allocated. If during RP updating, farmer AHs are found to be severely affected (i.e., the loss is equivalent to 10% or more of their total income capacity), the AHs will be provided with (i) rehabilitation assistance through an income restoration program (IRP) that will be planned by the project with the active participation of the AHs; and (ii) one time assistance allowance of US\$200 per household. If AH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups additional entitlements will be provided.

90. Severe loss suggests that the project will have to acquire the entire property. Again, this will be confirmed by the PRSC and concurred with by the AH during the detailed measurement survey or DMS. AH owners with legal or legalizable/ recognized right; and those covered by customary rights, such as members of ethnic minority groups will be notified 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject. Further, the following will be operational:

- (i) Cash compensation at replacement cost for the entire land, or land-for-land of equivalent productive value with secure tenure and acceptable to the AH.
- (ii) Cash compensation at replacement cost for the loss of standing crops and trees.
- (iii) Entitled to take part in the income restoration program (see Item 11 below)
- (iv) If the loss is equivalent to 10% or more of the total productive assets of the AH, the AH will be provided (i) rehabilitation assistance through an income restoration program (IRP) that will be planned by the Project with the active participation of the AHs; and (ii) one time assistance allowance of \$200 per household.
- (v) If AH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups, additional compensation/ assistance will be extended.

91. Users with lease or permissive right AHs will be notified 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject. Cash compensation will be allocated for permanent loss of net income from subsequent crops that cannot be planted within the remaining lease/assigned period equivalent to US\$0.50/m². If the loss is equivalent to 10% or more of the total productive assets of the AH, the AH will be provided (i) rehabilitation assistance through an income restoration program (IRP) that will be planned by the Project with the active participation of the AHs; and (ii) one time assistance allowance of \$200 per household. If the AH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups, again special assistance will be extended.

92. For AHs considered to be non-legal users, aside from a 3 month advance notification of acquisition, cash assistance for permanent loss of land use equivalent to US\$0.50/m² will be provided. If the AH has no other productive land replacement land will be offered in lieu of cash assistance for permanent loss of land use. If on the other hand the loss is equivalent to 10% or more of the total productive assets of the AH, the AH will be provided (i) rehabilitation assistance through an income restoration program (IRP) that will be planned by the Project with the active participation of the AHs; and (ii) one time assistance allowance of \$200 per household. If the AH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups, additional assistance will be provided.

93. **Residential land.** Loss will be confirmed by the PRSC and concurred with by the AH during the detailed measurement survey or DMS. Entitlements are extended to owners with legal or legalizable/ recognized right and those covered by customary rights, such as members of ethnic minority groups. As regards the portion to be used temporarily during construction, the AH will be notified 3 months in advance of the actual date that the land will be acquired by the subproject. Cash rental will be negotiated by the PRSC with the AH. Land shall be restored within 3 months after use. If the land is not returned and restored to pre-project condition within 3 months, the AH will receive compensation at replacement cost for the subject land. A penalty clause will be included in the contractor's contract to ensure that the cost of such compensation is recovered from the contractor. Affected non-land assets are also covered for entitlements and are provided for.

94. AHs deemed to be non-legal users shall not qualify for cash assistance or compensation for land, except affected properties on the land, cash compensation will be made at replacement cost.

95. Severe loss (i.e., land no longer viable for continued use; the entire property has to be acquired) will be confirmed by the Provincial Resettlement Sub-committee (PRSC) and concurred with by the AH during DMS. Entitlements are ensured for owners with legal or legalizable/ recognized right and those covered by customary rights, such as members of ethnic minority groups. Cash compensation at replacement cost is allocated for the entire land, or land-for-land of similar attributes with secure tenure and acceptable to the AH. AHs will be

notified at least 5 months in advance of the date the land will actually be acquired by the Project.

96. Non-legal users may not avail of cash assistance or compensation for land, except affected properties on the land, which shall be compensation at replacement cost.

97. **Forestlands.** Forestlands are affected by the Project but these however are considered as government land. Therefore all non-legal users are not eligible for cash assistance or compensation for forestland, except affected properties on the land, which shall be on the basis of compensation at replacement cost.

2. Loss of House and Other Structures

98. **Main structures.** As for houses, house-cum-shops and stores/shops with marginal impact, shall be confirmed by the PRSC and concurred with by the AH during the DMS. AHs shall be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the location whether they be owners of structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land and with or without building permits. For the affected portion, cash compensation at replacement cost shall prevail to include present cost of construction material in the locality, plus cost of labor and repair [i.e., 20% of the cost of labor and materials] of the unaffected portion. AHs may avail of cash compensation at least 1 month ahead of civil works²⁷ in the locality to provide them sufficient time to gradually re-organize the house and/ or shop, hereby avoiding any disturbance in their livelihood. If AHs belong to any of the vulnerable groups, special assistance will be provided. Renters of affected structures shall be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the location.

99. Severe impact (i.e., house is no longer viable for continued use and the entire structure is to be acquired) will be confirmed by the PRSC and concurred with by the AH during the DMS. Owners of structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land and those with or without building permits will have to be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the location. For the affected portion of the structure, entitlement shall be cash compensation at replacement cost (i.e., present cost of construction material in the locality, plus cost of labor and repair of the unaffected portion). AHs must receive cash compensation at least 1 month ahead of civil works²⁴ in the locality to provide them sufficient time to gradually re-organize the house and/ or shop, hereby avoiding any disturbance in their livelihood.

100. One time assistance allowance per AH shall be as follows:

- (i) Houses and regular shops (i.e., can be closed with four walls) that will move back in residual area of the embankment / the ROW): (i) US\$100 for affected house; and (ii) US\$33 for affected regular store.
- (ii) Houses and regular shops that will relocate outside the ROW (in their own land): (i) US\$200 for affected house; and (ii) US\$66 for affected regular store.
- (iii) Transportation (moving) allowance follows:
 - a. Shops and stalls made of light and temporary materials: US\$20.
 - b. Regular shops and houses moving into the residual area of the ROW: US\$40.
 - c. Regular shops and houses relocating within the same village outside the ROW: US\$60.
 - d. Houses relocating in another village outside of the ROW: US\$70.

²⁷ Experience in other projects has shown that if AHs are provided with cash compensation too long before actual displacement, they may spend part of the money upon receipt and thus have deficits when they have to relocate. Payment of cash compensation for this loss is set at least 1 month prior to onset of civil works in order to avoid this problem

101. Allowance for loss of income for AHs of the entirely affected house-and stores and independent shops will be made available: (i) Unregistered businesses owners who cannot show any tax receipt and cannot otherwise confirm income amount will be provided one-time cash assistance of US\$50; and (ii) Cash compensation equivalent to the daily income (as reflected in tax receipt) multiplied by the days of business disturbance.

102. If the AH is landless, that HH will be provided free of charge with substitute plot with an area of approximately 105m² outside the ROW and in a location acceptable to the AH, with security of tenure under the land concession law, accessible, with close to source of potable water, and with latrine. If the AH belongs to any of the vulnerable groups, special assistance will be provided.

103. For renters of entirely affected house and house and store, they will be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the location. Other entitlements are (i) Transportation (moving) allowance of US\$50, (ii) One-time assistance allowance of US\$33 per household for relocating tenants of affected regular house and shop, (iii) Rental allowance equivalent to two months of rent of a similar building in the locality, and (iv) should the AH belong to any of the vulnerable groups, then that AH is granted special assistance.

104. **Secondary Structures (kitchen, Stables for Cattle, latrine, etc).** AHs encountering loss of or damage to assets are eligible for entitlement - cash compensation at replacement cost for affected assets (i.e., present cost of construction materials and labor in the locality). Owners of the structures with or without acceptable proof of ownership over the land; with or without building permit shall be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the location.

3. Loss of Crops, Trees and Aquaculture Products

105. AHs who are owners of trees, crops and aquaculture products regardless of tenure status shall be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the location. To the extent possible, AHs will be allowed to harvest their annual and perennial crops prior to construction. Perennial and timber trees will be compensated in cash as per replacement cost study.

106. Owners regardless of tenure status are not eligible for loss of forest timbers trees as these are naturally growing within the area. Only affected properties on the land can be enlisted for compensation. Compensation at replacement cost for crops and trees.

4. Loss of Common Properties

107. Loss of, or damage to, assets considered as public facilities, and communal structures and facilities shall be up for up for reconstruction to be restored, and/ or relocated by the civil work constructor on the affected facilities. Owners/Institutions shall be notified at least 3 months in advance of the start of civil works in the location.

C. Income Restoration Program and Assistance to Vulnerable Sectors

108. Aside from compensation and allowances that the severely affected AHs (losing 10% or more of their productive land and/or assets) and vulnerable AHs will receive for their losses as provided in the entitlement matrix, they are entitled to participate in an income restoration program (IRP). The IRP will be planned and developed with the active participation of vulnerable and severely affected AHs during RP updating, with the assistance of community development specialists to be hired by IRC for the purpose. The IRP will be implemented in parallel with the implementation of the RP, again with the active involvement of the participating AHs.

109. The IRP will be geared towards helping participating AHs to restore their income and livelihoods to at least pre-project condition. This will be accomplished through: (i) alternative livelihood; (ii) improved agricultural production; (iii) access to credit facilities for productive activities; (iv) appropriate skills training, (v) provision of viable planting materials, (vi) training for disaster-risk preparedness and climate change resiliency, (vii) training in food production, and (viii) seed capital for home-based livestock and food production.

110. For purposes of budgeting, it is assumed that there is no double counting. Some of the AHs in the vulnerable groups are among those severely affected, with estimated totals of 384 AHs severely affected and 251 vulnerable AHs (75 elderly headed HH; 3 disabled HH; 22 landless HH; 98 HH below the poverty line and 126 female HH). A provisional sum is allocated in the resettlement budget to finance the various components of the IRP as enumerated above. The allocated amount for each AH will not be given to the household but will be used through a block fund mechanism to support the various components of the program. The specific implementation mechanism for the use of the IRP funds will be established during the planning of the program. The total budget for IRP is estimated at \$ 160,000.00. The amount is derived from the total number of villages allocated with \$ 5,000.00 block grants each or translated to AHs, roughly \$200/AH. At implementation however, this will be refined based on the ratio and proportion of AHs per village during RP updating process.

VIII. BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Principles of Replacement Cost

111. All compensation will be based on replacement cost. Replacement cost is the amount calculated to be spent for the replacement of affected assets of the APs without deduction for taxes and/or costs of transaction. Consistent with this requirement, replacement cost surveys (RCS) were conducted in four communes of Phnom Kravanh and Bakan districts, from 6th to 9th of November 2010. It aimed to produce information in setting-up the reasonable replacement unit costs for calculating the compensation for APs, in compliance with Section 3, Article 22 of the Law on Expropriation and ADB's Safeguard Requirements 2. The RCS covered the cost per m² of lands, houses similar to the affected houses in the subproject sites, construction materials and crops and trees. However, such information from the RCS (Annex 6) are only for reference and not the final rates used in the calculation of budget in this RP.

112. In assessing the reasonability of information from the RCS, these were compared with the latest available RP document approved by IRC-RD and concurred by ADB for other projects²⁸ it assists in Cambodia. The comparison was very useful in setting-up the final replacement unit cost for calculating the budget for this RP.

B. Compensation Rates and Assistance

113. The following unit rates were applied in calculating the budget for compensation of losses on AHs. The rates were largely adopted from the latest available RP approved by the IRC-RD as concurred by ADB. The unit rates are set forth below from Tables 14 to 17 depending on lost asset.

²⁸ This refers to Loan No. 2052-CAM: Greater Mekong Subregion Transmission Project, Project No. 34390, October 2010 and Loan No. 2373-CAM: GMS Southern Coastal Corridor Project, Project No. 36353 in which updated LARP was approved in July 2010.

Table 15: Replacement Cost Rates for Land

Type of Land	Average Price (USD) per m ²	
	Earlier Year 2010	Current Year
Agricultural land with no access road	0.25	0.38
Agricultural land with access road (near MC or Village)	0.35	0.5
Residential land with secondary road	4.5	7.22
Residential land along main road	7.83	13.33
Forestland	0.18	0.32

Table 16: Replacement Cost Rates for Main Structures

Type	Wall		Column	Floor	No. of Floor	Unit Cost (\$/m2)
	STALL, SHOP AND HOUSE					
1. Thatch/Leave Roof	1A	No wall	Pole with small-size for supporting roof structure	Use soil as floor	Single	4.9
	1B	No wall	Pole with medium-size	Used wood or bamboo with small wood or bamboo structure, higher from soil about 0.3m-0.6m	Single: 0.3m-0.6m higher than natural soil	6.87
	1C	Thatch/ Leaves/ plastic, or mixed temporary materials	Pole with medium-size or used wood	Use soil as floor or with moveable bamboo bed or wooden bed	Single	12.32
	1D	Used metal with used wood or mixed temporary materials	Pole with medium-size or used wood	Used wood or bamboo with small wood or bamboo structure, higher from soil about 0.3m-1.2m	Single: 0.3m-1.2m higher than natural soil	17.29
	1E	Thatch/ Leaves/ plastic, or mixed temporary materials	Pole with medium-size or used wood	Use soil as floor	Single	15.28
	1F	Thatch/ Leaves/ plastic, or mixed temporary materials	Pole with medium-size or used wood	Use wood as floor	Single	21.78
				0.6m-1.5m		
1G	Wooden wall	Wood/Wooden pole	Use wood as floor		28.02	
2. Metal / Fiber Cement Roof	2A	No wall	Pole with medium-size or used wood	Use soil as floor	Single	11.62
	2B	No wall	Pole with medium-size or used wood	Used wood as floor	Single	13.23
		Wooden wall	Pole with medium-size or used wood	Use soil as floor	Single	
	2C	Thatch/ Leaves/ plastic, or mixed temporary materials	Wood/Wooden pole (with concrete column base)	Used wood or bamboo with low quality wooden structure, higher from soil about 0.5m-1.5m	Single	30.28
	2D	Wood wall at first floor and only column at ground floor	Wooden columns (with concrete column base)	Used wood with wooden structure, higher from soil about 1.5m-.2m	Single: 1.5m-2m higher than natural soil	40
	2E	Wood wall at first floor and only column at ground floor	wooden columns (with concrete column base)	Used wood with wooden structure, higher from soil about 2m-3m	Single: 2m-3m higher than natural soil	49.48
3. Tile Roof (Kh/Thal Tile (CPAC)	3A	Wooden wall at first floor with wooden structure	wooden column with wooden structure (with concrete column base) 20cm x 20cm	Wooden Floor at first floor and Concrete floor	Single: 2m-2.5m	85.89

Type	Wall		Column	Floor	No. of Floor	Unit Cost (\$/m2)
	STALL, SHOP AND HOUSE					
	3B	Wood wall at first floor and Brick wall at ground floor	Upper part with wooden column and Concrete column with foundation 20cm x 20cm	Tile at ground floor and wooden floor with wood structure at first floor	Ground floor with tile and first floor with wooden plank (2m-3m)	120.53
4. Concrete	4A	Brick wall	Concrete column with foundation	Ground floor and mezzanine (half floor)	One story plus half floor with concrete slab (compensation rate for this type is based on every affected floor area)	130.45
	4B	Brick wall	Concrete column with foundation	Ground floor, mezzanine, first floor and possibility of additional floor house	Multiple stories house (compensation rate for this type is based on every affected floor area)	145.59

Table 17: Replacement Cost Rates for Fence and Other Structures

Type	Description	Unit	Unit Cost (USD)
A	FENCE		
F1	Loose Fence (palm leave, bamboo, small wooden bar or mix of available local material)	1 LM	0.95
F2	Wooden post with bamboo rebar or wire	1 LM	1.43
F3	Concrete post 1.5meter interval, 1.5 meter high with 8 horizontal wire	1 LM	4.04
B	OTHER STRUCTURES		
1	Dug well (with concrete ring 800mm) and 6-12 meters depth	1	75
2	Pumped well	1	120
3	Charcoal oven	1	25
4	Toilet	1	162.5

Table 18: Replacement Cost Rates for Perennials and Timber Species

No.	Type	Category	Unit Cost US Dollar	Remark
PERENNIAL TREE				
1	Mango	Young	10	
		A	35	A= canopy is <1m diameter and produces 20 kg fruit;
		B	40	B = canopy is <2m in diameter and produces 30 kg fruit);
		C	45	C = canopy is <3m in diameter and produces 40 kg fruit and
		D	48	D = canopy is >3m in diameter and produces 60 kg fruit (\$0.25/Kg)
2	Jackfruit	Young	5	
		A	15	60kg/Year duration 3years
		B	25	125kg/Year x \$0.25/kg
		C	30	150kg/Year x \$0.25/kg
		D	32	180kg/Year x \$0.25/kg
3	Coconut	Young	5	
		A	12	12 fruits/Year x \$0.25 duration 4years
		B	24	24 fruits/Year x \$0.25
		C	30	30 fruits/Year x \$ 0.25
		D	35	60fruits/Year x \$0.25
4	Lemon	Tree	5.50	
5	Orange	Tree	26	
6	Custard apple	Tree	6.50	
7	Cashew	Tree	18.84	

No.	Type	Category	Unit Cost US Dollar	Remark
8	Guava	Tree	7.18	
9	Sugar Palm tree	Tree	30	
10	Teuk Doh Kor	Tree	25	
11	Tamarind	Tree	22	
12	Pring	Tree	7	
13	Bamboo	Tree	0.96	
CROPS				
14	Papaya	Tree	5.33	
15	Banana	Clump	2.60	
16	Casava	Kg	\$0.30	
17	Sweet Potato	Kg	\$0.13	
18	Peanut	Kg	\$1.12	
19	Stringbean	Kg	\$0.42	
20	Corn	Kg	\$0.25	
21	Cucumber	Kg	\$0.20	
22	Rice	Kg	\$0.25	

C. Administration, External Monitoring and Contingency Costs

114. Costs are calculated based on the total costs for (i) compensation, and (ii) allowances, which include:

- (i) Administration and management of resettlement program represents 12%.
- (ii) Resolution of grievances and complaints shares 1%.
- (iii) Share of external monitoring is equivalent to 2%
- (iv) Conduct of DMS is 2%.
- (v) Contingency is 12% of the overall total of Compensation and Allowances plus RP Administration and Management

115. Excluded from the administrative, monitoring and contingency costs are the salaries of CPMU, IRC-RD, MOWRAM-RU, PDOWRAM and the PICs. All personnel of the concerned government agencies involved in RP updating and implementation are receiving their regular salaries from their respective office. On the professional fees of the consultants of PICs, these will be charged under the Project.

D. Compensation Payment and Procedures

116. The individual compensation of AHs is shown in the Annex. Following the approval of the budget by MEF, the IRC-RD will advise the PRSC for the schedule of release of funds and payment to AHs. The IRC-RD will inform the CPMU and coordinate it with PDOWRAM. The PRSC will coordinate with village chiefs for posting the notice in public places in the villages for information of the AHs. The notice will include the required documents that the AHs should bring for their identification.

117. During payment, the funds will be carried out by the designated accounting staff of the provincial office of MEF, together with the representative staff of PDOWRAM. The AHs will sign acknowledgement of payment.

E. Compensation for Temporary Impacts during Construction

118. It is possible that during the construction of the subproject the Contractor may need to acquire land for temporary use. The contract for civil works will stipulate that the Contractor will pay any damages incurred during construction that may be expressed in the following provisions:

- (i) Payment of rent for any additional land required for working space and include a mechanism for payment to the owners of the land.
- (ii) Only vacant land will be used to avoid disruption of agricultural activities.
- (iii) The temporary use of land will not disturb any business shops in the subproject areas.
- (iv) Restoration or improvement of land to its pre-project condition one (1) month after the use of land.

119. External monitoring of construction activities shall also be conducted by EMA.

F. Summary and Financing of Resettlement Costs

120. As summarized in Table 18, the estimated cost for RP implementation is estimated at \$ 2,959,570.38 for inclusion in the subproject investment. The MEF will ensure the timely provision of funds and will meet any unforeseen obligations in excess of the resettlement budget in order to meet the resettlement objectives.

Table 19. Budget for RP Preparation and Implementation

Budget Items	Total Area of Affected Properties (km ²)	Unit Cost	Number of AHHS/Trees	Budget (in USD)
I. COMPENSATION				1,925,411.68
A. Land	2,556,962.00		569	1,700,568.24
1. Agricultural land	1,595,535.00		431	699,031.50
Existing Main Canal	138,105.00	0.38	32	52,479.90
New Canal Alignment	684,695.00	0.38	18	260,184.10
Secondary Canal No 1	191,442.00	0.50	322	95,721.00
Secondary Canal No 2	234,013.00	0.50	44	117,006.50
Secondary Canal No 3	127,640.00	0.50	8	63,820.00
Secondary Canal No 4	219,640.00	0.50	7	109,820.00
2. Residential land	138,717.00	7.22	132	1,001,536.74
Existing Main Canal	50,749.00	4.50	82	366,407.78
New Canal Alignment	80,728.00	4.50	22	582,856.16
Secondary Canal No 1	5,566.00	4.50	22	40,186.52
Secondary Canal No 2	314.00	4.50	2	2,267.08
Secondary Canal No 3	1,360.00	4.50	4	9,819.20
Secondary Canal No 4	-	-	0	-
B. House/Main Structures	3,474.40		155	99,450.90
Existing Main Canal	1,860.05		88	29,950.07
New Canal Alignment	1,079.35		13	45,032.92
Secondary Canal No 1	493.00	Variable	18	17,827.92
Secondary Canal No 2	-		0	-
Secondary Canal No 3	42.00		4	6,640.00
Secondary Canal No 4	-		0	-
C. Secondary Structures	710.08		38	13,169.75
Existing Main Canal	602.08		28	5,852.22
New Canal Alignment	-		9	5,059.13
Secondary Canal No 1	-		0	-
Secondary Canal No 2	-		0	-
Secondary Canal No 3	-		1	49.00
Secondary Canal No 4	-		0	-

Budget Items	Total Area of Affected Properties (km2)	Unit Cost	Number of AHs/Trees	Budget (in USD)
D. Other Structures	Includes wells, charcoal oven and fence		16	2,209.40
Existing Main Canal			5	364.40
New Canal Alignment			10	1,005.00
Secondary Canal No 1			0	-
Secondary Canal No 2			0	-
Secondary Canal No 3			1	840.00
Secondary Canal No 4			0	-
E. Trees/Crops	Not applicable	Variable	4077	110,013.38
Existing Main Canal			1145	28,970.08
New Canal Alignment			2795	75,134.80
Secondary Canal No 1			110	4,826.50
Secondary Canal No 2			7	378.00
Secondary Canal No 3			20	704.00
Secondary Canal No 4			0	-
II. ALLOWANCES				158,250.00
A. Transportation	3,474.40	Variable	155	8,365.00
Existing Main Canal	1,860.05		88	4,640.00
New Canal Alignment	1,079.35		45	2,295.00
Secondary Canal No 1	493.00		18	1,170.00
Secondary Canal No 2	-		0	-
Secondary Canal No 3	42.00		4	260.00
Secondary Canal No 4	-		0	-
B. Subsistence Disruption	265.22	25.00	38	950.00
Existing Main Canal	199.22	25.00	24	600.00
New Canal Alignment	66.00	25.00	14	350.00
Secondary Canal No 1	-	25.00	0	-
Secondary Canal No 2	-	25.00	0	-
Secondary Canal No 3	-	25.00	0	-
Secondary Canal No 4	-	25.00	0	-
C. Special Assistance: Vulnerables		100.00	251	25,200.00
Existing Main Canal		100.00	55	5,500.00
New Canal Alignment		100.00	9	900.00
Secondary Canal No 1		100.00	114	11,400.00
Secondary Canal No 2		100.00	71	7,100.00
Secondary Canal No 3		100.00	3	300.00
Secondary Canal No 4		100.00	0	-
D. Cash Assistance: Boeng Preah Ponley	247,470.00	0.50	64	123,735.00
III. RELOCATION	2,310.00		22	24,294.44
A. Land	2,310.00	7.22	22	16,678.20
B. Toilet	49.50	120.53	22	5,966.24
C. Dug Well		75.00	22	1,650.00
TOTAL - COMPENSATION AND ALLOWANCES				2,267,956.11
IV. LARP ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT				358,352.54
A. Conduct of DMS (2%)				42,159.12
B. LARP Administration (12%)				252,954.73
C. Grievance Resolution (1%)				21,079.56
D. External Monitoring (2%)				42,159.12
V. Income Restoration Program				160,000.00
OVERALL TOTAL				2,626,308.65
Contingency				333,261.73
GRAND TOTAL				2,959,570.38

121. The cost of updating and implementing the RP will be shared by the main parties involved, such as, the MEF through the IRC-RD, the CPMU through the PICs and MOWRAM-RU. Given the mandate of IRC as the lead implementer of all land acquisition and resettlement in Cambodia, it will share 95% of the total budget for the updating and implementation the subproject RP.

IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. Overall RP Preparation and Implementation

122. At the national level, the IRC-RD, MOWRAM-RU and the CPMU will closely cooperate and coordinate with each other during the updating and implementation of this RP. The CPMU will hire the services of PICs in accordance with ADB's *Guidelines on the Use of Consultants* (2010, as amended from time to time) for writing the updated version of the RP. At the provincial level, the offices involved are: (i) the Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC); (ii) Provincial Department of Economy and Finance (PDEF); and (iii) the Provincial Management Unit (PMU). Their roles are briefly defined as follows:

1. IRC-RD

123. The IRC-RD will: (i) take the lead in conducting the DMS; (ii) approve the compensation rates for the calculation of budgets for updated RP; (iii) endorse to and request for the approval of RP by IRC higher management; (iv) disbursement of funds to the PDEF for payment of compensation and delivery of assistance to APs, based on the RP approved by IRC and concurred by ADB; (v) hire the services of EMA for the external monitoring of RP implementation; and (vi) coordinate with CPMU the completion of RP implementation to MOWRAM higher management, through the DTS, in requesting ADB for its "No Objection" for the award of civil works contract to civil works contractor.

2. Project Implementation Consultants (PICs)

124. The PICs will be the Project implementing arm of the CPMU. Through the international and the national Social Safeguards Specialist (SSS), it will be responsible for writing the updated RP and the assessment, orientation, and training of people who will be involved in resettlement activities prior to RP implementation. The SSS will attend all subproject disclosures and public consultations to record all resettlement issues from subproject-based stakeholders and the APs for taking into consideration in the updated RP.

3. MOWRAM Resettlement Unit (MOWRAM-RU)

125. The Resettlement Unit of MOWRAM will guide, support and coordinate with the Provincial Management Unit (PMU) in Pursat. It will coordinate with IRC and PRSC the conduct of public consultations and DMS as well as the review and compilation of monthly PMU reports into quarterly progress reports for CPMU and PICs consumptions.

4. Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee²⁹

126. As the working group of IRC-RD in Pursat province, the PRSC will: (i) guide, support and supervise its working group in subproject disclosure, consultations with AHHs and subproject-based stakeholders; (ii) support the IRC in the conduct of DMS based on detailed subproject design; (iii) coordinate, guide and support the district and commune authorities, community organizations and other stakeholders to address the requirements for relocation; (iv) negotiate and finalize compensation with AHHs; (v) coordinate with PMU and assist the PDEF in paying compensation to AHHs; (vi) provide the monthly progress report to PMU; and (vii) extend full support to EMA for external monitoring of RP implementation.

5. Provincial Management Unit

127. The PMU will be the extension office of CPMU in Pursat. It will have a representative in the PRSC to assist in carrying out the recovery of land and resettlement activities.

²⁹ The PRSC is chaired by the provincial governor (or his representative) with members include the directors of the provincial departments of MEF, Public Works and Transport, PDOWRAM, Land Management, Women's Affairs, etc., and heads or deputy heads of the districts hosting the subproject.

B. Linkage to the Award of Civil Works

128. The civil works contracts for the subproject shall be awarded only after the following chronological conditions are met: (i) completion of compensation payment to AHHs; (ii) the subproject areas are free of all encumbrances; and (iii) validation by EMA on the substantial compliance of RP implementation. These requirements will pave the way for ADB to issue its “No Objection” to MOWRAM for the award of civil works contract to the civil works contractor. MOWRAM and PDOWRAM will ensure that no resettlement activities will overlap with the construction activities.

X. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Internal Monitoring

129. All resettlement activities for the subproject are time-bounded. Under the guidance of IRC-RD, the MOWRAM-RU will collaborate with PMU to perform routine internal monitoring with results will be reported to IRC and CPMU on a quarterly basis. The progress of implementation will be incorporated to the quarterly project status report by PICs for submission by CPMU to ADB. Indicators subject to integrated internal monitoring are those related to process and immediate outputs and results, such as the following: (i) information campaign and consultations with AHHs and stakeholders; (ii) conduct of DMS; (iii) payments of compensation; (iv) delivery of assistance to PAPs; and (v) grievance redress, among others. In the updated version of this RP, relevant indicators will be developed by the international social safeguards specialist for implementation by IRC-RD, and the PRSC.

B. External Monitoring and Evaluation

130. The IRC will hire the services of the EMA for the external monitoring and evaluation every six months until completion of RP implementation. The EMA shall be selected from independent entities, such as an academic or research institution, NGO, or local consulting firm with experience in resettlement monitoring and evaluation. The duties and responsibilities of the EMA will cover the following:

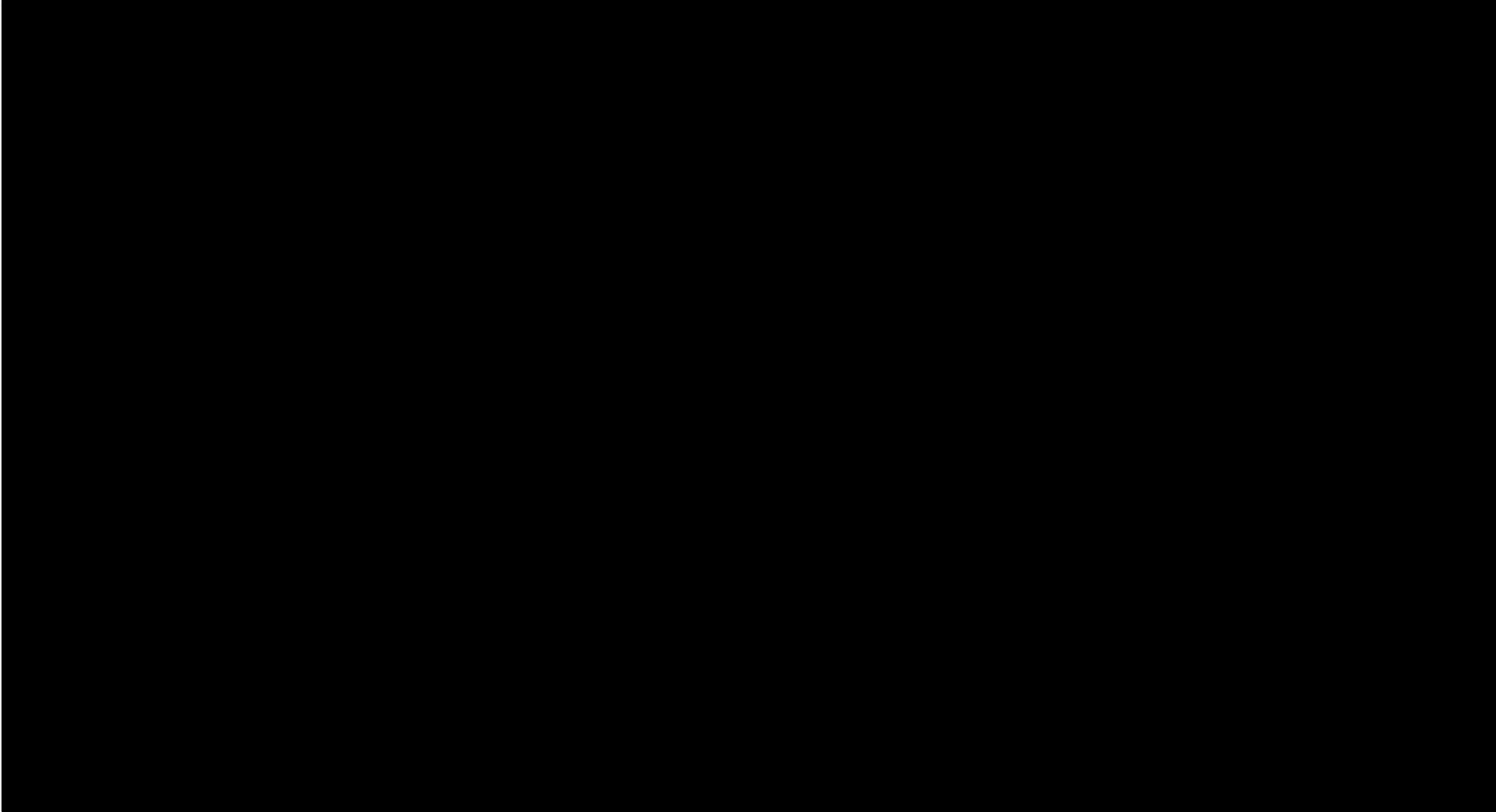
- (i) Appraisal of the approved RP and prepare a work program for the conduct of external monitoring prior to verification of activities undertaken and the documentation made thereon;
- (ii) Verify the accounting records at PDEF or PRSC and the internal monitoring reports and validate them with AHHs as to the payments of compensation, entitlements, and assistance, in cash or in kind, and with their host populations, such as: (a) replacement for housing materials that could not be salvaged from the affected structures; (b) labor for dismantling and transfer of affected houses and structures; (c) provision of food allowance; (d) compensation for trees; and (d) impacts of relocation to their livelihoods. The EMA will also verify the status of vulnerable groups defined in the updated RP document and assess the level of compliance on assistance committed due them;
- (iii) Interview a random sample of PAPs in an open discussion to assess their knowledge and concerns about the resettlement process, their entitlements, and assistance measures;
- (iv) Observe the functioning of resettlement management operation at all levels to assess the effectiveness of, and compliance with RP;

- (v) Verify the nature of grievance issues and the functioning of grievance redress mechanism by reviewing the processing of appeals at all levels by interviewing the aggrieved APs;
- (vi) Where feasible, survey the standards of living of APs and the people in the unaffected portion nearest the civil works sites before and after displacement to assess the effects of resettlement on PAPs' standard of living; and
- (vii) Advise the IRC-RD, MOWRAM-RU, CPMU and PMU on possible improvements in RP implementation.

131. The essential indicators for external monitoring and evaluation will be developed by the PIC on international social safeguard specialist based on the findings in the DMS and will be reflected in the major section in the updated RP as well as the Terms of Reference for external monitoring. EMA's assessment on the satisfactory compliance with RP implementation as coordinated by IRC-RD to CPMU will justify MOWRAM's request to ADB for its "No Objection" for the award of the civil works contract and the subsequent release of funds for civil works.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

132. The IRC-RD, in coordination with MOWRAM-RU and CPMU, will implement the land acquisition process upon receipt of the official concurrence to updated RP from ADB. The DTS will advise MOWRAM to constitute the Bids and Awards Committee for the award of civil works contract when all the resettlement activities have been satisfactorily completed and no pending complaints and grievances are left unresolved. Figure 3 shows the detailed activities and their schedule in implementing the updated RP.



ANNEXES

***Annex 1: Scope Of Land Acquisition By Village
(To be validated during RP Updating)***

No	Canal	District	Commune	Village	HH Name	Residential (m2)			Farm (m2)			Forest (m2)	Total Affected Land	Total Cost
						Affected Land	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Farmland	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Forestland		
Baos Ko Village														
1	SC3	Bakan	Ta Lou		N/A				11,050.00	0.38	4,199.00		11,050.00	4,199.00
Bat Rumduol Village														
1	SC1	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung						700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
2	SC1				Chea Phal				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
3	SC1				Hoem Sina				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
4	SC1				Puon Rim				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
5	SC1				Buk Suy				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
6	SC1				Roearn Saroeup				560.00	0.38	212.80		560.00	212.80
7	SC1				Pin Sokha				420.00	0.38	159.60		420.00	159.60
8	SC1				Uk Sim				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
9	SC1				Orouch Leng				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
10	SC1				Oring Sokha				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
11	SC1								1,400.00	0.38	532.00		1,400.00	532.00
12	SC1				Lon Sim				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
13	SC1				Teng Torng				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
14	SC1								280.00	0.38	106.40		280.00	106.40
15	SC1								700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
16	SC1								210.00	0.38	79.80		210.00	79.80
17	SC1				Hout Sokha				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
18	SC1				You Kok				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
19	SC1				Suon Phal				140.00	0.38	53.20		140.00	53.20
20	SC1								210.00	0.38	79.80		210.00	79.80
21	SC1				Heng Kimlon				525.00	0.38	199.50		525.00	199.50
22	SC1								700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
23	SC1				Loul Sem				210.00	0.38	79.80		210.00	79.80
24	SC1				Sok Han				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
Boeng Kak Village														
1	SC4	Bakan	Ta Lou		N/A				59,500.00	0.38	22,610.00		59,500.00	22,610.00
Buor Chres Village														
1	SC4	Bakan	Ta Lou		N/A				17,000.00	0.38	6,460.00		17,000.00	6,460.00
Chhnal Moan Village														
1	SC2	Bakan	Ta Lou		N/A				18,000.00	0.38	6,840.00		18,000.00	6,840.00
Chongruk Village														
1	EMC	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung		Kim Vannak	51.00	4.50	229.50			-		51.00	229.50
2	EMC				Van Tet	63.00	4.50	283.50			-		63.00	283.50
3	EMC				Nai Mao	36.00	4.50	162.00			-		36.00	162.00

No	Canal	District	Commune	Village	HH Name	Residential (m2)			Farm (m2)			Forest (m2)	Total Affected Land	Total Cost
						Affected Land	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Farmland	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Forestland		
4	EMC				Sem Pon	64.00	4.50	288.00			-		64.00	288.00
5	EMC				Sem Goun	33.00	4.50	148.50			-		33.00	148.50
6	EMC				Chab Choun	10.00	4.50	45.00			-		10.00	45.00
7	EMC				Ouk Chanthy	56.00	4.50	252.00			-		56.00	252.00
8	EMC				Kuy Thoun	56.00	4.50	252.00			-		56.00	252.00
9	EMC				Suy Nat	40.00	4.50	180.00			-		40.00	180.00
10	EMC				Yun Phos	35.00	4.50	157.50			-		35.00	157.50
11	EMC				Chan Kha	57.00	4.50	256.50			-		57.00	256.50
12	EMC				Kuy So	20.00	4.50	90.00			-		20.00	90.00
13	EMC				Chum Phanna	26.00	4.50	117.00			-		26.00	117.00
14	SC2								1,050.00	0.38	399.00		1,050.00	399.00
15	SC2				Say Heng				400.00	0.38	152.00		400.00	152.00
16	SC2				Chea Sophat				4,000.00	0.38	1,520.00		4,000.00	1,520.00
17	SC2				Yum Mom				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
18	SC2				Tim Rouen				1,050.00	0.38	399.00		1,050.00	399.00
19	SC2				Tim Makara				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
20	SC2				Nean Lina				4,200.00	0.38	1,596.00		4,200.00	1,596.00
21	SC2				Chea Chantha				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
22	SC2				Kea Ra				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
23	SC2				Vin Phy				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
24	SC2				Sean Khun				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
25	SC2				Khek Chhim				1,400.00	0.38	532.00		1,400.00	532.00
26	SC2				Chhoun Khunthy				7,000.00	0.38	2,660.00		7,000.00	2,660.00
27	SC2				Song Sreymao				560.00	0.38	212.80		560.00	212.80
28	SC2				Nov Vanna				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
29	SC2				Nang heng				210.00	0.38	79.80		210.00	79.80
30	SC2				Norn Pov				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
31	SC2				Chhoun Him				3,850.00	0.38	1,463.00		3,850.00	1,463.00
32	SC2				Sao Sambath				420.00	0.38	159.60		420.00	159.60
33	SC2				Khim Ly				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
34	SC2				Ly Morn				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
35	SC2				Yeak Sokleang				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
36	SC2								700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
37	SC2				Suong Soy				560.00	0.38	212.80		560.00	212.80
38	SC2				Sory Thy				1,050.00	0.38	399.00		1,050.00	399.00
39	SC2				Ty Son				810.00	0.38	307.80		810.00	307.80

No	Canal	District	Commune	Village	HH Name	Residential (m2)			Farm (m2)			Forest (m2)	Total Affected Land	Total Cost
						Affected Land	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Farmland	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Forestland		
40	SC2				Both Sarong				420.00	0.38	159.60		420.00	159.60
41	SC2				Lav Mun				1,400.00	0.38	532.00		1,400.00	532.00
42	SC2				Nory Han				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
43	SC2				Tim Khun				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
44	SC2				Thy BonThouen				1,050.00	0.38	399.00		1,050.00	399.00
45	SC2				N/A				18,000.00	0.38	6,840.00		18,000.00	6,840.00
Chrey Kroem Village														
1	EMC	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung		Ben Chreon	1,400.00	4.50	6,300.00	1,400.00	0.38	532.00		2,800.00	6,832.00
2	EMC				Dol Pin	82.00	4.50	369.00			-		82.00	369.00
3	EMC				Bou cheng	3,535.00	4.50	15,907.50	90.00	0.38	34.20		3,625.00	15,941.70
4	EMC				Nouch Sarun	41.00	4.50	184.50	70.00	0.38	26.60		111.00	211.10
5	EMC				Tol Leap	50.00	4.50	225.00	2,300.00	0.38	874.00		2,350.00	1,099.00
6	EMC				Nang Nat	49.00	4.50	220.50	70.00	0.38	26.60		119.00	247.10
7	EMC				Porn Thol	2,000.00	4.50	9,000.00	2,400.00	0.38	912.00		4,400.00	9,912.00
8	EMC				Kem vanak	79.00	4.50	355.50			-		79.00	355.50
9	EMC				Sok Mom	20.00	4.50	90.00			-		20.00	90.00
10	EMC				Phart Phat	64.00	4.50	288.00			-		64.00	288.00
11	EMC				N/A	30.00	4.50	135.00	7,750.00	0.38	2,945.00		7,780.00	3,080.00
12	EMC				Vit Toeun	56.00	4.50	252.00	600.00	0.38	228.00		656.00	480.00
13	EMC				Nay Roun	2,025.00	4.50	9,112.50	2,400.00	0.38	912.00		4,425.00	10,024.50
14	EMC				Peoun Phea	2,300.00	4.50	10,350.00	4,600.00	0.38	1,748.00		6,900.00	12,098.00
15	EMC				Team Peoun	2,000.00	4.50	9,000.00	300.00	0.38	114.00		2,300.00	9,114.00
16	EMC				Oum Yavhout	1,000.00	4.50	4,500.00	18,000.00	0.38	6,840.00		19,000.00	11,340.00
17	EMC				Chan Yorn	113.00	4.50	508.50			-		113.00	508.50
18	EMC				Thean Chhern	61.00	4.50	274.50			-		61.00	274.50
19	EMC				Pech Sou	20.00	4.50	90.00			-		20.00	90.00
20	EMC				Seth mum	24.00	4.50	108.00			-		24.00	108.00
21	EMC				Hoem sim	21.00	4.50	94.50			-		21.00	94.50
22	EMC				Nouch Nach	26.00	4.50	117.00			-		26.00	117.00
23	EMC				Vorn Bros	22.00	4.50	99.00			-		22.00	99.00
24	EMC				So thea	23.00	4.50	103.50			-		23.00	103.50
25	EMC				Khiem Mai	22.00	4.50	99.00			-		22.00	99.00
26	EMC				Ke Sorn	23.00	4.50	103.50			-		23.00	103.50
27	EMC				Chin Vorn	30.00	4.50	135.00			-		30.00	135.00
28	EMC				Hark Vuthy	56.00	4.50	252.00			-		56.00	252.00

No	Canal	District	Commune	Village	HH Name	Residential (m2)			Farm (m2)			Forest (m2)	Total Affected Land	Total Cost
						Affected Land	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Farmland	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Forestland		
29	EMC				Sot Rouy	3,028.00	4.50	13,626.00			-		3,028.00	13,626.00
30	EMC				Pen Tom	24.00	4.50	108.00			-		24.00	108.00
31	EMC				Ly thea	41.00	4.50	184.50			-		41.00	184.50
32	EMC				Sorn Lorn	65.00	4.50	292.50			-		65.00	292.50
33	EMC				Yorn Vanny	26.00	4.50	117.00			-		26.00	117.00
34	EMC				Oruk bunnouen	60.00	4.50	270.00			-		60.00	270.00
35	EMC				Chin sao	82.00	4.50	369.00			-		82.00	369.00
36	EMC				Vorng Khna	37.00	4.50	166.50			-		37.00	166.50
37	EMC				Nub Thoeun	27.00	4.50	121.50			-		27.00	121.50
38	EMC				N/A				1,000.00	0.38	380.00	19,900.00	20,900.00	380.00
39	NCA				N/A	15,000.00	4.50	67,500.00	70,000.00	0.38	26,600.00		85,000.00	94,100.00
40	SC2				Soun Rany	210.00	4.50	945.00	920.00	0.38	349.60		1,130.00	1,294.60
41	SC2				Phone				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
42	SC2				Ngaet Cham	104.00	4.50	468.00					104.00	468.00
43	SC2				N/A				63.00	0.38	23.94		63.00	23.94
44	SC2				N/A				120.00	0.38	45.60		120.00	45.60
Kandal Village														
1	SC1	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung						490.00	0.38	186.20		490.00	186.20
2	SC1				Ton				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
3	SC1				Hean my				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
4	SC1				Mouen Saoly				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
5	SC1								350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
6	SC1				Muth Nhim				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
7	SC1				Seak Phun				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
8	SC1								280.00	0.38	106.40		280.00	106.40
9	SC1				Dy Nhim				280.00	0.38	106.40		280.00	106.40
10	SC1				Sok Van				280.00	0.38	106.40		280.00	106.40
11	SC1				Moth Pun				280.00	0.38	106.40		280.00	106.40
12	SC1				Meng Tem				280.00	0.38	106.40		280.00	106.40
13	SC1				Souen Eouk				280.00	0.38	106.40		280.00	106.40
14	SC1				Mut Nhim				280.00	0.38	106.40		280.00	106.40
15	SC1								210.00	0.38	79.80		210.00	79.80
16	SC1				Yun Khouen				210.00	0.38	79.80		210.00	79.80
17	SC1				Yun Tith				210.00	0.38	79.80		210.00	79.80
18	SC1				Hear Rorm				210.00	0.38	79.80		210.00	79.80
19	SC1				Phun Phea				210.00	0.38	79.80		210.00	79.80

No	Canal	District	Commune	Village	HH Name	Residential (m2)			Farm (m2)			Forest (m2)	Total Affected Land	Total Cost
						Affected Land	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Farmland	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Forestland		
20	SC1				Lounh Seab				140.00	0.38	53.20		140.00	53.20
21	SC1				Nok Teou				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
22	SC1				Nok Teou				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
23	SC1				Lonh Seab	350.00	4.50	1,575.00					350.00	1,575.00
24	SC1								700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
25	SC1				Choun Teals				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
26	SC1				Choub Heab				490.00	0.38	186.20		490.00	186.20
27	SC1				Choub Bonseng				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
28	SC1				Ouen Nin				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
29	SC1								2,100.00	0.38	798.00		2,100.00	798.00
30	SC1				Seak Phon				665.00	0.38	252.70		665.00	252.70
31	SC1				Ly Son Eang				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
32	SC1								210.00	0.38	79.80		210.00	79.80
33	SC1				Ly Ran				1,400.00	0.38	532.00		1,400.00	532.00
34	SC1				Yun Kheoun				210.00	0.38	79.80		210.00	79.80
35	SC1				Muk Ghem				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
36	SC1				Keo Oun				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
37	SC1				Soung Hom				1,400.00	0.38	532.00		1,400.00	532.00
38	SC1				Sem Hon				245.00	0.38	93.10		245.00	93.10
39	SC1				Phen Sokha				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
Kaoh Svay Village														
1	SC1	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung		Nem Yoeurn				1,050.00	0.38	399.00		1,050.00	399.00
2	SC1				Sou Roeurn				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
3	SC1				Sou Rim				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
4	SC1				Nguon Yoeurn				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
5	SC1				Sao Hay				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
6	SC1				Hak Sombo				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
7	SC1				Din Moeurn				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
8	SC1				Morm Bung	350.00	4.50	1,575.00					350.00	1,575.00
9	SC1				Yorn Kheng				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
10	SC1				Orin chantha				1,050.00	0.38	399.00		1,050.00	399.00
11	SC1				Pring yari				1,050.00	0.38	399.00		1,050.00	399.00
12	SC1				Chhum rem				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
13	SC1				Hout sroue				1,750.00	0.38	665.00		1,750.00	665.00
14	SC1				Orin Ten				1,750.00	0.38	665.00		1,750.00	665.00
15	SC1				Ben Phat				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
16	SC1				Yorn Teang				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00

No	Canal	District	Commune	Village	HH Name	Residential (m2)			Farm (m2)			Forest (m2)	Total Affected Land	Total Cost
						Affected Land	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Farmland	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Forestland		
17	SC1				seav				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
18	SC1								700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
19	SC1								700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
20	SC1								700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
21	SC1								700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
22	SC1				Houn Sroue				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
23	SC1				Orin Teng				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
24	SC1				Chun Chhay				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
25	SC1				Chy Srouen				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
26	SC1				Sim chin				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
27	SC1				Phen Phat				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
28	SC1				Soth Phun				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
29	SC1				Sou Nem				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
30	SC1				Ben Phala				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
31	SC1				Khun Met				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
32	SC1								700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
33	SC1				N/A				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
34	SC1				N/A				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
35	SC1				N/A				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
36	SC1				Prak Toeur				1,050.00	0.38	399.00		1,050.00	399.00
37	SC1				N/A				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
38	SC1				Prak toue				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
39	SC1								700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
40	SC1								700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
41	SC1								700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
42	SC1				Sao Hay				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
43	SC1				So Rim				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
44	SC1				N/A				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
Kaoh Svay Village														
	SC2	Bakan	Khmar Totueng		N/A				17,680.00	0.38	6,718.40		17,680.00	6,718.40
Kaoh Voat Village														
1	SC2	Bakan	Khmar Totueng		N/A				20,400.00	0.38	7,752.00		20,400.00	7,752.00
Kouk Rumlo Village														
1	SC4	Bakan	Ta Lou		N/A				17,000.00	0.38	6,460.00		17,000.00	6,460.00
Ou Ruessei Village														
1	SC1	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien		Rei Peon				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
2	SC1				Sorn Sok				1,050.00	0.38	399.00		1,050.00	399.00

No	Canal	District	Commune	Village	HH Name	Residential (m2)			Farm (m2)			Forest (m2)	Total Affected Land	Total Cost
						Affected Land	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Farmland	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Forestland		
3	SC1								700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
4	SC1				Eaom Tuoch				420.00	0.38	159.60		420.00	159.60
5	SC1				Chin Saem				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
6	SC1				Kheom Theon				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
7	SC1				N/A				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
8	SC1				N/A				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
9	SC1				N/A				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
10	SC1				N/A				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
11	SC1				N/A				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
12	SC1				N/A				280.00	0.38	106.40		280.00	106.40
13	SC1				N/A				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
Ou Rumchang Village														
1	SC1	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien		Pean Saroat				910.00	0.38	345.80		910.00	345.80
2	SC1								490.00	0.38	186.20		490.00	186.20
3	SC1				N/A				1,400.00	0.38	532.00		1,400.00	532.00
4	SC1				Som Art				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
5	SC1				Saov Yuvorn				630.00	0.38	239.40		630.00	239.40
6	SC1								1,750.00	0.38	665.00		1,750.00	665.00
7	SC1				N/A				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
8	SC1				N/A				1,190.00	0.38	452.20		1,190.00	452.20
9	SC1				N/A				910.00	0.38	345.80		910.00	345.80
10	SC1				N/A				560.00	0.38	212.80		560.00	212.80
11	SC1				N/A				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
12	SC1				N/A				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
13	SC1				N/A				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
14	SC1				N/A				560.00	0.38	212.80		560.00	212.80
15	SC1				N/A				1,190.00	0.38	452.20		1,190.00	452.20
16	SC1				N/A				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
17	SC1				N/A				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
18	SC1				N/A				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
19	SC1				N/A				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
20	SC1				N/A				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
21	SC1				N/A				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
22	SC1				N/A				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
23	SC1				N/A				602.00	0.38	228.76		602.00	228.76
Phteah Rung Village														
1	EMC	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung		Muong Neang	72.00	4.50	324.00			-		72.00	324.00

No	Canal	District	Commune	Village	HH Name	Residential (m2)			Farm (m2)			Forest (m2)	Total Affected Land	Total Cost
						Affected Land	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Farmland	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Forestland		
2	EMC				Seng sokkha	73.00	4.50	328.50	90.00	0.38	34.20		163.00	362.70
3	EMC				Nom Hing	42.00	4.50	189.00	240.00	0.38	91.20		282.00	280.20
4	EMC				Brak ra	13.00	4.50	58.50			-		13.00	58.50
5	SC1				Phorn Kim				1,246.00	0.38	473.48		1,246.00	473.48
6	SC1								238.00	0.38	90.44		238.00	90.44
7	SC1				Pha				840.00	0.38	319.20		840.00	319.20
8	SC1								763.00	0.38	289.94		763.00	289.94
9	SC1								742.00	0.38	281.96		742.00	281.96
10	SC1				Hach Hy				735.00	0.38	279.30		735.00	279.30
11	SC1				Vath				630.00	0.38	239.40		630.00	239.40
12	SC1								560.00	0.38	212.80		560.00	212.80
13	SC1				Srey Ean				532.00	0.38	202.16		532.00	202.16
14	SC1								511.00	0.38	194.18		511.00	194.18
15	SC1				Mao Saruon				399.00	0.38	151.62		399.00	151.62
16	SC1				Hach Doueb				273.00	0.38	103.74		273.00	103.74
17	SC1				Khem Touen				266.00	0.38	101.08		266.00	101.08
18	SC1				Rim Vanak				245.00	0.38	93.10		245.00	93.10
19	SC1								1,015.00	0.38	385.70		1,015.00	385.70
20	SC1								238.00	0.38	90.44		238.00	90.44
21	SC1								210.00	0.38	79.80		210.00	79.80
22	SC1								210.00	0.38	79.80		210.00	79.80
23	SC1				Srouen Srouem				189.00	0.38	71.82		189.00	71.82
24	SC1								182.00	0.38	69.16		182.00	69.16
25	SC1								182.00	0.38	69.16		182.00	69.16
26	SC1								182.00	0.38	69.16		182.00	69.16
27	SC1				N/A				182.00	0.38	69.16		182.00	69.16
28	SC1				Born Mom				182.00	0.38	69.16		182.00	69.16
29	SC1								170.00	0.38	64.60		170.00	64.60
30	SC1				Yun Ki				170.00	0.38	64.60		170.00	64.60
31	SC1				N/A				115.00	0.38	43.70		115.00	43.70
32	SC1				Roun				170.00	0.38	64.60		170.00	64.60
33	SC1				N/A				150.00	0.38	57.00		150.00	57.00
34	SC1								168.00	0.38	63.84		168.00	63.84
35	SC1				N/A				130.00	0.38	49.40		130.00	49.40
36	SC1				Seng Borey				151.00	0.38	57.38		151.00	57.38
37	SC1				N/A				170.00	0.38	64.60		170.00	64.60
38	SC1				N/A				120.00	0.38	45.60		120.00	45.60

No	Canal	District	Commune	Village	HH Name	Residential (m2)			Farm (m2)			Forest (m2)	Total Affected Land	Total Cost
						Affected Land	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Farmland	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Forestland		
39	SC1				N/A				180.00	0.38	68.40		180.00	68.40
40	SC1				N/A				135.00	0.38	51.30		135.00	51.30
41	SC1				N/A				125.00	0.38	47.50		125.00	47.50
42	SC1				N/A				135.00	0.38	51.30		135.00	51.30
43	SC1				N/A				130.00	0.38	49.40		130.00	49.40
44	SC1				N/A				130.00	0.38	49.40		130.00	49.40
45	SC1				N/A				130.00	0.38	49.40		130.00	49.40
46	SC1				N/A				230.00	0.38	87.40		230.00	87.40
47	SC1				N/A				130.00	0.38	49.40		130.00	49.40
48	SC1				N/A				135.00	0.38	51.30		135.00	51.30
49	SC1				N/A				130.00	0.38	49.40		130.00	49.40
50	SC1				N/A				125.00	0.38	47.50		125.00	47.50
51	SC1				N/A				130.00	0.38	49.40		130.00	49.40
52	SC1				N/A				135.00	0.38	51.30		135.00	51.30
53	SC1				N/A				185.00	0.38	70.30		185.00	70.30
54	SC1				N/A				190.00	0.38	72.20		190.00	72.20
55	SC1				N/A				390.00	0.38	148.20		390.00	148.20
56	SC1				N/A				725.00	0.38	275.50		725.00	275.50
57	SC1				N/A				356.00	0.38	135.28		356.00	135.28
58	SC1								350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
59	SC1								182.00	0.38	69.16		182.00	69.16
60	SC1				Seon Sem				210.00	0.38	79.80		210.00	79.80
61	SC1				Eoun Yern				256.00	0.38	97.28		256.00	97.28
62	SC1								180.00	0.38	68.40		180.00	68.40
63	SC1								350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
64	SC1				Bun To				100.00	0.38	38.00		100.00	38.00
65	SC1				Von March				210.00	0.38	79.80		210.00	79.80
66	SC1								700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
67	SC1				Chuom Chantheom				210.00	0.38	79.80		210.00	79.80
Prey Kanlang Village														
1	SC2				N/A				21,600.00	0.38	8,208.00		21,600.00	8,208.00
Prey Kantout Village														
1	EMC	Bakan	Ta Lou		Cheang Chhang	18.00	4.50	81.00			-		18.00	81.00
2	EMC				Hach Mao	2,032.00	4.50	9,144.00			-		2,032.00	9,144.00
3	EMC				Chen Vech	620.00	4.50	2,790.00	3,100.00	0.38	1,178.00		3,720.00	3,968.00
4	EMC				Sous Seam	42.00	4.50	189.00			-		42.00	189.00
5	EMC				Si On	22.00	4.50	99.00	8,050.00	0.38	3,059.00		8,072.00	3,158.00

No	Canal	District	Commune	Village	HH Name	Residential (m2)			Farm (m2)			Forest (m2)	Total Affected Land	Total Cost
						Affected Land	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Farmland	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Forestland		
6	EMC				Khet Thuch	1,400.00	4.50	6,300.00			-		1,400.00	6,300.00
7	EMC				Vong Phat	36.00	4.50	162.00	14,000.00	0.38	5,320.00		14,036.00	5,482.00
8	EMC				Dok Say				3,750.00	0.38	1,425.00		3,750.00	1,425.00
9	EMC				Chan Phal	3,500.00	4.50	15,750.00	150.00	0.38	57.00		3,650.00	15,807.00
10	EMC				Tout Hang	5,000.00	4.50	22,500.00			-		5,000.00	22,500.00
11	EMC				Vong Peoun	8,000.00	4.50	36,000.00			-		8,000.00	36,000.00
12	EMC				Moeurn March	7,056.00	4.50	31,752.00			-		7,056.00	31,752.00
13	EMC				Mouch Hean	40.00	4.50	180.00	2,759.00	0.38	1,048.42		2,799.00	1,228.42
14	EMC				Chhen Chon	70.00	4.50	315.00	150.00	0.38	57.00		220.00	372.00
15	EMC				Heang Phorn	2,000.00	4.50	9,000.00	2,000.00	0.38	760.00		4,000.00	9,760.00
16	EMC				Sa Korn Channa	1,000.00	4.50	4,500.00	1,000.00	0.38	380.00		2,000.00	4,880.00
17	EMC				Pen Khouch	70.00	4.50	315.00			-		70.00	315.00
18	EMC				N/A				43,640.00	0.38	16,583.20	47,300.00	90,940.00	16,583.20
29	NCA								60,000.00	0.38	22,800.00	350,000.00	410,000.00	22,800.00
30	SC3				N/A				22,100.00	0.38	8,398.00		22,100.00	8,398.00
Prey Rong Village														
1	SC2	Bakan	Ta Lou		N/A				23,400.00	0.38	8,892.00		23,400.00	8,892.00
Prey Tao Village														
1	SC3	Bakan	Ta Lou		N/A				15,300.00	0.38	5,814.00		15,300.00	5,814.00
Prey Veang Village														
1	SC4	Bakan	Ta Lou		N/A				17,000.00	0.38	6,460.00		17,000.00	6,460.00
Prohoas Kbal Village														
1	EMC				Pim Poum	42.00	4.50	189.00	400.00	0.38	152.00		442.00	341.00
2	EMC				Suon Keo	59.00	4.50	265.50			-		59.00	265.50
3	EMC				Chhot Sony	28.00	4.50	126.00	11.00	0.38	4.18		39.00	130.18
4	EMC				Chren Sol	24.00	4.50	108.00			-		24.00	108.00
5	EMC				Chren Bros	85.00	4.50	382.50	200.00	0.38	76.00		285.00	458.50
6	EMC				Deok Pov	41.00	4.50	184.50	30.00	0.38	11.40		71.00	195.90
7	EMC				Kern Cheoun	49.00	4.50	220.50			-		49.00	220.50
8	EMC				Meas Som oak	56.00	4.50	252.00			-		56.00	252.00
9	EMC				Mean Pon	73.00	4.50	328.50			-		73.00	328.50
10	EMC				Our Chanthy	17.00	4.50	76.50			-		17.00	76.50
11	EMC				Choun Chon	52.00	4.50	234.00	55.00	0.38	20.90		107.00	254.90
12	EMC				Kron Dorn	8.00	4.50	36.00			-		8.00	36.00
13	SC1				Hach Heat				574.00	0.38	218.12		574.00	218.12

No	Canal	District	Commune	Village	HH Name	Residential (m2)			Farm (m2)			Forest (m2)	Total Affected Land	Total Cost
						Affected Land	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Farmland	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Forestland		
14	SC1				N/A				165.00	0.38	62.70		165.00	62.70
15	SC1				N/A				400.00	0.38	152.00		400.00	152.00
16	SC1				N/A				355.00	0.38	134.90		355.00	134.90
17	SC1				N/A				565.00	0.38	214.70		565.00	214.70
18	SC1				N/A				300.00	0.38	114.00		300.00	114.00
19	SC1				N/A				555.00	0.38	210.90		555.00	210.90
20	SC1				N/A				915.00	0.38	347.70		915.00	347.70
21	SC1				N/A				1,020.00	0.38	387.60		1,020.00	387.60
22	SC1				N/A				158.00	0.38	60.04		158.00	60.04
23	SC1				N/A				338.00	0.38	128.44		338.00	128.44
24	SC1				N/A				262.00	0.38	99.56		262.00	99.56
25	SC1				N/A				116.00	0.38	44.08		116.00	44.08
26	SC1				N/A				360.00	0.38	136.80		360.00	136.80
Rohal Til Village														
1	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou		N/A	8,800.00	4.50	39,600.00	165,200.00	0.38	62,776.00	215,000.00	389,000.00	102,376.00
Serei Kunthea Village														
1	SC2	Bakan	Ta Lou		N/A				36,000.00	0.38	13,680.00		36,000.00	13,680.00
Ta Lou Village														
1	SC3	Bakan	Ta Lou		Orin Rim	680.00	4.50	3,060.00					680.00	3,060.00
2	SC3				Rin Thy	200.00	4.50	900.00					200.00	900.00
3	SC3					420.00	4.50	1,890.00	2,100.00	0.38	798.00		2,520.00	2,688.00
4	SC3				N/A				15,300.00	0.38	5,814.00		15,300.00	5,814.00
Ta Sas Village														
1	SC1								700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
2	SC1				Saiy Yorn				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
3	SC1				Leng Um	42.00	4.50	189.00					42.00	189.00
4	SC1				Leng Um				1,400.00	0.38	532.00		1,400.00	532.00
5	SC1				Korn Phy	490.00	4.50	2,205.00					490.00	2,205.00
6	SC1				Sos Mao	210.00	4.50	945.00					210.00	945.00
7	SC1				Mut Samuy	490.00	4.50	2,205.00					490.00	2,205.00
8	SC1				Kong Sok	20.00	4.50	90.00					20.00	90.00
9	SC1				Aork Torn	350.00	4.50	1,575.00					350.00	1,575.00
10	SC1					140.00	4.50	630.00	700.00	0.38	266.00		840.00	896.00
11	SC1				Sous Tha	350.00	4.50	1,575.00	700.00	0.38	266.00		1,050.00	1,841.00
12	SC1				Chan Theon	105.00	4.50	472.50	560.00	0.38	212.80		665.00	685.30
13	SC1								350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
14	SC1				Ghaet Phy				910.00	0.38	345.80		910.00	345.80

No	Canal	District	Commune	Village	HH Name	Residential (m2)			Farm (m2)			Forest (m2)	Total Affected Land	Total Cost
						Affected Land	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Farmland	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Forestland		
15	SC1				Phan Mao	350.00	4.50	1,575.00	350.00	0.38	133.00		700.00	1,708.00
16	SC1				Phan Mao				2,800.00	0.38	1,064.00		2,800.00	1,064.00
17	SC1				Yen Mao				525.00	0.38	199.50		525.00	199.50
18	SC1					84.00	4.50	378.00					84.00	378.00
19	SC1				Chan Sophea	280.00	4.50	1,260.00					280.00	1,260.00
20	SC1				Khan Mao	30.00	4.50	135.00					30.00	135.00
21	SC1					210.00	4.50	945.00					210.00	945.00
22	SC1				Muol Tha	420.00	4.50	1,890.00					420.00	1,890.00
23	SC1				Om Sophaon	210.00	4.50	945.00					210.00	945.00
24	SC1								700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
25	SC1				Um Pheorn				560.00	0.38	212.80		560.00	212.80
26	SC1				Et Sarat				10,000.00	0.38	3,800.00		10,000.00	3,800.00
27	SC1				Teom Kheon				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
28	SC1				Cheok Chan				1,050.00	0.38	399.00		1,050.00	399.00
29	SC1				Poun Saraon				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
30	SC1				Soun Sareom				1,400.00	0.38	532.00		1,400.00	532.00
31	SC1				Kong Sary				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
32	SC1				Ngorn Ry				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
33	SC1				Noun Hun				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
34	SC1				Khart Kimet				1,400.00	0.38	532.00		1,400.00	532.00
35	SC1				Hom Teor				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
36	SC1				So Yuon				1,750.00	0.38	665.00		1,750.00	665.00
37	SC1				Pon Sareom				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
38	SC1				Et Srov				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
39	SC1				Eoung Art				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
40	SC1				Pov Somnang				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
41	SC1				Ouang Pheon				420.00	0.38	159.60		420.00	159.60
42	SC1				Pream Chanthy				2,100.00	0.38	798.00		2,100.00	798.00
43	SC1				Nob Neom				1,000.00	0.38	380.00		1,000.00	380.00
44	SC1				Kong Phat				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
45	SC1				Chuom Sart				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
46	SC1				Et Morn				1,540.00	0.38	585.20		1,540.00	585.20
47	SC1				Khuom Tuom				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
48	SC1				Khen Trob				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
49	SC1				Khum Khom				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
50	SC1				Phem Phy				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
51	SC1				Seon Mab				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00

No	Canal	District	Commune	Village	HH Name	Residential (m2)			Farm (m2)			Forest (m2)	Total Affected Land	Total Cost
						Affected Land	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Farmland	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Forestland		
52	SC1				Kong Pov				1,400.00	0.38	532.00		1,400.00	532.00
53	SC1				Sith Ssarim				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
54	SC1				Doct Teirin				840.00	0.38	319.20		840.00	319.20
55	SC1				Pov				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
56	SC1				Kong Sareon				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
57	SC1				Meong Yorn				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
58	SC1				Khum Can				210.00	0.38	79.80		210.00	79.80
59	SC1				Eak Neor				70.00	0.38	26.60		70.00	26.60
60	SC1								350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
61	SC1				Chan Samorn				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
62	SC1				Saom Sareun				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
63	SC1				Ork Tareim				210.00	0.38	79.80		210.00	79.80
64	SC1				Daung Yarn				140.00	0.38	53.20		140.00	53.20
65	SC1				Soun Pun				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
66	SC1				Eum Toch				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
67	SC1				Porn Tum				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
68	SC1				Soun Raotana				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
69	SC1				Dock Yeom				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
70	SC1				Dock Tevin				140.00	0.38	53.20		140.00	53.20
71	SC1				Naem Mao				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
72	SC1				Kim Cha				175.00	0.38	66.50		175.00	66.50
73	SC1				Ork Srey				70.00	0.38	26.60		70.00	26.60
74	SC1				Dorn Preok				560.00	0.38	212.80		560.00	212.80
75	SC1				Em Theun				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
76	SC1				Ork Sophark				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
77	SC1				Et Dorn				1,400.00	0.38	532.00		1,400.00	532.00
78	SC1				Et Dorn	210.00	4.50	945.00					210.00	945.00
79	SC1					350.00	4.50	1,575.00					350.00	1,575.00
Tang Kouk Village														
1	EMC	Bakan	Ta Lou		Hy Houn				10,000.00	0.38	3,800.00		10,000.00	3,800.00
2	EMC				Sem Sokha				7,500.00	0.38	2,850.00		7,500.00	2,850.00
3	NCA				N/A	45,500.00	4.50	204,750.00	300,000.00	0.38	114,000.00	131,610.00	477,110.00	318,750.00
4	SC4				N/A				51,000.00	0.38	19,380.00		51,000.00	19,380.00
Thlok Dangkao Village														
1	SC2	Phnom Kravanh	Phleah Rung		N/A				21,300.00	0.38	8,094.00		21,300.00	8,094.00
Thmei Village														
1	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou		Van Horn				10,500.00	0.38	3,990.00		10,500.00	3,990.00

No	Canal	District	Commune	Village	HH Name	Residential (m2)			Farm (m2)			Forest (m2)	Total Affected Land	Total Cost
						Affected Land	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Farmland	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Forestland		
2	NCA				Kob Koy				3,000.00	0.38	1,140.00		3,000.00	1,140.00
3	NCA				An Eoun				3,500.00	0.38	1,330.00		3,500.00	1,330.00
4	NCA				Ou Bora (Chhen)				5,700.00	0.38	2,166.00		5,700.00	2,166.00
5	NCA				Van Vy	750.00	4.50	3,375.00			-		750.00	3,375.00
6	NCA				Leng	350.00	4.50	1,575.00	100.00	0.38	38.00		450.00	1,613.00
7	NCA				Em Neam	1,528.00	4.50	6,876.00	7,500.00	0.38	2,850.00		9,028.00	9,726.00
8	NCA				Kok Kan	927.00	4.50	4,171.50	1,600.00	0.38	608.00		2,527.00	4,779.50
9	NCA				Yeam Lak	1,500.00	4.50	6,750.00			-		1,500.00	6,750.00
10	NCA				Seat Mao	1,500.00	4.50	6,750.00			-		1,500.00	6,750.00
11	NCA				Ea Vet	299.00	4.50	1,345.50	1,800.00	0.38	684.00		2,099.00	2,029.50
12	NCA				Sean Ly (Chaily	900.00	4.50	4,050.00			-		900.00	4,050.00
13	NCA				Yu Eai	84.00	4.50	378.00	3,200.00	0.38	1,216.00		3,284.00	1,594.00
14	NCA				Tob Vanny	143.00	4.50	643.50	575.00	0.38	218.50		718.00	862.00
15	NCA				Sen Khom	1,200.00	4.50	5,400.00	45.00	0.38	17.10		1,245.00	5,417.10
16	NCA				Born Ran	210.00	4.50	945.00					210.00	945.00
17	NCA				Dy Ouk	115.00	4.50	517.50	575.00	0.38	218.50		690.00	736.00
18	NCA				Nheam Theoun	210.00	4.50	945.00	50,000.00	0.38	19,000.00		50,210.00	19,945.00
19	NCA				San Mao	210.00	4.50	945.00					210.00	945.00
20	NCA				Mey Nov	700.00	4.50	3,150.00					700.00	3,150.00
21	NCA				Teng Korn	734.00	4.50	3,303.00					734.00	3,303.00
22	NCA				Ten Chron	36.00	4.50	162.00					36.00	162.00
23	NCA				Som Sorn	32.00	4.50	144.00					32.00	144.00
24	NCA				N/A				1,400.00	0.38	532.00	58,900.00	60,300.00	532.00
25	SC4				N/A				34,000.00	0.38	12,920.00		34,000.00	12,920.00
Trayang Sa Village														
1	SC2	Bakan	Ta Lou		N/A				18,000.00	0.38	6,840.00		18,000.00	6,840.00
Tuol Chreav Village														
1	SC3	Bakan	Ta Lou		N/A				11,050.00	0.38	4,199.00		11,050.00	4,199.00
Tuol Pongro Village														
1	SC1	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien		Chan Mix				1,190.00	0.38	452.20		1,190.00	452.20
2	SC1								350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
3	SC1				Phan Paoun				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
4	SC1				Phan Paoun				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
5	SC1								700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
6	SC1				Norm Ghes				490.00	0.38	186.20		490.00	186.20
7	SC1				Sorn Phalla				490.00	0.38	186.20		490.00	186.20
8	SC1				Hao Sambat				210.00	0.38	79.80		210.00	79.80

No	Canal	District	Commune	Village	HH Name	Residential (m2)			Farm (m2)			Forest (m2)	Total Affected Land	Total Cost
						Affected Land	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Farmland	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Forestland		
9	SC1				Soat Rourn				630.00	0.38	239.40		630.00	239.40
10	SC1								875.00	0.38	332.50		875.00	332.50
11	SC1				Yaem Mom				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
12	SC1				N/A				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
13	SC1				N/A				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
14	SC1				N/A				1,400.00	0.38	532.00		1,400.00	532.00
15	SC1				N/A				560.00	0.38	212.80		560.00	212.80
16	SC1				N/A				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
17	SC1				N/A				420.00	0.38	159.60		420.00	159.60
18	SC1				N/A				490.00	0.38	186.20		490.00	186.20
19	SC1				N/A				560.00	0.38	212.80		560.00	212.80
20	SC1				N/A				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
21	SC1				N/A				490.00	0.38	186.20		490.00	186.20
22	SC1				N/A				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
23	SC1				N/A				490.00	0.38	186.20		490.00	186.20
24	SC1				N/A				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
25	SC1				N/A				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
26	SC1				N/A				525.00	0.38	199.50		525.00	199.50
27	SC1				N/A				490.00	0.38	186.20		490.00	186.20
28	SC1				N/A				210.00	0.38	79.80		210.00	79.80
29	SC1				N/A				490.00	0.38	186.20		490.00	186.20
30	SC1				Morn Yun				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
31	SC1				N/A				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
32	SC1				N/A				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
33	SC1				N/A				700.00	0.38	266.00		700.00	266.00
34	SC1				N/A				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
35	SC1				N/A				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
36	SC1				Thung Khon				350.00	0.38	133.00		350.00	133.00
37	SC1				N/A				1,470.00	0.38	558.60		1,470.00	558.60
38	SC1				Tonh Sokha	175.00	4.50	787.50					175.00	787.50
39	SC1				Ghaet Srey				602.00	0.38	228.76		602.00	228.76
40	SC1				Ket Roern	350.00	4.50	1,575.00	1,050.00	0.38	399.00		1,400.00	1,974.00
Tuol Thma Village														
1	SC3	Bakan	Ta Lou		N/A				340.00	0.38	129.20		340.00	129.20
2	SC3				Houn Chantou	60.00	4.50	270.00					60.00	270.00
3	SC3				N/A				28,560.00	0.38	10,852.80		28,560.00	10,852.80
Tuol Totueng Village														

No	Canal	District	Commune	Village	HH Name	Residential (m2)			Farm (m2)			Forest (m2)	Total Affected Land	Total Cost
						Affected Land	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Farmland	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Affected Forestland		
1	SC4	Bakan	Ta Lou		N/A				24,140.00	0.38	9,173.20		24,140.00	9,173.20

Annex 2: Inventory Of Affected Trees Per Household

No	Canal	District	Commune	Village	HH Name	Mango	Jackfruit	Coconut	Orange	Lemon	CA	Cashew	Guava	Teu	Papaya	Banana
1	EMC	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Ben Chreon		0	11								
2	EMC	Bakan	Ta Lou	Prey Kantout	Chen Vech	22	10	0							6	40
3	EMC	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prohoas Kbal	Chren Bros		0	0			1			1		10
4	EMC	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prohoas Kbal	Deok Pov		0	2			6		1		5	
5	EMC	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prohoas Kbal	Eat Mot		0	6					2			20
6	EMC	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Hark Vuthy		0	0		1			1			
7	EMC	Bakan	Ta Lou	Prey Kantout	Heang Phorn	3	1	7								
8	EMC	Bakan	Ta Lou	Tang Kouk	Hy Houn	4	5		1						2	100
9	EMC	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prohoas Kbal	Kern Cheoun	0	0	1								
10	EMC	P. Kravanh	Ta Lou	Prey Kantout	Khet Thuch	0	0	0							8	
11	EMC	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prohoas Kbal	Maeng Phen	1	0	1	80							
12	EMC	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prohoas Kbal	Mean Pon	2	2	0								
13	EMC	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prohoas Kbal	Meas Som oak	0	0	4								
14	EMC	Bakan	Ta Lou	Prey Kantout	Moeurn March	6	10	0		4						
15	EMC	Bakan	Ta Lou	Prey Kantout	Mouch Hean	3	0	0								
16	EMC	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung	Muong Neang	2	0	0		1	1				1	10
17	EMC	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	N/A	3	4	1				2				
18	EMC	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	Nai Mao	0	0	6			10					1
19	EMC	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Nay Roun	41	20	40					10			150
20	EMC	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung	Nom Hing	0	0	0								13
21	EMC	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Nouch Sarun	0	0	0			10				5	10
22	EMC	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Oum Yavhout	1	0	0					2			
23	EMC	Bakan	Ta Lou	Prey Kantout	Pen Khouch	0	3	0								
24	EMC	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Peoun Phea	1	3	4								
25	EMC	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prohoas Kbal	Pim Poum	10	1	0		1					1	40
26	EMC	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Porn Thol	12	0	7								
27	EMC	Bakan	Ta Lou	Prey Kantout	Sa Korn Channa	6	0	0								
28	EMC	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	Sem Pon	0	1	1								
29	EMC	Bakan	Ta Lou	Tang Kouk	Sem Sokha	5	12	0					10			50
30	EMC	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung	Seng sokkha	0	0	0					3		20	50
31	EMC	Bakan	Ta Lou	Prey Kantout	Si On	9	2	2			2				2	
32	EMC	Bakan	Ta Lou	Prey Kantout	Sous Seam	15	16	0								20
33	EMC	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Team Peoun	6	2	0								
34	EMC	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Tol Leap	2	0	0							3	4
35	EMC	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	Van Tet	0	0	0							2	3
36	EMC	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Vit Toeun	0	0	0							3	6

No	Canal	District	Commune	Village	HH Name	Mango	Jackfruit	Coconut	Orange	Lemon	CA	Cashew	Guava	Teu	Papaya	Banana
37	EMC	Bakan	Ta Lou	Prey Kantout	Vong Peoun	0	2	5			7					
1	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou	Thmei	An Eoun	19	18	0		306	10				2	200
2	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou	Rohal Til	Chai Cheam	6	0	10								38
3	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou	Rohal Til	Ea Met	14	0	1								
4	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou	Thmei	Em Neam	7	28	4								33
5	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou	Tang Kouk	Ghor Pov	5	0	7							3	6
6	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou	Rohal Til	Houch Van	0	0	1								15
7	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou	Tang Kouk	Kem Ren	0	0	4							3	
8	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou	Tang Kouk	Khem Ravy	9	0	0							1	20
9	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou	Thmei	Kob Koy	18	54	4					2		4	30
10	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou	Thmei	Kok Kan	1	5	2							8	
11	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou	Thmei	Leng	3	63	2							4	100
12	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou	Thmei	Mey Nov	0	0	0								4
13	NCA	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Morn Pen	10	0	9								
14	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou	Rohal Til	Nav Yeav	0	0	5								
15	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou	Thmei	Nheam Theoun	1	0	0							8	15
16	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou	Thmei	Ou Bora (Chhen)	6	70	9		4		20				46
17	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou	Rohal Til	Pean Chanthay	20	0	10								8
18	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou	Tang Kouk	Re Rem	0	0	0								5
19	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou	Tang Kouk	Reth Riya	0	0	4								21
20	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou	Thmei	San Mao	0	0	0		1					3	30
21	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou	Rohal Til	Seak Team	2	0	0								10
22	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou	Thmei	Sean Ly (Chaily	1	0	0					1			
23	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou	Thmei	Seat Mao	6	6	0								
24	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou	Tang Kouk	Ses Cheam	1	0	0	50						4	
25	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou	Tang Kouk	Touch Neoun	0	0	0	530							
26	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou	Tang Kouk	Touch Ty	12	0	9							5	300
27	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou	Thmei	Van Horn	107	76	32								78
28	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou	Thmei	Van Vy	5	18	2								2
29	NCA	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Vong Tin	10	5	15								
30	NCA	Bakan	Ta Lou	Thmei	Yeam Lak	2	6	0								60
1	SC1	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas	Aork Torn	1	0	0								
2	SC1	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas	Et Dorn	8	0	0								
3	SC1	P. Kravanh	B.Chenhchien	Tuol Pongro	Ket Roeurn	2	0	0								
4	SC1	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas	Khan Mao	0	0	4								
5	SC1	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas	Kong Pov	6	0	0								
6	SC1	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas	Kong Sok	7	3	0								
7	SC1	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas	Leng Um	4	0	0								
8	SC1	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas	Mut Samuy	7	0	0								

No	Canal	District	Commune	Village	HH Name	Mango	Jackfruit	Coconut	Orange	Lemon	CA	Cashew	Guava	Teu	Papaya	Banana
9	SC1	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas	Sos Mao	7	0	0								
10	SC1	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Kaoh Svay	Yorn Kheng	3	0	3								
11	SC1	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas		5	0	2								
1	SC2	P. Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Phone	0	1	3								
1	SC3	Bakan	Ta Lou	Ta Lou	Orin Rim	0	0	4								
2	SC3	Bakan	Ta Lou	Ta Lou	Rin Thy	0	0	8								
3	SC3	Bakan	Ta Lou	Ta Lou		4	0	4								
						473	447	256	661	318	47	22	32	1	103	1548

Annex 3: List Of Vulnerable Households

No	District	Commune	Village	HH Name	Sex	Elder	Status	Handi-capped	Landless	Income group
1	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Bat Rumduol	Chea Phal	Male	> 60 Yrs old				
2	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Bat Rumduol	Loul Sem	Female					\$101 - \$200
3	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Bat Rumduol	Orouch Leng	Male	> 60 Yrs old				Below poverty line
4	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Bat Rumduol	Teng Torng	Female					\$201 - \$300
5	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Bat Rumduol	Uk Sim	Male	> 60 Yrs old				
6	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Bat Rumduol	You Kok	Female					\$101 - \$200
7	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Bat Rumduol		Female		Widow			\$101 - \$200
8	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Bat Rumduol		Female		Widow			\$101 - \$200
9	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Bat Rumduol		Female		Widow			\$101 - \$200
10	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Bat Rumduol		Female					\$101 - \$200
11	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Bat Rumduol		Male	> 60 Yrs old				\$301 - \$500
12	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Bat Rumduol		Female		Widow			Below poverty line
13	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Bat Rumduol		Female		Widow			
14	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	Both Sarong	Male					Below poverty line
15	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	Chan Kha	Male				Yes	Below poverty line
16	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	Chea Sophat	Male					Below poverty line
17	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	Chhoun Khunthy	Female					\$101 - \$200
18	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	Kim Vannak	Female	>60 Yrs & older				Below poverty line
19	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	Kuy Thoun	Male				Yes	\$101 - \$200
20	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	Lav Mun	Female					Below poverty line
21	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	N/A	Female					
22	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	Nang heng	Male					Below poverty line
23	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	Nea Lina	Male					Below poverty line
24	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	Net Thea	Male	> 60 Yrs old				
25	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	Ouk Chanthly	Male				Yes	Below poverty line
26	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	Say Heng	Male					Below poverty line
27	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	Sem Pon	Male				Yes	\$501 and Above
28	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	Sory Thy	Male					Below poverty line
29	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	Suong Soy	Male					Below poverty line
30	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	Tem Meoun	Male	> 60 Yrs old				
31	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	Thy BonThouen	Male					Below poverty line
32	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	Tim Khun	Female					Below poverty line
33	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	Tim Makara	Male					Below poverty line
34	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	Tim Rouen	Male					Below poverty line
35	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	Ty Son	Male					Below poverty line
36	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	Un Pet	Male	> 60 Yrs old				
37	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	Van Tet	Male				Yes	Above poverty line
38	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	Yum Mom	Male					Below poverty line
39	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk	Yun Phos	Female				Yes	Below poverty line
40	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk		Female		Widow			Below poverty line
41	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk		Female		Widow			Below poverty line
42	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk		Female	> 60 Yrs old	Widow			
43	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk		Female		Widow			
44	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk		Female		Widow			
45	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk		Female		Widow			
46	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk		Female		Widow			
47	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chongruk		Female					
48	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Ben Chreon	Male	> 60 Yrs old	Widow			Below poverty line
49	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Bou cheng	Male	> 60 Yrs old				Below poverty line
50	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Chan Yomg	Male				Yes	Below poverty line
51	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Chin sao	Female				Yes	\$201 - \$300
52	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Chin Vorn	Male				Yes	Above poverty line

No	District	Commune	Village	HH Name	Sex	Elder	Status	Handi-capped	Landless	Income group
53	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Dol Pin	Male	> 60 Yrs old				Above poverty line
54	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Hoem sim	Male					Below poverty line
55	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Ke Sorn	Female					Above poverty line
56	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Kem vanak	Female		Widow			Above poverty line
57	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Ly thea	Male					Below poverty line
58	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	N/A	Male	> 60 Yrs old				
59	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Nang Nat	Female		Widow			Below poverty line
60	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Nouch Nach	Female				Yes	Below poverty line
61	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Nouch Sarun	Female		Widow	Disabled	Yes	Below poverty line
62	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Nub Thoeun	Male				Yes	\$501 and Above
63	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Oruk bunnouen	Male				Yes	Above poverty line
64	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Pech Sou	Male				Yes	Below poverty line
65	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Phart Phat	Female		Widow			Below poverty line
66	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Phone	Male	> 60 Yrs old				
67	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Porn Thol	Female		Widow			\$101 - \$200
68	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Seth mum	Male					Below poverty line
69	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Sok Mom	Female		Widow			Below poverty line
70	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Sorn Lorn	Male				Yes	\$201 - \$300
71	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Thean Chhern	Female				Yes	Below poverty line
72	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Tol Leap	Female		Widow			\$501 and Above
73	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Vit Toeun	Female					Below poverty line
74	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Vorng Bros	Male				Yes	Below poverty line
75	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Vorng Khna	Female					\$501 and Above
76	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Chrey Kroem	Yorn Vanny	Female					Below poverty line
77	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Kandal	Dy Nhim	Female	> 60 Yrs old				
78	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Kandal	Keo Oun	Male					Below poverty line
79	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Kandal	Muk Ghem	Male	> 60 Yrs old				Below poverty line
80	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Kandal	Sok Van	Male	> 60 Yrs old				
81	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Kandal	Soung Hom	Male	> 60 Yrs old				\$301 - \$500
82	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Kandal	Yun Khoun	Male	> 60 Yrs old				
83	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Kandal		Male	> 60 Yrs old				\$101 - \$200
84	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Kandal		Female		Widow			Above poverty line
85	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Kandal		Male					Below poverty line
86	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Kandal		Female	> 60 Yrs old	Widow			
87	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Kandal		Female		Widow			
88	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Kandal		Female		Widow			
89	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Kaoh Svay	Ben Phat	Male					Below poverty line
90	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Kaoh Svay	Chhum rem	Male					Below poverty line
91	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Kaoh Svay	Hout sroue	Male					Below poverty line
92	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Kaoh Svay	Morm Bung	Male	> 60 Yrs old				Below poverty line
93	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Kaoh Svay	Orin chantha	Male					Below poverty line
94	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Kaoh Svay	Orin Ten	Male					Below poverty line
95	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Kaoh Svay	Phen Phat	Male	> 60 Yrs old				
96	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Kaoh Svay	Pring yari	Male					Below poverty line
97	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Kaoh Svay	Sou Roeurn	Male	> 60 Yrs old				
98	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Kaoh Svay	Sou Nem	Male	> 60 Yrs old				
99	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien	Ou Ruessei	Chin Saem	Male	> 60 Yrs old				\$101 - \$200
100	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien	Ou Ruessei	Kheom Theon	Male					Below poverty line
101	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien	Ou Ruessei	N/A	Female					
102	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien	Ou Ruessei	N/A	Female					
103	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien	Ou Ruessei	N/A	Female					
104	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien	Ou Ruessei	Rei Peon	Male	> 60 Yrs old				\$101 - \$200
105	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien	Ou Ruessei		Female	> 60 Yrs old	Widow			Above poverty line
106	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien	Ou Rumchang	N/A	Male	> 60 Yrs old				

No	District	Commune	Village	HH Name	Sex	Elder	Status	Handi-capped	Landless	Income group
107	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien	Ou Rumchang	N/A	Male	> 60 Yrs old				
108	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien	Ou Rumchang	N/A	Female					
109	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien	Ou Rumchang	N/A	Female					
110	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien	Ou Rumchang		Female	> 60 Yrs old	Widow			Above poverty line
111	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung	Brak ra	Male				Yes	Below poverty line
112	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung	Bun To	Female					\$101 - \$200
113	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung	Muong Neang	Male					Below poverty line
114	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung	N/A	Female					
115	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung	N/A	Female					
116	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung	N/A	Female					
117	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung	N/A	Female					
118	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung	N/A	Female					
119	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung	N/A	Female					
120	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung	N/A	Female					
121	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung	N/A	Female					
122	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung	N/A	Female					
123	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung	N/A	Female					
124	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung	N/A	Female					
125	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung	Nom Hing	Female					\$101 - \$200
126	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung	Seon Sem	Male					Below poverty line
127	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung	Srey Ean	Male	> 60 Yrs old				
128	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung		Female		Widow			\$101 - \$200
129	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung		Female	> 60 Yrs old	Widow			Below poverty line
130	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung		Female		Widow			Below poverty line
131	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung		Female		Widow			Below poverty line
132	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung		Female	> 60 Yrs old	Widow			
133	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung		Female	> 60 Yrs old	Widow			
134	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung		Female		Widow			
135	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung		Female		Widow			
136	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung		Female		Widow			
137	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung		Female		Widow			
138	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung		Female		Widow			
139	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung		Female		Widow			
140	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung		Female		Widow			
141	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung		Female		Widow			
142	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung		Female		Widow			
143	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung		Female		Widow			
144	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prey Kanlang	Brak Pech	Male	> 60 Yrs old				
145	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prey Kanlang	Eal Mon	Male	> 60 Yrs old				\$101 - \$200
146	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prey Kanlang	Kim Tha	Male	> 60 Yrs old				
147	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prey Kanlang	Meng Khem	Male	> 60 Yrs old				
148	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prey Kanlang	Mom Man	Male					Below poverty line
149	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prey Kanlang	Nhem Phorn	Male	> 60 Yrs old				
150	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prey Kanlang	Nuon Sor	Male	> 60 Yrs old				
151	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prey Kanlang	Phan Vouen	Male	> 60 Yrs old				
152	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prey Kanlang	Yem Srem	Female					Below poverty line
153	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prey Kanlang		Female	> 60 Yrs old	Widow			Below poverty line
154	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prey Kanlang		Female	> 60 Yrs old	Widow			Below poverty line
155	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prey Kanlang		Female		Widow			
156	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prey Kanlang		Female		Widow			
157	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prey Kanlang		Female		Widow			
158	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prey Kanlang		Male	> 60 Yrs old				
159	Bakan	Ta Lou	Prey Kantout	Cheang Chhang	Female	> 60 Yrs old	Widow			Below poverty line
160	Bakan	Ta Lou	Prey Kantout	Hach Mao	Female		Widow			\$201 - \$300

No	District	Commune	Village	HH Name	Sex	Elder	Status	Handi-capped	Landless	Income group
161	Bakan	Ta Lou	Prey Kantout	Heang Phorn	Male					Below poverty line
162	Bakan	Ta Lou	Prey Kantout	Khet Sok	Male	> 60 Yrs old				\$101 - \$200
163	Bakan	Ta Lou	Prey Kantout	Pen Khouch	Male				Yes	\$101 - \$200
164	Bakan	Ta Lou	Prey Kantout	Sa Korn Channa	Male					Below poverty line
165	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prohoas Kbal	Chhot Sony	Female		Widow			Below poverty line
166	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prohoas Kbal	Choun Chon	Male					Below poverty line
167	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prohoas Kbal	Chren Bros	Male				Yes	Below poverty line
168	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prohoas Kbal	Chren Sol	Female		Widow			Below poverty line
169	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prohoas Kbal	Deok Pov	Male					Below poverty line
170	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prohoas Kbal	Eat Mot	Female					Below poverty line
171	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prohoas Kbal	Kern Cheoun	Male				Yes	\$301 - \$500
172	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prohoas Kbal	Kron Dorn	Male					Below poverty line
173	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prohoas Kbal	Maeng Phen	Male	>60 Yrs & older				Above poverty line
174	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prohoas Kbal	Mean Pon	Male				Yes	\$301 - \$500
175	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prohoas Kbal	N/A	Male	> 60 Yrs old				
176	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prohoas Kbal	N/A	Female					
177	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prohoas Kbal	N/A	Female					
178	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prohoas Kbal	Our Chanthy	Male					Below poverty line
179	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prohoas Kbal	Pim Poum	Male	> 60 Yrs old				\$101 - \$200
180	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prohoas Kbal	Suon Keo	Male		Widow			\$201 - \$300
181	Bakan	Ta Lou	Rohal Til	Pork Phun	Male	> 60 Yrs old				
182	Bakan	Ta Lou	Rohal Til	Sok Cheam	Male					Below poverty line
183	Bakan	Ta Lou	Ta Lou		Female	> 60 Yrs old	Widow			Below poverty line
184	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas	Aork Torn	Female					\$201 - \$300
185	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas	Chan Theon	Male			Disabled		Below poverty line
186	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas	Et Morn	Male	> 60 Yrs old				Below poverty line
187	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas	Et Srov	Male					Below poverty line
188	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas	Hom Teor	Male					Below poverty line
189	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas	Khan Mao	Male					Below poverty line
190	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas	Korn Phy	Male					Below poverty line
191	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas	Muol Tha	Male	> 60 Yrs old				\$101 - \$200
192	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas	Om Sophaon	Male					Below poverty line
193	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas	Pov Somnang	Male					Below poverty line
194	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas	Sous Tha	Male	> 60 Yrs old				Below poverty line
195	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas	Yen Mao	Male					Below poverty line
196	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas		Female		Widow			\$101 - \$200
197	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas		Male	> 60 Yrs old				Above poverty line
198	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas		Female	> 60 Yrs old	Widow			Below poverty line
199	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas		Female		Widow			Below poverty line
200	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas		Female		Widow			Below poverty line
201	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas		Female		Widow			
202	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas		Male	> 60 Yrs old				
203	Bakan	Ta Lou	Tang Kouk	Ghor Pov	Female					Below poverty line
204	Bakan	Ta Lou	Tang Kouk	Reth Riya	Male					Below poverty line
205	Bakan	Ta Lou	Tang Kouk	Touch Ty	Male		Widow			Below poverty line
206	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Thlok Dangkao	Ben Yeng	Male	> 60 Yrs old				\$101 - \$200
207	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Thlok Dangkao	Choub Sea	Male	> 60 Yrs old				Below poverty line
208	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Thlok Dangkao	Mit Ran	Male					Below poverty line
209	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Thlok Dangkao	N/A	Female	> 60 Yrs old				
210	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Thlok Dangkao	N/A	Female	> 60 Yrs old				
211	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Thlok Dangkao	N/A	Male	> 60 Yrs old				
212	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Thlok Dangkao	N/A	Male	> 60 Yrs old				
213	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Thlok Dangkao	N/A	Male	> 60 Yrs old				
214	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Thlok Dangkao	N/A	Female					

No	District	Commune	Village	HH Name	Sex	Elder	Status	Handi-capped	Landless	Income group
215	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Thlok Dangkao	N/A	Female					
216	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Thlok Dangkao	N/A	Female					
217	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Thlok Dangkao	N/A	Female					
218	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Thlok Dangkao	N/A	Female					
219	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Thlok Dangkao	N/A	Female					
220	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Thlok Dangkao	N/A	Female					
221	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Thlok Dangkao	N/A	Female					
222	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Thlok Dangkao	N/A	Female					
223	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Thlok Dangkao	N/A	Female					
224	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Thlok Dangkao	N/A	Female					
225	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Thlok Dangkao	N/A	Female					
226	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Thlok Dangkao	N/A	Female					
227	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Thlok Dangkao	N/A	Female					
228	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Thlok Dangkao	Oung Saroun	Male					Below poverty line
229	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Thlok Dangkao	Sak Norn	Male					Below poverty line
230	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Thlok Dangkao	Seng Pharun	Male					Below poverty line
231	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Thlok Dangkao	Ya Ven	Male	> 60 Yrs old				\$101 - \$200
232	Phnom Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Thlok Dangkao		Male					Below poverty line
233	Bakan	Ta Lou	Thmei	Dy Ouk	Female					\$101 - \$200
234	Bakan	Ta Lou	Thmei	Kok Kan	Female			Disabled		Above poverty line
235	Bakan	Ta Lou	Thmei	Sen Khom	Female					\$101 - \$200
236	Bakan	Ta Lou	Thmei	Van Horn	Male	> 60 Yrs old				\$301 - \$500
237	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien	Tuol Pongro	Ket Roeum	Male	> 60 Yrs old				Above poverty line
238	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien	Tuol Pongro	N/A	Female	> 60 Yrs old				
239	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien	Tuol Pongro	N/A	Male	> 60 Yrs old				
240	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien	Tuol Pongro	N/A	Male	> 60 Yrs old				
241	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien	Tuol Pongro	N/A	Male	> 60 Yrs old				
242	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien	Tuol Pongro	N/A	Female					
243	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien	Tuol Pongro	N/A	Female					
244	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien	Tuol Pongro	N/A	Female					
245	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien	Tuol Pongro	N/A	Female					
246	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien	Tuol Pongro	N/A	Female					
247	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien	Tuol Pongro	Norm Ghes	Male					Below poverty line
248	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien	Tuol Pongro	Sorn Phalla	Male					Below poverty line
249	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien	Tuol Pongro		Female	> 60 Yrs old	Widow			Below poverty line
250	Phnom Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien	Tuol Pongro		Female	> 60 Yrs old	Widow			Below poverty line
251	Bakan	Ta Lou	Tuol Thma	Keav Kom	Male	> 60 Yrs old				\$101 - \$200

Annex 4: Minutes Of Consultations

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA NATION RELIGION KING

Royal Government of Cambodia
Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology

MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC MEETING AT TALOU COMMUNE, BAKAN DISTRICT, PURSAT PROVINCE,

Date: Wednesday 06 June 2012

Place: Wat Boeng Sdok

Time: 09:30a.m – 12:30p.m

Participants

1. Mr. Tauch Ang (Resettlement Unit Officer, MOWRAM)
2. Mr. Sao Channarith (Resettlement Unit Officer, MOWRAM)
3. Mr. Kit Phal (PDWRAM officer)
4. Mr. Mel Sophanna (National Resettlement Consultant)
5. Mr. Heng Sitha (Assistant to National Resettlement Consultant – minute taker)
6. Mr. Chhuon Khorn (Phteah Rung Commune Chiefs)
7. Mr. Yin Na (Phteah Rung Commune Council)
8. Chreykoem and Preykantuot Village head and their village council.

AGENDA

Introduce purpose of the Public meeting:

1. To inform people that the Royal Government of Cambodia will implement the Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project;
2. To discuss on government policies regarding on compensation to the loss of private and public properties;
3. To discuss Resettlement policy in general term (affected houses and other structures will be compensated at replacement cost at currently market value;
4. To determine the public meeting on June 06, 2012 as the official Cut-of-date for Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project. Again remind to local authorities be aware of it and extend this information to those could not attend the meeting.
5. To get people opinions and their suggestions, complains and their preferences toward compensation, allowances and assistance, relocation of structures.

SUBJECT: DISCLOSURE AND PUBLIC MEETING

1. Mr. Mel Sophanna, National Resettlement Consultant, presented himself and introduced the officers from MOWRAM and PDWRAM to participants of the meeting. He gave warm welcome

remarks to local authorities and villagers who had spent their busiest time to participate in the valuable public meeting.

2. Mr. Mel Sophanna raised that the objectives of the public meeting are: 1). To inform the public to be aware of the Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project (FDRMMP) or called Damnak Chheukrom Subproject. 2). To discuss on government policies regarding on compensation to the loss of private and public properties (eg. Losing entire houses, entire shops and public facilities, Residential Land, Commercial Land, Farm land and trees; 3). To discuss Resettlement policy in general term (affected houses and other structures will be compensated at replacement cost at currently market value; 4) To determine the public meeting on June 06, 2012 as the official Cut-of-date for Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project. Again remind to local authorities be aware of it and extend this information to those could not attend the meeting and 5). To get people opinion and their suggestions, their preferences toward compensation, allowances and assistance, relocation of structures and complains.

A. Project profile and Description

3. Mr. Sophanna provides the overview and it significances of the project. It is very important project because it can mitigate risk flood to downstream of Pursat River during rainy season, especially, to avoid flood to Pursat town. He mentions that every year when there is heavy rain at the mountainous area, our governor as well as MOWRAM/PDWRAM worries about the flood management in the town area. Do you all know why we so concern about flood? How to prevent flood to Pursat town and downstream?

4. He elaborates specifically to team mission for this meeting. It will not be that long our government will apply for loan from ADB to implement on this subproject area. The advantages from canal rehabilitation project will not just provide flood mitigation to downstream, but the water which diverted thought this canal system from Pursat River will manage to use for agricultural activities for the villagers in this place. Again it will increasing agricultural productions and improve the living standard of the people surround this area during dry season. He also added that the participation of the affected people this time is very important because we will have chance to think together how to make this project happen for the benefit of our next generation.

5. Mr. Kit Phal (PDWRAM) is invited to explaining the project plan with showing the drawing sketch of the project in detail to participants. He presents about the technique and shows the design of the subproject.

6. Mr. Sophanna added that the main canal we conducted survey last 2010 has a total length of 25 kilometers on the existing canal alignment and its right-of way (ROW) was width of 50 meters from the centerline. Recently, the team came to conduct IOL for the new alignment which will change from the original plan which the total length increase up to 30km and the

width is 100 meter main canal from Mark 1 (Chreykroem village) to Mark 12 and Outlet in Boengrong Boengray at Rohatil village and it will divert water to Svay Dounkeo River.

7. From the IOL survey if your property is within the ROW, your family is considered as affected household (AHH). The affected properties include such as: affected land, houses and trees, business etc. When your properties are affected who will responsible for those losses? What are the government policies toward the losses? Who will responsible that? Of course when there is development there will be some impact happen. However, the government will not ignore with loss of people properties. Your affected properties will be compensated. For resettlement will be the responsibility of the RGC. There are some small impacts and there are some big impacts depend on the project. And he also mentions to the participants that the land or canals which belong to the public, the government will use without any condition when the development project will need it. No one can take it as own properties.

8. Mr. Tauch Ang, Resettlement Unit Officer of MOWRAM, adds on Mr. Sophanna statement that development has positive and negative impacts to the local people. Moreover, if the positive impacts or benefit for the public will be larger than the negative one, then development project will be taken place.

9.

10. Meanwhile, Mr. Sao Channarith, Resettlement Unit Officer of MOWRAM, had informed the public that this Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project in Bakan and Phnom Kravanh district (Damnak Chhuekram) will get funds from ADB. The compensation will be responsible of IRC.

B. Issues Raised by the Public

11. Participants have raised their comments and issues as follows:

- Q1. Mr. Vong Pin & Mr. Chen Chel: If the canal rehabilitation will affect to people properties (such as land, trees, house...), how the government compensate to those affected thing?
- Q2. Mr. Koun Phal: If my residential land or farmland will be affected all and I do not have remaining land for farming what will I do? Will the government give my family another land? Where will it be?
- Q3. Mr. Em Pun & Mr. Touch Heav: We want the project to happen soon, could tell us when the canal rehabilitation will start?

C. Responses to the questions

12. A1: Mr. Tauch Ang: actually, IRC is government committee for resettlement and will work on behalf of RGC. This committee will have its provincial sub-committee to work on these issues. Compensation will be made based on the RCS for the affected properties. In order to determine that all the affected properties is belong to APs, the detail measurement Survey will be conduct around 6 months before the project/civil work commenced. If the land or canals which belong to the public, the government will use without any condition when the development project will need it.

13. A2: Mr. Mel Sophanna: For those affected houses and landless (APs), the government will find a relocation site to displace them. If your rice paddy land will be no longer remaining for agricultural mean, compensation will be land for land. The location of the land provides will not be outside the village of resident.

14. A3. Sao Channarith: We could not determine the date or year exactly when the Damnak Choeukrom rehabilitation project will be started, but the ABD representatives will have MOU signing agreement on June 7 & June 2012 with MOWRAM.

15. Mr. Tauch Ang has reminded to commune and village authorities and participants that the meeting today is the cut-of-date which no any structures will be built.

D. Grievance redress and participation:

The grievance redress process includes four stages. There are three stages before complaints may be elevated to a court of law as a last resort.

- a. First stage: APs will present their complaints and grievances verbally or in writing to the CLAC. The CLAC will be obliged to provide immediate written confirmation of receiving the complaint. If after 15 days the aggrieved AP does not hear from the CLAC, or if the AP is not satisfied with the decision taken in the first stage, the complaint may be brought to the District Office.
- b. Second stage: The District Office has 15days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. If the complaint cannot be solved at this stage, the District Office will bring the case to the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee.
- c. Third stage: The Provincial Grievance Redress Committee meets with the aggrieved party and tries to resolve the situation. The Committee may ask for a review of the DMS by the external monitor (EMO). Within 30 days of the submission of the grievance, the Committee must make a written decision and submit copies to the MOWRAM, PRS/IRC and the AP.
- d. Final stage: If the aggrieved AP does not hear from the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee or is not satisfied, he/she will bring the case to Provincial Court. This is the final stage for adjudicating complaints. Within 30 days of the submission of the grievance, the Court must make a written decision and submit copies to the MOWRAM, PRS/IRC and the AP. If any party is still unsatisfied with the Provincial Court judgment, he/she can bring the case to a higher-level court.

By Heng Sitha
Minutes Taker

Prepared by Mel Sophanna
National Resettlement Consultant

**THE PUBLIC MEETING AT TALOU COMMUNE,
BAKAN DISTRICT, PURSAT PROVINCE**

Venue: Wat Boeng Sdok

Date: 6-Jun-12

Time: 9:30a.m - 12:30p.m

List of Participants

No	Name of Participants	sex	Age	Occupation	Village	Other
1	Sao Chan narith	M	39	Office Deput-Director	MOWRAM	
2	Toch Eng	M	38	Office Deput-Director	MOWRAM	
3	Kit Phal	M	45	Office Deput-Director	PDWRAM	
4	Mel Sophanna	M	40	National Resettlement	ADB	
5	Heng Sitha	M	40	Assistant (Minute Taker)	Freelance	
6	Khun Khorn	M	57	Commune Chief	Phteah Rung	
7	Em Phun	F	53	Village Council	Phteah Rung	
8	Sok Vin	M	61	Commune Council	Phteah Rung	
9	Say Erim	M	32	Commune Council	Phteah Rung	
10	Yin Na	M	66	Commune Council	Phteah Rung	
11	Leav Chan Ra	M	30	Vice-Village Head	Pprey Kantuot	
12	Toch Heav	M	64	Director of Company	Pprey Kantuot	
13	Khoun Phal	M	58	Famer	Pprey Kantuot	
14	Vong Phin	M	68	Famer	Chrey Krim	
15	Tin Chrory	M	65	Famer	Chrey Krim	
16	Khet Sok	M	61	Famer	Pprey Kantuot	
17	Khet Nub	M	44	Famer	Pprey Kantuot	
18	Yim Kheang	M	55	Famer	Pprey Kantuot	
19	Bun Thy	F	59	Famer	Pprey Kantuot	
20	Soeun Vin	F	32	Famer	Pprey Kantuot	
21	Chin Sarom	M	44	Famer	Pprey Kantuot	
22	York Chork	M	54	Famer	Pprey Kantuot	
23	Mum Thoun	M	42	Famer	Pprey Kantuot	
24	Chin Thim	M	30	Famer	Pprey Kantuot	
25	Chin Khoeun	M	26	Famer	Pprey Kantuot	
26	Nak Sok	M	23	Famer	Pprey Kantuot	
27	Chin Chil	M	51	Famer	ChreyChoem	
28	Ngul Pin	M	68	Famer	ChreyChoem	
29	Tul Norm	F	48	Famer	ChreyChoem	
30	Morm Pin	F	27	Famer	ChreyChoem	
31	Chin Chhean	M	22	Famer	ChreyChoem	
32	Loeun Kun	F	58	Famer	ChreyChoem	
Total number of participants = 32						
Total number of male participants = 26 (81.25%)						
Total number of female participants = 6 (18.75%)						

Prepare by Mel Sophanna
National Resettlement Consultant

**MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC MEETING AT PHTEAH RUNG COMMUNE,
PHNOM KRAVANH DISTRICT, PURSAT PROVINCE,**

Date: Wednesday 07 June 2012

Place: Wat Boeng Preah Ponleachey

Time: 09:30a.m – 12:00a.m

Participants

1. Mr. Tauch Ang (Resettlement Unit Officer, MOWRAM)
2. Mr. Sao Channarith (Resettlement Unit Officer, MOWRAM)
3. Mr. Kit Phal (PDWRAM officer)
4. Mr. Mel Sophanna (National Resettlement Consultant)
5. Mr. Heng Sitha (Assistant to National Resettlement Consultant – minute taker)
6. Mr. Chhuon Khorn (Phteah Rung Commune Chiefs)
7. Mr. Yin Na (Phteah Rung Commune Council)
8. Chreykoem and Preykantuot Village head and their village council.

AGENDA

Introduce purpose of the Public meeting:

- (i) To inform people that the Royal Government of Cambodia will implement the Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project;
- (ii) To discuss on government policies regarding on compensation to the loss of private and public properties;
- (iii) To discuss Resettlement policy in general term (affected houses and other structures will be compensated at replacement cost at currently market value;
- (iv) To determine the public meeting on June 07, 2012 as the official Cut-of-date for Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project. Again remind to local authorities be aware of it and extend this information to those could not attend the meeting.
- (v) To get people opinions and their suggestions, complains and their preferences toward compensation, allowances and assistance, relocation of structures.

SUBJECT: DISCLOSURE AND PUBLIC MEETING

1. Mr. Mel Sophanna, National Resettlement Consultant, presented himself and introduced the officers from MOWRAM and PDWRAM to participants of the meeting. He gave warm welcome remarks to local authorities and villagers who had spent their busiest time to participate in the valuable public meeting.

2. Mr. Mel Sophanna raised that the objectives of the public meeting are: 1). To inform the public to be aware of the Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project (FDRMMP) or called Damnak Chheukrom Subproject. 2). To discuss on government policies regarding on compensation to the loss of private and public properties (eg. Losing entire houses, entire shops and public facilities, Residential Land, Commercial Land, Farm land and trees; 3). To discuss Resettlement policy in general term (affected houses and other structures will be compensated at replacement cost at currently market value; 4) To determine the public meeting on June 06, 2012 as the official Cut-of-date for Flood and Drought Risk Management

and Mitigation Project. Again remind to local authorities be aware of it and extend this information to those could not attend the meeting and 5). To get people opinion and their suggestions, their preferences toward compensation, allowances and assistance, relocation of structures and complains.

A. Project Profile and description

3. What is FDRMMP? Mr. Tauch Ang said that “FDRMMP” is a regional project in Mekong Sub-region in which implementation shall be assisted by Asian Development Bank (ADB). It covers Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam. For Cambodia, the three provinces that were identified with constant problems on flood and droughts are Pursat, Kratie and Kandal. Millions of moneys, and even lives, were lost from these provinces when floods and droughts occur which made it necessary to mitigate and manage their impacts. Among the mitigation measures envisaged in FDRMMP is the strengthening of waterways to prevent floods and the management of flows for impounding water for farm use during dry season.

4. Who is responsible for the Project? The Royal Government of Cambodia, as represented by the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) will execute the Project. The Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) will supervise the preparation and implementation of resettlement plan in case that (i) there is negative impact on peoples’ assets caused by the project and (ii) there is a need for relocation of the people living in dangerous areas, such as in canal embankments.

5. What benefits should we expect from the reconstruction of irrigation canals? This project is a plan that they make it for the people to living around Pursat province and moreover if we do, it can reduce flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project-Cambodia. The project is rehabilitating the main canal and 4 secondary canals. In the project has five objective like (i) reduce floods; (ii) minimize losses on harvest of crops; (iii) availability of water for farms; (iv) prevent loss of lives during rainy season; and (v) prevention of water-borne diseases. Somehow, the Project will help the people in reducing poverty from these anticipated benefits.

6. Mr. Sophanna questions and answer to the public *“How will you know if the Project will affect my family?”* Previous plan was the main canal has a total length 25 kilometers and its right-of way (ROW) has width of 50 meters, or 25 meters from the centerline which will rehabilitate on the existing alignment. Now it is change its original to a total length 30 kilometers and its ROW has width of 100 meters (i.e., 50 meters from the centerline). If your property is within the this ROW, your family is affected. If your land overlaps with the ROW, you will be compensated in cash for the affected portion of the land based on replacement cost. If the replacement land is offered as a form of compensation, the replacement land should be of equal or better productive capacity of the lost land acceptable to you. Houses and structures shall be compensated at replacement cost without deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials. For annual crops, you shall be given 3 months notice that the land on which their crops are planted will be used by the Project and that they must harvest their crops in time. If standing crops are ripening and cannot be harvested, you will be compensated for the loss of un-harvested crops at replacement costs.

7. Apart from the compensation for loss of land and other assets at replacement costs, the Project will ensure that your standard of living is maintained or better improved after the Project. Therefore, the Project will provide mitigation and subsistence allowance to households that shall be relocated and will ensure that any movement of houses will be assisted. Shops or stalls will

be within only a short distance of the existing structures in consultation with the owners and with community representatives of the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) that will provide funding.

B. Issues Raised by the Public

8. Participant have raised their comments and issues as follows:

Q1. Ms. Sim Vorn (36 year sold): How will the project affect to our farm land surround the Boeng Preah Ponley reservoir?

Q2: Mr. Sok Tha (41 years old): Will the project built the dike around Boeng Preah Ponley reservoir?

Q3. Ms. Soun Mao (53 years old): When will be the project implemented?

Q4. Mr. Chan Khoeun (23 years old): I would like to ask how will we receive compensation to our farm land. Will I get compensation while I have never plant any crops on the land near lake?

C. Responses to the questions

9. Mr. Mel Sophanna: First he thanked the participants for their active with questioning during the meeting. He answers all the questions raised by the participants.

A1: According to the survey on flood and environment mentioned that 210 hectare of private land surround Boeng Preah Ponley will be inundated and will not be able to plant any crops permanently when water will be diverted from Pursat River to this canal project. So, some of land use in this area will be affected.

A2: I am not sure if they will build dike around the lake because I haven't seen the design maybe Mr. Kit Phal from PDWRAM or Mr. Tauch Ang could answer this question.

A3. Personally, I cannot tell you when to this project will be implemented. But it can start for next year or years after depending on the available budget of our government or it could get loan from ABD. Even though, Please don't worry about that because the government will inform you at least 3 months in advance before the civil work will be started.

A4. It is good question. I would like to remind the participants and local authorities that the land around the reservoir is public property (lake). It is not entitle to any one until today. So far I know the inter-commune committee had demarcated and installed concrete posts to be award of public land and private land. Then what government will compensate to those land use? Of course they will not compensate on government land, but compensate for the loss of income generated from the land.

10. Today June 7, 2012 is the Cut-of-date for this project. The land which is not used before will not allow having any activity/plant any crops or trees on it. Those who just start now or after the meeting will not be eligible for compensation.

D. Grievance redress and participation:

The grievance redress process includes four stages. There are three stages before complaints may be elevated to a court of law as a last resort.

- (i) First stage: APs will present their complaints and grievances verbally or in writing to the CLAC. The CLAC will be obliged to provide immediate written confirmation of receiving the complaint. If after 15 days the aggrieved AP does not hear from the CLAC, or if the AP is not satisfied with the decision taken in the first stage, the complaint may be brought to the District Office.

- (ii) Second stage: The District Office has 15days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. If the complaint cannot be solved at this stage, the District Office will bring the case to the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee.
- (iii) Third stage: The Provincial Grievance Redress Committee meets with the aggrieved party and tries to resolve the situation. The Committee may ask for a review of the DMS by the external monitor (EMO). Within 30 days of the submission of the grievance, the Committee must make a written decision and submit copies to the MOWRAM, PRS/IRC and the AP.
- (iv) Final stage: If the aggrieved AP does not hear from the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee or is not satisfied, he/she will bring the case to Provincial Court. This is the final stage for adjudicating complaints. Within 30 days of the submission of the grievance, the Court must make a written decision and submit copies to the MOWRAM, PRS/IRC and the AP. If any party is still unsatisfied with the Provincial Court judgment, he/she can bring the case to a higher-level court.

By Heng Sitha
Minutes Taker

Prepared by Mel Sophanna
National Resettlement Consultant

THE PUBLIC MEETING AT PHTEAH RUNG COMMUNE,
PHNOM KRAVANH DISTRICT, PURSAT PROVINCE

Venue: Wat Boeng Preah Ponley

Date: 7-Jun-12

Time: 09:30a.m - 12:00a.m

List of Participants

No	Name of Participants	sex	Age	Occupation	Village	Other
1	Sao Chan narith	M	39	Office Deput-Director	MOWRAM	
2	Toch Eng	M	38	Office Deput-Director	MOWRAM	
3	Kit Phal	M	45	Office Deput-Director	PDWRAM	
4	Mel Sophanna	M	40	National Resettlement	ADB	
5	Heng Sitha	M	40	Assistant (Minute Taker)	Freelance	
6	Khun Khorn	M	57	Commune Chief	Phteah Rung	
7	Em Phun	F	53	Village Council	Phteah Rung	
8	Sok Vin	M	61	Commune Council	Phteah Rung	
9	Say Erim	M	32	Commune Council	Phteah Rung	
10	Yin Na	M	66	Commune Council	Phteah Rung	
11	Nov Phoeun	M	60	Village Head	Phtas Rung	
12	Nhim Nin	F	58	Handicape	Phtas Rung	
13	Pin Sao	F	53	Famer	Phtas Rung	
14	Brak khoeum	F	27	Famer	Phtas Rung	
15	Heav Lorn	F	51	Famer	Bort Romdoul	
16	Soun Mao	F	53	Famer	Phtas Rung	
17	Erem Chan nak	F	42	Famer	Phtas Rung	
18	Sok Cheav	F	56	Famer	Phtas Rung	
19	Eum Ran	F	55	Famer	Phtas Rung	
20	Heng Vasna	M	28	Famer	Phtas Rung	
21	Lok Pov	F	38	Famer	Phtas Rung	
22	Sok tha	M	41	Famer	Phtas Rung	
23	Sea Cheasin	M	43	Famer	Phtas Rung	
24	Som Chhum	M	57	Famer	Phtas Rung	
25	Heng Rith	F	49	Famer	Phtas Rung	
26	Sim Vorn	F	36	Famer	Phtas Rung	
27	Keo Rin	M	40	Famer	Phtas Rung	
28	Nam Sotharith	M	36	Famer	Phtas Rung	
29	Nov Pen	M	33	Famer	Phtas Rung	
30	Seak Thea	F	40	Famer	Phtas Rung	
31	Heng Thoeun	F	24	Famer	Phtas Rung	
32	Long Sokly	M	22	Famer	Phtas Rung	
33	Em Raksmeay	F	22	Famer	Phtas Rung	
34	Yin Na	M	66	Famer	Phtas Rung	
35	Ty Nat	F	40	Famer	Phtas Rung	
36	Sam Van	F	45	Famer	Phtas Rung	
37	Soeun Sorn	M	46	Famer	Phtas Rung	
38	Mao Bun tham	M	25	Famer	Phtas Rung	
39	Ek Yum	M	52	Famer	Phtas Rung	
40	Euch Phat	F	55	Famer	Phtas Rung	

41	Youn Hou	M	43	Famer	Phtas Rung	
42	Heng Leang	F	37	Famer	Phtas Rung	
43	Chan Khoeun	M	23	Famer	Phtas Rung	
44	Horng Yorn	M	26	Famer	Phtas Rung	
45	Phoeun Phorn	M	32	Famer	Phtas Rung	
46	Mean Soeun	M	39	Famer	Phtas Rung	
47	Yat Kon	M	42	Famer	Phtas Rung	
Total number of participants = 47						
Total number of male participants = 28 (59.57%)						
Total number of female participants = 19 (40.43%)						

Prepared by Mel Sophanna
National Resettlement

MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC MEETING AT TALOU COMMUNE, BAKAN DISTRICT, PURSAT PROVINCE,

Date: Thursday 07 June 2012

Place: Home of Village Head

Time: 03:30p.m – 5:30p.m

Participants

1. Mr. Tauch Ang (Resettlement Unit Officer, MOWRAM)
2. Mr. Sao Channarith (Resettlement Unit Officer, MOWRAM)
3. Mr. Kit Phal (PDWRAM officer)
4. Mr. Mel Sophanna (National Resettlement Consultant)
5. Mr. Heng Sitha (Assistant to National Resettlement Consultant – minute taker)
6. Tang Kork Village head and Village councils.

AGENDA

Introduce purpose of the Public meeting:

- (i) To inform people that the Royal Government of Cambodia will implement the Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project;
- (ii) To discuss on government policies regarding on compensation to the loss of private and public properties;
- (iii) To discuss Resettlement policy in general term (affected houses and other structures will be compensated at replacement cost at currently market value;
- (iv) To determine the public meeting on June 07, 2012 as the official Cut-of-date for Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project. Again remind to local authorities be aware of it and extend this information to those could not attend the meeting.
- (v) To get people opinions and their suggestions, complains and their preferences toward compensation, allowances and assistance, relocation of structures.

SUBJECT: DISCLOSURE AND PUBLIC MEETING

1. Mr. Ket Phal , PDWRAM Officer, gave his opening remarks and welcome speech to all participants who were presenting in this very important meeting. He said the affected households to this meeting are very important because you will be answered to your question in mind in relation to what the team was here few week ago to conduct IOL. Moreover, we have chance to think together how to make this project happen for our benefit?

2. After Mr. Kit Phal finished his remarks, Mr. Mel Sophanna, National Resettlement Consultant, presented himself and introduced the officers from MOWRAM and PDWRAM to participants of the meeting. He gave warm welcome remarks to local authorities and villagers who had spent their busiest time to participate in the valuable public meeting.

3. He informed participant that the objectives of the public meeting are: 1). To inform the public to be aware of the Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project (FDRMMP) or

called Damnak Chheukrom Subproject. 2). To discuss on government policies regarding on compensation to the loss of private and public properties (eg. Losing entire houses, entire shops and public facilities, Residential Land, Commercial Land, Farm land and trees; 3). To discuss Resettlement policy in general term (affected houses and other structures will be compensated at replacement cost at currently market value; 4) To determine the public meeting on June 07, 2012 as the official Cut-of-date for Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project. Again remind to local authorities be aware of it and extend this information to those could not attend the meeting and 5). To get people opinion and their suggestions, their preferences toward compensation, allowances and assistance, relocation of structures and complains.

A. Project profile and Description

4. Mr. Sao Channarith expressed his sincere thanks to the delegations from PDWRAM, national resettlement consultant from ADB and villagers who participated in the remarkable meeting today. At that time he informed the public to be aware and understand about common benefit of the communities from the subproject and to cooperate fully in order to make the project plan happen in this district.

5. After Sao Channarith's speech, Mr. Kit Phal presented about the important of the project and technique and shows the design of the subproject map. Mr. Sophanna added that the project have drawn the new alignment which is changed from the original main canal. Technically and economically, the new alignment will divert water flow easier from Pursat River to Svay Dounkeo River. Moreover, this new canal alignment will start the Mark 1 near the end of Chreykroem village pass through Mr. Heave's company's land and it will come toward crossing your village.

6. Mr. Tauch Ang question to participants: What is the project title? It is called FDRMMP. What is FDRMMP? "FDRMMP" is a regional project in Mekong Sub-region in which implementation shall be assisted by Asian Development Bank (ADB). It covers Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam. For Cambodia, the three provinces that were identified with constant problems on flood and droughts are Pursat, Kratie and Kandal. Millions of moneys, and even lives, were lost from these provinces when floods and droughts occur which made it necessary to mitigate and manage their impacts. Among the mitigation measures envisaged in FDRMMP is the strengthening of waterways to prevent floods and the management of flows for impounding water for farm use during dry season.

7. Who is responsible for the Project? The Royal Government of Cambodia, as represented by the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) will execute the Project. The Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) will supervise the preparation and implementation of resettlement plan in case that (i) there is negative impact on peoples' assets caused by the project and (ii) there is a need for relocation of the people living in dangerous areas, such as in canal embankments.

8. What benefits should we expect from the reconstruction of irrigation canals? This project is a plan that they make it for the people to living around Pursat province and moreover if we do, it

can reduce flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project-Cambodia. The project is rehabilitated the main canal and 4 secondary canals. In the project has five objective like (i) reduce floods; (ii) minimize losses on harvest of crops; (iii) availability of water for farms; (iv) prevent loss of lives during rainy season; and (v) prevention of water-borne diseases. Somehow, the Project will help the people in reducing poverty from these anticipated benefits.

9. Mr. Sophanna questions and answer to the public *"How will you know if the Project will affect my family?"* Previous plan was the main canal has a total length 25 kilometers and its right-of way (ROW) has width of 50 meters, or 25 meters from the centerline which will rehabilitate on the existing alignment. Now it is change its original to a total length 30 kilometers and its ROW has width of 100 meters (i.e., 50 meters from the centerline). If your property is within the ROW, your family is affected. If your land overlaps with the ROW, you will be compensated in cash for the affected portion of the land based on replacement cost. If the replacement land is offered as a form of compensation, the replacement land should be of equal or better productive capacity of the lost land acceptable to you. Houses and structures shall be compensated at replacement cost without deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials. For annual crops, you shall be given 3 months notice that the land on which their crops are planted will be used by the Project and that they must harvest their crops in time. If standing crops are ripening and cannot be harvested, you will be compensated for the loss of unharvested crops at replacement costs.

10. He added apart from the compensation for loss of land and other assets at replacement costs, the Project will ensure that your standard of living is maintained or better improved after the Project. Therefore, the Project will provide mitigation and subsistence allowance to households that shall be relocated and will ensure that any movement of houses will be assisted. Shops or stalls will be within only a short distance of the existing structures in consultation with the owners and with community representatives of the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) that will provide funding.

11. Mr. Sophanna clarified on the three types of land will be eligible for receiving compensation in this area. Type 1 is residential land with land title/certificate/document(s) to show the ownership. Type 2 is farmland with recognition proof of ownership and Type 3 is land us. Encroached land by people without any entitlement/proofs of ownership will not be eligible to receive compensation. However, in case it land use and planted crops or perennial tree for generating family income/livelihood of the people, those lands will not be compensated but compensation will be made on the productive yield cost based on replacement cost study. Forestland is a government property (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry), so this land has compensation on it.

B. Issues Raised by the participants

12. Participants have raised their comments and issues as follows:

Q1. Mrs. Nate Yean (68 years old): I occupied and live on my land since 1991 but I have no land title. Am I eligible to receive compensation from government for my residential land?

Q2. Mr. Van Pes (42 year old): The IOL survey team has passed my plantation few weeks ago then they saw I planted trees and crops on it before your team did IOL and yet I have no land entitlement. Will the government provide me the compensation?

Q3. Mrs. Touch Van (50 years old): Why the width of main canal (100 meters) is so large? And when this project will be implemented?

C. Responses to the questions

13. A1: Mr. Mel Sophanna responded to participants: Please do not worry even though you have no land title but the duration of period you possessed this residential land is long enough to be considered as eligible AHH because the village head/vice-head and your neighbor are the witness to proof that you really the owner of that land.

A2: We do acknowledge that you have planted some type of trees and crops on that. As I said earlier for your case land will not be compensated but it is considered as land use so your trees and crops (i.e., it productive yields) will be compensated.

A3: So far, a 100 meters width of main canal is quite large. The actual width of main canal is not that large but we conduct IOL within 100 meters because it reserve for civil work, so some piece of land might be just temporarily impact and can be used after the project completed. For when the project will start I can't answer you exactly when. Then you do not worry about that because before the project implementation, the government will inform the people at least 3 months in advance.

14. He reminded to participants and local authorities that the IOL survey and the public meeting today is set as a **Cut-of-date** for the project. The new land encroachers after this date will not be eligible to receive compensation from the project.

15. Lastly, Mr. Sophanna thanks local authorities and participants for their active participation in the meeting until the end, especially thank village headman, vice-village head for organize this meeting and house owner who provide the place for the meeting.

D. Grievance redress and participation:

The grievance redress process includes four stages. There are three stages before complaints may be elevated to a court of law as a last resort.

- (i) First stage: APs will present their complaints and grievances verbally or in writing to the CLAC. The CLAC will be obliged to provide immediate written confirmation of receiving the complaint. If after 15 days the aggrieved AP does not hear from the CLAC, or if the AP is not satisfied with the decision taken in the first stage, the complaint may be brought to the District Office.
- (ii) Second stage: The District Office has 15days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. If the complaint cannot be solved at this stage, the District Office will bring the case to the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee.
- (iii) Third stage: The Provincial Grievance Redress Committee meets with the aggrieved party and tries to resolve the situation. The Committee may ask for a review of the DMS by the external monitor (EMO). Within 30 days of the submission of the grievance, the Committee must make a written decision and submit copies to the MOWRAM, PRS/IRC and the AP.
- (iv) Final stage: If the aggrieved AP does not hear from the Provincial Grievance Redress Committee or is not satisfied, he/she will bring the case to Provincial Court. This is the final stage for adjudicating complaints. Within 30 days of the submission of the grievance, the Court must make a written decision and submit copies to the MOWRAM, PRS/IRC and the AP. If any party is still unsatisfied with the Provincial Court judgment, he/she can bring the case to a higher-level court.

By Heng Sitha

Minutes Taker

Prepared by Mel Sophanna
National Resettlement Consultant

**THE PUBLIC MEETING AT TALOU COMMUNE,
BAKAN DISTRICT, PURSAT PROVINCE**

Venue: Home of Vice-Village Head

Date: 7-Jun-12

Time: 3:30p.m - 5:30p.m

List of Participants

No	Name of Participants	sex	Age	Occupation	Village	Other
1	Sao Chan narith	M	39	Office Deput-Director	MOWRAM	
2	Toch Eng	M	38	Office Deput-Director	MOWRAM	
3	Kit Phal	M	45	Office Deput-Director	PDWRAM	
4	Mel Sophanna	M	40	National Resettlement	ADB	
5	Heng Sitha	M	40	Assistant (Minute Taker)	Freelance	
6	Ry Sarith	M	62	Vice-chief	Tang kork	
7	Nub Dy	M	61	Village assisting	Tang kork	
8	Nhea Cheam	M	53	Famer	Tang kork	
9	Seas Phal	M	51	Famer	Tang kork	
10	Phok Phon	M	67	Famer	Tang kork	
11	Nate yean	F	68	Famer	Tang kork	
12	Phoeun Keo	F	22	Famer	Tang kork	
13	Chim chrib	F	31	Famer	Tang kork	
14	Cheab Dy	F	55	Famer	Tang kork	
15	Luy Voeun	F	43	Famer	Tang kork	
16	Touch Van	F	50	Famer	Tang kork	
17	Khom Som min	F	48	Famer	Tang kork	
18	Cheam Pheap	F	31	Famer	Tang kork	
19	Noeum Neam	F	31	Famer	Tang kork	
20	Chea Ra	F	32	Famer	Tang kork	
21	Nhim Yean	F	47	Famer	Tang kork	
22	Chun Phoeun	F	51	Famer	Tang kork	
23	Houng Sokhem	F	25	Famer	Tang kork	
24	Nhor Sok	M	31	Famer	Tang kork	
25	Van Bes	M	42	Famer	Tang kork	
Total number of participants = 25						
Total number of male participants = 12 (48%)						
Total number of female participants = 13 (52%)						

Prepared by Mel Sophanna
National Resettlement

**RETA № 6456: Preparing the Greater Mekong Sub-region
Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project**

**MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION AT WAT BOENG PRAH PONLEACHEY,
PHTAH RUNG COMMUNE, PHNOM KRAVANH DISTRICT, PURSAT PROVINCE
“DAMNAK CHOEUKROM FLOOD AND DROUGHT PROJECT”
ON FRIDAY, 29 OCTOBER 2010 STARTING AT 1:30p.m TO 4:30p.m**

PEOPLES PRESENT DURING CONSULTATION:

From the Implementing Agencies:

1. Mr. Thorn Phaleap, Resettlement Unit Officer, Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
2. Mr. Touch Ang, Officer, Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
3. Mr. Kit Sophal, Officer, Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology, Pursat province
4. Mr. Chap Seat, Officer, Provincial Department of Environment, Pursat province
5. Mr. Morm Sarat, Deputy Governor of Kravanh district, Pursat Province

From the Stakeholders:

Refer to attendance sheet in **Attachment 1**

From the PPTA Consultants:

1. Mr. Mel Sophanna – National Social Safeguards Specialist
2. Mr. Yim Chamnan – National Environmental Specialist
3. Im Sokthy – National Economic Specialist
4. Mr. Heng Sith – Assistant to National Social Safeguards Specialist
5. Mr. Mel Phanny – Assistant to National Social Safeguards Specialist

**SUBJECT: DISCLOSURE AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON FLOOD CONTROL AND
MITIGATION**

A. Project Profile and Description

1. The objectives of the meeting were to inform the public that one of the three subprojects of Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project (FDRMMP) shall be implemented in their area for the reparation and rehabilitation of canal embankments and to get the opinions of the participants that shall be considered in the subproject design.
2. The Public Consultation Meeting was opened at 1:30 p.m. on the 29th of October 2010 at WAT BOENG PRAH PONLEACHEY, PHTAH RUNG COMMUNE, PHNOM KRAVANH DISTRICT, PURSAT PROVINCE led by Mr. Morm Sarat, District Deputy Governor of Kravanh. There were 77 participants in total, which 32.46% were female, from five affected villages (Praek Muoy, Prohors Kbal, Phtah Rung, Chungruk, and Chreykroem) of the two communes (Samroang and Phtah Rung)

have attended the meeting and were given 77 copies of the Project Information Booklet written in Khmer language by Mr. Yim Chaman and the assistants.

3. Mr. Sarat expressed his sincerest thanks to the delegations from MOWRAM, PDWRAM, MRC and villagers who participated in the remarkable meeting. At that time he had requested to the public to understand about common benefit of the communities from the project and cooperate fully in order to make the project plan happen in this district. Mr. Sarat had reminded to the participants to disseminate the information from the meeting to other members of their families.
4. After Mr. Morm Sarat gave his opening remarks and welcome speech to all participants who were presenting in this very important meeting. Mr. Thorn Phaleap, representative of resettlement Unit, MOWRAM, emphasized to the public that today is the PPTA stage for the Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project at Damnak Chhuekram. It is in the period of study. The government, especially his office have had a lot of experiences in field. Mr. Kit Sophal, officer of PDWRAM presented the technique and design of the Subproject. He was followed by Mr. Yim Chamnan, National Environment Specialist, who presented the methods and processes of the survey regarding the environmental impacts of activities during the construction of the subproject, such as on air, water, noise, soil, plants and etc... Mr. Mel Sophanna, National Social Safeguards Specialist, talked about the definition of development. Development is the process of planning and building new houses, streets, canals, roads etc. on land. Development is to increase business, trade, and agricultural or industrial activities or of improving the social or political situation of the people in a country. it has positive and negative impacts. These can be determined through the survey in the subproject areas by conducting SPA interview and IOL and SES.
5. The introduction and presentation about the project ended, the meeting was opened for discussion for gathering the perspectives and opinions of the participants in relation to canal rehabilitation and resettlement issues. No issues or comments were raised against the impacts on environment, social and resettlement. Shown below are the comments and issues raised by the participants and the responses by the Implementing Agencies.

B. Issues Raised by the Public

Participants have raised their comments and issues as follows:

1. Mr. Heb Horn, Village Council of Samroang: we have been waiting for the news of Damnak Choeukrom flood and drought project. Today, we are so happy to be informed that the government will have plan to reconstruct this canal. My concern, as well as villagers, is about the cows crossing the canal and facilities for getting the rice product during harvest time. Could we propose to the contractor to build bridges crossing the canal?
2. Mr. Chhoun Khon, Village head: When the rehabilitation project will start? Where will they place the left over soil from canal?
3. Mrs. Khun Phors and Mr. Hak Vuthy, villagers: We are landless families who had built houses on the canal embankment and dike. We don't have any objections to the government project for canal rehabilitation, but we would like to know if we could return and rebuild our houses on the dike after the project completed?

4. Mrs. Nang Nath, villager: In the present, the existing canal had filled up by new soil. If the rehabilitation project will not have, can we continue to stay there?

C. Responses to the public:

1. The Public Consultation Chairman informed to the participants that the objective of the Project is to rehabilitate the existing flood protection dike by increasing the road elevation, and control gates at road crossing. It will not involve in the provision of access road and the repair water pump because these are responsibilities of the MOWRAM.
2. Mr. Mel Sophanna: We could not determine date or year exactly when the Damnak Choeukrom rehabilitation project will be started because we just start to conduct some studies. It is in the PPTA yet. Regarding the soil of canal construction, we have to study about that case and find out the possible area(s) to place the excess soil.
3. Mr. Thorn Phaleap, Officer of MOWRAM: The government will not allow people to relocate on the embankment but people can move their houses or stalls outside the embankment. The law stated that canal or road has its CIO or embankment and no anyone could have right locate/use as their residence/house. The reasons for not allow anyone to build their houses because it will serve for emergency case.
4. Before the end of the meeting, the Consultation Chairman has reminded the participants that this is first of the consultations with community that shall be held to make the village people aware of the subproject, its purpose and the surveys to be conducted and how they will cooperate with the ADB Consultants:
 - a. Village Authorities should be aware that the Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project will only involve in the reparation and strengthening of canal embankments but not in the provision of water pump and construction of access road;
 - b. The ADB Consultants will conduct surveys in the villages that should be given strong support and assistance by district authorities on data collection. On the affected persons, the village authorities should explain for their awareness and cooperation to the project
 - c. District authorities should be ready to cooperate and send official letters to the concerned village authorities to assist the ADB Consultants.
 - d. Many houses are constructed along the canal and in areas prohibited for settlement. The houses and structures constructed along these areas need to be relocated.
5. The public consultation was ended at 4:30 p.m.

**RETA № 6456: Preparing the Greater Mekong Sub-region
Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project**

Attendance Sheet to Public Consultation

(Venue): Wat Boeng Prah Ponleachey Date: 29 / 10 / 2010 (Village): Phtah Rung
(Commune): Phtah Rung (District) Bakan (Province) Pursat

No	Name of Participants	Age	Sex	Occupation	Village	Signature
1	Mel Sophanna	36	M	Social Safeguards specialist	MRC	
2	Heng Sitha	38	M	Assistant of Social specialist	MRC	
3	Yem Chamnan	46	M	Environment Specialist	ADB-MRC	
4	Thon Phaleap	36	M	Officer	MOWRAM	
5	Touch Ang	36	M	Officer	MOWRAM	
6	Kit Phal	33	M	Officer	PDWRAM	
7	Chab Seat	54	M	Officer	PDENVI	
8	Morm Sarat	52	M	Deputy Governor of Kravanh district	Kravanh	
9	Touch Oeun	61	M	Officer		
10	Chey Seng	70	M	Village head	Phtah Rung	
11	Mean Pon	61	M	Village head	Chongruk	
12	Mu Khom	71	M	Village head	Prohors Kbal	
13	Hem Horn	71	M	Commune chief	Phtah Rung	
14	Nhem Mi	61	M	Commune chief	Somrong	
15	OU Sothea	38	M	Farmer	Praek Muoy	
16	Seng Vy	38	M	Farmer	Praek Muoy	
17	Hong Saroun	41	M	Farmer	Chongruk	
18	Veng Heng	61	M	Farmer	Chongruk	
19	Teng Mon	55	M	Farmer	Phtah Rung	
20	Chay Koun	66	M	Farmer	Chongruk	
21	Mey Chhut	74	M	Farmer	Phtah Rung	
22	Ek Yong	51	M	Farmer	Phtah Rung	
23	Nang Rith	32	M	Farmer	Phtah Rung	
24	Kim Van	66	M	Farmer	Chongruk	
25	Mel Phanny	22	M	Assistant	MRC	
26	Seng Khon	70	M	Farmer	Phtah Rung	
27	Ghen Phoun	48	F	Farmer	Phtah Rung	
28	Chhoun Khon	56	M	Village head	Praek Muoy	
29	Soun Keo	50	M	Soldier	Praek Muoy	
30	Khen Chhoun	32	M	Non agriculture labor	Praek Muoy	
31	Chhut Sony	40	F	Farmer	Praek Muoy	
32	Douk Pov	56	M	Non agriculture labor	Praek Muoy	
33	Horn Hai	35	M	Farmer	Prohors Kbal	
34	Kron Dorn	27	M	Farmer	Prohors Kbal	
35	Roth Saron	54	F	Farmer	Prohors Kbal	
36	Mao Sophy	30	F	Farmer	Prohors Kbal	
37	Chhrel Sol	30	F	Farmer	Prohors Kbal	
38	Chhrel Bos	24	M	Farmer	Prohors Kbal	
39	Phem Poun	77	M	Farmer	Prohors Kbal	
40	Brak Va	40	M	Farmer	Phtah Rung	
41	Rat Neng	42	M	Farmer	Phtah Rung	
42	Seng Sokha	46	M	Gov't Official	Phtah Rung	
43	Heng Narith	47	F	Farmer	Phtah Rung	
44	Em Gheon	46	M	Farmer	Chongruk	

Total number of female participants = 25 (32.46%)

Sample Photo during Public Consultations



Representatives of 5 villages approved for Canal rehabilitation during Project disclosure and public consultation meeting at Kravanh District on 29 Oct 2010

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA NATION RELIGION KING

Royal Government of Cambodia
Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology

RETA № 6456: Preparing the Greater Mekong Sub-region Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project

MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION AT WAT DAMNAKTRAP, TALO COMMUNE, BAKAN DISTRICT, PURSAT PROVINCE ON SATURDAY, 30 OCTOBER 2010 AT 1:30p.m TO 4:30p.m

PEOPLES PRESENT DURING CONSULTATION:

From the Implementing Agencies:

1. Mr. Thorn Phaleap, Resettlement Unit Officer, Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
2. Mr. Touch Ang, Officer, Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
3. Mr. Kit Sophal, Officer, Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology, Pursat province
4. Mr. Chap Seat, Officer, Provincial Department of Environment, Pursat province
5. Mr. Sao Daroeurn, Governor of Bakan district, Pursat Province
6. Mr. Kung Sambath, Bakan District council, Pursat Province

From the Stakeholders:

Refer to attendance sheet in **Attachment 1**

From the PPTA Consultants:

6. Mr. Mel Sophanna – National Social Safeguards Specialist
7. Mr. Yim Chamnan – National Environment Specialist
8. Mr. Mao Vanchan – Assistant to National Environment Specialist
9. Im Sokthy – National Economic Specialist
10. Mr. Heng Sith – Assistant to National Social Safeguards Specialist
11. Mr. Mel Phanny – Assistant to National Social Safeguards Specialist

SUBJECT: DISCLOSURE AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON FLOOD AND DROUGHT RISK MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION PROJECT

1. The objectives of the meeting were to inform the public that one of the three subprojects of Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project (FDRMMP) shall be implemented in their area for the reparation and rehabilitation of canal embankments and to get the opinions of the participants that shall be considered in the subproject design.
2. The Public Consultation Meeting was opened at 1:30 p.m. on the 30th of October 2010 at WAT DAMNAK TROB, TALO COMMUNE, BAKAN DISTRICT, PURSAT PROVINCE led by Mr. Sao Daroeurn, District Governor of Bakan. There were 86 participants in total, which 33.72% were female, from five affected villages (Prey Kantuot, Thmey, Tang Kork, and Prohal) of Talo communes, have attended the meeting and were given 86 copies of the Project Information Booklet written in Khmer language by Mr. Yim Chaman and the assistants.
3. Mr. Daroeurn has mentioned that this project is very important because it can mitigate the flood to Pursat province. The same time it can help the farmers during the drought come and after the project finished it will improve living standard with increasing agricultural productions of the people living surround this area. He added that the participation of our people this time also is very valuable because we will have chance to think together how to make this project happen for the benefit of our communities.

A. Project Profile and Description

1. After Mr. Sao Daroeurn gave his opening valuable remarks, Mr. Kit Sophall, PDWRAM Officer presented the technique and design of the Subproject. He was followed by Mr. Yim Chamnan, National Environment Specialist, who presented the methods and processes of the survey regarding the environmental impacts of activities during the construction of the subproject, such as on air, water, noise, soil, plants and etc.
2. Meanwhile, Mr. Thorn Phaleap, Resettlement Unit Officer of MOWRAM, had informed the public that this Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project in Bakan and Phnom Kravanh district (Damnak Chhuekram) will get funds from ADB. We are here today is to conduct a study for PPTA. He added that for the past year MOWRAM has carried out the Rectangle Policies of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) which is included irrigation system development for agriculture as well. However, every project often leads to affect the local properties, but some affect were small and some affects were large. Then who will be responsible for those affected properties (such as for

example affected land, houses and trees)? For resettlement will be the responsibility of the RGC. He informed the participants that the land or canals which belong to the public, the government will use without any condition when the development project will need it. No one can take it as own properties for those who are occupying on or using the public properties have to leave unconditionally. Followed by Mr. Mel Sophanna, Social Safeguard Specialist added on Mr. Phaleap statement that development has positive and negative impacts to the local people. Moreover, if the positive impacts or benefit for the public will be larger than the negative one, then development project will be taken place. Therefore, he hoped that the participants presented in this project disclosure will understand and cooperate with our team who will conduct survey in the subproject areas through SPA interview and IOL and SES.

3. The meeting was opened for open forum following the presentations. The issues raised by participants covered both the issues on irrigation system repair and maintenance, and that of resettlement. Listed below are the issues from the participants and the responses by the Chairman.

B. Issues Raised by the Public

Participants have raised their comments and issues as follows:

1. Mrs. Emm: For those who are landless people, where will they be relocated?
2. Mr.: Phai Nget: What is the size of the canal embankments?
3. Mr.: Lay Tha, Village vice-head: What is the length of Damnak Chhuekram project?
4. Mr. Preap Tong: If the construction will affect to people properties, will the government compensate? I would like to propose to the RGC to consider about the loss of people properties.
5. Mr. Mech Nget: How will the RGC do with primary school located on the canal line?
6. Mrs. Korb Mom: For the affected trees, is there compensation?

C. Responses

from:

1. A1, 4 & 5: Mr. Yam Yen (Commune Chief): There are few APs in these villages have no agricultural land and no agricultural land are affected, but only extended structure would be affected. The authority had prepared and informed them about the canal rehabilitation project earlier. However, the APs are aware and ready to move out from the extension. In addition, Mr. Thon Phaleap (Resettlement Unit Officer): We cannot provide clear answer about the compensation yet because it is on the process of studying to determine the affected properties. Moreover, it is in the period of PPTA. The RGC will provide the compensation but need to wait for detail measurement survey (DMS). For affected government properties (such as school), RGC will be resettled for the public.
2. A2 & A3: The design is under process but it will roughly be as follows:
 - Top (Width): about 50 metres (including embankment)
 - Base (Width): 18 metres
 - Depth: 3 – 4 metres
 - Length: 25 km (From Kravanh district to Bakan district)
3. The Consultation Chairman has proposed to participants to collaborate with ADB Consultants to conduct the survey. He advised the ADB Consultants for constant

consultations with the village people in order to reduce the negative impacts during subproject construction.

4. The public consultation and meeting was adjourned at 4: 30 p.m.

**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING**

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Royal Government of Cambodia
Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology

**RETA № 6456: Preparing the Greater Mekong Sub-region
Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project**
Attendance Sheet to Public Consultation

(Venue): Wat Damnak Trap Date: 30 / 10 / 2010 (Village): Thmey (Commune): Talo
(District): Bakan (Province): Pursat

No	Name of Participants	Age	Sex	Occupation	Village	Signature
1	Sao Daroeurn		M	District Governor	Bakan	
2	Thorn Phaleap	36	M	Officer	MOWRAM	
3	Tauch Ang	36	M	Officer	MOWRAM	
4	Yim Chamnan	46	M	Environment Specialist	MRC	
5	Im Sokthy	32	M	Consultant	ADB-MRC	
6	Kit Sophal		M	Officer	PDWRAM	
7	Mel Sophanna	39	M	Social Specialist	MRC	
8	Mao Vanchan		M	Assistant to Environment Specialist	MRC	
9	Chap Seat		M	Officer	PDOEVN	
10	Kung Sambath		M	District Council officer	Bakan	
11	Heng Sitha	39	M	Assistant to Social Specialist	MRC	
12	Yam Yen		M	Commune chief	Talo Commune	
13	Nov Norn		M	Assistant to commune chief	Talo Commune	
14	Khiev Chorn		M	Commune council	Talo Commune	
15	Lay Tha		M	Vice-Village head	Praek Muoy	
16	Phang Orn		M	Village head	Prohal	
17	Vy Savit		M	Village head	Tang Kork	
18	Khet Thuch		M	Village head	Prey Kantuot	
19	Chay Eart		M	Vice-Village head	Rohatil	
20	Nop Dy		M	Vice-Village head	Tang Kork	
21	Sok cheam		M	Village head	Rohatil	
22	Sea Hor	68	M	Farmer	Tang Kork	
23	Seom Samoun	59	M	Teacher	Rohatill	
24	Long Tu	57	M	Farmer	Brohal	
25	Chhet Samnang	36	M	Farmer	Rohatil	
26	Preab Tong	31	M	Farmer	Rohatil	
27	Bo Moun	64	M	Farmer	Rohatil	
28	Sreo Sroy	36	M	Farmer	Rohatil	
29	Ros Chomreon	45	M	Farmer	Rohatil	

No	Name of Participants	Age	Sex	Occupation	Village	Signature
30	Kos Khan	40	M	Farmer	Thmey	
31	Chean Net	29	M	Farmer	Brohal	
32	Em SokPhea	40	M	Farmer	Rohatil	
33	Oum Dun	35	M	Farmer	Rohatil	
34	Pean Bon	54	M	Farmer	Brohal	
35	Tak Ry	41	M	Farmer	Brohal	
36	Tak Van	41	M	Farmer	Brohal	
37	Chrong Han	53	M	Farmer	Brohal	
38	Tak Em	47	M	Farmer	Brohal	
39	Ouy Toy	49	M	Farmer	Rohatil	
40	You Eai	44	M	Farmer	Thmey	
41	Thoun Chamroun	39	M	Farmer	Thmey	
42	Morm Makara	29	M	Farmer	Thmey	
43	Roun Sros	22	M	Farmer	Brohal	
44	Srey Soung	39	M	Farmer	Rohatil	
45	Pel Mom	41	F	Farmer	Brohal	
46	Orn Samot	27	F	Farmer	Rohatil	
47	Nat Gha	39	F	Farmer	Rohatil	
48	Het Kha	40	M	Farmer	Rohatil	
49	Heng Khon	41	F	Farmer	Tang Kork	
50	Hout Heang	60	F	Farmer	Brohal	
51	Has Kunthea	26	F	Farmer	Rohatil	
52	Eng Chreb	38	F	Farmer	Rohatil	
53	Nut Phally	39	F	Farmer	Rohatil	
54	Reon Chreb	29	F	Farmer	Tohatill	
55	Sous Chean	72	M	Farmer	Brohal	
56	Horm Chandy	26	M	Farmer	Brohal	
57	Seng Horn	42	M	Farmer	Thmey	
58	Chea Channa	45	F	Farmer	Thmey	
59	Long Sreng	42	F	Farmer	Thmey	
60	Ouk Kea	55	F	Farmer	Prey Kantuot	
61	Chen Sarom	42	M	Farmer	Prey Kantuot	
62	Tob Vanny	43	M	Farmer	Thmey	
63	Met Yi	27	M	Farmer	Prey Kantuot	
64	Vong Phat	37	M	Farmer	Prey Kantuot	
65	Kob Mom	33	F	Farmer	Prey Kantuot	
66	Sem Phal	38	F	Farmer	Thmey	
67	Ghet Eou	45	F	Farmer	Prey Kantuot	
68	Oun Chim	27	F	Farmer	Thmey	
69	Ea ChanThoun	25	F	Farmer	Thmey	
70	Teng Khon	45	M	Farmer	Thmey	
71	Horn Pov	31	F	Farmer	Prey Kantuot	
72	Chon Oun	37	F	Farmer	Prey Kantuot	
73	Seo Chanroun	28	M	Farmer	Prey Kantuot	
74	Sok Sopheap	42	F	Farmer	Prey Kantuot	
75	Chhun Mao	30	F	Farmer	Brohal	
76	Kom MaLai	48	F	Farmer	Brohal	
77	Ros Savon	37	F	Farmer	Tang Kork	
78	Chhoun Yen	54	F	Farmer	Tang Kork	
79	Ya Tha	61	F	Farmer	Tang Kork	
80	Mao Ghet	75	F	Farmer	Tang Kork	
81	Bon Chuy	23	M	Farmer	Tang Kork	

No	Name of Participants	Age	Sex	Occupation	Village	Signature
82	Chhoun Sorn	50	F	Farmer	Tang Kork	
83	Ut Phen	38	F	Farmer	Rohatil	
84	Tith En	90	F	Farmer	Prohal	
85	Ma Veasna	47	M	Commune Police	Talo	
86	Tim Pheap	44	M	Commune Police	Talo	
Total number of participants = 86						
Total number of male participants = 57 (66.27%)						
Total number of female participants = 29 (33.72%)						

Sample Photo during Public Consultations



The above photo shows the participants while reading the PIBs who attended the Project disclosure and public consultation meeting at Bakan District on 30 Oct 2010

Prepared by:
Mel Sophanna
National Social Safeguard Specialist

Annex 5: Project Information Booklet

1. QUESTION: What is the purpose of this public consultation?

ANSWER: The first objective of this consultation is to inform you that the Royal Government of Cambodia will implement the Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project (FDRMMP). The second objective is to get your opinions that shall be considered in the design of the Projects.

2. QUESTION: What is FDRMMP?

ANSWER: FDRMMP is a regional project in Mekong Sub-region in which implementation shall be assisted by Asian Development Bank (ADB). It covers Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam. For Cambodia, the three provinces that were identified with constant problems on flood and droughts are Pursat, Kratie and Kandal. Millions of moneys, and even lives, were lost from these provinces when floods and droughts occur which made it necessary to mitigate and manage their impacts. Among the mitigation measures envisaged in FDRMMP is the strengthening of waterways to prevent floods and the management of flows for impounding water for farm use during dry season.

3. QUESTION: Who is responsible for the Project?

ANSWER: The Royal Government of Cambodia, as represented by the Ministry of Water Resources (MOWRAM) will execute the Project. The Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) will supervise the preparation and implementation of resettlement plan in case that (i) there is negative impact on peoples' assets caused by the project and (ii) there is a need for relocation of the people living in dangerous areas, such as in canal embankments.

4. QUESTION: What benefits should we expect from the reconstruction of irrigation canals?

ANSWER: The benefits that you should expect from the reconstruction of the irrigation canals are as follows: (i) reduce floods; (ii) minimize losses on harvest of crops; (iii) availability of water for farms; (iv) prevent loss of lives during rainy season; and (v) prevention of water-borne diseases. Somehow, the Project will help the people in reducing poverty from these anticipated benefits.

5. QUESTION: How will I know if the Project will affect my family?

ANSWER: The main canal has a total length 25 kilometers and its right-of way (ROW) has width of 50 meters, or 25 meters from the centerline. If your property is within the ROW, your family is affected.

6. QUESTION: My farm land is nearest the ROW, what will the Project do for my family?

ANSWER: If your farm land is outside the ROW boundary, you are not affected. But if your land overlaps with the ROW, you will be compensated in cash for the affected portion of the land based on replacement cost. If the replacement land is offered as a form of compensation, the replacement land should be of equal or better productive capacity of the lost land acceptable to you.

7. QUESTION: Does compensation apply to my affected houses or structures?

ANSWER: Yes. Houses and structures shall be compensated at replacement cost without deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials. .

8. QUESTION: What about my crops and trees?

ANSWER: For annual crops, you shall be given 2 months notice that the land on which their crops are planted will be used by the Project and that they must harvest their crops in time. If standing crops are ripening and cannot be harvested, you will be compensated for the loss of un-harvested crops at replacement costs.

For perennial crops, you will be compensated for the loss of fruit and timber trees. The value will be calculated as the annual produce value multiplied by a number of years to get yield.

Likewise, you shall be awarded the full replacement cost of any lost crops when they are ready for harvest.

9. QUESTION: In case my house or small business shall be relocated, how can the Project help in rebuilding my house or structure?

ANSWER: You will be paid for at the cost of rebuilding your house with new materials. Apart from the compensation for loss of land and other assets at replacement costs, the Project will ensure that your standard of living is maintained or better improved after the Project. Therefore, the Project will provide mitigation and subsistence allowance to households that shall be relocated and will ensure that any movement of houses will be assisted. Shops or stalls will be within only a short distance of the existing structures in consultation with the owners and with community representatives of the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) that will provide funding. The following allowances will be provided to all displaced persons that will be relocated, where appropriate:

- Allowances

- **Household living allowances** will be provided to all severely affected households (AHs). They will be provided the allowances based on the types of structures to be affected as classified below:
 1. For HH moving back (on-site):
 - 20 kg of rice/person/month for one month for house with materials and wooden houses (Types 1A to 2D) under 5m x 12m.
 - 20 kg of rice/person/month for three months for house with concrete and brick and for large wooden house (Types 2E to 4B) or larger than 5m x 12m.
 2. For HH moving to another location (off site):
 - 20 kg of rice/person/month for three months for house with light materials and wooden houses (Types 1A to 2D) under 5m x 12 m.
 - 20 kg of rice/person/month for six months for house with concrete and brick materials and for large wooden house (Types 2E to 4B) or larger than 5m x 12m.
- **Assistance for training and employment** will be provided under resettlement implementation to all severely affected households that lose more than 10% of their total productive assets. Advice and support of the Provincial and local authorities in obtaining training and employment for household members.
- **Transport allowance** will be provided as either provision of transportation by local authorities or cash sufficient to be able to transport the AHs possessions.
- **Labour and Office:** Displaced persons (APs) working in offices and laborers will be paid during disruption of employment or livelihood activities. Cash payment will be equal to their exact monthly loss of salary, or portion thereof.
- **Tax** will not be imposed to APs or AHs.

10. QUESTION: When will the inventory of losses (IOL) be conducted?

ANSWER: The IOL will be carried out after the preliminary design has been prepared. The enumerators will be composed of

- Representative of IRC
- Team of Working Group of MOWRAM
- Concerned Provincial Sub-Committee
- Representatives from District, Commune and Village authority
- External Monitoring Organization

The activities will be carried out in the presence of the APs. The APs and the local authorities will be informed prior to the activity.

11. 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 my complaint?

ANSWER: Yes. If it is not clear to you or you are not satisfied with the compensation package being offered or, if for any reason, the compensation does not materialize according to the agreed schedule, you have the right to file your complaints.

You can file your complaint to the concerned local administrative officials and grievance committees and may be assisted by a local NGO or an External Monitoring Agency (EMA). The complaint can be elevated to the Project Management Unit of MOWRAM in writing. Attempts will be made to settle the issues at the village level through community consultation, involvement of social and resettlement experts as required, NGOs and mediators and facilitators if required.

The concerned resettlement committees will properly document all complaints and resolutions within the project-level grievance process. You will be exempted from all taxes, administrative and legal fees.

12. QUESTION: When will the Project be implemented?

ANSWER: FDRMMP shall be implemented in the third quarter of 2011.

13. QUESTION: How will you know if the undertakings are kept and the objectives of the Project are met?

ANSWER: During Project implementation, all project activities will be monitored by IRC, Provincial Sub-Committee, and the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, and the external monitor. Quarterly Reports will be prepared and submitted to ADB. A post-resettlement impact evaluation will also be undertaken to assess whether the impacts of the Project have been mitigated adequately and the pre-project standard of living of AHs have been restored as a result of the resettlement and the project. The ADB will also monitor these activities in its regular supervision missions during the period of project implementation.

If you have further queries and suggestions, please contact us at:

- Resettlement Unit
- Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
- c/o Mr. Than Phalleap
- No. 47 Norodom Boulevard
- Tel/fax +855-023-99-22-74

Annex 6: Replacement cost study

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING

**ADB TA 6456-REG: PREPARING THE GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION
FLOOD AND DROUGHT RISK MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION**

(APPROVED)

REPLACEMENT COST STUDY

**MAIN CANAL AND SECONDARY CANALS
DAMNAK CHOEUKROM IRRIGATION PROJECT IN PURSAT
PROVINCE**

PREPARED BY: MEL, SOPHANNA

May 31, 2012

Table of Contents

DEFINITION OF TERMS	vi
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
A. Introduction.....	i
B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement	i
C. Socioeconomic Information and Profile	i
D. RP Preparation and Implementation Arrangement.....	i
E. Grievance and Redress Mechanisms	ii
F. Legal Framework.....	ii
G. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits.....	iii
H. Budget and Financing Plan	iii
I. Institutional Arrangement	iii
J. Monitoring and Reporting	iv
K. Implementation Schedule.....	iv
I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Project Outputs.....	1
B. Involuntary Resettlement	3
C. Objectives of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan	3
II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	4
A. Summary of Subproject Impacts.....	4
B. Affected Persons (APs).....	5
C. Physical Displacement	5
B. Economic Displacement.....	10
C. Impacts of Involuntary Resettlement on Women	11
D. Vulnerable Households	12
E. Measures to Avoid / Minimize Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	12
III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE	12
A. Socio-cultural Profile	12
6. Access to Social and Public Services	13
IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION.....	14
A. Information and Education Campaign and Consultation	14
B. Consultations during RP Updating.....	17
C. Consultation and Participation during RP Implementation	18
V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM.....	18
VI. LEGAL FRAMEWORK	20
A. Principles and Objectives of a Resettlement Plan.....	23
B. Project Principles.....	23
C. Eligibility Criteria.....	24
VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS.....	24
A. Scope of Compensation and Assistance	24
B. Project Entitlements	24
VIII. BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN.....	37
A. Principles of Replacement Cost.....	37

B.	Compensation Rates and Assistance	37
C.	Administration, External Monitoring and Contingency Costs	40
D.	Compensation Payment and Procedures	40
E.	Compensation for Temporary Impacts during Construction	41
F.	Summary and Financing of Resettlement Costs	41
IX.	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	43
A.	Overall RP Preparation and Implementation	43
B.	Linkage to the Award of Civil Works	44
X.	MONITORING AND REPORTING	44
A.	Internal Monitoring.....	44
B.	External Monitoring and Evaluation	44
XI.	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	45
	Annex 1: Scope Of Land Acquisition By Village	47
	(this will be replaced later)	47
	Annex 2: Inventory Of Affected Trees Per Household	64
	Annex 3: List Of Vulnerable Households	67
	Annex 4: Minutes Of Consultations	72
	Annex 5: Project Information Booklet	102
1.	Introduction	108
2.	Objective	108
3.	Methodology	108
4.	Structures	108
4.1	Availability of Construction Materials in Study Areas	109
4.2	Cost Calculation of Existing Structure: Stall, Shop and Houses	110
4.3	Cost Calculation of Fence and Other Structures	112
5.	Land.....	113
6.	Crops and Trees.....	113

1. Introduction

This evaluation report describes results of property valuation and cost of affected structures, crops and trees within a Project area at Domnak Chheukrom irrigation project at Pursat province. The study was conducted from 07-26 March 2012.

2. Objective

The study aims to establish compensation rates for structures, trees, and other non-land based income (e.g., businesses, fishponds, etc.) to ensure full restoration value of Project-affected/expropriated assets.

3. Methodology

Compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost. Replacement cost is the amount calculated before displacement which is needed to replace an affected asset without deduction for taxes and/or costs of transaction as follows:

- Productive Land (agricultural, aquaculture, garden and forest) based on market prices that reflect recent land sales, and in the absence of such recent sales, based on productive value;
- Residential land based on market prices that reflect recent land sales, and in the absence of such recent land sales, based on similar location attributes;
- Houses and other related structures based on current market prices of materials and labor without depreciation nor deductions for salvaged building materials;
- Annual crops equivalent to current market value of crops at the time of compensation;
- For perennial crops and trees, cash compensation at replacement cost is equivalent to current market value given the type, age and productive value (future production) at the time of compensation. Timber trees based on diameter at breast height at current market value.

The evaluation of replacement costs will be carried out based on information collected from both research and field work including surveys and data collection from people in the affected and adjacent areas, both those affected and those not affected.

Desk research will focus on relevant publications, decisions of Government authorities at national, provincial, city and district levels. However, these materials will play the supporting role only. As the work is aimed at obtaining reasonable replacement costs for different types of affected assets, market evidences are the factors, which most strongly base the formulation of these costs. Surveys with people in the affected area, both those, whose assets are affected by the project, and those whose assets are not, will produce reliable data for evaluation.

4. Structures

For structures, the survey is to determine whether government-regulated prices enable APs to rebuild their affected structures. The evaluation of compensation for affected structures is based on the principle of replacement cost. The information to base the evaluation will mainly be collected from direct interviews with parties involved, including owners of structures in the subproject site and the owner of similar structures in the region whose are not affected, local construction contractors specialized in residential building; owner of newly built houses.

4.1 Availability of Construction Materials in Study Areas

Each type of structure is assessed and calculated with current market price using the completed table price survey below. Contractors and local builders in the area are also interviewed to understand local construction methods and techniques.

Main construction material suppliers near the Project area are interviewed to get the current price of construction materials in order to estimate affected structure. Below is summary table for the price list of construction materials.

Table 1: Price of Construction Materials at Phnom Kravinh & Bakan District, Pursat Province

Item	Description	Qty	Unit	Average for RCS 2012 from Survey
A	CEMENT			
1	Elephant cement (Big)	1	ton	99.76
2	Elephant cement (Small)	1	ton	
3	Diamond cement	1	ton	
4	Camel cement	1	ton	
5	Mountain cement	1	ton	
B	STEEL			
1	Vietnam brand name Ø6,8	1	kg	0.93
2	Vietnam brand name Ø10	1	d	5.38
3	Vietnam Ø12, 14, 16 or 18mm	1	d	8.25
4	Steel Net	1	kg	1.29
C	PLYWOOD FOR HOUSE PARTITION	1		
1	Paper plywood	1	piece	4.21
2	3mm plywood	1	piece	5.78
3	5mm plywood	1	piece	6.00
D	FLOORING			
1	Chinese floor tile with low quality	1	m2	4.12
2	Chinese tile for wall	1	m2	4.19
3	Chinese floor tile for bathroom	1	m2	4.17
4	Concrete block	1	m2	4.00
E	DOOR AND WINDOW			
1	Wooden door 800x1800	1	set	40.00
2	Wooden door 1000x2000	1	set	60.00
3	Wooden door 800x1900	1	set	45.00
4	Wooden door 800x2000	1	set	60.00
5	Wooden door 1000x1800	1	set	48.75
6	Wooden door 1200x2000	1	set	50.00
7	Plastic door	1	set	14.58
8	Wood window, Duong Chem: 600x800	1	set	11.13
9	Wood window, Duong Chem: 700x900	1	set	12.75
10	Wood window, Duong Chem: 800x1000	1	set	14.50
F	ROOF COVER			
1	Thai Tile (CPAC)	1	piece	0.51
2	Khmer Tile	1	piece	0.18
3	Thatch/palm leaves	1	piece	0.09
4	Steel sheet (2meters long)	1	sheet	2.44

5	Steel sheet (2.4meters long)	1	sheet	2.94
6	Steel sheet (3meters long)	1	sheet	3.40
7	Steel sheet (3.6meters long)	1	sheet	4.04
8	Fiber cement	1	sheet	2.50
G	OTHERS			
1	Terracotta (Kansaeng)	1	piece	0.25
2	Brick	1	piece	0.05
3	Gravel 1x2 Black	1	m3	27.75
4	Gravel 1x2 White	1	m3	23.75
5	Gravel 4x6	1	m3	14.00
6	Sand	1	m3	9.17
7	Concrete pipe for well d.800	1	pipe	6.25
8	Concrete pipe for well d.1000	1	pipe	10.00
9	Concrete pipe for drainage d.300	1	pipe	5.50
10	Concrete pipe for drainage d.400	1	pipe	8.25
11	Concrete pipe for drainage d.500	1	pipe	11.25
12	Concrete pipe for drainage d.600	1	pipe	15.00
13	Concrete pipe for drainage d.800	1	pipe	30.00
14	Soil filling	1	m3	1.63
15	Concrete fence column L=1700	1	post	2.25
H	WOOD AND BAMBOO			
1	Wood for column and roofing structure	1	m	440.00
2	Wood for other structure 2x20	1	m	2.40
3	Wood for other structure 4x4	1	m	0.83
4	Wood for other structure 4x12	1	m	2.38
5	Wood for other structure 12x12	1	m	8.75
6	Small pole	1	pole	1.00
7	Bamboo L=3000mm	20	pieces	2.50
8	Bamboo L=4000mm	20	pieces	3.00
I	PAINTING			
1	U 90 interior	1	cont.	21.50
2	U 90 exterior	1	cont.	25.13
3	Campaint	1	cont.	32.50
J	PLASTIC PIPE			
1	Dia. No 21	1	pipe	1.00
2	Dia. No 40	1	pipe	1.88
3	Dia. No 42	1	pipe	2.00
4	Dia. No 100	1	pipe	8.75
K	CONCRET COLUM FOR HOUSE			
1	Cheurng Tang L=300	1	column	1.25
2	Cheurng Tang L=400	1	column	1.50
3	Cheurng Tang L=500	1	column	2.00
4	Cheurng Tang L=600	1	column	2.00
5	Cheurng Tang L=800	1	column	2.25
6	Cheurng Tang L=1000	1	column	4.63
7	Concrete support column L=1500	1	column	5.50
8	Concrete support column L=2000	1	column	6.50

4.2 Cost Calculation of Existing Structure: Stall, Shop and Houses

To simplify compensation, all affected structures are classified into types according to material (roof, walls, flooring, etc.) For more acceptable classification, national housing statistics categories as associated with poverty may be used. Materials, in the case of roofing are (i) thatched/leaves/plastic; (ii) metal (GI) sheet/fiber cement; (iii) tiles; and (iv) concrete.

From the list of construction materials above and bill of quantity of affected structures, values of house and stall are processed as shown in the table below.

Table 2: Compensation Rates for Stall, Shop and House.

Type		Wall	Column	Floor	No. of Floor	Unit Cost (\$/m2)
		STALL, SHOP AND HOUSE				
1. Thatch/Leave Roof	1A	No wall	Pole with small-size for supporting roof structure	Use soil as floor	Single	4.90
	1B	No wall	Pole with medium-size	Used wood or bamboo with small wood or bamboo structure, higher from soil about 0.3m-0.6m	Single: 0.3m-0.6m higher than natural soil	6.87
	1C	Thatch/ Leaves/ plastic, or mixed temporary materials	Pole with medium-size or used wood	Use soil as floor or with moveable bamboo bed or wooden bed	Single	12.32
	1D	Used metal with used wood or mixed temporary materials	Pole with medium-size or used wood	Used wood or bamboo with small wood or bamboo structure, higher from soil about 0.3m-1.2m	Single: 0.3m-1.2m higher than natural soil	17.29
	1E	Thatch/ Leaves/ plastic, or mixed temporary materials	Pole with medium-size or used wood	Use soil as floor	Single	15.28
	1F	Thatch/ Leaves/ plastic, or mixed temporary materials	Pole with medium-size or used wood	Use wood as floor 0.6m-1.5m	Single	21.78
	1G	Wooden wall	Wood/Wooden pole	Use wood as floor	Single: 1.5m-2m higher than natural soil	28.02
2. Metal / Fiber	2A	No wall	Pole with medium-size or used wood	Use soil as floor	Single	11.62
	2B	No wall	Pole with medium-size or used wood	Used wood as floor	Single	13.23

Type		Wall	Column	Floor	No. of Floor	Unit Cost (\$/m2)
		Wooden wall	Pole with medium-size or used wood	Use soil as floor	Single	
	2C	Thatch/ Leaves/ plastic, or mixed temporary materials	Wood/Wooden pole (with concrete column base)	Used wood or bamboo with low quality wooden structure, higher from soil about 0.5m-1.5m	Single	30.28
	2D	Wood wall at first floor and only column at ground floor	Wooden columns (with concrete column base)	Used wood with wooden structure, higher from soil about 1.5m-.2m	Single: 1.5m-2m higher than natural soil	40
	2E	Wood wall at first floor and only column at ground floor	wooden columns (with concrete column base)	Used wood with wooden structure, higher from soil about 2m-3m	Single: 2m-3m higher than natural soil	49.48
3. Tile Roof (Kh/Thai Tile (CPAC))	3A	Wooden wall at first floor with wooden structure	wooden column with wooden structure (with concrete column base) 20cm x 20cm	Wooden Floor at first floor and Concrete floor	Single: 2m-2.5m	85.89
	3B	Wood wall at first floor and Brick wall at ground floor	Upper part with wooden column and Concrete column with foundation 20cm x 20cm	Tile at ground floor and wooden floor with wood structure at first floor	Ground floor with tile and first floor with wooden plank (2m-3m)	120.53
4. Concrete	4A	Brick wall	Concrete column with foundation	Ground floor and mezzanine (half floor)	One story plus half floor with concrete slab (compensation rate for this type is based on every affected floor area)	130.45
	4B	Brick wall	Concrete column with foundation	Ground floor, mezzanine, first floor and possibility of additional floor house	Multiple stories house (compensation rate for this type is based on every affected floor area)	145.59

Note: Valuation of structures may further consider number of stories.

4.3 Cost Calculation of Fence and Other Structures

Values of other structures are also calculated based on market price of construction material survey within the Project area.

Below costing the summary table of fence and other structures (dug/pump wells,

Table 3: Cost Calculation of Other Structure

Type	Description	Unit	Unit Cost	Remark
------	-------------	------	-----------	--------

			US Dollar	
A	FENCE			
F1	Loose Fence (palm leave, bamboo, small wooden bar or mix of available local material)	1 LM	0.95	
F2	Wooden post with bamboo rebar or wire	1 LM	1.43	
F3	Concrete post 1.5meter interval, 1.5 meter high with 8 horizontal wire	1 LM	4.04	
B	OTHER STRUCTURES			
1	Dug well (with concrete ring 800mm) and 6-12 meters depth	1	75.00	
2	Pumped well	1	120.00	
3	Charcoal oven	1	25.00	
4	Toilet	1	162.5	

5. Land

For land, the objective of evaluation is to determine the prices or rates that will enable APs to purchase the same type and quantity of land. The evaluation of compensation for the loss of land is based on its market value. Direct interviews with land owners in the subproject area, including those whose land is affected and those whose land is not; and consultation with the land and real-estate agency service staff. The Local Government Unit office assigned with real estate assessment within the Project area will need to certify valuation data. Needed information include the recent land use rights transfers (buying/selling transactions) in the area; the price, at which owners are willing to sell their land; or/and price of the recent transaction; type of land (Non – Agriculture land, Agriculture land with different categories); and the government established rates for land.

Method for calculating land price involves a systematic comparison of value-determining features among similar properties: lot size, location, access and distance to paved road/national road, type of land use, etc. This study may also make use of participatory techniques where a member of the survey team will pretend to be a prospective client to collect information of sale price.

Table 4: Land Value Estimation

Type of Land	Average Price (USD) per m ²	
	Earlier Year 2010	Current Year
i.e.: Agricultural land with no access road	0.25	0.38
Agricultural land with access road (near main canal or Village)	0.35	0.50
Residential land with secondary/commune road	4.50	4.50
Residential land along main road (district road)	7.83	13.33

6. Crops and Trees

For annual crops, the survey team needs to calculate the value of crops that are lost, the market price of the crops during last 3 years. For the data and information, focus grouped discussions with farmers to discuss the investment cost, production, yield and benefit for each crop type, interviews with people (affected and not affected) who owned the same crops in the locality, and interviews with agricultural experts, etc. are advisable.

For perennial trees, the information about production and benefit of their fruit tree during last 3 years and the market price of the trees are needed.

Trees are calculated based on harvesting yield and maturity of different fruit tree/forest species. For instance, the formula below for fruit tree cost calculation may be applied:

Yield x Number of harvesting x Market price x Number of years till it reaches maturity (i.e., bears marketable fruit).

All fruit trees of 5 to 15 years of age may be considered as fully productive.

Table 5: Trees and Crops Evaluation

No.	Type	Category	Unit Cost US Dollar	Remark
PERENNIAL TREE				
1	Mango	Young	10	
		A	35	A= canopy is <1m diameter and produces 20 kg fruit;
		B	40	B = canopy is <2m in diameter and produces 30 kg fruit);
		C	45	C = canopy is <3m in diameter and produces 40 kg fruit and
		D	48	D = canopy is >3m in diameter and produces 60 kg fruit (\$0.25/Kg)
2	Jackfruit	Young	5	
		A	15	60kg/Year duration 3years
		B	25	125kg/Year x \$0.25/kg
		C	30	150kg/Year x \$0.25/kg
		D	32	180kg/Year x \$0.25/kg
3	Coconut	Young	5	
		A	12	12 fruits/Year x \$0.25 duration 4years
		B	24	24 fruits/Year x \$0.25
		C	30	30 fruits/Year x \$ 0.25
		D	35	60fruits/Year x \$0.25
4	Lemon	Tree	5.50	
5	Orange	Tree	26	
6	Custard apple	Tree	6.50	
7	Cashew	Tree	18.84	
8	Guava	Tree	7.18	
9	Sugar Palm tree	Tree	30	
10	Teuk Doh Kor	Tree	25	
11	Tamarind	Tree	22	
12	Pring	Tree	7	
TIMBER TREE				
13	Chheuteal	Tree	-	No compensation will be made on forest tree
14	Tbieng	Tree	-	No compensation will be made on forest tree
15	Trasek	Tree	-	No compensation will be made on forest tree
16	Porpel	Tree	-	No compensation will be made on forest tree
17	Snay	Tree	-	No compensation will be made on forest tree
18	Chhkaesreng	Tree	-	No compensation will be made on forest tree
19	Tnung	Tree	-	No compensation will be made on forest tree
20	Bamboo	Tree	0.96	
CROPS				
21	Papaya	Tree	5.33	
22	Banana	Clump	2.60	
23	Casava	Kg	\$0.30	
24	Sweet Potato	Kg	\$0.13	
25	Peanut	Kg	\$1.12	

No.	Type	Category	Unit Cost US Dollar	Remark
26	Stringbean	Kg	\$0.42	
27	Corn	Kg	\$0.25	
28	Cucumber	Kg	\$0.20	
29	Rice	Kg	\$0.25	

During compensation, it is suggested that all rate of trees can be adjusted according to their age as following:

- (i) 1-3 years - compensation at 1/3 of its full price (as it can be re-planted)
- (ii) 3-5 years - 2/3 of its full price
- (iii) More than 5 years - should get full compensation based on the above table