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Cambodia: Rehabilitation of the Railway in Cambodia Project

Prepared by Royal Government of Cambodia, Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee.

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**Royal Government of Cambodia
Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee**

REHABILITATION OF THE RAILWAY IN CAMBODIA PROJECT

Addendum to the Approved Resettlement Plan

Final

22 November 2007

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	(Project) Affected Household
COI	Corridor of Impact
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	Executing Agency
ha	Hectare
IOL	Inventory of Losses
IRC	Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee
km	Kilometer
m	Meter
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
PRSC	Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee
ROW	Right-of-Way
RP	Resettlement Plan
RU-IRC	Resettlement Unit, Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Following the approval of the resettlement plan (RP) for the Rehabilitation of the Railway in Cambodia Project by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in December 2006, the Royal Government of Cambodia expressed its desire to purchase relocation sites as soon as possible. ADB interposed no objection to this as long as Government prepares first an addendum RP, based on consultation with project affected households (AHs) and acceptability of the proposed sites by the AHs, to be approved by the Bank prior to the acquisition of the relocation sites to ensure that the whole process was consistent with ADB's Policy and Operational Procedures on Involuntary Resettlement¹. ADB mobilized a resettlement consultant in March and April 2007 to help Government, after which the IRC working group conducted a field survey in Sihanoukville in June 2007 and site visits by affected people to three of the proposed resettlement sites in October 2007. The Resettlement Unit of the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (RU-IRC) revised this Addendum RP from the draft by consultant. This Addendum with budget, once approved, will serve as the basis for the Government to purchase the land for three resettlement sites. However, relocation to each resettlement site will only be possible after the full RP has been updated and approved for the relevant geographic section after the detailed measurement survey for that geographic section. The relevant information in this Addendum will be included in each updated RP section.

2. A survey team was mobilized by the ADB and the Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) to survey and consult affected households and prepare the Addendum RP. For this purpose, the tasks of the survey team included the following: (i) review the data base of AHs to determine the number of AHs needing relocation; (ii) look for possible relocation sites and assess their suitability in terms of being able to accommodate as many AHs as possible in a given locality, availability of services, ability of the AHs to continue with their present sources of livelihood, environmental stability, etc.; and, (iii) consult AHs about their relocation options and preferences. Preparation of this Addendum RP was guided by the ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement and the Project's resettlement policy, principles, entitlements, and grievance redress procedures, as enunciated in the approved December 2006 RP.

3. Relative to reconstruction options for AHs who stand to lose entire main houses and shops, **Section 6.2** (Project Entitlements, of the approved December 2006 RP allows the AHs to either (i) re-organize their affected structures on the residual area of the ROW outside of the COI, assuming that there is sufficient space for this; (ii) relocate outside of the ROW on individual or group resettlement plots to be provided by the Government; or (iii) receive cash assistance for the loss of use of the occupied land inside the ROW and make their own arrangements for relocation.

4. The survey team in March and June 2007 located 1,418 AHs in Banteay Mean Chey, Battambang, Pursat, and Preah Sihanoukville. 822 of them were in the master list of AHs of the approved 2006 RP which covers ten provinces and cities; the other 615 were newly identified AH² but have been ascertained to be living in the COI even before the conduct of the IOL in 2006. Of the total 1,418 AHs surveyed, 1,092 were found in

¹ ADB. Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. 1995; ADB. Operations Manual F2/OP/BP. 2006.

² There are a number of the AHs in the master list of the approved RP 2006 were unable to find during the survey. Therefore, AHs in the old master list plus newly identified AHs is more than 1418 AHs.

Ou Chrov District, Poipet Commune in Banteay Meanchey Province. Of this number, 948 AHs were losing dwelling units; 3 AHs were losing house-cum-shops; and, 183 AHs were losing independent shops. Moreover, the majority of these 1,092 AHs were located inside the compound of the Poipet Railway Station³ in the village of Kbal Spean; specifically, 528 dwelling units, 2 house-cum-shops, and 183 shops and stalls of vendors that now occupy what used to be the train parking ramps of the Poipet Railway Station.

5. The relocation preference of most of the AHs (1,173 households or 82.2% of the total) was to relocate outside of the ROW. Only 12.1% (167 AHs) were opting to reorganize in the residual area of the ROW outside of the COI. 67 AHs were not around when the survey team came, while 11 others in Kbal Spean Commune declined to be interviewed; they feared that consenting to be interviewed was tantamount to agreeing to relocate outside of their present location.

6. The survey team identified and assessed 3 proposed relocation sites. One was for the relocating AHs at Poipet, another was for AHs within the vicinity of the Battambang Station, and the third was for the 16 of the 62 AHs in Pursat Province. Moreover, the IRC team continued to do an additional survey in Sihanoukville to include landless AHs in this addendum. The survey found that 42 AHs were landless AHs that will be accommodated in a fourth relocation site in Sihanoukville. Although a possible relocation site for the Sihanoukville landless AHs was found, detailed site investigation found it to be unsuitable and further investigation is ongoing to find a suitable Sihanoukville site. After an acceptable site is found for Sihanoukville, this addendum will be updated. In the meantime, this addendum includes a budget estimate for a Sihanoukville site. Fundamental in the decision to look for a relocation site is the willingness of the AHs to move to the place. A key factor that influences the decision of the AHs to move to a group relocation site is the proximity of the place to their present location as this matter is closely linked with such socio-economic issues as (i) sources of livelihood, (ii) family ties, (iii) preservation of community identity, and (iv) access to socio-economic services and facilities.

7. Representatives of the AHs visited the three sites and reported back to the rest of the AHs on the proposed sites during community meetings, and the AHs found the sites to be acceptable.

8. The total cost for implementing this Addendum RP is **\$3,523,669.40** inclusive of the cost of acquiring and developing the 3 relocation sites and contingency to acquire and develop the Sihanoukville site.

³ There were many other dwelling units and house-cum-shops inside the Poipet Railway Station compound that were not included in the inventory because they were outside the COI of 7 m (or 3.5 m from the center line of the railway track).

1. INTRODUCTION

9. Following the approval of the resettlement plan (RP) for the Rehabilitation of the Railway in Cambodia Project by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in December 2006, the Royal Government of Cambodia expressed its desire to purchase relocation sites as soon as possible. ADB interposed no objection to this as long as Government prepares first an addendum RP to be approved by the Bank prior to the acquisition of the relocation sites to ensure that the whole process is consistent with ADB's Policy and Operations Manual (OM) F2 on Involuntary Resettlement. ADB mobilized a resettlement consultant in March and April 2007 to help Government, particularly the Resettlement Unit of the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (RU-IRC), prepare this Addendum RP.

1.1 Project Description

10. The Project involves the rehabilitation of the country's approximately 650 km railway that runs from the Commune of Poipet in the Province of Banteay Meachey that borders with Thailand in the north down to the coastal Province of Sihanoukville in the south. In varying degrees of disrepair, the railway system can be divided into three sections, thus: (i) the 338 km Northern Line that runs from Phnom Penh to Sisophon in Banteay Meanchey; (ii) the 264 km Southern Line that runs from Phnom Penh to Sihanoukville; and (iii) the 48 km so-called 'missing link' that runs from Sisophon to Poipet. The railway tracks of this "missing link" disappeared during the civil war in the 1970s.

11. Only the Northern Line remains in operation, albeit in a very limited way and mostly for the transport of cement and diesel fuel. Derailments often occur along the Northern Line. Moreover, a number of stations (buildings and open spaces) have been taken over by private individuals for residence and/or business. (Pictures overleaf illustrate this).

1.2 Highlights of the Impacts Survey in 2006

12. The approved RP summarizes the adverse social impacts of the Rehabilitation of the Railway in Cambodia Project, based on the inventory of losses conducted in May - June 2006, as follows: (i) 822 AHs would have their main structures (i.e., houses and/or shops) totally affected, some of whom may need to relocate elsewhere outside the railway right-of-way of ROW; (ii) 143 AHs would be marginally affected with the loss of only a portion of their main structures; (iii) 1,660 AHs would lose wholly or partially miscellaneous structures, such as fences, dug well, etc., as well as trees; (iv) 3 privately-owned big businesses (i.e., a market, a casino, and telecommunication office; and (v) 1 public infrastructure.

13. The Project may also temporarily or even permanently deprive 189 operators of bamboo rail transport operators of their source of livelihood once the railway lines are rehabilitated.



Photo 1 Southern side of Otaky Station



Photo 2. Eastern side of the Otaky Station

14. Notwithstanding Government Order (*Prakas*) 6, and in order to minimize the Project's adverse social impacts including involuntary resettlement only fixed assets and sources of income in the following corridor of impact (COI) were included in the IOL, thus: (i) Northern Line: 10 m in rural areas; 7 m in the town centers of Pursat, Battambang, Sisophon; and 8 m in other urban areas; (ii) Southern Line: 10 m in rural areas, 7 m in Sihanoukville, and 8 m in other urban areas; (iii) Phnom Penh: 7 m; and, (iv) Missing Link: 7 m from the border with Thailand up to 6.5 km to the south, and 10 m for the rest of the line.⁴ Furthermore, the area of the Poipet station that will be rehabilitated under the Project has been reduced to 3 ha instead of 6 ha.

⁴ *Prakas* No. 6 dated 27 September 1999 has set the ROW for railway lines as follows: 20 m from the centerline in city and populous places; 30 m from the centerline in areas outside the city and populous places; and 100 m from the centerline in mountainous areas.

1.3 Scope of Work in the Preparation of the Addendum RP

15. The terms of reference (TOR) of the resettlement consultant mobilized by the ADB included the following tasks: (i) review the data base of project affected households to determine the number of AHs needing relocation; (ii) look for possible relocation sites and assess their suitability in terms of being able to accommodate as many AHs as possible in a given locality, availability of services, ability of the AHs to continue with their present sources of livelihood, environmental stability, etc.; and, (iii) identify relocation options and consult AHs on their preferences..

16. Relative to relocation options for AHs who stand to lose entire main houses and shops, **Section 6.2** (Project Entitlements, of the approved December 2006 RP allows the AHs to either (i) re-organize their affected structures on the residual area of the ROW outside of the COI, assuming that there is sufficient space for this; (ii) relocate outside of the ROW on individual or group resettlement plots to be provided by the Government; or (iii) receive cash assistance for the loss of use of the occupied land inside the ROW and make their own arrangements for relocation.

17. The preparers of the Addendum RP were also tasked to look into unconfirmed reports that a number of the AHs might have actually been beneficiaries of previous Government- and/or non-government-initiated relocation programs⁵ and have either sold their home plots at the relocation site to resettle in the railway ROW or, worse, have reclaimed their previous spaces in the railway's ROW and have them rented out to landless individuals. People renting out land and/or main houses/shops in the ROW to the landless and the poor cannot be allowed to take advantage of the Project's policy on involuntary resettlement; they will be compensated for their affected fixed assets and can keep salvageable materials but will not be provided the other entitlements normally provided to AHs.⁶

⁵ Norwegian Peoples Aid, to name one.

⁶ It is, however, understood that actual screening of such unscrupulous individuals, if they do exist, would be done alongside the detailed measurement survey (DMS) during resettlement implementation.

2. POLICY ON INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

18. This Addendum RP should be read in conjunction with the approved December 2006 RP for the Rehabilitation of the Railway in Cambodia Project. The resettlement policy, principles, entitlements, including grievance redress procedures, as provided and expounded in the approved December 2006 RP apply in this Addendum RP. Therefore, only those provisions or articles of the resettlement policy that require clarification in their application relative to the relocation of AHs are reiterated and/or expounded in this Addendum RP.

2.1 Objective and Principle

19. The Policy on Involuntary Resettlement seeks ways and means to avoid any and all adverse social impacts of the Project, and, if this is not possible, mitigation measures should be provided those adversely affected so that they are able to maintain, or even improve, their pre-displacement standards of living. Towards this end, AHs will be compensated for lost assets, livelihood and income at replacement cost in addition to other forms of assistance, depending on the type and severity of their losses and on their ability to rehabilitate themselves (i.e., vulnerability of the AHs). Therefore, special attention will be provided to the poorest and vulnerable AHs where the risk of impoverishment is high.

2.2 Entitlements

20. **Section 6** of the approved **December 2006 RP** states that, while no AH in the ROW of the railway tracks and stations has any legal claim over the land they occupy and/or use, the Project will endeavor to restore their pre-Project socio-economic status through payment of compensation for affected non-land assets at replacement cost and provision of various forms of assistance. With the exception of building (house/shop) renters, AHs will be provided “assistance...for the loss of land use”. Renters are eligible to receive other entitlements, such as income loss, if their business or source of livelihood is adversely affected; rental allowance; living allowance; and assistance to find a new place to transfer.

21. However, considering the likelihood that some AHs may have been recipients of home plots in previous relocation programs but have either sold them and returned to illegally occupy the railway’s ROW or maintained their former plots in the ROW and/or structures thereat and rented them out to the landless and homeless, the entitlements available to these AHs are as follows:

- a. AHs who sold their former relocation plot and who resettled in the railway ROW: Compensation for affected assets in addition to allowances as provided to eligible AHs; however, if their main structures are totally affected, they will **NOT BE PROVIDED** plot or cash assistance for individual or group relocation, and their only reconstruction option is to shift in the residual area of the ROW outside of the COI.
- b. AHs who, despite receiving home plots in a relocation site from a previous project, maintained their plots and/or structures in the railway ROW and have them rented out: Cash compensation for the affected structures with the right to keep salvageable materials. However, they are **NOT ENTITLED** to

compensation for loss of land use and all other entitlements normally due to AHs.

22. AHs who were not beneficiaries of previous relocation programs of both Government and NGOs but who rent out to tenant informal dwellers structures and/or plots inside the railway ROW are entitled to all entitlements normally due to AHs. However, they are **NOT ENTITLED** to the following: (i) assistance for loss of land use for plots in the ROW that are rented out; or (ii) compensation for income loss resulting from the repossession by the Project of the COI where the rented plots and/or structures are located, or (iii) a relocation plot at the relocation site.

23. For a summary of the entitlements due to the AHs as per type and severity of losses, including their vulnerability, refer to **Table 32** of the approved December 2006 RP.

2.3 Cut-off Date for Eligibility

24. The approved December 2006 RP sets June 2006 as the cut-off date for one to be counted as affected household or person and to be eligible for the entitlements as mandated by the Project resettlement policy. However, persons and entities that were inadvertently missed out during the May – June 2006 IOL but who have been in occupation of a plot or structure in the COI even before the IOL may still be counted as AH with its accompanying entitlements. Cases in point, for instance, are people living and/or doing business in the buildings and grounds of railway stations such as in Poipet, Otaky, and Battambang. Similarly, new AHs may yet be counted in as a result of changes in Project design. At any rate, the list of AHs will be finalized during the conduct of the detailed measurement survey (DMS) following completion of the detailed engineering design.

3. SURVEY OF AHs LOSING ENTIRE HOUSES AND SHOPS

25. As stipulated in the TOR of the resettlement consultant mobilized by the ADB, the key activities required in the preparation of this Addendum RP revolved around (i) finding out the relocation preferences of AHs who stand to lose entire houses and shops, and (ii) look for suitable relocation sites for AHs opting for group relocation. This section describes briefly the methodology used in carrying out the above tasks, and the results of the survey on the relocation preferences of the AHs.

3.1 Methodology

26. Initially, it was thought that the task would involve only (i) seeking out each of the 822 severely affected households on the master list of AHs provided in the approved 2006 RP, and (ii) finding out the relocation options available to them – i.e., (a) re-organize on the residual area of the ROW; or (b) relocate to another place but still inside the ROW; or (c) relocate outside the ROW to a plot that belongs to them; or (d) relocate to plots provided by the Government in a group relocation site or on individual plots. A short questionnaire for this purpose had been prepared and translated into Khmer. (See **Appendix 1** for a copy of the questionnaire). Having accomplished this, the next task was supposed to be scouting for possible relocation sites in or close to places where there were a concentration of AHs needing to shift outside the ROW.

Table 3.1 Distribution of Relocating AHs by Province

No	Province	Rural	Urban	Station	Total
1	Banteay Meanchey	0	101	508	609
2	Battambang	37	17	33	87
3	Kampong Chnang	6	0	0	6
4	Kampot	2	0	0	2
5	Kandal	1	0	0	1
6	Phnom Penh	0	14	4	14
7	Pursat	46	42	0	88
8	Sihanoukville	6	7	0	13
9	Takeo	2	0	0	2
10	Kampong Speu	0	0	0	0
	Total	100	167	541	822

3.1.1 Constraints

27. A closer look at the master list of 822 AHs revealed, however, that a number of the names listed did not belong to the AHs but were merely the names of people interviewed during the inventory of losses (IOL) and census of AHs in 2006, and that the names of the owners of the affected assets had not been provided. Moreover, there were also instances of AH codes being assigned to more than person. As would be expected under such circumstances, some of the reported affected assets and/or the owners of the same could not be located during the field data gathering in Mach 2007 in connection with the preparation of this Addendum RP. (See **Appendix 7** for a copy of the master list of 822 relocating AHs). Additionally, it was learned from station chiefs in the Northern Line, particularly of Battambang and Poipet, that the IOL did not include

sections of a number of stations that were vital in the operation of the railway, such as station buildings and tracks used for parking and maneuvering trains.

3.1.2 Adjustments in the Work Plan

28. With the overriding purpose of determining the preferred relocation options of AHs losing entire houses and shops in the Northern Line of the Cambodia Railway, the resettlement consultant along with the staff from the RU-IRC and the station chiefs of Pursat, Battambang, and Poipet decided to survey the entire stretch of existing tracks of the Northern Line and (i) locate the people on the master list of 822 AHs and/or the affected assets; and (ii) make a census of people not in the master list but who stand to lose entire shops and/or houses and therefore have to shift. Moreover, due to constraints in time and resources, landless AHs in the Southern line would be surveyed by the IRC team and the relocation site for the southern line will also be included in the addendum. For this purpose, the survey team came up with a revised work plan, indicating the number of personnel needed to do the survey of each province or station. As mentioned earlier, the survey team decided to concentrate its efforts on the Northern Line. The survey team concluded its fieldwork on March 27. (See **Appendix 6** for the revised work plan⁷).

3.2 The Survey Team

29. Along with the resettlement consultant and a staff of the RU-IRC, the survey team was made up mainly of local railway personnel from each station covered. Based on the master list of 822 APs, the survey was supposed to cover 9 stations, starting in the Northern Line from Kampong Chhnang north of Phnom Penh to Poipet at the border with Thailand, to be followed by the Southern Line starting from Phnom Penh going south to the coastal town of Sihanoukville. Personnel from the each railway station were to be mobilized in the survey of AHs. It was hoped that the field survey, which started on March 13, 2007, would be over in 15 days on March 27.

30. As per revised work plan, only the station chiefs of Kampong Chhnang, Pursat, Battambang, and Poipet, along with a number of their staff and commune officials, had been mobilized to help in the survey. 2 police officers were fielded by the District Chief of Ou Chrov to provide security to the team while in Poipet. The survey in Sihanoukville was conducted by the IRC team in June 2007 with participation from the local authority and Sihanoukville railway station staff.

3.3 Findings

3.3.1 Total Number of AHs Located

31. The survey team in March 2007 located 1,418 AP households in Banteay Mean Chey, Battambang Peusat and Preah Sihanouk Ville. 822 of them were in the master list of AHs of the approved 2006 RP which cover on Banteay Mean Chey, Battambang, Peusat, Preah Sihanouk, Kampot, Kandal, Phnom Penh and Takeo. The 615 were newly identified AHs but have been ascertained to be living in the COI even before the conduct of the IOL in 2006.

⁷ Mission of the IRC will not be included in the revised work plan.

3.3.2 Newly Identified AHs

32. Among the 615 newly identified AHs mentioned in **Section 3.3.2** were 483 AHs found in Ou Chrov District; specifically, 320 in Kbal Spean Village, 129 in Baleylay Village, and 34 in the Village of Kilomet lek 4. There were 129 newly identified AHs in Battambang Province; of which 91 were to lose dwelling units, 2 house-cum-shops, and 51 independent shops and stalls. On the other hand, among 88 AHs in Pursat Province in the mater list during the survey in December 2006, the team found only 62 AHs. The 26 AHs had removed out from previous location in the ROW, the team could not find them for interview. There were six, same amount as in previous master list, identified AHs in Kampong Chhnang Province who were losing a shop and 29 AHs were newly found in Sihanoukville whose houses will be severely affected.

3.3.3 AHs in Banteay Meanchey

33. Of the total 1,092 AHs found in Banteay Meanchey. Of this number, 906 AHs were losing dwelling units; 3 AHs were losing house-cum-shops; and, 183 AHs were losing independent shops. Moreover, majority of these 1,092 AHs were located inside the compound of the Poipet Railway Station⁸ in the village of Kbal Spean; specifically, 528 dwelling units, 2 house-cum-shops, and 183 shops and stalls of vendors that now occupy what used to be the train parking ramps of the Poipet Railway Station.⁹ (See **Table 3.2**)

Table 3.2 Distribution of Affected Principal Structures

Affected Structures	Total Count	Poipet Station	Percent to Total Count
House	906	528	58.3
House-cum-shop	3	2	66.67
Shop/stall	183	183	100
Total	1092	713	51.82

3.3.4 AHs in Battambang Province

34. The total of 216 AHs found in Battambang. It must be pointed out that 32 AHs of the newly identified AHs in Battambang Province were vendors and stall owners who have occupied the main building of the Otaky Station including its immediate surroundings. The 32 AHs at Otaky were not included in the 2006 IOL because their stalls and shops were not located along the railway tracks. (See **Photo Number 2** on page 2).

35. In Toulta Ek Commune and Svay Pao Commune where the Battambang Railway Station is located, there were 16 AHs whose dwelling units and/or shops were found close (i.e., within the 7 m COI) of the network of railway tracks inside the station compound. Another 43 AHs in said communes were located within the COI of the main

⁸ There were many other dwelling units and house-cum-shops inside the Poipet Railway Station compound that were not included in the inventory because they were outside the COI of 7 m (or 3.5 m from the center line of the railway track).

⁹ What has not been determined during the fieldwork in March 2007 was who among the 183 vendors at the Poipet Railway Station were also losing dwelling units. This will be determined during the DMS. In the event that these vendors are likewise losing houses, they will be entitled to both a house plot and a market plot at the relocation site. Vendors not losing residential units but are constrained to relocate residence because of the Project will likewise have the same entitlements as the foregoing.

railway track. However, these numbers do not include dozens of households now occupying a number of the buildings of the Battambang Station. Decision has to be made by Project authorities prior to the conduct of the DMS on which buildings need to be cleared; the list of AHs would be updated accordingly.

36. There were 23 newly identified AHs found living within the land of the Chroy Sdao Station in Chroy Sdao Commune. Their situation is not as precarious as the ones at Otaky Station and Battambang Station because they are not actually occupying the station building. They just live there temporarily and have other land outside the station. There is no need to prepare a relocation site for them.

3.3.5 AHs in Pursat Province

37. In Pursat Province, the team found that out of the total 62 AHs, 16 of the 40 AHs in Kabas Village, Chhoeutom Commune, lived in a cluster of dwelling units and in the center of the commune (**Table 3.7**). Landless as they are, a group relocation site is the best option for them.

3.3.6 AHs in Kampong Chhnang Province

38. There were only 6 AHs found in Kampong Chhnang, 5 of which were in Krang Skear Village, Krang Skear Commune. 1 AH was located in the village of Meanok Lech, Tbung Khpos Commune. All 6 AHs are losing shops. (See **Table 3.3** for the distribution by area of the AHs. See **Appendix 8** for the revised master list of AHs, Northern Line).

3.3.7 AHs in Sihanoukville

39. There were 178 AHs in 6 communes (Sangkat) in Sihanoukville who will be affected by the project. Among 178 AHs, there were 42 AHs whose dwellings will be severely affected by the project. Of the 42 AHs, 41 AHs were found in Sangkat I, Khan Mittapheap and 01 AH in Sangkat Samrong Khan Prey Nop. Those 42 AHs prefer to relocate to a new relocation site. The 165 newly AHs were found during the survey in June 2007. The newly landless AHs were 29 HHs. They will be affected by roof, bath rooms, kitchens and/or columns.

3.3.8 Relocation Preference

40. The relocation preference of most of the AHs (1,173 households or 82.72% of the total) was to relocate outside of the ROW. Only 11.78% (167 AHs) were opting to reorganize in the residual area of the ROW outside of the COI. 67 AHs were not around when the survey team came, while 11 others in Kbal Spean Commune declined to be interviewed; they feared that consenting to be interviewed was tantamount to agreeing to relocate outside of their present location. (See **Table 3.4**)

Table 3.4 Relocation Options of the AHs

Options	Number	Percent to Total
Reorganize in ROW outside of COI	167	11.78
Relocate	1,173	82.72
Did not meet AH/Refused interview	78	5.5
Total	1,418	100.0

3.3.9 Incidence of Landless Among the Relocating AHs

41. Almost all of the relocating AHs were found to be landless. Only 8 (0.68% of the total relocating AHs) reported to have plots on which to shift (**Table 3.5**). The majority of the landless (986) have requested plots on a group relocation site, while the balance (179) prefer cash and will make their own arrangements (**Table 3.6**).

Table 3.5 Incidence of Landlessness among the Relocating AHs

Particulars	Number	Percent to Total
Has own land on which to relocate	8	0.68
Landless	1,165	99.32
Total	1,173	100.0

Table 3.6 Relocation Option for Landless

Option	Number	Percentage
Self-relocation	179	15.36
Relocation by government	986	84.64
Total	1,165	100

Table 3.7 Distribution by District of Severely Affected Households

PROVINCE/District/Commune	Village	Number	New AHs	Relocating Landless	Location
BANTEAY MEANCHHEY		1,092	483	1013	
Ou Chrov					
<i>Poipet</i>	Baleylay	244	129	220	Urban
	Kbal Spean	713	320	669	Station (713)
	Kilomet lek 4	135	34	124	Urban (135)
BATTAMBANG		216	129	93	
Kos Krolor (5)					
<i>Hob (4)</i>	Kork Trom	4	4	3	Urban (4)
<i>Kos Krolor(1)</i>	Kos Krolor	1	1	0	Urban (1)
Mong Reusey (29)					
<i>Tebtey (9)</i>	Tebtey	3	0		Urban (3)
	<i>In 6 other villages</i>	6	4	1	Urban (6)
<i>Mong Reusey (15)</i>	<i>In 5 various villages</i>	15	7	3	Rural (1) + Urban (14)
Song Ke (19)					
<i>Roang Kesity (8)</i>	Svay Cheat	1	-1	0	Urban
	Boeng Vey	7	5	2	Urban
<i>Wat Kor (3)</i>	Wat Kor	3	3	0	Urban
<i>O Dambang 1 (8)</i>	O Sralao	6	5	1	Station
	Wat Romchang	2	2	0	Urban
<i>O Dambang 2 (1)</i>	O Dambang 2	1	1	0	Urban
Battambang (68)					
<i>O takam 2 (1)</i>	O Takam 2	1	0		Urban
<i>O Cha (8)</i>	Angk	5	2		Urban
	Andoung Chenh	2	1		Urban
	O Cha	1	-	1	Urban
<i>Toulta Ek (55)</i>	Toulta Ek	46	0	12	Urban (34) + Station (12)
	O Tatam 2	9	8	4	Urban (6) + Station (3)
<i>Svay Pao (4)</i>	Kompong Krobey	4	1		Urban (3) + Station (1)
Tmor Kol (94)					
<i>O Taky (46)</i>	Popelke (14)	14	9	1	Urban

	O Taky (32)	32	30	32	Station
<i>Chroy Sdao (29)</i>	Chroy Sdao	29	26	20	Urban (6) + Station (23)
<i>Ta Bong (2)</i>	<i>In 2 different villages</i>	2	-	0	Urban (2)
<i>Chrey (1)</i>	Hai San	1	-	0	Urban
<i>Ta meum (2)</i>	Tmor Kol	2	2	0	Urban (1) + Rural (1)
<i>O Takamky (14)</i>	O Takamky	14	14	13	Urban (6) + Station (8)
PURSAT		62	-26	16	
Krorkor (48)					
<i>Chhoeutom (46)</i>	Kabas	40	-6	12	Urban
	Toultbeng	6	0	1	Urban
<i>Tnotchum (2)</i>	Ra	2	-1	0	Urban
Sampov meas (10)					
<i>Roleab (3)</i>	<i>In 3 different villages</i>	3	0	1	Urban
<i>Svay At (7)</i>	Sthany	6	-	0	Urban
	Krang PoLit	1	-	0	Urban
Ba kan (4)					
<i>Boeng Khna (3)</i>	Boeng Khna	3	-18	2	Urban
<i>Trapang Chornng (1)</i>	Trapang Chornng	1	-1	0	Urban
KAMPONG CHHNANG		6			
Samaki Mean Chey (1)					
<i>Tbeng Khpos (1)</i>	Meanok Lech	1	-		Rural
Tuek Phos (5)					
<i>Krang Skear (5)</i>	Krang Skear	5		1	Rural
SIHANOUK VILLE		42	29	42	
Mittapheap					Outskirt
Sangkat I		41	29	41	
Prey NOP					Outskirt
Sangkat Viel Rinh		1	-	1	
Total		1,418	615	1,165	

3.3.10 Relocating AHs at Poipet (Banteay Meanchey Province)

42. Of the 1,092 AHs that will lose entire houses, shops and stalls in the Commune of Poipet (Table 3.7), 32 signified their desire to reorganize in the residual area of the ROW, while 1,013 opted to relocate but had no land on which to rebuild. There were 47 who were not interviewed as mentioned in **Section 3.3.3**.

43. Among the 1,013 AHs, 173 have signified their desire to relocate on their own provided Government gave them cash assistance to find a place on which to shift. The other 840 AHs including 183 with stalls in the Poipet Railway Station wanted to move to a government relocation site. As expected, all of the 840 AHs wished that the relocation site was located in the same village they are presently residing and have expressed satisfaction with the proposed site as explained to them by their representatives who have visited the site.

Table 3.8 Relocating AHs at Poipet

Village	Total Number of AH	Reorganize	Relocate but Landless	Not Interviewed	Relocation Preference	
					Self-relocate	Gov't Site
Baleylay	244	23	220	1	49	171
Kbal Spean	713	2	669	42	87	582
Kilomet Lek 4	135	7	124	4	37	87
Total	1,092	32	1,013	47	173	840^a

^a Includes 183 AHs with stalls in the Poipet Station.

3.3.11 Relocating AHs in the Vicinity of the Battambang Station (Battambang Province)

44. There were 59 AHs within the area of the Battambang Station whose houses and shops stand to be severely affected. 32 of them have signified their desire to reorganize their structures in the residual area of the ROW, while 16 were interested to shift to a government relocation site. 11 other AHs were not interviewed as mentioned in **Section 3.3.4**. The total landless AHs including AHs outside the station were 93 AHs. 3 of these AHs will be making their own arrangements to relocate, while 90 AHs will be relocated in the group relocation site (**see section 4.4**). The AHs have expressed satisfaction with the proposed site, which is only 1 km away from the Battambang station, as explained to them by their representatives who have visited the site. **Table 3.8** provides the breakdown of relocating AHs.

Table 3.8 Relocating AHs In Battambang

Village	Total Number of AH	Reorganize	Relocate but Landless	Not Interviewed	Relocation Preference	
					Self-relocate	Gov't Site
In Battambang station	59	32	16	11	-	16
Outside the station	157	83	74	-	3	74
Total	216	115	93	11	3	90

3.3.12 Relocating AHs in Pursat Province

45. Of the 62 AHs in 7 villages in Pursat who will lose entire houses, shops or stalls, Among these, 16 AHs are landless and have agreed to move to the proposed resettlement site (described in section 4.2). The remaining AHs have opted to either reorganize within the remaining ROW or make their own arrangements for relocation

3.3.13 Relocating AHs in Sihanoukville

45. There are 178 AHs in 6 communes (Sangkat) in Sihanoukville will be affected by the project. Among these 178 AHs, there are 42 landless AHs prefer to relocate outside the ROW at a new relocation site supported by government (**Table 3.9**). 41 AHs were found in Sangkat I, Khan Mittapheap and 01 AH in Sangkat Samrong Khan Prey Nop.

Table 3.9 Relocating AHs in Sihanoukville

Village	Total Number of AH	Reorganize	Relocate but Landless	Not Interviewed	Relocation Preference	
					Self-relocate	Gov't Site
7 villages	178	136	42	-	-	42
Total	178	136	42		-	42

4. THE PROPOSED RELOCATION SITES¹⁰

46. Four proposed relocation sites have been inspected and evaluated by the survey team. One was for the relocating AHs at Poipet, another was for AHs within the vicinity of the Battambang Station, and the third was for the 16 of the 40 AHs in Kabas Village, Chhoeutom Commune, Pursat Province. A fourth relocation site, for 42 landless Sihanoukville AHs, was identified and evaluated by the IRC team and found to be unsuitable as it did not meet the basic criteria below.

47. Three proposed relocation sites in Poipet, Battambang and Pursat are situated in the same communes and not further than 5km¹¹ from the existing sites and those sites are easy to access in relation to the present location of the AHs. The AHs had no objection to the three proposed relocation sites.

4.1 Basic Criteria in the Selection of the Proposed Relocation Sites

48. Fundamental to the decision to look for a relocation site is the willingness of the AHs to move to the place. A key factor that influences the decision of the AHs to move to a group relocation site is the proximity of the place from their present location as this matter is closely linked with such socio-economic issues as (i) sources of livelihood, (ii) family ties, (iii) preservation of community identity, and (iv) access to socio-economic services and facilities.

49. Other key factors that influence the decision of AHs to move to a relocation site include (i) the cost moving to and rebuilding on the site, (ii) the cost of the home plot and the repayment scheme, if the AHs have to pay for it, and (iii) security of tenure, especially if the AHs are not paying for the plot.

50. With the aforementioned in mind, the survey team, assisted by District and Commune Officials, searched for possible relocation sites that satisfy the following conditions:

- a. Within the same village, or commune, or at the least, district the Pare presently located;
- b. Offers good access to socio-economic services and facilities, such as clinics or hospitals, school, and place of worship or at least the same access condition they had before moving;
- c. Provides for the continuation of present livelihood activities;
- d. May be developed into a relocation site, complete with basic infrastructure, such as road network, drainage, potable water source, electricity, and latrines for each home plot; and
- e. Willingness of the host community to accept “new residents” (the AHs);

¹⁰ The matter about AH that have indicated their desire to self-relocate provided financial assistance in finding individual home plots is provided by Government is not covered in this Addendum RP. However, the relocation sites are acquired with additional space to reserve for additional demand during AHs relocation. Appropriate action to address their case will be carried during the DMS and consistent with the Project resettlement policy as enunciated in the approved 2006 RP.

¹¹ This was agreed in the approved RP 2006.

- f. Geological stability of the location; and
- g. Cost of site acquisition and development vis-à-vis the number of relocating AHs

51. The proposed relocation sites at Poipet, Battambang, and Kabas Village satisfy all the aforementioned considerations.¹² The Executing Agency and the IRC are providing individual home plots for relocatees losing dwelling units, and stall plots for the displaced vendors at Poipet Station, in the relocation sites free of charge and on top of compensation for lost assets and income, not to mention other forms of assistance, as mandated in the approved 2006 RP and this Addendum RP. Each home plot will be provided with latrine, and communal deep well pumps will be constructed in strategic locations at the relocation sites. While transportation assistance for hauling personal belongings and salvaged building materials will be provided by the Project, the relocating AHs themselves will be responsible for the construction of their houses and shops.

4.2 Proposed Relocation at Kabas Village, Pursat Province

52. Two adjacent paddy lands located about 100 meters west of the railway tract at Kabas Village, Chhoeutom Commune are being proposed to be developed into a single relocation site for 16 landless AHs. The combined area of the two plots is approximately 17,664 m². The owners of said plots are Messrs. Noun Try and Ho. Bhoeng. They offered to sell their lands at \$1.00 per square meter. Only the land owners are using the land.

53. The two plots are about 10 meters apart. However, the owner of the land separating the two plots, Mr. Touch Heng, volunteered to sell a portion of his land to connect the two. Moreover, Mr. Chhum Soeung, the owner of the residential land that separates the proposed relocation site to the main railway tract by 100 m has also offered to sell, also at \$1.00 per meter square, a portion of his land to be developed into an access road. The proposed relocation site is only about 300 to 400 m from the present location of the AHs. (See **table 4.1** for budget estimate and **Appendix 4** for the sketch map).

54. The acquisition and development of the relocation is estimated to cost **\$79,234.00** broken down as follows:

Table 4.1 Acquisition and Development Cost of Relocation Site at Kabas

Item	Particulars	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate	Amount (\$)
1	2 Adjacent plots	m ²	17,664	1	17,664.00
2	Land to connect 2 plots	m ²	200	0.4	80.00
3	Land for access road	m ²	1,500	0.4	600.00
4	Latrine	unit	17 ¹³	270	4,590.00
5	Deep well	unit	1	1,300	1,300.00

¹² The survey team was able to look for only 3 relocation sites because of limited time and the unexpected number of AHs that were missed out in the 2006 IOL. Kabas Village, which has relatively few relocating AHs was among the first areas covered by the survey team. This explains why a relocation site for the 16 relocating AHs in the village has been identified and evaluated.

¹³ This include 1 AH in Kampong Chnang

6	Site development	Is		55,000.00
	Total			79,234.00

4.3 Proposed Relocation in Banteay Meanchey

55. The proposed relocation site is located about 700 m east of National Road 5 in Poipet Commune, Kilomet lek 4 Village. It is about 5 km from the Poipet Railway Station farther north towards the Thai border. The proposed relocation site is approximately 12 ha in area and the owner is offering to sell the property at \$8.00 per square meter. While the site is paddy land, adjacent lands are presently being converted into residential plots. A new pagoda has recently been constructed near the proposed relocation site. Also, there is a school building nearby. A laterite road with side drain connects the site to National Road 5. (See **Appendix 2** for the sketch map). Only the land owners are using the land.

56. The proposed relocation site will be divided into 2 sections; one to accommodate the 840 AHs that have signified interest in moving to the area, and another to accommodate the 183 stalls that are now occupying the Poipet Railway Station.¹⁴ The home plots will have an area of 105 m² each, while the stall plots will have an area of 16 m² each. Thus, the home plots will have an aggregate area of 88,200 m², while the stall plots will have a combined area of 2,928 m². The remaining area of the 12 ha residential plots will be used for roads and other purposes (see **table 4.2** for the total budget).

57. Out of 1013 AHs, 173 AHs prefer to make their own relocation arrangement with cash assistance from the government to find land to rebuild their houses. The cash assistance will cover (1) the cost of purchasing a piece of residential land¹⁵ of 105 m², (2) infrastructure allowance of \$120 for covering land filling and an open well, (3) transport allowance, and (4) special assistance for vulnerability. The compensation for these entitlements will be paid during the compensation after the DMS.

58. The acquisition and development of the Poipet relocation site is estimated to cost **\$1,956,612** and broken down as follows (**Table 4.2**):

Table 4.2 Acquisition and Development Cost of Relocation Site in Banteay Meanchey

Item	Particulars	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate	Amount (\$)
1	Acquisition of the site	m ²	120,000	8	960,000.00
2	Removal unsuitable material and clearing site, thick=15cm	m ²	16,500	1.85	30,525.00
3	Soil filling and compaction	m ²	95,075	3.5	332,762.50
4	Sewer line	lm	8,378	8	67,024.00
5	Manhole	unit	250	50	12,500.00
6	Deep well	unit	90	1,300.00	117,000.00

¹⁴ The main patrons of the vendors at the Poipet Railway Station are the residents now living within the compound of the station and those living close to the railway tracts.

¹⁵ The cash assistance for residential land will not be exceeded by the price of land acquired for the relocation site.

7	Latrine	unit	840	270	226,800.00
8	Access road	m ²	30,000	7	210,000.00
	Subtotal				1,956,612

4.4 Proposed Relocation at Battambang

59. The proposed 2 ha relocation site is located about 1 km from the station in O'takam II Village, Toulta Ek Commune. It is paddy land but the area around it is presently being developed for residential purposes. Also, there is an access road that leads straight to the proposed relocation site. The owner of the land, Mr. Tea Cham Rat, is offering to sell his property at \$12 per square meter. The proposed relocation site is large enough to accommodate up to 90 households at 105 m² each. (See **table 4.3** for budget estimate; **Appendix 3** for the sketch map). Only the land owners are using the land.

60. The acquisition and development of the proposed relocation is estimated to cost **\$343,867.50** broken down as follows:

Table 4.3 Acquisition and Development Cost of Relocation Site at Battambang

Item	Particulars	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate	Amount (\$)
1	Acquisition of the site	m ²	20,000	12	240,000.00
2	Removal unsuitable material and clearing site, th=15cm	m ²	2,550	1.85	4,717.50
3	Soil filling and compaction	m ²	10,500	3.5	36,750.00
4	Sewer line	lm	800	9	7,200.00
5	Manhole	unit	20	55	1,100.00
6	Deep well	unit	10	1,300.00	13,000.00
7	Latrine	unit	90	270	24,300.00
8	Access road	m ²	2,400	7	16,800.00
	Total				343,867.50

4.5 Proposed Relocation at Sihanoukville

61. The Sihanoukville relocation site will be included in the final update of this addendum, when a suitable site has been identified and accepted by AHs. However, since the IRC already requested the MEF to secure the budget for the proposed four relocation sites, Poipet, Battambang, Pursat and Sihanoukville, the previous cost estimate for the relocation site in Sihanoukville still exists in the total budget in the Contingencies. The Contingency will be changed during the updating of the addendum, once a suitable relocation in Sihanoukville is found and acceptable to AHs.

5. ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

62. The organization set-up enunciated in the 2006 approved RP will be followed when updating and implementing the RP. The 2006 RP will be updated and implemented in 4 phases because of the tight schedule for civil work as requested by the MPWT, according to the following phases:

Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
- Sisophon-Battambang - Sisophon-Poipet	- Poipet-Thai Border - Battambang-Phnom Penh - Phnom Penh-KM6	- Sihanoukville-Veal Rinh	- Veal Rinh-Phnom Penh

Table 5.1 Indicative Implementation Schedule

Activities	2007		2008		
	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr	1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr
Approval of the Addendum RP		X			
Disclosure of the Addendum RP to all AHs and on ADB's Website		X			
Acquisition and development of relocation sites		X	X		
Detailed Design of the relocation sites		X	X	X	
Recruit and mobilize the resettlement supervision consultants – international and domestic		X	X		
Recruit and mobilize the independent monitoring agency		X			
Detailed Measurement Survey		X	X	X	X
Recruit and mobilize the contractor to develop the resettlement sites			X	X	
Internal & external monitoring			X	X	X
Submission of compliance monitoring report			X	X	X
Commencement of civil works ¹⁶				X	X

6. Consultation, Grievance Redress and Disclosure

6.1 Consultation

63. The relocating AHs have been informed about the relocation options and consulted on their preferences and willingness to move to the proposed resettlement sites. Village leaders and representative AHs have visited the sites. Village leaders and all AHs have accepted the proposed sites, which are in the same commune, located within 5km from the existing sites with basic infrastructure and easy access to public facilities such as markets, schools, public clinics etc. **Table 6.1** summarizes what information has been given to AHs about the proposed sites and when, and who visited the proposed sites and when, and AHs' comments on the proposed sites.

¹⁶ Civil work only commence on area with no resettlement impact.

Table 6.1 Summary of Information Disclosure, Consultation on Proposed Sites

Site Selection Activities	Banteay Meanchey	Battambang	Pursat
1.Site visits¹⁷ of the AHs			
- Numbers of AHs visited the sites and dates	9 AHs/ 30 Oct 2007	5 AHs/29 Oct 2007	4 AHs/31 Oct 2007
2. Village meetings			
- Village names / numbers of AH attending meetings / dates /	-Kbal Spean -Balelay - Kilomet Lek 4 /824 AHs 19 Mar 2007	- Toul Taek - Chroy Sdaov - Otaky - 93 AHs 17 Mar 2007	- Kabas - 46 AHs 15 Mar 2007
- Information given to meetings about each site	- Location of the sites - Basic infrastructure - Land Title	- Location of the sites - Basic infrastructure - Land Title	- Location of the sites - Basic infrastructure - Land Title
- AH comments on each site	- Agree to the location and request larger area than they are living on. - Easy access to public facilities.	- Agree to the location - Easy access to public facilities.	- Agree to the location - Easy access to public facilities. - Better infrastructure

6.2 Grievance Redress

64. Complaints of the AHs will be addressed and resolved as per grievance redress procedures provided in the 2006 approved RP.

6.3 Disclosure

65. The draft Addendum will be disclosed to AHs in the form of a public information booklet with information about the relocation options, a description of the proposed resettlement site and infrastructure and services that will be provided on the site and on each plot, the entitlements (in the form of the entitlement matrix), and updated information on the upcoming activities and project schedule. This Addendum will also be uploaded on ADB's website.

7. COSTS AND BUDGET

66. Funds for the implementation of the relocation site budget of this Addendum RP are part of the Project budget. The IRC will request the MEF for funding for the implementation of this Addendum RP for acquisition and development of the relocation sites. Funds for the acquisition and development of the relocation sites will be forwarded to the Provincial Departments of Finance before being transferred to the Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC). The PRSC will be over-all responsible for acquiring and developing the relocation sites and in ensuring that the relocating AHs are fully consulted.

¹⁷ The Ochrove District Governor and Poipet commune council, Toul Taek Commune chief and Kabas commune chief also attended the site visit on the mentioned date.

67. From 29 to 31 October 2007, there was a mission of the IRC to visit those three relocation sites, local authorities, affected people, and the land owners. During the mission, it was found that the land price of the three sites have increased significantly by 60% in Banteay Meanchey, 71% in Battambang and 150% in Pursat for the last three months. The current prices of the proposed relocation sites now are \$8.00/m² for relocation site in Banteay Meanchey, \$12/m² for site in Battambang and \$1/m² for relocation site in Pursat. The increase in land price is the main cause of an augmentation in total budget for this addendum as shown below.

7.1 Implementation, Administration and Contingency Costs

68. Administration costs equivalent to 10% of the total cost of acquiring and developing the relocation sites will be added to the budget to cover for the allowances and per diem of concerned personnel involved in the implementation of this Addendum RP. Also, provision for contingencies of \$905,985.10. MPWT and IRC will ensure that adequate funds are made available as and when necessary for the efficient and timely implementation of the Addendum RP.

7.2 Estimated Budgetary Requirements of the Addendum RP

69. The total cost for implementing this Addendum RP is **\$3,523,669.40** broken down as follows:

a. Acquisition and development of 3 relocation sites:	\$2,379,713.00
b. Administrative cost(10% of a):	\$237,971.30
c. Contingencies ¹⁸ :	\$905,985.10
GRAND TOTAL	\$3,523,669.40

¹⁸ Contingencies include the cost of acquiring and developing the Sihanoukville site. If the cost of land acquisition and development of the Sihanoukville site exceeds this contingency amount, the Government will allocate the necessary additional budget.

Appendix 1: Survey Questionnaires

Survey Questionnaire

Province: _____ District: _____
Commune: _____ Village: _____

NAME OF AH: _____ (Household Head) **CODE:**

1. **Reconstruction option:** _____ (a) Re-organize in the right-of-way (ROW)
outside the COI
_____ (b) Relocate
2. **If relocating:** _____ (a) AH has own land to relocate
_____ (b) AH is **LANDLESS**
3. **If LANDLESS, AH wants:** _____ (a) Cash assistance for **SELF-RELOCATION**
_____ (b) Stay in Government **Relocation Site**
4. **If staying in relocation site, AP wants relocation site to be:**
_____ (a) In the same village AH is presently located
_____ (b) In the same commune even if in another
village
_____ © In the same district, even if in another
commune

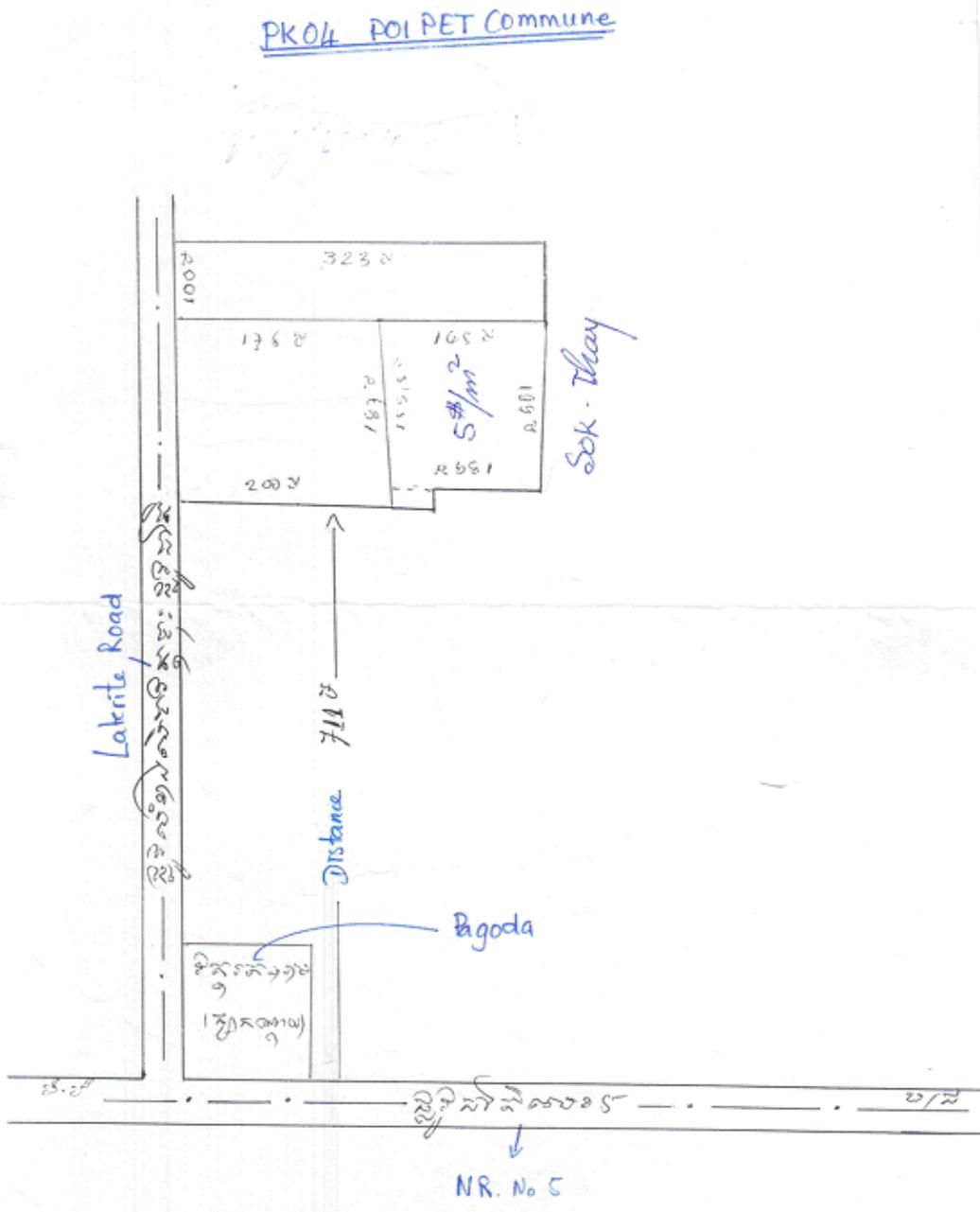
Name of Respondent/interviewee (if other than the AH head):

Relationship of interviewee with the AH (if other than the AH head
himself/herself): _____

Signature/thumb print of interviewee:

Name of Interviewer: _____ Date of interview:

Appendix 2: Relocation Plan in Poi Pet



Appendix 3: Relocation Plan in Battambang



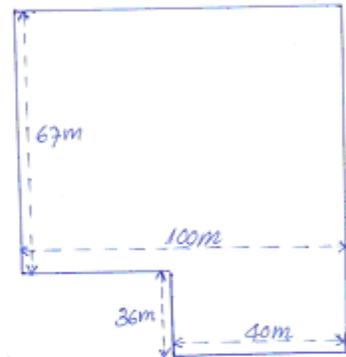
Appendix 4: Relocation Plan in Pursat

Pursat Relocation site:



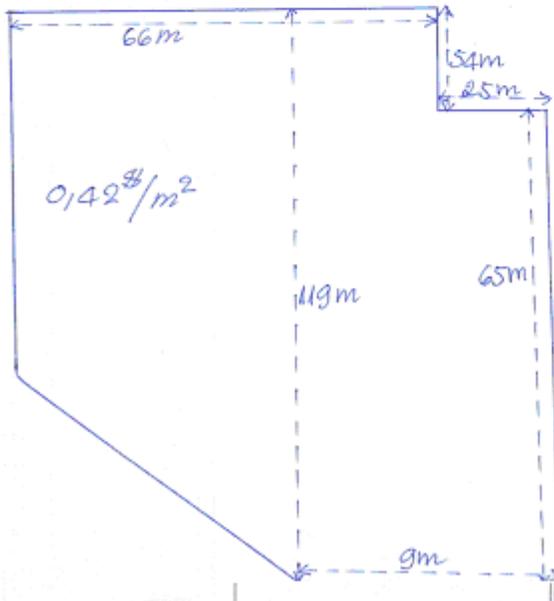
Kapas village
Chhoeung Tom Commune
Krakor District

100m



Total = 8140m²

Total = 9524,5m²



15 March 2007

Seang Bora

Appendix 5: Revised Work Plan (17 March 2007)

Day/ Date	Province/Major Station	No. APs	Activities	Consultant's Team	Field Personnel			
					Station Chief	Station Staff	Village/Police	Interviewers
1 (March 13)	K. Chhnang	6	Travel from PP	3	1	2	-	-
			Meet with local authorities					
			Interview APs					
			Travel to Pursat					
2 (March 14)	Pursat	60	Meet with local authorities	3	1	2		4
			Interview AHs					
3 (March 15)			Continue interview of AHs	3	1	2		4
			Look for relocation site					
			Travel to Battambang					
4 (March 16)	Battambang (along the railway track	100*	Meet with local authorities	3	1	2	1	4
			Interview AHs					
5 (March 17)	outside the station)		Continue interview of AHs	3	1	2	1	4
			Look for relocation site					
6 (March 18)	Poipet (along the railway tracks in the Station and outside the station for 6 km)	1000*	Travel to Poipet	3	2	-	3	4
			Meet with local authorities					
			Interview AHs					
7 (March 19)			Continue interview of AHs	3	2	-	3	4
8 (March 20)			Continue interview of AHs	3	2	-	3	4
9 (March 21)			Continue interview of AHs	3	2	-	3	4
10 (March 22)			Continue interview of AHs	3	2	-	3	4
11 (March 23)			Continue interview of AHs	3	2	-	3	4
			Look for relocation site	3	2	-	3	4
			Travel to Srei Sophon					
12 (March 24)	Srei Sophon (along railway tracks in and outside the station)	20*	Check the situation (interview AHs if there are any)	3	2	4	2	
13 (March 25)	Battambang (in the Station of O'taky Commune)	100*	Travel to Ou Taki interview AHs					
			Travel to Battambang	3	1	2	1	4

Day/ Date	Province	No. APs	Activities	Consultant's Team	Field Personnel			
					Station Chief	Station Staff	Village/Police	Interviewers
14 (March 26)	Battambang Station	300*	Meet with local authorities					
	(along railway tracks		interview AHs	3	1	2	1	4
	inside the station)							
15 (March 27)			Travel back to Phnom Penh					
(March 28-April 2)			Encoding of data for North line	4 encoders				

*Estimate