



External Monitoring Report

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CAM: Greater Mekong Subregion Southern Coastal Corridor Project

For the Sixth Quarter Report – Resettlement Plan

Prepared by SBK Research and Development for the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Asian Development Bank.

NOTE

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Asian Development Bank

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT (2009-2012) *of Consulting Services:*

EXTERNAL MONITORING AND POST-EVALUATION: CORRIDOR NATIONAL ROAD NO. 33

For the Project:
“GMS- Southern Coastal Corridor Project
Resettlement Plan” Loan No 2373”



Submitted by



SBK RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

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ABBREVIATION

ADB	: Asian Development Bank
AHs	: Affected Households
APs	: Affected People
CBF	: Cross Border Facility
COI	: Corridor of Impact
DMS	: Detail Measurement Survey
EM	: External Monitoring and Evaluation's Team of SBK
ESO	: Environmental and Social Office
GMS-SCC	: Greater Mekong Sub-region Southern Coastal Corridor
GRC	: Grievance Redress Committee
IOL	: Inventory of Losses
IRC	: Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee
IRC's WG	: Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee's WG
MEF	: Ministry of Economic and Finance
MPWT	: Ministry of Public Works and Transports
NR 33	: National Road No.33
PDPWT	: Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport
PMU	: Project Management Unit
PRSC	: Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee
RCS	: Replacement Cost Survey
RD	: Resettlement Department
RP	: Resettlement Plan
SBK	: SBK Research and Development, Independent Agency
SES	: Socio Economic Survey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Greater Mekong Sub-region Southern Coastal Corridor (GMS-SCC) Project is part of the Southern Economic Corridor involving Thailand, Cambodia, and Viet Nam. The Project area extends from Kampot in Cambodia to the Cambodia–Viet Nam border at Preak Chak–Xa Xia to Ca Mau in Viet Nam. The Royal Government of Cambodia proposes to widen and improve the National Road 33 in the section from Kompong Trach to Preak Chak, and to upgrade cross border facilities at Preak Chak. This national road is being widened and improved with financial support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

The objectives of the Project are (i) to encourage economic activities in the affected provinces, (ii) to provide employment opportunities for the local population, and (iii) to improve access to social services. It also aims at improving regional cooperation in GMS through increased cross border trade. At the national level, the Project responds to the emphasis given by Cambodian government to infrastructure development and to improve the GMS road network.

SBK Research and Development (SBK R &D) was officially awarded a contract to conduct monitoring and evaluation of resettlement plan (RP) implemented by IRC-WG and its Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC), and produce periodic monitoring and evaluation report (Quarterly Report) to submit to IRC to report their performance on implementation of the RP.

As part of the agreement between SBK R&D and IRC, SBK was given the responsibility to conduct monitoring visits and prepare six quarterly reports, one audit report and one completion report immediately after the completion of the last monitoring visit. After the submission of completion report, SBK is also obliged to prepare the post-evaluation report of the same after one year.

This report in hand is the part of the completion report which covers the results of all six quarters.

This completion report is prepared for the purpose of: (i) to review the outstanding issues and raised solution during the project implementation, (ii) to explain whether the standard of living of APs has been restored or improved and (iii) to explain whether the overall project and resettlement objectives were met in accordance with the resettlement plan.

For the preparation of this report, the project team reviewed the existing documents including (1) updated resettlement plan, project administration memorandum, detail measurement survey, compensation list, landless affected people list, (2) monitoring quarterly report from first to sixth quarter and (3) socio-economic and first quarterly report of the IRP implementer (*Envisioning Firm*) and discussed with focal person of IRC's WG for the remaining issue at CBF.

A total of 622 households were found in the Corridors of Impact of National Road No.33 and 15 affected households in the Cross Boarder Facilities (CBF). However, 6 households who will be affected by the construction of waiting station are excluded since the Ministry of Public Works and Transports (MPWT) dropped-out the construction plan. Up to now, there are additional 3 households affected by the project at the existing Road. Therefore, the total number of affected households in the corridors of impact is 619 households.

The issues rose by the affected households along the road and in cross border facility as well as the solutions recommended for the issues during the project implementation were reviewed. There were only few issues occurred in each quarter. However, all issues were solved following the grievance redress mechanism. All affected households were satisfied with the measures taken.

The process of project information provision, detail measurement survey (DMS), negotiation and contract making and compensation were carried out by the IRC's WG. The total 619 affected households along the road in the 9 villages and 14 AHs in CBF received money compensation and allowances based on DMS and contract agreement. The APs such as widow, elderly and differently able APs, income less than 10\$ per month, landless and loss of production land greater than 10% which were classified as vulnerable and severely APs received additional allowance, 150 US\$/household beyond the money compensation. Majority of them were satisfied with the compensation.

Eleven landless affected households were entitled to move to the relocation side in Lork village, Russey Srok Lech commune, Kampong Trach district. It was noticed that 10 AHs have already moved to the site while one agreed to shift his house in the adjoining plot of land. Up to the end of monitoring, the relocation site was addressed the basic amenities including latrine for each plot, road and drainage network and communal water wells.

Progress of affected households, especially severely affected households in livelihood restoration was paid highest attention and monitored them more frequently. According to the DMS, the total 137 severely affected households (22.13% out of 619 AHs) were entitled to technical assistance and training as a means to restore their living standards, livelihood and income to pre-project levels. By August 2012, the IRP implementation agency (*Envisioning Firm*) had completed situational analysis and prepared training needs assessment and training plan. The training program has provisioned for - self help group establishment and capacity building measures. The training is being planned to start from August 2012. As the IRP implementation has not yet started there was no significant difference between the average income of APs (985,588.24 riel/month) before and during the project implementation (967,941.18 riel/month) ($p=0.899>0.05$) in 95% of level of confidence.

In conclusion, the resettlement activities carried out by the IRC's WG were in line with the resettlement policy stated in the updated resettlement plan 2010. The affected households received project related information. The DMS, contract making and compensation were conducted in transparent manner. The income restoration program was on the way to its implementation. Thus, further monitoring should be routinely conducted to ensure that the entitled 137 AHs are able to restore their livelihood after IRP implementation.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

At the Ministry of Public Works and Transports (MPWT), the principle office which was responsible for the project of GMS-Southern Coastal Corridor Project Resettlement Plan, ADB Loan No. 2373 was the Project Management Unit (PMU) under the guideline of the Environmental and Social Office (ESO). The Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC), on behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia, was responsible for resettlement operations and management in the project. The IRC had established a dedicated working group (IRC-WG) for the project. The Resettlement Department (RD) of the Ministry of Economic and Finance (MEF) was tasked to updating, implementation and monitoring of the RP activities implemented by the IRC's WG. The IRC-WG had established Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC) in each province to implement field work following work plan in the update RP.

SBK Research and Development (SBK R &D) was officially awarded a contract to conduct monitoring and evaluation of resettlement plan implemented by IRC-WG and its Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC), and produce periodic monitoring and evaluation report (Quarterly Report) to submit to IRC to report their performance on implementation of the RP.

As part of the agreement between SBK R&D and IRC, SBK was given the responsibility to conduct monitoring visits and prepare six quarterly reports, and one completion report immediately after the completion of the last monitoring visit with the report. After the submission of completion report, SBK is also obliged to prepare the post-evaluation report of the same after one year. This report in hand is the part of the completion report which covers the results of all six quarters.

1.2 Background

The purpose of the ADB 6235-REG Technical Assistance was to assist the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Government of Viet Nam to determine the economic, technical, social and environmental feasibility of a project to rehabilitate, upgrade and/or construct transport links and facilities along portions of the Cambodian and Vietnamese sections of the GMS-Southern Coastal Corridor Project (GMS-SCCP or Project). The GMS-SCCP contributed to improving the regional road transport network linking the southern regions of Thailand, Cambodia and Viet Nam. In Cambodia, the objective of the proposed road improvements was to assist the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to reduce poverty and stimulate economic development in the province of Kampot. The Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) was the Executing Agency for the Project.

Lack of adequate maintenance of road assets had been one of the major issues in the road sector in Cambodia. The Project contributed to the development of sustainable road maintenance by providing funds for technical support to the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) through a demonstration project that included (i) maintenance planning, (ii) implementation of routine and periodic maintenance through competitively bid contracts, (iii) exposure of Cambodian contractors to contracts for routine and periodic maintenance, (iv) exposure of MPWT and Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport (PDPWT) staff to maintenance planning and implementation of this plan through competitively bid contracts, and (v) establishment of market rates for maintenance work that was used to evaluate and standardize maintenance costs. This demonstration project was implemented on the section of the GMSSCC along NR33 between Kampot and Kampong Trach, and the

section of NR31 between Kampong Trach and the junction with NR3. Work under this component was consistent with, and was coordinated with work to be undertaken under Loan 2405-CAM: Road Asset Management Project (RAMP). Both this component and the RAMP support the development of long-term sustainability of the road network in Cambodia.

The Greater Mekong Sub-region Southern Coastal Corridor (GMS-SCC) Project was part of the Southern Economic Corridor involving Thailand, Cambodia, and Viet Nam. The Project area extends from Kampot in Cambodia to the Cambodia–Viet Nam border at Preak Chak–Xa Xia to Ca Mau in Viet Nam. The Royal Government of Cambodia proposed to widen and improve the National Road 33 in the section from Kompong Trach to Preak Chak, and to upgrade cross border facilities at Preak Chak. This national road was widened and improved with financial support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Kampong Trach District is one of the 8 districts of the Kampot Province and it is located at the eastern part bordering Vietnam to the east, Banteay Meas District to the north, Kep Province to the west and the Gulf of Thailand to the south. The Project road was located entirely in Kampong Trach district, and passed through two communes and nine small towns or villages:

- Kampong Trach Keut commune: The villages of Kampong Trach I, Koh Khlout, Koh Tachan and Robang Krass.
- Reussey Srok Lech commune: The villages of Kampoul Meas, Damnak Trobe, Tropeang Neal, Lork and Thkov/Preak Chak.

In order to minimize negative impacts on households whose properties were affected by the widening and improvement of the NR 33 and CBF, the Resettlement Plan (RP) was first prepared in 2006 and updated during 15th December 2009 to 21 February 2010 in accordance with the Policy on Involuntary Resettlement of the ADB and the laws and regulations of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) and with an initial Inventory of Losses. The purpose of the RP was to identify the impact on the local population of upgrading and widening the road and expansion of border facilities and to provide measures for compensation where the population is negatively affected by the works, primarily through the acquisition of farmland and encroachment onto residential and commercial sites. The RP had been prepared and updated to develop comprehensive resettlement policies to compensate their impacts at least to the same level before the improvement of This National Road. Thus, the compensation on affected assets had to follow the final updated RP.

The Corridor of Impact (COI) of the improved roads was on average 20m, including provision for shoulders and embankments. In urban areas; however, it was reduced to 12 or 18m, depending on the engineering requirements for road improvements. The total COI also included any additional structure required for the engineering works or the future repair and maintenance of the roads, including plant and other sites, access ramps, and any other areas specifically set aside essential to planned future works and maintenance.

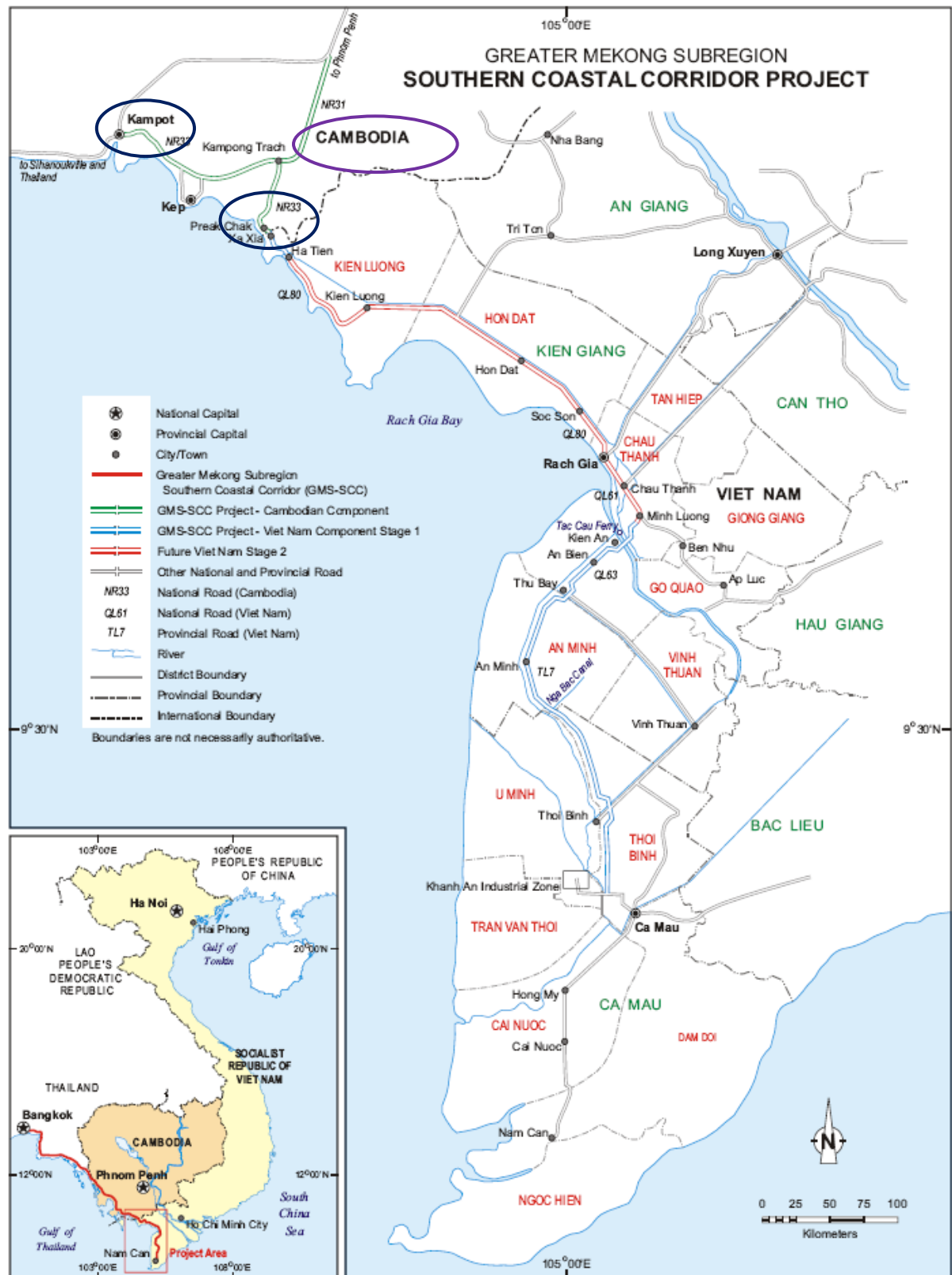
1.3 Overall Objectives and Scope of the Project

The objectives of the Project were (i) to encourage economic activities in the affected provinces, (ii) to provide employment opportunities for the local population, and (iii) to improve access to social services. It also aimed at improving regional cooperation in GMS through increased cross border trade. At the national level, the Project responded to the emphasis given by Cambodian government to infrastructure development and to improve the GMS road network.

As per the scope of the Project, it is to improve and rehabilitate 15.2 kilometers (km) of National Road (NR) 33. This included periodic maintenance work on the Kampot–Kampong Trach section, upgrading of the Kampong Trach–Preak Chak section, and routine maintenance works on NR31 between Kampong Trach and the junction with NR33. Border

facilities at the Preak Chak–Xa Xia (Ha Tien) border (between Cambodia and Viet Nam) and Koh Kong border (between Cambodia and Thailand) was improved under the Project. The Project also included an HIV/AIDS and trafficking awareness and prevention program.

Figure1: Map of greater Mekong Sub region Southern Coastal Corridor Project



1.4 Category of Affected People

Affected people were grouped into three broad categories such as Individual, Household and Communities, and within each group other sub-groups were defined. Particularly, with this category, there were vulnerable groups defined as those that were socially or economically disadvantaged and who were more economically and socially suffered from relocation and improvement plan than the general population. Furthermore, APs falling into one or more of the following categories were defined as vulnerable groups:

- (i) female-headed households;
- (ii) landless households that have no other land holdings;
- (iii) disabled household heads and/or providers;
- (iv) households below the Cambodia poverty line defined as <US\$ 14.00 per month; and
- (v) aged household heads with no household member within the active labor force.

According to the inventory of losses (IOL) and the social surveys, four categories of losses had been identified including (1) loss of agricultural land and land use, (2) loss of residential and/or commercial land and land use, as well as structures and trees affected on that land, (3) loss of livelihood, and (4) loss of community assets. Therefore, a number of APs and their losses had been estimated based on these results. The compensation rates had been followed with ADB Guideline and the results of a Replacement Cost Survey (RCS).

1.5 Living and Special Assistance Allowances

As per project compensation and entitlement policy, the living allowance for Ahs severely affected by the loss of productive land and the special assistance allowance for vulnerable Ahs were calculated in the same manner, namely the value of the allowance was equivalent to 20Kg of rice per month per household member, for a period of six months. The estimated value was US\$ 150 per household, based on the following assumption: (i) an average of 5 persons per households, and (ii) a market price for rice of US\$0.25 (1,000 riels) per kilogram. The special assistance allowance for vulnerable Ahs was in addition to any other compensation and allowance to which these Ahs were entitled.

Owner of small shops were entitled to cash compensation for their lost incomes arising from the disruption of their business activities during the period they relocate and rebuild. The amount of compensation was equal to actual income lost or, if unconfirmed in the case of unregistered businesses, a living allowance for one to two months.

Likewise, household members that would participate in training under the income Restoration Program would be entitled to a living allowance for three to six months, depending on the length of the training program. This was included in the unit cost for training.

1.6 Relocation and Income Restoration Strategies

The relocation strategies were based on the preferences of affected households. The GMS-SCCP resettlement program had included an income Restoration Program to assist the AHs severely affected by loss of productive land and business income, as well as vulnerable AHs. The scope of the Program had defined in close consultation with AHs and included measures to increase agricultural productivity and to assist AHs to reestablish and/or initiate commercial and other non-agricultural economic activities.

1.7 Gender Strategy

The project affected women in a number of ways as the result of land acquisition for the COI. They account for 19.3% of the affected households occupying lands in the COI and partially in the ROW. Thirty seven percent were engaged in small businesses, market stalls or engaged in petty trading which were the primary sources of households' incomes. Women

were actively involved in the import and transport of goods from Viet Name to local markets, with a number of them were displaced upon clearing the COI.

During the implementation of this RP, strategies for the social rehabilitation of women were undertaken. Their cooperation was solicited for their active involvement in the implementation of resettlement programs and other related programs.

1.8 Relocation Strategy

The landless people in the corridor of impact was not compensated for the land on which their house was built but had the option to (i) self-relocate and received a cash assistance of \$6,880 each, or (ii) received a 105m² plot each in a relocation site that would be developed by the government in the same commune, free of charge and with basic amenities, such as latrine for each plot, road and drainage network, and communal water wells. The Ahs may not sell or use as collateral the plots in the relocation site for 5 consecutive years and that land title for these plots would be given to the Ahs after 5 years of actual occupation or residency. These options were discussed with the Ahs during the disclosure meeting-consultations that the IRC organized with the affected people following completion of the DMS. The schedule of delivery of entitlements, relocation, and the start of civil works were discussed and agreed with the Ahs during said disclosure meeting-consultations. It was imperative that the Ahs were provided sufficient lead time to find a place to relocate and rebuild their homes and shops, including finding a replacement for their lost productive assets, prior to displacement.

1.9 Grievance Redress Process

Grievances of eligible Ahs were handled through negotiation with the aim of achieving consensus. The grievance redress process had four stages. Any complaints from the Ahs had to be deliberated in the three stages and resolved as much as possible before they were elevated to a court of law, as a last resort. The process is described as follows:

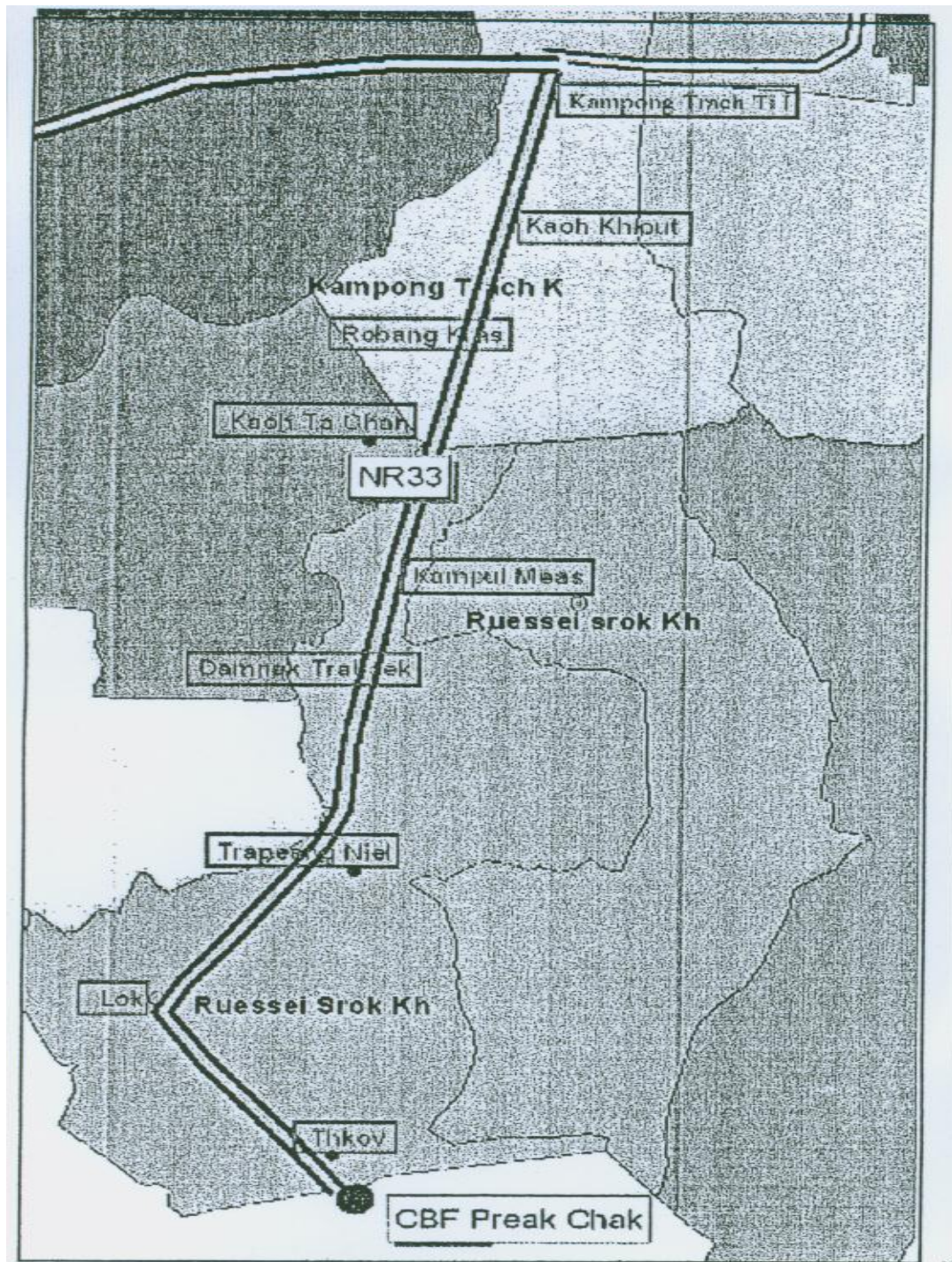
- First stage: Ahs will present their complaints and grievances to the village or commune resettlement sub-committee or to IRC working group and, if the Ahs wish, to the nominated NGO working with the GRC. The NGO will record the complaint in writing and accompany the Ahs to meet the village or commune resettlement sub-committee. The sub-committee is obliged to provide immediate written confirmation of receiving the complaint. If after 15 days the aggrieved Ahs do not hear from, or if they are not satisfied with decision, the complaints may be brought to the district GRC
- Second stage: The district GRC has 15 days within which to resolve the complaints to the satisfaction of all concerned. If the complaints are not resolved, the district GRC will bring the case to the provincial GRC.
- Third stage: The provincial GRC meets the complaining Ahs to resolve the complaints. The committee may ask to EMO for a review of the DMS. Within 30 days of the submission of the grievance, the GRC must make a written decision and submit copies to MPWT-ESO, the EMO, the IRC-RD and the AP.
- Final stage: If the complainants do not hear from the provincial GRC or is not satisfied with its decisions, the Ahs will bring the case to the provincial court of laws as the final stage for adjudicating complaints. Within 30 days of the submission of the grievance, the court shall prepare its judgment and distribute copies to RD, ESO, the EMO, and the AP. If any of the contending party is unsatisfied to the judgment of the provincial court judgment, they can bring the case to a higher court, in which judgment is final and executor.

1.10 Specific Purpose of External Monitoring

The SBK R&D monitoring and evaluation team aimed to conduct an independent assessment to the extent possible of which resettlement and rehabilitation objectives are being met. The objectives of the monitoring program are:

- (i) to ensure that the standard of living of APs are restored or improved;
- (ii) to monitor whether the overall project and resettlement objectives are being met in accordance with the Resettlement Plan.

Figure 2: Map of Kampong Trach District



CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGY

During the monitoring period, the SBK R&D project team developed questionnaires according to the nature of the activities being implemented and category of respondents, for example questionnaire for village chief, affected people, focus group discussion with elderly and severely affected people and checklist for observation. The respondents were randomly selected from the DMS taking into account of representation from different sub-groups such as vulnerable and not vulnerable APs, widow, elderly and loss of production land greater than 10%.

Checklist, questionnaires and observation sheets were also prepared prior to monitoring visits. Three methods: in-depth interview, observation and focus group discussion were mainly usually used to collect information and data by the project team during the monitoring period. Furthermore, the resettlement audit and the situation of affected people as well as the ability to restore their livelihood were highly paid attention during the monitoring.

For this completion report, the project team reviewed the existing documents and interviewed with focal person for preparing the completion report as follows:

- Reviewed the last updated resettlement plan (April, 2010) and project administration memorandum (April, 2008): some information was updated, for example number of households affected by the project up to August, 2012, resettlement cost study and some strategies including relocation strategy, land distribution strategy, income restoration strategy and etc. in order to ensure that the process carried out by IRC's WG followed the stated strategy.
- Reviewed monitoring quarterly report from first to sixth quarter: all issues and solutions raised in each monitoring period were reviewed and summarized for this report. Furthermore, the resettlement audit and livelihood restoration of the AHs were also reviewed whether it was respond to the resettlement plan and whether the selected respondents were able to restore their livelihood.
- Reviewed socio-economic and first quarterly report of the IRP: socio-economic and needs assessment which was prepared by the IRP implementer, *Envisioning Firm*, was reviewed and summarized the main points for this report. The activities implemented by this agency up to August 2012 were also reviewed in order to ensure that the activities respond to the plan and the purpose of income restoration.
- Reviewed Detail Measurement Survey (DMS), compensation list, landless affected households received from IRC's WG: The last updated DMS and the compensation list received from IRC's WG were reviewed. The number of affected household along the road, in cross border facility, landless affected households were updated and mentioned in this report.
- Discussed with focal person of IRC's WG for the remaining issue at CBF: the project team discussed with the focal person of IRC's WG for information on the remaining issue at the CBF. The discussion was focused on main points including the progress of the solution responded to the raised issue, the grievance redress committees and etc.

The above documents were reviewed in order to ensure that all previous issues occurred since the project commencement were monitored and solved in transparent manner and with justice. Furthermore, the vulnerable and severely affected households including widow, elderly and disabled person, affected people with income less than 14 US\$ per month and loss production land larger than 10% were highly paid attention.

CHAPTER 3

RESULTS and DISCUSSIONS

3. 1 Review of Resettlement Plan: Summary of Project Impacts and AHs

According to the final detail measurement survey (DMS) and socio economic survey (SES), a total of 622 households were found in the COI of National Road No.33 and 15 affected households in the CBF. However, 6 households who would be affected by the construction of weighting station has been excluded since the Ministry of Public Works and Transports abolished construction plan of this weighting station. It was noticed that the weighting station would be instead constructed at National Road 56. Up to August 2012, there were additional 3 households affected by the project at the existing Road. Therefore, the total number of affected households in the COI was 619 households. The impacts of land acquisition on Ahs are detailed as below:

- A total of 84,845 m² of agricultural land would be affected including 44,615 m² by the road and 40,030 m² by the CBF.
- Around 1,817 m² of land used for commercial activities were captured from 32 Ahs, and around 28,620 m² of house plots/gardens were taken from 409 Ahs associated with along the road.
- For affected structures, there were 66 houses, 116 stalls and shops, and 373 other structures.
- A total of 1,566 trees were affected including 1,468 trees along the COI and 98 trees in the CBF.

Table 1: Summary of Resettlement Impacts

Commune/ Villages	Number of AHs			Affected Land (in m ²)			Number of Affected Structures			Number of Trees
	Total	In COI	In COI &ROW	Agricultural land	Commer- cial land	Plot/ gardens	House	Staffs & Shops	Other structures**	
A. For NR 33										
Kamp. Trach Keut	213		213	4278	334	12529	14	37	148	527
Kampong Trach 1	25	-	25	-	-	1120	5	1	18	62
Koh Khlout	141	-	141	2448	304	8065	4	20	120	361
Koh Tachan	11	-	11	-	-	1378	-	6	6	54
Robang Krass	36	-	36	1830	30	1966	5	10	4	50
Reussey Srok Lech	406	10	400	40537	1423	16967	51	79	218	941
Kampoul Meas	123	-	123	8503	1428	4347	22	43	60	188
Damnak Trobek	61	-	61	7937	55	2334	2	8	16	136
Tropeang Neal	76	-	76	19550	-	2827	-	6	6	232
Lork	86	9	82	4397	-	3930	17	7	82	255
Thkov/Praek Chak	60	1	59	150	-	3529	10	15	54	130
Total for NR 33	619	10	612	44815	1817	29496	65	116	366	1468
B. For CBF	15			40030	-	-	1	-	7	98
Grand Total	634			84845	1817	29496	66	166	373	1566

Source: Draft resettlement plan (updated); Processed data from DMS

** : Includes the affected 156 Samyabs.

3.2 Review of issues and solutions during the project implementation

All issues raised by the affected people either along the national road No.33 or in the cross border facility were reviewed. Furthermore, the solutions responded to the raised issues and

made by the relevant stakeholders, for example the local authority, IRC's WG and etc. were also reviewed. The table below shows about the issues and solutions for affected households along the road by quarter.

Table 2: Issues and solutions for APs along the road

Reporting period	Issues	Current Status (if resolved or not)
First Quarter	11 APs reported that their houses expected to be affected and had to be shift-back or moved out to another location.	Settled
	Two APs were not recorded into DMS List due to small impact on their fruit trees.	Settled
	Ms. Hom Shichea had been classified as normal, but she complained for widow head of the household.	Settled
	One Community Well was going to be affected and the community is concerning on loss	Settled
	Kchoss house was going to be affected and the community is concerning on loss	Settled
Second Quarter	Dan Eng, 63 years old and widow but the list of IRC's WG (DMS-IRC-KPT-014) was not classified this family into vulnerable group (Widow + Aged person).	Settled
	Dan Peng, 78 years old and widow but the list of IRC's WG (DMS-IRC-KPT-015) was not categorized this family into vulnerable group (Widow + Aged Person).	Settled
	Pang Horn, 55 years old and widow but the list of IRC's WG (DMS-IRC-KM -010) was not classified this family into vulnerable group (Widow).	Settled
	Ngoch Vouch, 55 years old and widow but the list of IRC's WG (DMS-IRC-KM -022) was not classified this family to vulnerable group (Widow).	Settled
	Vith Phun, 64 years old but the list of IRC's WG (DMS-IRC-KM-015) was not categorized this family into vulnerable group (Aged Person).	Settled
	Nun Chhean, 57 years old and widow but the list of IRC's WG (DMS-IRC-DT-060) was not classified this family into vulnerable group (Widow).	Settled
	Heng Chei, 52 years old but the list of IRC's WG (DMS-IRC-L-029) was categorized this family into vulnerable group	Settled
	The family Ky Ork, 67 years old but the list of IRC's WG (DMS-IRC-L-037) was not classified this family to vulnerable group (Old).	Settled
	Chiv Cheav 66 years old and widow but the list of IRC's WG (DMS-IRC-PC-022) was not given this family into vulnerable group (Widow + Aged Person).	Settled
Fourth Quarter	The dragon status at pagoda gate with 4m height located in Damnak Trobek village, Russey Srok commune will be affected by the widening road, but it has not been considered to compensate it as reported by village chief in Damnak Trobek village.	Settled

Several issues/problems were recorded in the first and second quarter. However, those issues were negotiated and solved as resettlement plan policy. Actually, 22 affected households in first and second quarter complained to IRC's WG in three different cases including (i) complaint for shift back or move to the relocation site of affected house, (ii) complaint for money allowance for entitle of vulnerable affected household, and (iii) complaint for not including name of affected household into the DMS list. Moreover, three affected public properties such as community well, Kchoss house and the dragon status at pagoda gate were also supposed to effect by the project, for example road widening as a result the local villager complained for compensation.

According to the above complaints, the IRC's WG verified the issues and settled them as per the agreed policy and procedures. The reasons were explained in detail to the affected people and the money compensation as well as allowance was paid as per agreed justification. Additionally, to ensure that the problems were solved in transparent manner and justice and the affected households were satisfied, the project team conducted in-depth interview and observation.

3.3 Affected People along the Road No.33

The SBK R&D project team had conducted monitoring activities since the commencement of the project. Resettlement audit was also carried out in each quarter, especially after the completion of compensation payment to APs. The purposes of the monitoring and the resettlement audit were to monitor the issues raised in the previous quarter, to identify new case if any, to monitor the activities carried out by the IRC's WG including public project awareness, DMS, negotiation and contract making procedure, compensation and to observe the level of satisfaction by APs.

3.3.1 Public Project Awareness

The affected people either along the road or at the cross border facility received all project relevant information. The IRC's WG had developed project leaflet and distributed to APs and village chiefs who attended the meeting. Obviously, majority of APs reported that they attended the meeting and received much project information such as project objectives, benefits, impacts, DMS, negotiation, contract making procedure, compensation policy, entitlements and complaint procedure if they are not satisfied with the IRC's WG activities. It was found that only few people did not receive project leaflet since they did not attend the meeting and DMS. However, these APs still received project information through the village chief and their neighbor. Thus, it can be concluded the effective information was disseminated to the APs and they were ready to monitor all IRC's WG activities for the next project steps.

3.3.2 Detail Measurement Survey (DMS)

The total number of 619 affected households in the existing road and 15 households in the Cross Border Facility (CBF) were recorded in the final DMS. Before DMS, APs in each village were informed about the involved in the data collection.



The IRC's WG encouraged the affected household and local authority to participate and monitor during DMS. Thus, date of DMS was informed before conduction of DMS. As mentioned by majority of APs, the IRC's WG informed them politely and they also had a good communication and relationship with APs.

All public and private properties affected by the project were listed and recorded.

Furthermore, the households situation including elderly and differently-able person, widow, landless household, income less than 14 US\$/month and loss of production land greater than 10% were also recorded as vulnerable or severely affected household. The DMS results and proposed compensation rates resulting from the replacement cost survey were disseminated to APs.

It was observed that there were few informal complaints to village chief about the DMS; however, those complaints were finally explained by the village chief and resolved immediately. According to the monitoring report of each quarter, majority of affected households were satisfied with DMS and they expressed that the IRC's WG recorded all affected properties into DMS.

3.3.3 Negotiation and Contract Making

The negotiation and contract making were carried out mostly at the commune office of Kampong Trach Keut and Reusey Srok Lech commune. The IRC's WG read and explained the contract to all affected people, especially illiterate people before making agreement. It was noticed that the contract agreement between IRC's WG and APs was carried out in transparent manner without threatening since it was conducted in the public with the present of local authority, for example village chief or commune chief.

Additionally, the IRC's WG also informed to all affected households about how to receive compensation, for example bright Cambodia identity card or family book to receive compensation as well as right to complain if they were not satisfied with the agreement.

3.3.4 Compensation

The compensation was carried out by the IRC's WG at the commune office. The money compensation was provided according to the contract agreement.



A total of 619 affected households along the road in the 9 villages received money compensation and allowances based on DMS and contract agreement. The affected people received money compensation on their affected properties including farm land, residential land, house and its structure, crop and tree. Furthermore, the APs such as widow, elderly and disable APs, income less than 10\$ per month, landless and loss of production land greater than 10% which were classified as vulnerable and severely APs received additional allowance, 150 US\$/household beyond the money compensation.

According to the monitoring reports from third quarter to six quarter with at least 10% random affected household respondents, the money compensation people received responded to the replacement cost study and it was paid prior to the start up of construction work. Majority of them were satisfied with the compensation. With the money compensation, the affected people used to re-construct house, shop, stall and restore their livelihood. Furthermore, there was no complaint raised during the payment activities.

3.4 Affected Household in Cross Border Facility (CBF)

The total number of 15 affected households was affected in the CBF area. These affected households also received project related information such as project objectives, benefits, impacts, DMS, negotiation, contract making procedure, compensation policy and entitlements. The same process as APs along the road was carried with APs in this CBF area. For instance, negotiation and contract making and compensation policy were conducted in public and transparent manner.

Additionally, it was found that 14 affected households agreed to receive money compensation as policy while one AP, namely Mr. Kim Lay has not agreed.

Table 3: Number of affected households in CBF

No.	Location	H-head Name	Compensation agreement
1	Pk15+590	Phang Pov	Agree
2	Pk15+725	Khim Theuy	Agree
3	Pk15+600	Vorn Sivkorng	Agree
4	Pk15+675	Nub Tou	Agree
5	Pk15+590	Community water pipe	Agree
6	Pk15+590	Sou Heang	Agree
7	Pk15+590	Min Samoeun	Agree
8	Pk15+600	Soun Keab	Agree
9	Pk15+675	Siv Maov	Agree
10	Pk15+590	Mea Savein	Agree
11	Pk15+650	Kuy Ngol	Agree
12	Pk15+590	Mey Thol	Agree
13	Pk15+590	Mey Thol and Hem Houmaryth	Agree
14	Pk15+650	Heng Chrep	Agree
15	Pk15+590	Kim Lay	Not agree
Total = 15 Households			

3.4.1 Problems Identified in the CBF

There were some issues occurred in the CBF before agreement on contract making and compensation. It was noticed that most affected people in CBF did not agree with the money compensation proposed in the compensation policy. To solve these problems, the consultation meetings with those APs were carried out by the IRC's WG in cooperation with the local authority and other relevant stakeholder, particularly the inter-sector of provincial office. The purpose of the meeting was to explain about the compensation policy and the benefits of the project to the whole communes.

Although there were some problems raised by the affected households before compensation agreement, 14 affected households agreed with the money compensation while one household has not agreed yet.

Table 4: Issues and solutions in cross border facility

Reporting period	Issues	Current Status (if resolved or not)
Third Quarter	Mr. Mey Thol (PK 15+600) disagreed with the compensation, and he suggested that (i) the land price should be increased to US\$80/m ² from US\$55/m ² (ii) be not separated land into three categories; it should be only one category (iii) include small land size remained into affected land because the small land size cannot be used for a business.	Settled
	Mr. Weng Hour (PK 15+ 590) agreed with three suggestions mentioned by Mr. Mey Thol.	Settled
	Mr. Kim Lay (PK 15+590) identified Representative to join a meeting; no suggestion, but not agreed with the compensation.	Settled
	Mr. Koy Ngor (PK 15+650) suggested including village land as No 1 and cost of US\$ 55/m ² .	Settled
	Mr. Shoun Kieb (PK 15+600) requested the same as Mr. Koy Ngor.	Settled
	Ms. Heng Chrep (PK 15+675) did not join a meeting, but disagreed with the compensation.	Settled
	Mr. Hem Sameath (PK 15+590) gave his suggestion the same as Mr. Mey Thol said.	Settled
Sixth Quarter	Ms. Heng Chrep (PK 15+675) agreed to receive money compensation from the IRC's WG; however, Mr. Kiev Pet claimed his ownership and asked for sharing on this compensated land.	Settled
	In the initial period, Mr. Kim Lay (PK 15+590) the owner of the Hatien Vegas was not happy with the compensation policy on his affected land of 4825.07 m ² , land type between 0-100 meters at CBF area. Therefore, he did not agree with the price of 55 US\$/m ² and he submitted the complaint letter following the Grievance redress process. However, after series of discussions, the issue is solved. Mr. Kim Lay agreed to sign in contract and get compensation. Now, IRC is processing open an escrow account for compensation. The compensation will be provided as per contract to the owner of Hatien Vegas after the land title has been transferred.	Settled

3.5 Land Acquisition and Land Transfer

According to the DMS, the total number of landless affected household were 10. As mentioned in the land acquisition of resettlement plan, the landless affected households had two options:

- (i) Self-relocate and receive a cash assistance of 6,880 US\$ each, or
- (ii) Receive a 105 m² plot in a relocation site that will be developed by the government in the same commune, free of charge and with basic amenities.

Mr. Chiv Erng (Pk 15+430) who was identified as landless AH denied not to move to the relocation site but wanted to live on his remaining land. The IRC's WG has already compensated on the loss of his land property. He currently shifted his house in the adjoining plot of land, 15 meter from the road corridor which is not affected by the facility development plan.

Additionally, the IRC's WG had identified one new landless affected family, namely Mr. Mao Muoyleang. He was living in Kampong Trach Muoy village, Kampong Trach Keut commune and was going to get totally affected by the construction. Therefore, this family had to move to relocation site in Lork village of Russey Srok Lech commune.



The IRC's WG prepared land for the landless affected households who had to move to the relocation site. The relocation site was located in Lork village, Russey Srok Lech commune and Kampong Trach district. Up to the end of monitoring, the relocation site was addressed the basic amenities including latrine for each plot, road and drainage network and communal water wells. In addition, it was observed that the total of 10 landless APs have reconstructed house and moved to the relocation site

Figure: Houses of APs in Lork village constructed by their own initiative

The project team observed that each affected households received 105 m² of land plot in relocation site. The relocation site was accessed by a good road about 150 meters from the national road No.33 and around 1 km from the public gathering place.

Table 5: Number of landless households

No.	Location	H-head Name	Whether moved to relocation site
1	Pk14+000	Sang Kea	moved
2	Pk14+050	Doung Puth	moved
3	Pk14+100	Seang Reng	moved
4	Pk14+150	Ngeng Kimngeung	moved
5	Pk14+150	Chey Toch	moved
6	Pk14+150	Sek Phen	moved
7	Pk14+175	Tich Measphearom	moved

No.	Location	H-head Name	Whether moved to relocation site
8	Pk14+157	Vy Kimsang	moved
9	Pk14+300	Hem Ouk	moved
10	Pk0+025	Mao Muyleang	moved
11	Pk15+430	Chiv Erng	Shifted backward in his own plot
Total = 11 Households			

According to the above list, the landless affected households received compensation as stated in the resettlement plan. Therefore, it can be concluded that the compensation for the landless affected households was transparent and fair.

3.6 Construction of replacement houses and structures

The affected household either along the road or in cross border facility started moving the affected properties and reconstructing house, stall and shop immediately after receive money compensation. In addition, the landless affected households who have to move to the resettlement site moved when the site has already been addressed the basic amenities.

Up to August 2012 all affected households both along the road and in cross border facilities have moved their affected properties and reconstructed house and stall. Furthermore, majority of them have started their business immediately after moving their affected properties.

3.7 Situation of Vulnerable and Severely People

The IRP aims to cushion the adverse impacts of the Project to 137 affected household who were severely affected and become vulnerable in the aftermath of relocation, unless they are given the appropriate social rehabilitation measures. They represent 21.61% of the total affected AHs. The AHs include:

- (i) AHs losing 10% or more of their total agricultural land holding who shall be severely affected.
- (ii) AHs that were displaced entirely from the COI. These refer to 10 landless households; 9 from Lork village and 1 from Kampong Trach Muoy village. All of them became vulnerable with no remaining lands to shift back on ROW.
- (iii) Vulnerable AHs: these included elderly APs and widows.

3.8 Income Restoration Program (IRP)

The analysis of data collected during the DMS/SES and the concerns and preferences of AHs and other stakeholders raised during public consultations have been the bases for the design of a range of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation programs for implementation of the resettlement plan. The livelihood restoration was provided in form of Income Restoration Program (IRP) and has been responsible by the external IRP implementation agency, namely *Envisioning* firm. The overall objectives of these programs are to assist the AHs in restoring their livelihoods, living standards and incomes to levels that are better, or at least equal to their present conditions.

According to the RP, the severely affected households and vulnerable AHs are entitled to technical assistance and training as a means to restore their living standards, livelihoods and income to pre-project levels. The IRP also includes temporary support to AHs through preferential employment of their household members in Project civil work and provision of allowances during transition period.

The main purpose of the Program is to mitigate the negative impacts of the households affected by the Rehabilitation of transport infrastructure: 15.8 kilometers (km) of National Road (NR) 33 from Kompong Trach to Prek Chak. The specific objective of the Program is to assist the 137 affected households in restoring their livelihoods and income so that they can have better living condition through the provision of trainings, job creation and improvement, employment assistantship and self-help group and financial facility establishment.

3.8.1 Situational Analysis

According to the first quarterly report of the IRP implementation agency, the situational analysis, needs assessment and income restoration plan had been prepared. It was illustrated that the total 137 affected households (22.13%) out of the total 619 affected households along the road were under the IRP program. These numbers were responded to the number of severely and vulnerable affected households stated in the DMS. As shown in table 7, the numbers of severely affected households in Russey Srok Lech commune, particularly in Trapeang Nil village (32.89%) were higher in comparison with other villages. Furthermore, it was noticed that the 10 landless affected households, elderly, widow and loss land greater than 10% were entitled for IRP and were also included in the IRP.

Table 6: Number of affected household under IRP program

No.	Village	Total AHs	No. of severely AHs	(%) of the total AHs
1	Kampong Trach 1	25	03	12.00%
2	Koh Khlout	141	14	9.93%
3	Koh Tachan	11	02	18.18%
4	Robang Krass	36	10	27.78%
5	Kampoul Meas	123	36	29.27%
6	Damnak Trobek	61	15	24.59%
7	Tropeang Neal	76	25	32.89%
8	Lork	86	24	27.91%
9	Thkov/Preakchak	60	08	13.33%
	Total	619	137	-

In addition, the target location was divided by the IRP implementation agency into 4 regions such as i) from Kampong Trach 1 to Robong Krass village, ii) Kampoul Meas village, iii) Damnak Trobek to Tropeang Neal village and iv) from Lork to Prek Chak village.

Income generation opportunity was assessed and was focused on two categories including potential business in the area and job opportunities for the affected household members. The

agriculture related business such as livestock farming, mango farming, vegetable farming, rice farming and pepper farming were found in the area. Additionally, off-farm related business included coffee shop, hair dressing and make up hop, food shop motorbike repairing and trading were also found. For the job opportunity assessment, the IRP implementation agency consulted with the various stakeholders such as shop owners, entrepreneurs, technical vocational training centers and the organization managers.

3.8.2 Training Need Assessment

The target affected households were divided into 4 groups based on the geographical location. Group 1 target for AHs living in Kampong Trach, Koh khlut, Koh Tachan, and Robang Krass village, group 2 for AHs in Kampoul Meas village, group 3 for AHs in Damnak Trobe and Trapang Neal village and group 4 for AHs in Lork and Prek Chak village. The current sources of income generation were also investigated. According to the need assessment report, the four groups relied on rice farming, vegetable farming, livestock, trading and others such as government officer, working outside the location and etc. for the first, second, third and four sources of income.

Table 7: Current sources of income generation

Income	Rice	Vegetable	Livestock	Trading	Others ¹
Group 1					
First source of Income	6	2	2	11	2
Second source of Income	3	6	2	1	-
Third source of Income	5	3	-	2	-
Fourth source of Income	-	1	-	-	-
Group 2					
First source of Income	10	2	2	6	1
Second source of Income	5	7	4	4	-
Third source of Income	4	3	1	1	-
Fourth source of Income	0	0	-	0	-
Group 3					
First source of Income	10	3	1	3	3
Second source of Income	6	8	1	1	0
Third source of Income	1	3	3	1	0
Fourth source of Income	0	0	0	1	0
Group 4					
First source of Income	7	0	0	16	5
Second source of Income	7	4	0	4	0
Third source of Income	1	4	3	0	0
Fourth source of Income	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Others: support from children, teacher, Tuk Tuk transporter, fisher, worker

Preferred sources of income generation were also asked by the IRP implementation agency. As mentioned in table 9, the affected households were interested in rice and farming rather than other jobs, for example livestock and trading.

Table 8: Needs for training

Training	Rice	Vegetable	Livestock	Trading	Others
Group 1					
First preferred Training	1	11	5	0	1
Second preferred Training	1	6	7	1	0
Third preferred Training	3	0	0	3	0
Fourth preferred Training	0	0	0	0	0
Group 2					
First preferred Training	3	13	3	0	0
Second preferred Training	2	3	5	0	0
Third preferred Training	0	0	1	-	-
Fourth preferred Training	0	0	0	-	-
Group 3					
First preferred Training	9	6	0	0	0
Second preferred Training	3	8	1	0	0
Third preferred Training	1	0	3	0	0
Fourth preferred Training	0	0	0	0	-
Group 4					
First preferred Training	5	8	1	2	1
Second preferred Training	2	5	2	0	0
Third preferred Training	1	0	0	0	0
Fourth preferred Training	0	0	0	0	0

Additionally, money management of the family was also found as the problem among the affected households. The affected households were facing many problems including lack of financial support, paying high interest rate of loan, food shortage and etc.

3.9 Livelihood Restoration of the Affected Household

As mentioned in the last quarter of the monitoring report (quarterly 6), the affected households along the road and in cross border facility were able to restore their livelihood. Although the income per month of the affected households varied from household to household, there was no significant difference between the average income (985,588.24 riel/month) before and during the project implementation (967,941.18 riel/month) ($p=0.899>0.05$) in 95% of level of confidence (table 10). Therefore, we can conclude that up to this quarter, the affected households were able to restore their livelihood and living standard.

Table 9: Income before and during project implementation

Income	Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
				Lower	Upper			
Income of affected households before and during project implementation	1.765E4	1142616.946	138562.658	-258925.163	294219.281	.127	67	.899

Source: 6th quarterly monitoring report

According to the first quarterly report of the IRP implementation agency, the training program that supports income restoration of AHs will be carried out from August 2012 to April 2013. Three main activities will be conducted including (i) training provision, (ii) self-help group and credit facility establishment and management, and (iii) follow-up and backstop support.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

4.1 Conclusion

The relocation site with basic amenities was prepared for 11 landless affected households. A total of 10 affected households have already constructed house and moved in while one received money compensation and shifted his house back in his remaining land plot.

Though some issues regarding compensation were raised during the project implementation, all issues were handled smoothly and solved. The project activities were implemented on time as per schedule.

Additionally, it was found that majority of affected households were able to restore their livelihood to the pre-project levels since there was no significant difference between the average income (985,588.24 riel/month) before and during the project implementation (967,941.18 riel/month) ($p=0.899>0.05$) in 95% of level of confidence. It was noticed that the income restoration program has been planned by the external IRP implementation agency, namely, *Envisioning Firm*. The total 137 severely affected households including landless AHs, AHs losing land greater than 10%, widow and elderly AHs will be entitled for IRP support. We also observed that before providing of IRP support, the IRP implementation agency will conduct situational analysis, conduct training need assessment, and prepare work plan and training module. The establishment of self-help groups and training program will be carried out in the next quarter (August to December 2012). The severely AHs would receive benefits from the IRP and self-help group.

4.2 Recommendations

- While the landless affected households reconstructed and moved to the relocation site, the basic needs for livelihood restoration are highly needed. Thus, the supports on livelihood restoration should be provided on time and to a satisfactory level of the AHs.
- The IRP program should be implemented during the road widening or during the DMS and all targeted 137 severely affected households should be convinced to attend the program.
- Further monitoring and documentation of their socio-economic status should be carried out to ensure that the targeted 137 severely households are able to restore their livelihood.

Annex 1
Name of Severely Affected Households under IRP

No.	Location	Name	Village	Category
1	PK00+100	Neng Yim	Kampong Trach 1	Elderly
2	PK00+325	Long Teth	Kampong Trach 2	Elderly
3	PK00+350	Ouk Pha	Kampong Trach 3	Widow
4	PK00+750	Lim Yi	Koh Khlout	Widow
5	PK01+825	Dan Chlonth	Koh Khlout	RF>10%
6	PK02+025	Aung Phok	Koh Khlout	RF>10%
7	PK02+150	Sok La	Koh Khlout	RF>10%
8	PK02+225	Chiv Shin	Koh Khlout	RF>10%
9	PK02+100	Lem Lim	Koh Khlout	Widow
10	PK02+725	Ky Theath	Koh Khlout	RF>10%
11	PK02+878	Ngeth Chern	Koh Khlout	RF>10%
12	PK02+925	Mey Lorn	Koh Khlout	RF>10%
13	PK02+950	Ngorng Bo	Koh Khlout	RF>10%
14	PK01+350	Sok Tren	Koh Khlout	RF>10%
15	PK02+400	Kong Dok	Koh Khlout	RF>10%
16	PK02+425	Kav Sophy	Koh Khlout	RF>10%
17	PK03+015	Meas Searng	Koh Khlout	RF>10%
18	PK03+750	Kay Tien	Koh Tachan	Elderly
19	PK03+935	Mork Sorn	Koh Tachan	Elderly
20	PK03+075	Sous Heng	Robang Krass	RF>10%
21	PK03+450	Sok Ngor	Robang Krass	Elderly
22	PK03+950	Shous Chhay	Robang Krass	Elderly
23	PK03+975	Bav Chhien	Robang Krass	Elderly
24	PK04+950	Nob Houn	Robang Krass	RF>10%
25	PK04+950	Seung Chhoun	Robang Krass	Elderly
26	PK05+050	Sous Hieng	Robang Krass	RF>10%
27	PK04+700	Sao Kom	Robang Krass	RF>10%
28	PK05+150	Som Sa Aom	Robang Krass	Elderly
29	PK05+240	Chey Cheb	Robang Krass	Widow
30	PK05+247	Svay Sorn	Kampoul Meas	Elderly
31	PK05+325	Sav Hor	Kampoul Meas	Elderly
32	PK05+380	Pong Horn	Kampoul Meas	Widow
33	PK05+425	Tob Tem	Kampoul Meas	RF>10%
34	PK05+475	Mao Sien	Kampoul Meas	RF>10%
35	PK05+700	Mey Yen	Kampoul Meas	Elderly
36	PK05+950	Preab Phath	Kampoul Meas	RF>10%
37	PK06+200	Koy Eth	Kampoul Meas	Elderly
38	PK06+300	Oun Sieng	Kampoul Meas	RF>10%
39	PK06+350	Oun Rem	Kampoul Meas	RF>10%
40	PK06+450	Diek Mer	Kampoul Meas	RF>10%
41	PK06+500	Chea Cheng	Kampoul Meas	RF>10%
42	PK06+550	Soun Eun	Kampoul Meas	RF>10%
43	PK06+750	Keng Sokon	Kampoul Meas	RF>10%

No.	Location	Name	Village	Category
44	PK05+600	Keth Bien	Kampoul Meas	Elderly
45	PK06+050	Kong Hen	Kampoul Meas	RF>10%
46	PK06+450	Tan Kak	Kampoul Meas	RF>10%
47	PK06+550	Village Chief	Kampoul Meas	RF>10%
48	PK06+600	Peng Phea Kang	Kampoul Meas	RF>10%
49	PK06+750	Por Sareth	Kampoul Meas	RF>10%
50	PK07+100	Khov Yek	Kampoul Meas	RF>10%
51	PK07+125	Leang Ly	Kampoul Meas	RF>10%
52	PK06+850	Pov Roy	Kampoul Meas	RF>10%
53	PK07+050	Soun Eun	Kampoul Meas	RF>10%
54	PK07+225	Banch Toch	Kampoul Meas	RF>10%
55	PK07+500	Soun Sothearith	Kampoul Meas	RF>10%
56	PK07+550	Soun Sarom	Kampoul Meas	Elderly
57	PK07+580	An Kao	Kampoul Meas	Elderly
58	PK07+600	Venth Rek	Kampoul Meas	Elderly
59	PK07+635	Tan Tai	Kampoul Meas	RF>10%
60	PK07+150	Penth Sakorn	Kampoul Meas	RF>10%
61	PK07+300	Village Chief	Kampoul Meas	RF>10%
62	PK07+600	Kao Krel	Kampoul Meas	Elderly
63	PK07+675	Runth Vouy	Kampoul Meas	Elderly
64	PK07+675	Keng Ly	Kampoul Meas	Elderly
65	PK07+150	Village Chief	Kampoul Meas	RF>10%
66	PK07+950	Chheng Nouy	Damnak Trobek	RF>10%
67	PK08+235	Phorn Vai	Damnak Trobek	RF>10%
68	PK08+850	Oum Keth	Damnak Trobek	RF>10%
69	PK07+900	Dength Sang	Damnak Trobek	RF>10%
70	PK08+000	Kao Mey	Damnak Trobek	RF>10%
71	PK08+500	Park Teak	Damnak Trobek	RF>10%
72	PK08+420	Pak Cheng	Damnak Trobek	RF>10%
73	PK08+740	Sok Chea	Damnak Trobek	RF>10%
74	PK08+870	Phong Euch	Damnak Trobek	RF>10%
75	PK08+700	Liem Tun	Damnak Trobek	RF>10%
76	PK09+200	Kamg Sieng	Damnak Trobek	RF>10%
77	PK09+300	Ly Peng	Damnak Trobek	RF>10%
78	PK09+000	Siv Ein	Damnak Trobek	RF>10%
79	PK08+920	Sao Nang	Damnak Trobek	RF>10%
80	PK09+385	Korng Dieng	Damnak Trobek	RF>10%
81	PK09+700	Tanth Sa	Tropeang Neal	RF>10%
82	PK09+700	Ouk Tork	Tropeang Neal	RF>10%
83	PK09+770	Bo	Tropeang Neal	RF>10%
84	PK09+940	Chhem Mouy	Tropeang Neal	RF>10%
85	PK10+000	Benth Dun	Tropeang Neal	RF>10%
86	PK10+100	Deng Sin	Tropeang Neal	RF>10%
87	PK10+720	Sao Auch	Tropeang Neal	RF>10%
88	PK10+900	Hor Torn	Tropeang Neal	Widow

No.	Location	Name	Village	Category
89	PK11+050	Try Heang	Tropeang Neal	RF>10%
90	PK11+350	Eim Chhay	Tropeang Neal	RF>10%
91	PK10+000	Pao Beun	Tropeang Neal	RF>10%
92	PK10+150	Kouv Tin	Tropeang Neal	RF>10%
93	PK10+200	Both Chentha	Tropeang Neal	RF>10%
94	PK10+600	Sum Noun	Tropeang Neal	RF>10%
95	PK10+650	Ham Muyhor	Tropeang Neal	RF>10%
96	PK10+750	Teng Eth	Tropeang Neal	RF>10%
97	PK10+850	Sang Mouch	Tropeang Neal	RF>10%
98	PK10+850	Truy Hing	Tropeang Neal	RF>10%
99	PK11+000	Yen Sarim	Tropeang Neal	Widow
100	PK11+050	Bun Hor	Tropeang Neal	RF>10%
101	PK11+400	Leng Choun	Tropeang Neal	RF>10%
102	PK11+450	Teng Eth	Tropeang Neal	RF>10%
103	PK11+900	Chhun Kna	Tropeang Neal	RF>10%
104	PK12+000	Oun Ta	Tropeang Neal	RF>10%
105	PK12+200	Han Sophal	Tropeang Neal	RF>10%
106	PK12+200	Te Tyheav	Lork	RF>10%
107	PK12+300	Kem Hy	Lork	RF>10%
108	PK12+350	Ham Bav	Lork	RF>10%
109	PK12+500	Chev Heng	Lork	RF>10%
110	PK12+710	Neang Vansophal	Lork	RF>10%
111	PK12+725	Bun Heang	Lork	Elderly
112	PK12+995	Kieng Seng	Lork	Elderly
113	PK13+210	Heng Chai	Lork	Elderly
114	PK13+000	Cheng Ngov	Lork	Elderly
115	PK13+050	Eing Pha	Lork	RF>10%
116	PK13+100	Ly Shun	Lork	Elderly
117	PK13+175	Mao Sovanth	Lork	Elderly
118	PK14+000	Sang Kea	Lork	Landless
119	PK14+050	Doung Puth	Lork	Landless
120	PK14+075	Sean Ngouy	Lork	Elderly
121	PK14+100	Sean Reng	Lork	Landless
122	PK14+150	Ngeng Kimngeung	Lork	Landless
123	PK14+150	Chey Toch	Lork	Landless
124	PK14+150	Sek Phen	Lork	Landless
125	PK14+175	Tich Measphearom	Lork	Landless
126	PK14+175	Vy Kimsang	Lork	Landless
127	PK14+275	Tanth Vo	Lork	RF>10%
128	PK14+300	Hem Ouk	Lork	Landless
129	PK14+350	Teng Kok	Lork	RF>10%
130	PK14+120	Torn Sorm	Thkov/Preak Chak	Elderly
131	PK14+450	Chea Kin	Thkov/Preak Chak	RF>10%
132	PK15+150	Sur Seun	Thkov/Preak Chak	Elderly
133	PK15+170	Seth Seang	Thkov/Preak Chak	Elderly
134	PK15+300	Kang Hao	Thkov/Preak Chak	Elderly
135	PK15+350	Chiv Cheav	Thkov/Preak Chak	Elderly
136	PK14+575	Lim Sok	Thkov/Preak Chak	Elderly
137	PK15+430	Chiv Erng	Thkov/Preak Chak	Landless

Annex 2
Status of Achievement as per plan of operation (2009-2012)

No.	Description	Proposed delivery date	Status
1	Inception report	2009	Completed
2	Developed monitoring indicators and prepared material for data collection	2009	Completed
3	Quarterly reports	Each quarter	Completed
4	Reviewed Grievance Redress Mechanism	Quarter 2-Quarter 6	Completed
5	Reviewed DMS, socio-economic data in the updated RP	Quarter 4-Quarter 5	Completed
6	Receive complaints from Aps	Each quarter	Completed
7	Conducted direct observation and questionnaire interview and focus group discussion for the process of project information dissemination, DMS, contract making and compensation	Each quarter	Completed
8	Solution provided as per the complaints raised by Aps	Quarter 2-Quarter 6	Completed
9	Observe level of satisfaction of Aps with the provision and implementation of RP	Each quarter	Completed
10	Reviewed capacity of Aps to restore/re-establish livelihoods and living standards	Quarter 2-Quarter 6	Completed
11	Reviewed land acquisition and transfer procedure	Quarter 2-Quarter 6	Completed
12	Monitoring of construction of replacement house and structure	Quarter 4-Quarter 6	Completed
13	Monitoring other impacts occurring during construction activities	Quarter 4-Quarter 6	Completed
14	Observe ability of Aps to be able to purchase comparable replacement land with the compensation money	Quarter 4-Quarter 6	Completed
15	Discussion with all village chiefs, random interview with Aps and verifying all founding issues	Quarter 3-Quarter 6	Completed
16	Observe severely Aps, vulnerable group and relocated Aps to ensure that they all received compensation amount and assistance following RP	Quarter 5-Quarter 6	Completed

Annex 3 Schedule of EMA Team

Table 3: Schedule of EMA Team

No	Description	Q1												Q2												Q3												Q4												Q5												Q6												M19																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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