

Updated Resettlement Plan

July 2012

Cambodia: Loan 2261-CAM: Second Power Transmission and Distribution Project

Prepared by the Electricite du Cambodge for the Asian Development Bank.

This updated resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature. In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Electricité du Cambodge

UPDATED RESETTLEMENT PLAN

POWER DISTRIBUTION AND GMS TRANSMISSION PROJECT
KAMPOT SIHANOUKVILLE TRANSMISSION LINE AND SUBSTATIONS

(FINAL)

JUNE 2011

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	i
ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS.....	iii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	v
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1. Background and Rational.....	1
1.2. Project RP and its Entitlement	1
1.3. Updating RP	3
1.4. Scope and Methodology	4
CHAPTER 2: UPDATING THE RP: PROCESS AND IMPACTS	5
2.1. Overview of the Project	5
2.2. From IRC/RD to EDC	6
2.3. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts	6
2.3.1. <i>Land Acquisition for Tower</i>	7
2.3.2. <i>Land Acquisition for Transmission Line ROW</i>	8
2.3.3. <i>Affected Main Structures</i>	9
2.3.4. <i>Affected Other Structures</i>	12
2.3.5. <i>Affected Trees</i>	13
2.3.6. <i>Severely Affected AHs</i>	15
2.3.7. <i>Vulnerable AHs</i>	15
2.4. Consultation and Grievance During DMS	16
2.5. Disclosure and Awareness about the Project	17
CHAPTER 3: OBJECTIVES, POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS	18
3.1. Resettlement Objectives and Principles.....	18
3.1.1. <i>Resettlement Objectives</i>	18
3.1.2. <i>Resettlement Principles</i>	18
3.2. Legal and Policy Framework	20
3.2.1. <i>Cambodian Law and Policy</i>	20
3.2.2. <i>ADB POLICY</i>	24
3.3. Consistency Between Cambodian Law and Bank Policy	25
3.4. The Project Policy	26
3.4.1. <i>Eligibility and Entitlements</i>	26
3.4.2. <i>Entitlement Matrix</i>	28
CHAPTER 4: COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT.....	29
4.1. Compensation Packages.....	29
4.2. Relocation Preferences.....	29
4.3. Gender Strategies.....	30
4.4. Livelihood Restoration.....	30
4.5. Replacement Cost.....	31
4.5.1. <i>Replacement Costs for Land</i>	31
4.5.2. <i>Replacement Costs for Main Structures</i>	32
4.5.3. <i>Replacement Costs for Other Structures</i>	33
4.5.4. <i>Replacement Costs for Trees</i>	34
4.6. Subsistence Allowances.....	35
4.6.1. <i>Transportation Allowance</i>	36
4.6.2. <i>Living Allowance (LA)</i>	36
4.6.3. <i>Allowance for Income-lost AHs</i>	37
4.6.4. <i>Special Assistance or Vulnerable Allowances</i>	37

4.7. Summary Resettlement Costs and Budget Approval.....	37
4.8. Breakdown Resettlement Costs Estimate	39
CHAPTER 5: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK AND RP MONITORING	45
5.1. Resettlement Implementation Steps	45
5.2. Implementation Arrangement.....	46
5.2.1. EDC/PMO	46
5.2.2. PRSC	46
5.2.3. Grievance Redress Committee.....	46
5.2.4. Project Implementation Consultant (PIC).....	48
5.2.5. Implementation Schedule.....	48
5.2.6. Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision.....	48
5.2.7. External Resettlement Monitoring	48
ANNEX 1: ENTITLEMENT MATRIX AS PER APPROVED RP (2006_Revised).....	28
ANNEX 2: REVISED PUBLIC INFORMATION BOOKLET (PIB)	38
ANNEX 3: MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING	46
ANNEX 4: REPLACEMENT COST STUDY REPORT	53
ANNEX 5: Notification No. 1518 Sor-Chor-Nor	63

ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS

Currency Equivalents

Currency Unit	=	Riel [KR]
US\$1.00	=	4,000 (approx)
KR 1,000	=	US\$ 0.25
Government Fiscal Year (FY) January 1 – December 31		

“\$” - refers to US Dollars

Weights and Measures

km	=	Kilometre (0.6214 miles)
kV	=	Kilovolt (1,000 volts)
kVA	=	Kilovolt-Ampere
MVA	=	Megavolt-Ampere (1,000 kVA)
MVA _r	=	Megavolt-Ampere reactive
kWh	=	Kilowatt-hour (1,000 watt-hour)
GWh	=	Gigawatt-hour (1,000,000 kilowatt-hour)
MW	=	Megawatt (1,000 kilowatt)
MBTU	=	Million British Thermal Units (0.23 of MWh)

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABC	=	Aerial Bundled Conductors
ADB	=	Asian Development Bank
AH	=	Affected Household
AP	=	Affected Person
ASL	=	Above Sea Level
BNP	=	Bokor (Preah Monivong) National Park
CBD	=	Convention on Biological Diversity
DMS	=	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	=	Environmental Assessment
EAC	=	Electricity Authority of Cambodia
EDC	=	Électricité du Cambodge
EIA	=	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMF	=	Electrical and Magnetic Field
EMP	=	Environmental Management Plan
ERP	=	Emergency Rehabilitation Project

GMS	=	Greater Mekong Sub-Region
HH	=	Household
HV	=	High Voltage (230 kV)
ICB	=	International Competitive Bidding
IDA	=	International Development Association
IEC	=	International Electro-technical Commission
IEE	=	Initial Environmental Examination
IMO	=	Independent Monitoring Organisation
IPP	=	Independent Power Producer
IRC	=	Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee
KS	=	Kampot Substation
JBIC	=	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
LA	=	Living Allowance
LV	=	Low Voltage
MEF	=	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MIME	=	Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy
MV	=	Medium Voltage (in Cambodia, typically 22 kV)
NGO	=	Non-government Organisation
NH/NR	=	National Highway/Route
PAC/F/H	=	Project Affected Communities/Families/Households
PIC	=	Project Implementation Consultant
PDGMS	=	Power Distribution and Greater Mekong Subregion Transmission Project
PMO	=	Project Management Office
RCS	=	Replacement Cost Study
REE	=	Rural Electricity Enterprise
RGC	=	Royal Government of Cambodia
ROW	=	Right of Way
RP	=	Resettlement Plan
RAP	=	Resettlement Action Plan
SAP	=	Severely Affected Person
SIEE	=	Summary Initial Environmental Examination
TA	=	Technical Assistance
TOR	=	Terms Of References
T/L	=	Transmission Line
URP	=	Updated Resettlement Plan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This updated RP has been prepared for the ADB Loan No.2261: Second Power Transmission and Distribution Project. The Project was approved on 04 October 2006 and loan agreement was signed on 01 December 2006. The loan became effective on 29 January 2008. The Project will expand 230 kV power transmission grid from Kampot to Sihanouk Ville. The Loan covenants require that the Électricité du Cambodge (EDC) – the executing agency (EA) – prepares updated Resettlement Plans (RPs) based on detailed technical design and detailed measurement survey (DMS) of losses by the affected households (AHs).

Accordingly, this updated RP has been prepared for the Project covering the total length of 82km stretching from Kampot sub-station to Sihanouk Ville (Stung Hav) sub-station based on the approved Resettlement Plan (RP) prepared in May 2006. The RP was prepared in compliance with the Involuntary Resettlement Policy¹ and Operational Manual (OM) F2 (2006).

Prior to DMS assessment, extensive consultation was carried out by the EDC Working Group dedicated for this project. The consultation meetings were attended by APs, commune/village leaders, and women. There was Q&A, which was recorded in the minutes of meetings. Key questions raised include replacement value, on-site relocation on ROW, and options for resettlement. Following the public meetings, EDC staff carried out house-to-house measurements of assets to be lost and updated the inventory. Members of the Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC) took an active part in the DMS surveys and consultation meetings. APs were assured that they would be paid at replacement or market value and as per the entitled matrix, which was disclosed to the affected people/community. More consultation meetings will be conducted during RP implementation. There were no grievances lodged during the DMS survey.

A total of 415 households will be affected by the Project as result of land acquisition for construction of transmission line tower and transmission ROW. Vulnerable groups include the poor (with income earn less than \$15/monthly per person), landless, poor female-headed households, disabled and elderly households with limited and/or no means of support and household with head infected by HIV.

Special attention will be paid to women's needs, particularly poor women and households headed by women for priority in project construction work and employment in the project during operation and maintenance. The contractor's contract has provisions against any discrimination or differential wages paid for work for equal value for women. Multiple options will be offered to AHs to restore livelihoods in post relocation period. The services of an experienced NGO will be taken to plan and implement the income restoration program (IRP) if during the contract sign phase it is found that IRP is needed. The grand total estimated cost for resettlement is nearly US\$2.5 millions. The budget will be from EDC but will need approval from the Prime Minister's Office.

¹ *Involuntary Resettlement Policy* (1995), Asian Development Bank.

All organizational preparations for the implementation of the Updated RP are in place. To date, EDC has established PRSCs and GRCs in all provinces. EDC also conducted short orientation training for field staff at the provincial level to facilitate the implementation of resettlement work. Once the Updated RP is approved by the ADB, the tasks for implementation will start immediately. EDC-PRSC will carry out the delivery of compensation and ensure relocation of the affected households/shops. Payments will be made in the presence of village/commune leaders. AHs will be notified on the date, place and required documents for claiming compensation. No demolition or relocation will take place until AHs are paid full compensation as per the entitlement matrix. A revised implementation schedule has been drawn for the updated RP.

EDC-WG will conduct regular monitoring of all resettlement implementation work. The databank created through DMS will form the basis for monitoring of resettlement work. EDC will prepare quarterly progress report during the resettlement implementation period and submit the reports to ADB. The PIC resettlement specialists will also conduct quarterly supervision and monitoring of the RP implementation and duly submit reports to EDC and ADB. Independent external monitoring will be conducted by Indra Devi consulting firm already hired under TOR approved by ADB. The external monitoring organization (EMO) will provide the EDC and ADB copies of the quarterly monitoring reports. The monitoring reports will be discussed in meetings between the EMO, EDC and implementing working group and necessary follow up actions will be undertaken on the problems and issues identified in the reports and follow up discussions. The external monitoring reports will be uploaded on ADB's website. The EMO will also conduct a post-RP implementation and evaluation study one year following the completion of the project.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background and Rational

The ADB Loan No.2261: Second Power Transmission and Distribution Project, called the Project, from Kampot to Sihanouk Ville was approved on 04 October 2006 and loan agreement was signed on 01 December 2006. The loan became effective on 29 January 2008. The Project will expand 230 kV power transmission grid from Kampot to Sihanouk Ville to provide more sustainable and reliable electricity supply at affordable prices to consumers in Sihanouk Ville and adjacent areas along the transmission corridor and improve EDC's operational efficiency and performance through institutional development and capacity building.

The total cost of the Project is US\$52.36 million equivalent. ADB provided a loan of US\$20 millions from the Asian Development Fund; JICA provided a parallel financing of US\$22.3 millions; and the government of Cambodia provided US\$10.06 millions for local project costs. The ADB loan will finance the turnkey contract for sub-station at Sihanouk Ville and Kampot extension; consultancy services for the Project; supply of hardware and software for EDC information system; and capacity development on environment and social safeguards for EDC staff. JICA will finance a turnkey contract for the 230 kV transmission line (including spare parts and training) and the contract for supply of materials and equipment and installation of medium-voltage and low-voltage distribution system.

The Loan covenants require that the Electricité du Cambodge (EDC) – the executing agency (EA) – prepares updated Resettlement Plan (RP) for the Project based on detailed technical design (DTD) and detailed measurement survey (DMS) of losses by the affected households (AHs). The updated RP thus prepared must be based on consultation with and disclosed to the affected persons. The covenants further require the [updated] RP to be submitted to ADB for review and approval before commencement of any land acquisition and resettlement activities for the concerned section.

Accordingly, this updated RP has been prepared for the Project covering the total length of 82km stretching from Kampot sub-station to Sihanouk Ville (Stung Hav) sub-station based on the approved Resettlement Plan (RP) prepared in May 2006. The RP was prepared in compliance with the Involuntary Resettlement Policy² and Operational Manual (OM) F2 (2006).

1.2. Project RP and its Entitlement

The approved RP for the Project provides quite detailed analysis of the impacts, based on the inventory of losses conducted in May-June 2005. According to the RP, 731 households will be affected as result of land acquisition for right of way (ROW=30 meters); 2.2 hectares and other 1.7 hectares of land will be acquired for estimated 222 towers and two sub-stations respectively. RP identified 12 households to be

² *Involuntary Resettlement Policy* (1995), Asian Development Bank.

permanently relocated from existing residence (5 houses will be moved to new sites within their existing villages and 7 to their own property adjacent to the ROW). 37 structures including houses and other structures are located along the transmission corridor and will need to be displaced. No business will be affected but thousands of trees (estimated total of 2,929 trees) with more than 3m high will be cleared, mainly coconut palm, durian, and jackfruit, mango and cashew trees. Affected land, structures and trees will be compensated at replacement cost at market value. No AP will be significantly affected by loss of agricultural and for substations or transmission lines. Any income losses will be compensated at market value. Those who are using or occupying public land i.e. road or railway ROW and national park and the land will be affected by the Project they will not be eligible for compensation at replacement cost for the affected portion. However, in this project their non-legal status does not bar them from receiving project entitlements and benefits. The Government will provide assistance to all AHs for their loss of land use (i.e., user rights) and to landless AHs for their entire loss of land being used and acquired for the Project. The Project entitlement matrix covers all types of losses – permanent or temporary, and covers – irrespective of tenure status – all affected persons including tenants. The entitlements provide for restoration of incomes to pre-project standards, with special attention to vulnerable APs (for details see [Annex 1](#)– Entitlement Matrix).

Despite the project resettlement policy prefers “land for land” compensation “cash for land” seem to be more realistic due to the fact that majority of affected land portion is less than 10% of the total land area. Compensation entitlements for land and other assets are summarized as below:

- a) **Land for the towers:** all lands to be acquired for construction of the transmission line towers will be replaced or purchased at replacement cost. If replacement land is an option the land must be same or higher in value and size or if cash compensation is chosen AH will resettle by him/herself. Other affected assets i.e. structure and trees will be compensated at replacement cost. Affected seasonal crop will allow time for harvesting. After acquisition all the lands will be transferred to the EDC property.
- b) **Land for transmission line ROW:** Lands located under the transmission line ROW will be acquired through different methods based on types of land use.
 - **Entirely affected residential and commercial land** or the remaining portion is not viable for use: replacement land is priority or cash compensation at replacement cost. If replacement land is an option the land must be same or higher in value and size or if cash compensation is chosen AH will resettle by him/herself. Other affected assets i.e. structure and trees (with higher 3m) will be compensated at replacement cost. The land, after acquisition, will be the property of EDC.
 - **Partially affected residential and commercial land:** cash compensation is provided in equivalent to 30% of the replacement cost of the affected land, called easement fee. Other affected assets i.e. structure and trees (with higher 3m) will be compensated at replacement cost. In this case, land still belongs to AH and EDC only purchases the easement for safety and limit the use of land.

-
- **Orchard land with perennial trees being grown or grown higher than 3m:** cash compensation is provided in equivalent to 30% of the replacement cost of the affected land. Other affected assets i.e. structure and trees (with higher 3m) will be compensated at replacement cost. In this case, land still belongs to AH and EDC only purchases the easement for limit use of land.
 - **Orchard land with seasonal crops or vegetables with maximum grow not more than 3m:** no compensation for both land and crops and AHs are allowed to continue their present farming activities.
 - **Village vacant land:** cash compensation is provided in equivalent to 30% of the replacement cost of the affected land. Other affected assets i.e. structure and trees (with higher 3m) will be compensated at replacement cost. In this case, land still belongs to AH and EDC only purchases the easement for limit use of land and land cannot be used for residence.
 - **Rice field or land:** no compensation and AHs are allowed to continue their rice farming as usual.
 - **Other allowances:** Living allowance will be provided to those severely AHs (based on severity) and vulnerable AHs and Transport allowance will be provided to AHs with affected main structure and shop.
 - **Income Restoration Program:** not applicable for this Project due to no significant loss of income as result of land acquisition.

Resettlement cost estimated in the RP is around US\$0.8 millions.

1.3. Updating RP

Following the approval of the Project RP, there was change in the project scope of work, including i) change in the route of transmission line from IP2 to Kampot sub-station and ii) removal of Veal Rinh sub-station. The detailed technical design of the new route was completed and recently approved by JICA on 6 April 2011. The new route is 6km shorter than the proposed original route (14km Vs 20km). This would result in less resettlement impact and lower cost for construction work. Cancellation of Veal Rinh sub-station will be able to increase the size of the land to be acquired for Sihanouk Ville sub-station from 4ha to 6ha, refer to MOU for ADB Mission from 08 to 12 February 2011. The updated DMS for new route was conducted in March 2011.

This updated RP is followed the recommendation of the above MOU and the revised project scope of work. It was prepared based on i) detailed technical design (DTD) of the new route from IP2 to Kampot sub-station (14km) and original route from IP2 to Sihanouk Ville sub-station (68km) and ii) detailed measurement survey (DMS) conducted in mid March 2011 for the new route (from IP2 to Kampot sub-station) and from February to May 2010 for the original route (from IP2 to Sihanouk Ville sub-station).

The DMS covered all households who have affected properties under the ROW of 30m and the towers and prepared a full inventory of losses (IOL) for all affected households and businesses. Items covered include loss of land, houses/structures, and employment/livelihood sources. Loss of trees and other perennial assets were also counted. The database thus created is as far as possible complete and forms the basis of all compensation and resettlement benefits for the AHs in the entire section from

Kampot sub-station to Sihanouk Ville sub-station, with the total length of 82km. Finally, the updated RP should be read in conjunction with the approved RP (May 2006). The resettlement policy, principles, entitlements, including grievances redress procedures, as provided in the approved RP apply in this updated RP. However, the updated RP will clarify policy and/or application of the policies within the context of resettlement implementation. Therefore, the primary objectives of this updated RP are to (i) confirm the impacts with full database for the entire route of 82km, and (ii) provide implementation guidance to the provincial resettlement subcommittees (PRSC) and implementing field staff of EDC. The draft updated RP was reviewed by ADB and revised accordingly and is submitted to ADB for endorsement.

It is noted that land acquisition of 62,236.31m² for Sihanouk Ville sub-station is not part of this updated RP. The land was purchased by the Ministry of Economy and Finance and from single landowner.

1.4. Scope and Methodology

The detailed measurement surveys of the losses were carried out over a period of about five months (February-May 2010 and March 2011) by IRC/EDC staff and members of RSC in the respective provinces. IRC/EDC conducted brief workshops for field staff engaged in the DMS to explain the methods and procedures for the survey, including clarification of conceptual issues such as replacement value or cost. The survey staff also explained the entitlement matrix in small group meetings prior to conducting the DMS survey. The Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committees were also involved, particularly in carrying out consultation meetings at the village/commune level prior to the commencement of data collection. The survey teams documented various concerns raised by the APs with regard to compensation and resettlement. These are discussed in Chapter 4.

During the DMS surveys, the field staff compared and verified the household level IOL data collected in 2005 for the approved RP (for original route from IP2 to Sihanouk Ville sub-station). The IOL for the new route from IP2 to Kampot sub-station was recently conducted, March 2011. In sum, the DMS surveys were conducted in full consultation of the APs and affected villages/communes. The Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee (PRSC) played an important role in the DMS assessments and in carrying out consultation with the affected households.

CHAPTER 2: UPDATING THE RP: PROCESS AND IMPACTS

2.1. Overview of the Project

ADB and JICA are financing the Second Power Transmission and Distribution Project from Kampot to Sihanouk Ville. The main components of the project are as follows:

- **230 kV Transmission Line** - Extension of high voltage 230 kV double-circuit transmission lines from Kampot to Sihanoukville with a total length of about 82.0 kilometers (km). Land acquisition and resettlement of this component is included in this updated RP.
- **Substations** - Construction of a new grid substation 230 kV / 22 kV at Sihanoukville and a line bay at Kampot substation (for which no land acquisition is required)..
- **Medium- and Low-voltage Distribution System** - Erection of conventional medium-voltage 22 kV double-circuit distribution lines in Sihanoukville connecting the 230 kV substation and the existing 22 kV network, and 22 kV feeders from Sihanoukville substations servicing nearby villages. Erection of 22 kV and 400 V distribution lines, serving the villages located along the transmission line corridor. Land acquisition and resettlement of this component is included in this updated RP.
- **Consulting Services** -to assist EDC in detailed Project design, implementation supervision and other capacity building support. Not relevant with this updated RP.
- **Project Management and Monitoring Activities** – including land acquisition, resettlement, environmental mitigation, monitoring. Not relevant with this updated RP.
- **Capacity Building** - including strengthening EDC operation in provincial branches, improvement of EDC information management system, provision of training on high-voltage system operation, environmental management, and resettlement implementation. Capacity building for project resettlement policy, grievance redress procedure, complaint handling, public participation and consultation will be included in this updated RP.

2.2. From IRC/RD to EDC

It is the mandate of Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee³ (IRC) to manage resettlement issues for all development projects. IRC is led by Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) which has Resettlement Department (RD) to act as secretariat. Previously, resettlement of the Project was under the leadership of RD including DMS from IP2 to Sihanouk Ville sub-station and the acquisition of land for Sihanouk Ville sub-station. Recently, DMS dataset in hard copy from IP2 to Sihanouk Ville sub-station has been transferred to EDC.

On 28th December 2010, Notification No. 1518 Sor-Chor-Nor was issued by the Council of Ministers to transfer resettlement implementation mandate relevant to power station and transmission line development projects to EDC, see Annex 5. From the date of notification onward, it will be the role and responsibility of EDC to ensure the smooth implementation of resettlement issues arisen from its project. The implementation of resettlement plan of this Project was taken over by the EDC after the dated of notification and the first resettlement activity that EDC carried out without the support from IRC/RD was to hold public meeting and conduct DMS from IP2 to Kampot sub-station.

2.3. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

For 230 kV Transmission Line component there are two distinguished land acquisitions, including i) land acquisition for construction of transmission line tower and ii) land acquisition for transmission line ROW. As per detailed design, the transmission line of 82km cuts across 2 provinces, 4 districts, 13 communes/Sangkats, and 34 villages. 415 households will be affected.

Table 2.1: Total Number of AHs by Communes

Commune	Villages	No. of Households
Kampot		
Prey Khmum	Prey Khmum, Boeung Tarong	42
Kampong Kraeng	Kampong Kraeng, Prey Tnot	27
Andong Khmer	Ou Touch, Twee Kang Choeung, Andong Khmer, Ta Deum, Toteung Thngay, Kep Thmey	54
Boeung Tuk	Rolous	10
Koh Touch	Kilomet Dappir, Prek Chek, Kandal, Prek Ampil	36
Prek Tnot	Changkaong, Prek Tnot, Prek Kraeng, Trapeang Ropaov	50
Sub-total	19	219
Sihanouk Ville		
Teuk Thlar	Prek Pros, Prek Sangke, Prek Toal, Kampong Chen	43
Teuk La'ork	Toul, Chrolong	26
Samaki	Boeung Raing	3

³ IRC was created under the Government Decision No.13 issued on 08 March 1997 with primary tasks to handle resettlement issues for Highway No.1 Improvement Project funded by ADB. Later the roles of IRC were extended to handle resettlement implementation of projects funded by the Banks, ADB and the World Bank.

Veal Rinh	Veal Veng, Boeung Veng, Veal Meas, Veal Thom	43
Cheung Kor	Chamka Kaosou	42
Tumnop Rolok	Phum Mouy	16
Ou Tres	Phum Mouy, Phum Boun	23
Sub-total	15	196
TOTAL	34	415

2.3.1. Land Acquisition for Tower

Each tower will require 15m by 15m of land for construction of tower foot and buffer for safety and future access for operation and maintenance. EDC will purchase the land at replacement cost and receive full ownership right to the land. Thus, in future, EDC will have full land use control and access. In total there are 241 towers (37 towers for IP2 to Kampot sub-station and 204 towers for IP2 to Sihanouk Ville sub-station). Thus, total land acquisition for the tower shall be estimated at 54,225m². According to the DMS towers are located in different land use and below are result of DMS.

Table 2.2: Total affected land located under the Tower (M²)

Commune	IP Name	Rice field	Orchard	Resident	Village/ Vacant	Commercial	Sub- total (M ²)
Prey Khmum	From DEKPTS/S to IP1A/05-10	1385.2	414.8	450.0	0.0	0.0	2250.0
Kampong Kraeng	From IP1A/62-11 to IP1B/01-16	870.2	450.0	29.8	0.0	0.0	1350.0
Andong Khmer	From IP1B/02-17 to IP1E/09-37	675.0	3150.0	557.3	342.8	0.0	4725.0
Boeung Tuk	From IP2 to IP2/07	0.0	900.0	0.0	0.0	900.0	1800.0
Koh Touch	From IP2A to IP4/04	1800.0	4275.0	0.0	144.8	0.0	6219.8
Prek Thnot	From IP4/05 to IP7/12	2025.0	5116.5	0.0	58.5	0.0	7200.0
Teuk Thlar	From IP7/13 to IP11/03	2475.0	3600.0	0.0	225.0	0.0	6300.0
Teuk La'ork	From IP11/04 to IP11/11	1701.8	0.0	0.0	98.6	0.0	1800.4
Samaki	From IP11/12 to IP12	225.0	139.4	85.6	0.0	0.0	450.0
Veal Rinh	From IP13 to IP14A/01	3600.0	450.0	0.0	675.0	0.0	4725.0
	IP14 to IP14A/01						0.0

Chuang Kuor	From IP14A/02 to IP15A	0.0	9450.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9450.0
Tumnop Rolok	From IP15A/01 to IP16/04	0.0	3150.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3150.1
Outres	From IP16/05 to D.E SHV	0.0	3600.0	237.4	662.6	0.0	4500.0
TOTAL		14757.2	34695.9	1360.0	2207.2	900.0	53920.3

Based on Table 2.2 the grand total of land to be purchased at replacement cost by the Project is 53,920.30m². The remaining of 305m² is that the land is publicly owned and not used by households or businesses for economic activity and is therefore not eligible for compensation or purchase at replacement cost.

2.3.2. Land Acquisition for Transmission Line ROW

The ROW for transmission line is 30m wide. Within the ROW land use will be limited. No structure or high-grown trees (more than 3m high) will be allowed to build or grow. Any residential and commercial land located within the ROW will be changed to agricultural land and is permitted to grow only ground crop and low-level tree. Land will be acquired through different methods based on types of land use, see Section 1.2.b.

Total area of land to be acquired for transmission line ROW is estimated at 2,405,775m² excluding 53,920.30m² to be acquired for the towers. The line cuts across different land uses and below are the results of DMS.

Table 2.3: Total affected land under the Transmission Line ROW by Communes

Commune	IP Name	Orchard	Residential	Village/ Vacant	Commercial	Sub-total (M ²)
Prey Khmum	From DEKPTS/S to IP1A/05-10	0.0	7711.8	0.0	0.0	7711.8
Kampong Kraeng	From IP1A/62-11 to IP1B/01-16	2625.0	2971.9	4247.8	0.0	9844.6
Andong Khmer	From IP1B/02-17 to IP1E/09-37	21964.4	17441.7	9827.8	0.0	49233.9
Boeung Tuk	From IP2 to IP2/07	10067.0	0.0	0.0	37179.0	47246.0
Koh Touch	From IP2A to IP4/04	25352.0	2760.0	0.0	4500.0	32612.0
Prek Thnot	From IP4/05 to IP7/12	39915.0	0.0	429.5	0.0	40344.5
Teuk Thlar	From IP7/13 to IP11/03	13905.0	1448.1	3185.6	0.0	18538.6
		0.0	940.8	0.0	0.0	940.8

Teuk La'ork	From IP11/04 to IP11/11	0.0	2810.4	596.5	0.0	3406.9
Samaki	From IP11/12 to IP12	0.0	512.0	0.0	0.0	512.0
Veal Rinh	From IP13 to IP14A/01	3000.0	3857.2	33269.6	0.0	40126.8
	IP14 to IP14A/01					0.0
Chueng Kuor	From IP14A/02 to IP15A	116870.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	116870.5
Tumnop Rolok	From IP15A/01 to IP16/04	10853.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	10853.8
Outres	From IP16/05 to D.E SHV	43350.0	4111.8	375.0	0.0	47836.8
TOTAL		287902.7	44565.6	51931.7	41679.0	426079.0

Based on Table 2.3 the grand total of land to be purchased at either replacement cost or easement fee by the Project is 426,079m². The remaining of 1,979,796m² is that the land is publicly owned and not used by households or businesses for economic activity and is therefore not eligible for compensation or purchase (mainly National Park and mountain).

In total 5 AHs are reported having productive land affected 10% or over (2 in Kampot and 3 in Sihanouk Ville) and three AHs will become landless and will need to relocate (1 in Kampot and 2 in Sihanouk Ville).

Table 2.4: AHs lose productive land 10% or over and landless AHs

DMS No.	Type of lose	Commune	Province
IIS-010	Lose productive land 10% or over	Andong Khmer	Kampot
II-052	Lose productive land 10% or over	Prek Tnot	Kampot
I-018	Lose productive land 10% or over	Tuek La'ork	Sihnaouk Ville
II-022	Lose productive land 10% or over	Tuek La'ork	Sihnaouk Ville
II-024	Lose productive land 10% or over	Samaki	Sihnaouk Ville
III-025	Landlessness	Prey Khmum	Kampot
II-081	Landlessness	Veal Rinh	Sihanouk Ville
II-006	Landlessness	Tuek Thar	Sihanouk Ville

2.3.3. Affected Main Structures

Main structure is referred to any shelter, building or construction that is primarily used by the household for living or doing business. House, shop, workshop and large warehouse are considered main structure. For this Project, main structures were classified into three main types based on the use of roof materials. Type 1 is made of thatch or leave or plastic for roofing; Type 2 is made of metal sheet or fibro-cement for roofing; and Type 3 is made of tile for roofing. No concrete-roof structure will be affected. Each type of main structure is further classified into sub-type based on the used of materials for wall and floor.

Some households have used different or mixed materials for construction. This causes difficulty in classifying the structure into different type. Materials that have same or similar kind will be grouped together into one type and therefore it results some error in cost calculation. Below table describes each type of structure based on the use of materials.

Table 2.5: Classification of Type of Main Structures

Category/Type		Wall	Column	Floor	No. of Floor
Type I Thatch/ Leaves/ Plastic	1 A	No	Pole	Soil	Single
	1 B	No	Pole/ Wood	Wood/bamboo	Single/ Less than 1.5 meters high from ground level
	1 C	Thatch/ Leaves/ Rough Wood or used wood/Plastic	Pole/ Wood	Soil	Single
	1 D	Thatch/ Leaves/ Rough Wood or used wood/ Plastic/ other non permanent materials	Pole/ Wood	Wood/Bamboo/ Lean Concrete	Single/ Less than 1.5 meters high from ground level
	1 E	Thatch/ Leaves/ Rough Wood or used wood/ Plastic	Pole/ Wood	Wood/Bamboo/ Lean Concrete	Single/ more than 1.5 meters high from ground level
Type 2 Metal Sheet/ Fiber cement	2 A	No	Pole/ Wood	Soil	Single
	2 B	No	Pole/ Wood	Wood/used wood/ Bamboo/ Lean Concrete	Single/Less than 1.5 meters high from ground level
	2 C	Thatch/ Leaves/ Rough Wood or used wood/ other non permanent	Pole/ Wood	Soil/used wood/bamboo	Single/Less than 1.5 meters high from ground level
	2 D	Metal/ Fiber Cement	Pole/ Wood	Wood/ Lean Concrete	Single/Less than 1.5 meters high from ground level
	2 E	Wood/ Some thatch or leave or metal	Pole/ Wood	Good Wood/ Lean Concrete	Single/Less than 1.5 meters high from ground level
	2 F	Brick	Wood/ Concrete	Concrete/ Tile	Single/Less than 1.5 meters high from ground level
	2 G	Wood	Wood/ Concrete	Wood/ Tile	House on still (more than 1.5 meters high from ground level)
	2 H	Brick/Wood	Wood/ Concrete	Wood/ Concrete/ Tile	Ground Floor and First floor
Type III Tile	3A	Wood/ Brick	Wood/ Concrete	Wood/ Concrete/ Tile	Single

	3B	Wood	Wood/ Concrete	Wood	House on still/more than 1.5meters high from ground level
	3C	Wood/ Brick	Wood/ Concrete	Wood/ Concrete/ Tile	Brick for ground floor and Wood for first floor

Based on the above classification of main structure and DMS assessment data there will be 36 main structures and shops affected by the Project and belong to 36 households. The total floor area of the affected structures and shops were recorded 1,467.56m² of which 1,302.11m² (or represented 89%) will be affected. Therefore, almost all structures (or 28 out of 36) will be relocated away from its existing location. All these affected structures will be compensated at replacement cost with additional subsistence allowances to be provided to cover the cost for transportation and living during disruption period.

Table 2.6: Types of Structure by Affected Floor Area

Types	In New IP (affected floor in M ²)	In Old IP-Kampot (affected floor in M ²)	In Old IP-SHV (affected floor in M ²)	Total Affected Floor (M ²)
1A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1B	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1C	20.70	13.50	0.00	34.20
1D	25.00	0.00	15.75	40.75
1E	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2A	42.40	0.00	0.00	42.40
2B	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2C	192.16	0.00	197.45	389.61
2D	174.70	0.00	61.22	235.92
2E	127.55	0.00	120.93	248.48
2F	86.18	0.00	0.00	86.18
2G	107.84	0.00	162.99	270.83
2H	0.00	0.00	119.19	119.19
3A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3B	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3C	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	776.53	13.50	677.53	1467.56

In total, 53 households will be affected structures both main structure and other structure. The main structures are being used predominantly for residence (31 houses) and for doing business (5 shops). 17 households will be affected only other structures.

Table 2.7: Uses of the affected structure

Structures	New IP	Old IP Kompot	Old IP SHV	Sub-total
House with or without other structure	13	2	15	30
House cum shop/workshop	0	0	1	1
Shop only	5	0	0	5
Other structure only	12	3	2	17
TOTAL	30	5	18	53

Table below indicates total number of main structures by size, nature of constructional materials used and relocating requirement.

Table 2.8: Houses and shop by Size, Nature of Materials, and Relocating Requirement

Description	New IP	Old IP Kampot	Old IP SHV	TOTAL
House or shop with floor < or equal to 60 m ² use light materials or wood house type 1A to 2D and to be relocated in same plot	8	1	4	14
House or shop with floor < or equal to 60 m ² use light materials or wood house type 1A to 2D and to be relocated away from the existing plot	6	0	5	11
House or shop > 60 m ² use heavy or permanent materials or wood house type 2E to 3B and to be relocated in same plot	3	0	1	4
House or shop > 60 m ² use heavy or permanent materials or wood house type 2E to 3B and to be relocated away from exiting plot	1	0	6	7
TOTAL	18	1	16	36

2.3.4. Affected Other Structures

Other structures are referred to any secondary shelters or constructions that were built to support the main structure or main activities. Kiosk, rice field guard shelter, detached kitchen or pit latrine, well, fence, grave, access bridge or all alike are considered other structure by the Project. DMS assessment was identified many different types of other structure and quantity of each type. All these affected structures will be compensated at replacement cost. No additional subsistence allowance will be provided for AHs who have only affected other structure (17 out of 53 AHs were identified with only affected other structures). Below table indicates the different types of other structure and quantity of affected each type.

Table 2.9: Different Types of Other Structure by Quantity to be affected

Other structure	Unit	New IP	Old IP Kampot	Old IP SHV	Total
Kiosk (Type 1B)	1m2	0	0	15.5	15.5
Rice wine brewry hut (Type 1C)	1m2	0	0	16.83	16.83
Chicken/Duck house	1m2	89.18	128.7	108.72	326.6
Kiosk in the village: Thatch roof with no wall	1m2	9	0	0	9
House for cow	1m2	103.08	0	230.42	333.5
House for pig: with concrete floor	1m2	61.77	0	22.62	84.39
Kitchen structure/Other cook	1m2	117.53	0	31.56	149.09
Unknown structure	1m2	2.25	0	0	2.25
Kitchen (Type 2G)	1m2	0	0	8.64	8.64
Rice storage- ជ្រុងក្រសែ	1m2	9	0	7.5	16.5
Latrine: Metal/Fiber cement roof with wood or non permanent wall materials; squat WC	1m2	2	0	13.44	15.44
Roof extension: Thatch	1m2	35.38	0	15	50.38

Roof extension: Metal/ Fibercement	1m2	172.18	0	39.06	211.24
Generator hut (Type 1A)	1m2	0	0	6.11	6.11
Generator hut (Type 2C)	1m2	0	0	2.62	2.62
Gnerator hut (Type 2A)	1m2	0	0	6.75	6.75
Dug Well; soil/ no concrete pipe	1	1	0	1	2
Brick water tanks	1m2	4	0	2.72	6.72
Large chedey/stupa	1	1	0	0	1
Fence and Gate		0	0	0	0
Wood post with wire or bamboo bar/ wood bar	1 LM	15	0	15.4	30.4
Concrete post with wire bar	1 LM	0	0	60	60

2.3.5. Affected Trees

52,209 trees of more than 50 species will be affected and cleared for the Project. Tree species listed in the below table are considered economic trees and eligible for compensation. All these trees are mainly fruit trees that yield fruit every year or season. Commercial trees that have only one-time value, basically tree for timber and naturally grown, will not be compensated because AH can sell it at present market value when tree is cut. Despite acacia/eucalyptus have one-time value it was grown in the farm and was taken care of. Acacia/eucalyptus alone represents 73% of total affected trees. About 19% was classified as other trees and the rest of 8% represents other 38 species to be affected.

Each tree species is categorized into three different sizes, including larger (or fully fruited), medium and small. Only large or fully fruited trees will be compensated at replacement cost; medium size will be compensated 2/3 of the large tree and small one will be compensated 1/3 of the large tree. No other subsistence allowances will be provided to AHs who affect only trees and income lose from the affected trees is less than 10%. No record in the DMS that AH will lose income 10% or over as result of tree lose. During contract sign if any AH is found to be lost income of 10% or over as result of trees removal the AH shall be considered severely AH.

Table 2.10: Number of affected trees by different types and size

Tree Types	Unit	Total Quantity (Trees)			Sub-total
		5yrs and over	3-5 yrs	Below 3 yrs	
Bamboo- បុទុស្សី	bunch	129	1	2	132
Banana- ប៊ែក	bunch	16	2	0	18
Coconut- ដូង	tree	291	79	82	452
Tamarin- អំពិល	tree	21	2	2	25
Chan Kiri/ Ampil Barang- អំពិលបារាំង	tree	0	0	4	4
Ampil Teuk- អំពិលទឹក	tree	0	0	0	0
Chan tree- ជើមចាន់	tree	1	1	0	2
Sandoricum tree- កំពឹងរាជ	tree	7	0	1	8
Kantuort- កន្ទួត	tree	12	4	1	17

Kvet- ជើមខ្ចិត	tree	2	0	1	3
Jack- ខ្នុរ	tree	136	20	28	184
Mangosteen- មង្គុត	tree	0	8	0	8
Kor- ជើមគរ	tree	2	0	0	2
Krasang- ក្រសាំង	tree	2	0	0	2
Makak- ម្កាក់	tree	3	0	0	3
Longan- មៀន	tree	6	1	1	8
Pring tree- ត្រីង	tree	58	42	4	104
Lamiet- ល្អិត	tree	5	0	19	24
Sdaov- ជើមស្តៅ	tree	26	5	2	33
Rambutan- សាម៉ាវ or Tkov (ផ្លែវ)	tree	0	0	0	0
Persimon tree- សេដា	tree	9	2	1	12
Pomegranate- ទទឹម	tree	0	5	0	5
Custard apple- ទៀបស្លឹក	tree	17	6	20	43
Soursop- ទៀបបារាំង	tree	57	35	31	123
Guava- ត្របែក	tree	119	39	11	169
Milk Fruit (Star apple)- ទឹកដោះគោ	tree	26	1	9	36
Acacia/ Eucalyptus- អាកាស្យា ប្រេងខ្យល់	tree	22244	7911	7756	37911
Lemon/Lime- ក្រូចឆ្មារ	tree	3	0	2	5
Mango- ស្វាយ	bunch	498	161	214	873
Orange- ក្រូចពោធិសាត់	tree	16	1	22	39
Papaya- ល្អង	tree	10	6	3	19
Sugar cane- អំពៅ១ជើមធំ	bunch	0	0	0	0
Sugar Palm tree- ត្នោត	tree	220	2	11	233
Cashew- ស្វាយចន្ទី	tree	1008	142	156	1306
Durian - ផ្កាឈូក	tree	240	15	80	335
Chheu Teal (ឈើទាល)	tree	13	0	1	14
Mak Praing- ម៉ាក់ប្រាំង	tree	38	1	1	40
Phgnev- ភ្លើវ	Tree	17	12	0	29
Sae Moan- សែម៉ាន់	tree	6	0	0	6
Mdegn- ម្តេញ	tree	1	0	0	1
Trakob Barang- ត្រខុបបារាំង	tree	23	3	0	26
Pamelo- ក្រូចប្លង់	tree	12	1	3	16
Sadal tree (ខ្លឹមចង្កៀង)	tree	10	0	0	10
Rubber tree (កៅស៊ូ)	tree	1	0	0	1
Chumpoo (ជំម្ពូរ)	tree	1	0	0	1

Jujube- ព្រីង	tree	1	0	0	1
Onh Monh (អូញម៉ុង)	tree	2	0	0	2
Starfruit Tree- ស្ពឺ	tree	0	0	0	0
Coconut Palm- ដូងប្រេង	tree	0	0	0	0
Other trees	tree	185	9723	16	9924
TOTAL		25,494.0	18,231.0	8,484.0	52,209.0

2.3.6. Severely Affected AHs

Below AHs are considered serverly affected AHs:

Table 2.11: Number of serverly affected households

	No. of households
AH who will lose his/her income equal to 10% or over as result of land acquisition i.e. affect the business operation or lose of commercial trees	1
AH who will lose productive land equal to 10% or over as result of land acquisition i.e. Orchard land and rice field land	5
AHs whose main structure will be affected equal to 50% or over but do not require to relocating away from existing location or plot	18
AHs whose main structure will be relocating away from existing location or plot	18
TOTAL	42

In total, DMS data identified 42 serverly affected households. Out of the amount 13 falls under vulnerable AHs.

2.3.7. Vulnerable AHs

Vulnerable groups are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) elderly households with no means of support, (v) landless households, and (vi) indigenous or ethnic minorities.

However, during DMS assessment any AH falls into any one of the six above categories were recorded as vulnerable AH regardless his/her severity as result of land acquisition or hardship in present living condition. Therefore, all AHs listed in below categories may or may not disproportionately affect by the Project. DMS data identified 117 AHs falling into vulnerable group category and they will be entitled for special assistance equalling to six-month living allowance. However, all vulnerable AHs don't fall into either income lost AHs or productive land lost AHs but 13 households fall into serverly affected AHs.

Table 2.12: Number of vulnerable AHs by categories

Category	New IP	Old IP for Kampot	Old IP for Sihanouk Ville	TOTAL
Female-headed with dependent	9	4	12	25
Old-age household without dependent	30	26	29	85

Poor household	0	0	0	0
Landless Household	1	0	2	3
Disable headed household	1	0	2	3
HIV-headed household	0	0	1	1
Indigenous or ethnic minority Households	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	41	30	46	117

2.4. Consultation and Grievance During DMS

Prior to DMS assessment, IRC/EDC staff conducted meetings at the commune level and provided copies of the public information booklet, which contains details of entitlements based on the types of losses and grievance procedure – step by step. The PIB was recently updated to reflect the general situation during RP implementation, see Annex 2 revised PIB. 10 public meetings were held at commune level for consultation and disclosure of the project impacts. The general contents of the meetings included the following:

- (i) A brief information about the Project and costs/benefits to economic development of the country
- (ii) Establishment of the transmission lines links to the rural areas
- (iii) Different methods for land acquisition for towers and transmission line
- (iv) Entitlement matrix and types of compensation and assistance for all affected families
- (v) Grievance redress procedure – step by step

The consultation meetings were attended by APs, commune/village leaders, and women. There was Q&A, which was recorded in the minutes of meetings. Key questions raised mainly involved in replacement cost of different types of affected assets i.e. land, structures and trees. Further details of consultation, including responses by PRSC and IRC/EDC staff are in [Annex 3](#).

Following the public meetings, IRC/EDC staff carried out house-to-house measurements of assets to be lost and updated the inventory. Members of the PRSC took an active part in the DMS surveys and consultation meetings. A number of concerns were raised by the APs with regard to compensation, particularly replacement value for lost assets and resettlement. APs were assured that they would be paid compensation at replacement cost at current market value as per the entitled matrix. More consultation meetings will be conducted during RP implementation especially prior to contract sign and compensation payment.

There were no grievances lodged during the DMS survey. This is due to the results of recent updated replacement cost study has yet publicly disclosed to APs. The results will be disclosed to APs during the next public meeting held prior to contract sign. Any grievances during implementation will be duly addressed through the established GRC mechanisms in the approved RP (2005).

2.5. Disclosure and Awareness about the Project

The scope and contents of the Updated RP has already been disclosed to the affected households more than once. The first disclosure took place in 2005 in the form of Project RP. Moreover, the public information booklet was distributed to every AP and AH during public meetings and the DMS in 2005 (for route from IP2 to Sihanouk Ville sub-station) and in March 2011 (for route from IP2 to Kampot sub-station). The detailed design from IP2 to Sihanouk Ville sub-station brought no further changes with regard to impacts or scope of the project.

Notwithstanding, this updated RP once approved by ADB will be disclosed again with a particular focus on the implementation schedule. The public information booklet will be revised focusing particularly on the implementation of resettlement activities. It will also contain information with regard to detailed asset valuations, compensation rates, entitlement and special provisions, income restoration measures (if any), grievance procedures, timing of payments, and information concerning displacement schedule.

CHAPTER 3: OBJECTIVES, POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

3.1. Resettlement Objectives and Principles

The project's resettlement and compensation policies are to be in accordance with ADB requirements and Cambodian law. The ADB has advised that it is a condition of funding that the Banks' requirements are met in relation to resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation to all APs as defined in the ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

The Objectives and Principles for resettlement and compensation to be adapted to implement the Banks' policies for the project are as follows:

3.1.1. Resettlement Objectives

The Resettlement Plan aims to ensure that the losses incurred by affected people are redressed such that Affected Persons share project benefits, are assisted to develop their social and economic potential in order to improve or at least restore their incomes and living standards to pre-project levels and are not worse off than they would have been without the project.

3.1.2. Resettlement Principles

- Acquisition of land and other assets, and resettlement of people will be minimized as much as possible by identifying possible alternative project designs, and appropriate social, economic, operational and engineering solutions that have the least impact on populations in the Project area.
- The populations affected by the Project are defined as those who may stand to lose, as a consequence of the Project, all or part of physical and nonphysical assets, including homes, homesteads, productive lands, commercial properties, tenancy, income-earning opportunities, social and cultural activities and relationships, and other losses that may be identified during the process of resettlement planning.
- All APs who will be identified in the project impacted areas as of the date of the updated census and inventory of losses, will be entitled to be compensated for their lost assets, incomes and businesses at full replacement cost and provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income earning capacity and production levels.
- All affected populations will be equally eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing, and any such factors that may discriminate against achieving the objectives outlined above. Those without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them (e.g. non-titled APs) will be entitled to various kinds of resettlement assistance, provided they have cultivated or otherwise occupied the land before the eligibility cut-off date. Resettlement assistance to non-titled APs will include compensation for lost assets at replacement cost and restoration of income and living standards.

-
- The rehabilitation measures to be provided are: (i) cash compensation for houses and other structures at replacement cost of materials and labour without deduction for depreciation or salvageable materials; (ii) full title to replacement agricultural land for land of equal productive capacity acceptable to the AP; (iii) full title to replacement residential and commercial land of equal size acceptable to the AP; or, at the informed decision of the AP, cash for replacement land at replacement cost at current market value; (iv) cash compensation for crops and trees at replacement cost, including for a minimum of 5 years lost productivity for trees depending on the tree variety; and (v) relocation allowances and rehabilitation assistance.
 - There will be no deduction in payments for salvage value, depreciation, taxes, stamp duty, fees, or any other payments.
 - Sufficient time will be allowed for replacement structures to be built before construction begins.
 - Temporarily affected land and communal infrastructure will be restored to pre-project conditions.
 - The compensation and resettlement activities will be satisfactorily completed and rehabilitation measures in place and all encumbrances removed on a contract area before the Government and ADB will approve commencement of civil works for that contract area.
 - The EA will see that institutional arrangements are in place to ensure effective and timely design, planning, consultation and implementation of the land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation program.
 - Existing cultural and religious practices shall be respected and, to the maximum extent practical, preserved.
 - Adequate budgetary support will be fully committed and be made available to cover the costs of land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation within the agreed implementation period.
 - Special measures shall be incorporated in the RP and complementary mitigation and enhancement activities to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups such as women-headed families, children and elderly people without support structures, people living in extreme poverty, households without security of tenure. Compensation and assistance will be carried out with respect for their cultural values and specific needs. Assistance will include measures to help them improve their socioeconomic status.
 - Grievance procedures shall be established and in place and APs informed of them before any resettlement activities begin.
 - Details of the RP shall be distributed to the APs and placed in project and commune offices for the reference of affected people as well any interested groups.
 - Appropriate reporting, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be identified and set in place as part of the resettlement management system and an external monitor hired before commencement of any resettlement activities.

The project entitlements (Table 4.2) are designed to cover compensation at replacement cost, resettlement, and rehabilitation for lost assets; and to restore or enhance the livelihoods of all APs. APs will receive compensation in cash or in kind (e.g., replacement land) at replacement cost for affected assets, as well as various rehabilitation measures. Special assistance will be provided to the vulnerable people to help them improve their socioeconomic status.

3.2. Legal and Policy Framework

There is no specific government policy relating to the details of resettlement and compensation in Cambodia, other than general requirements for compensation to be provided. A Policy has been developed for the project taking into account relevant Cambodian and ADB laws and policies. This section describes the legal and policy background to the Policy.

3.2.1. Cambodian Law and Policy

Cambodian law relating to resettlement and compensation includes:

- Constitution
- Land Law
- Law on Expropriation (new)
- Electricity Law
- Decrees and sub-decrees

a) National Constitution

The **1993 Constitution of Cambodia** states that the “right to confiscate properties from any person shall be exercised only in the public interest as provided by law and shall require fair and just compensation in advance” (Article 44). Article 20 stipulates that “nobody shall be forced to transfer his or her ownership, if forcing is not necessary in the public interest and (if) no proper and just indemnity has been paid to the owner”.

b) Land Law, 2001

Cambodia has experienced severe social, economic and political disruption during the past 30 years. In 1975, all private property was abolished and all records were destroyed. After 1979, when people began to return to the urban areas and due to the lack of defined property rights, began occupying vacant land and structures, a system based on usufruct rights was established. In rural areas, the Government assisted groups of families to form units based on the collective ownership of land and assets with a village head. Land was distributed according to fertility.

Private possession and use rights to land are recognised in the 1993 Constitution and were also recognized in the Land Law 1992, with provision for land acquisition by Government with fair compensation in advance when required in the national interest. Although there is a process for obtaining formal land title, progress has been slow with very few titles being issued.

The current legislation governing land ownership is the Land Law, July 2001. This new Land Law has replaced the former Land Law, enacted October 1992. The new Act contains some provisions that are relevant in relation to a new national resettlement policy that is presently in the process of formulation:

Article 5: “No person shall be deprived of their ownership unless this action is for the public interest consistent with formalities and procedures provided by laws and regulations, and after just and fair compensation is provided.”

Article 6: “...All transfers or changes of rights of ownership shall be made under the rules of general procedures of sale, succession, exchange, or donation, or by the court decision.”

Article 19: “Any person having titles or real situation under the influence of Article 19 of this law cannot claim for any compensation or cost for maintenance or development made under immovable property which is illegally possessed. Any illegal and intentional or deceitful acquisition of the public domain of the State or public legal entity shall be punished as provided in Article 259 of this law. For possession of public domain that damages or delays work in favor of the common interest, especially the possession of land necessarily reserved for maintaining roads, the penalty shall be double. In all case where the offender does not cease his or her possession within the period of time determined by the competent authority, the authority can proceed to evict that offender.”

Article 259: “Infringement upon the public domain shall be punished with a fine from 5,000,000 Riels (five million Riels) to 50,000,000 Riels (fifty million Riels) [between US\$1,250 and US\$12,500] and/or imprisonment from one (a) to five (5) years. The perpetrator has an obligation to immediately vacate such public domain. The perpetrator has no right to any indemnity for works or improvement made on such public property. In the event that the current occupant of public property prior to this law taking effect has documents as a proof and certificate that s/he purchased it from a person, [the occupant] may report to competent authority to enforce legal measures on such person who sold public property illegally and for his/her own interest [and the occupant is] injured by such act. In any event, such injured party has no right to possess the public property.’

c) Electricity Law

The *Electricity Law* of January 2001 covers right of easement in Article 55:

A licensee may lay, put in position, construct, or install, under or over any land, such electrical facilities and equipment as are necessary to satisfy its electric power supply services responsibilities under this Law.

The licensee shall take reasonable commercial efforts to acquire necessary rights of entry, rights of way, and/or easements through

negotiations with the owners of the lands and by paying appropriate compensation.

In the event a licensee is unable to obtain such rights through reasonable commercial efforts, and the need arises to acquire easement compulsorily, the Authority, upon request by the licensee, may certify the acquisition to be in the public interest, to enable the relevant authority of the Government to proceed with the compulsory acquisition of the easement or land for the Licensee.

d) Law on Expropriation 2010

The Law on Expropriation was approved on 26 February 2010 (No.NS/RKM/0210/003). This law aims to define an expropriation in the Kingdom of Cambodia by defining the principles, mechanisms, procedures of expropriation, and fair and just compensation for any public physical infrastructure construction, rehabilitation, and expansion project for the public interests, national interests and development of Cambodia. (Article 1)

Expropriation refers to confiscation of ownership of or the real right to immovable property of a natural person, private legal entity and legal public entity, which include land, buildings, and cultivated plants, for the purpose of constructing, rehabilitating or expanding public physical infrastructure for the national and public interests with prior fair and just compensation. (Article 4)

The Owner of and/or holder of real right to the immovable property shall be entitled to compensation for any actual damage to the immovable property incurred from the date of the issuance of the declaration on the expropriation project, which is the cut-off date for being entitled to the fair and just compensation. (Article 23)

The **amount of compensation** to be paid to the owner of and/or holder of real right to the immovable property shall be based on the market price or replacement cost as of the date of the issuance of the declaration on the expropriation project. (Article 22)

The Expropriation Committee and **Grievance Redress Committee** shall have the competence to review and resolve the complaint. (Article 32)

Any individual resisting the implementation of the expropriation decision with the ill intention of hindering the process of the implementation of the project for the public or national interests shall be subject to an imprisonment from one month to one year and a fine from Riels 100,000 to Riels 2,000,000. (Article 36)

e) Decrees, Sub-decrees and other Regulations

Sub-decree on Right of Way for National Road and Railroad: The Sub-decree No.197 is to manage the use of right of way (ROW) for national road and railroad for the development in the Kingdom of Cambodia. The Sub-decree defines the ROW for national roads as below (Article 8):

- National Road with 1 digit: ROW is 30 meters measures from the center line
- National Road with 2 digits: ROW is 25 meters measured from the center line

The above determination is not applicable for Phnom Penh, provincial towns and other urban areas where a separate ROW will be defined.

The Government will compensate to the owner of land affected by the new re-defined ROW as per Article 8 and 9 of this Sub-decree. The compensation will be in accordance with the resettlement policy and Article 148 of the Land Law. (Article 13)

The Sub-decree did not determine the ROW for other road i.e. provincial roads and district or commune roads and rural road or other road defining the boundary of national or sanctuary parks.

Table 2.1 – Road ROW Dimensions as per Prakas No.6

Road Category	ROW Dimensions	
National Road 1, 4, 5	30 m from the centerline	Applicable with Sub-decree No.197
Other 1-digit National Roads	25 m from the centerline	No longer applicable
2-digit National Roads	25 m from the centerline	Applicable with Sub-decree No. 197
Provincial roads	20 m from the centerline	Effective in use (Prakas No. 06 and 296)
Commune roads	15 m from the centerline	Effective in use (Prakas No. 06 and 961)

Thus the edict does not recognise private ownership in these zones adjacent to roads and railways. However the ADB requires that any people relocated from such areas for the project shall be eligible for compensation. The ADB Policy is that *“The absence of formal legal title to land by some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation and that particular attention must be paid to the needs of the poorest affected persons including those without legal title to assets...and appropriate assistance provided to help them improve their status”*.

Ministry of Economy and Finance Decree No. 961 (April 6, 2000): An Order declares that, in order to implement Prakas No. 6 (below), the RGC will not spend the national budget to make payments for structures or other items located on the RGC claimed rights of way.

Royal Government of Cambodia’s Prakas No. 6 (September 27, 1999): an Order issued by RGC entitled “Measures to Crack Down on Anarchic Land Grabbing and Encroachment,” prohibits private ownership on State lands. In particular, it requires a cessation to encroachment on public and private properties as well as State lands, including public gardens, reserved lands for roads and rail sites. This Order directs the municipal provincial authorities, and the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces, National Police and Military Police, and all relevant ministries and institutions, to participate in solving problems of anarchic land grabbing and encroachments.

It is noted that under this new Land Law, those who have illegally occupied a right of way or public properties are not entitled to any compensation or social support, regardless of their being an AP or member of a vulnerable group. This is also in accordance with Decision No 961 (above, wherein the RGC informs that it will not make payments for structures or assets on a right of way. Moreover, under the new Land law, persons having assets on a right of way are to be punished more heavily if a failure to relocate results in delays of works of public interest. Thus, this provision is in direct

contrast to the ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement being implemented in Cambodia.

This has been a serious issue with regards to multilateral agency-financed roads projects in Cambodia but is not likely to be a serious consideration for the 230 kV transmission line ROW, but maybe for the 22 kV lines which have not been located as yet but it is planned to use existing railway and road ROW.

While the individual's rights to ownership and compensation are protected in the new Land Law, there is no clearly defined mechanism for land acquisition and amounts of compensation. The national-level Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) determines entitlements, land values and appropriate compensation. This IRC was recently reorganized in January, 2005 and issued a "Resettlement Policy Framework" for Rural Electrification and Transmission Line Projects in November, 2003. Under these circumstances, individuals have no right of appeal and are obliged to sell their assets at the values determined by the Government. This sets up the processes to be followed and gives guidelines for compensation.

3.2.2. ADB POLICY

The ADB requires that land acquisition and resettlement be minimised as much as possible, and that compensation/resettlement be carried out so as to maintain or improve standards of living of project- affected people.

ADB policy in relation to resettlement and compensation are set out in ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. The objective of the ADB's policy is that the displaced population receive benefits from the project. The ADB's policy objectives are summarised as follows:

- Involuntary resettlement is to be minimised
- Resettlement plans are to be developed
- Community participation in planning and implementing resettlement is to be encouraged
- Resettlers are to be integrated into host communities
- Affected people are to be compensated and assisted in rehabilitation, to ensure they are no worse off than before.

Other ADB policies related to resettlement and social impacts are as follows:

- Policy on Indigenous Peoples

No action is required under ADB's Policy on Indigenous Peoples as none of the people interviewed in the socio-economic survey or the inventory of losses identified themselves as belonging to any indigenous or other ethnic minority.

- Policy on Gender and Development
- Policy on Environmental Assessment

Environmental assessment has been carried out as part of the Feasibility Study and its companion volume *Initial Environmental Examination*.

3.3. Consistency Between Cambodian Law and Bank Policy

At present there is no formal resettlement policy in Cambodia. As a result, the RP is guided by the ADB's policy on Involuntary Resettlement. Table 3-1 compares RGC policy with that of ADB.

Cambodian law requires that land can only be compulsorily acquired where it is in the national interest and that in such case fair compensation must be paid in advance. This is consistent with the Bank's policies, which go beyond this and have further more specific requirements. Although Cambodian law does not recognise private ownership in certain cases, such as in existing ROWs, this does in any case not prevent compensation being provided to meet with the ADB's policy, through other means than direct compensation under the law.

TABLE 3-1: SUMMARIZED COMPARISON BETWEEN CAMBODIAN LAW AND ADB POLICIES RELATED TO INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

Table 2.2: Comparison of RGC Legal/Regulatory Framework and ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement	
RGC	ADB
Law on Expropriation aims to define an expropriation by defining the principles, mechanisms, procedures of expropriation, and fair and just compensation for any public physical infrastructure construction, rehabilitation, and expansion project for the public interests, national interests and development of Cambodia.	ADB Safeguard Policy on Involuntary Resettlement addresses losses of land, resources and means of livelihood or social support systems, which people suffer as a result of an ADB project and project components.
Law on Expropriation provides the owner of and/or holder of real right to the immovable property the compensation for any actual damage to the immovable property incurred from the date of the issuance of the declaration on the expropriation project, which is the cut-off date for being entitled to the fair and just compensation. (Article 23)	The ADB policy provides that compensation for lost assets must be made on the basis of replacement cost.
<p><i>Article 6 [Land Law]: "...All transfers or changes of rights of ownership shall be made under the rules of general procedures of sale, succession, exchange, or donation, or by the court decision."</i></p> <p>Law on Expropriation recognizes only the owner of and/or holder of the real right to the immovable property. The law also sets the mechanism and procedure for expropriation and compensation</p>	Customary and formal rights are recognized equally in providing assistance and in establishing criteria for entitlements and procedures for compensation and other resettlement assistance
<i>Article 19 [Land Law]: "...any illegal and intentional or deceitful acquisition of the public domain of the State or public legal entity shall be punished..."</i>	- The absence of formal legal title to land should not be a bar to compensation; particular attention must be provided to the needs of the poorest affected people...and appropriate assistance must be provided to help them improve their status.

Article 29 (Law on Expropriation) “A tenant of the immovable property with proper contract shall be entitled to allowance for disturbances as result of the expropriation including the dismantle of structures, materials and transportation to the new relocation site...”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-titled affected people, including displaced tenants, sharecroppers and squatters, are entitled to various options of resettlement assistance, provided they cultivated/occupied the land prior to the eligibility cut-off date. Resettlement assistance to non-titled affected people may also include replacement land, although there is no entitlement to this. The resettlement package may include measures to ensure that such affected people are able to find alternative sites or income sources, depending on their losses.
The RGC will not spend national budget to make payments for structures or other items located on the RGC claimed rights of way, i.e. ROW for roads and railroads. (MEF Decision No. 961)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When involuntary resettlement is unavoidable in an ADB-financed project, the responsibility rests with the borrower country to follow the Bank’s policies. Where there is conflict with the Borrower’s policies and laws, the ADB policies shall be applied, as per the RP. The RP is viewed as a legal commitment in this regard. - Non-titled affected people, including displaced tenants, sharecroppers and squatters, are entitled to various options of resettlement assistance, provided they cultivated/occupied the land prior to the eligibility cut-off date. Resettlement assistance to non-titled affected people may also include replacement land, although there is no entitlement to this. The resettlement package may include measures to ensure that such affected people are able to find alternative sites or income sources, depending on their losses. - For non-land assets, all eligible affected people, whether titled, legalizable¹⁸, or non- titled, must be compensated at replacement cost, through cash or replacement assets.

3.4. The Project Policy

This Resettlement Plan conforms to the objectives and principles of the ADB’s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. In case of any inconsistency between the provisions of the Cambodian legal framework and this Resettlement Plan, ADB’s Policy shall apply.

3.4.1. Eligibility and Entitlements

a) Eligible Parties

Eligible parties for the purpose of this project are identified as Affected Persons⁴. This term refers to a collective unit of entitlement, and is used in this document to refer to families, other households, individuals and businesses and any other group affected by the project. APs eligible for compensation shall be those who experience negative

⁴ The term “Affected Household (AH)” is also used widely in this updated RP and it is interchangeable with the term “Affected Person”.

impacts on their assets or livelihoods as a result of the project. Measures will be incorporated in project design to minimise adverse impacts.

APs eligible for compensation shall include the following:

(i) For land required to be permanently acquired for the project (transmission towers, substations, roads):

- Owners with Formal Legal Title
- Owners/occupiers, who are eligible for Formal Legal Title under Cambodian law
- APs with other recognised Land Use Rights
- Occupiers who are not eligible for Formal Legal Title

(ii) For permanent removal within the ROW, of houses, other structures and improvements, and land based assets such as trees

- Owners of houses and other structures (whether with land title or not)

(iii) For residential land with structures which, for safety reasons, must be moved from under transmission lines to replacement land outside of the ROW, and will continue to have ownership and restricted use of the land in the ROW for agricultural activities with no construction:

- Owners with Formal Legal Title
- Owners/occupiers, who are eligible for Formal Legal Title under Cambodian law
- APs with other recognised Land Use Rights
- Occupiers who are not eligible for Formal Legal Title

(iv) For residential land without structures under the transmission lines which for safety reasons will be limited to agricultural activities with no construction:

- Owners with Formal Legal Title
- Owners/occupiers, who are eligible for Formal Legal Title under Cambodian law
- APs with other recognised Land Use Rights
- Occupiers who are not eligible for Formal Legal Title

(v) For temporary effects such as disturbance to crops during construction:

- Farmer/land users/owners of infrastructure within the ROW

(vi) For effects on businesses

- Owners of businesses
- Employees who have lost income as a result of the project.

Types of APs and their proposed eligibility for compensation are detailed in the Entitlements Matrix.

It is an ADB requirement that compensation and assistance is not restricted to those with Formal or Legal Land Title. All recognised landowners, occupiers and users will be eligible for compensation and assistance.

In the case of APs living or using land within the designated 230 kV ROW for the Project, compensation at replacement cost will be paid for land and trees lost, including residential land under towers and under structures that have to be removed from the ROW, and rehabilitation assistance with replacement trees provided. An easement fee will be paid for all other residential land without structures thereon, because of restricted land use change from residential to agricultural land for safety reasons. Those eligible are identified in the AP Census, prepared as part of the project.

b) Non-Eligible APs and Cut-off Date

APs who move into the project area after the *Cut-Off Date* will not be eligible for land acquisition compensation, though any such APs would be eligible for compensation caused by Construction activities. The cut-off date for determining eligibility for compensation shall be at the time of undertaking the AP Census that will take place after Detailed Design and pegging of the ROW and substation sites. This will be done at the same time as the official Detailed Measurement Survey, which will be the basis for compensation, and at which time APs and local authorities or their representatives on the Survey Teams will sign the Survey Forms agreeing to Detailed Measurement Survey for each AP, after detailed design and pegging. A formal indication of the completion of this process will be the approval by the ADB and RGC.

The purpose of the Cut-Off Date is to minimise the incentive for land speculation, and minimise the incentive for people to move into the project area in the hope of gaining compensation. However, it may be possible that some APs may have been missed in the Census. Therefore those who can demonstrate that they are eligible will also be included in the AP Census.

3.4.2. Entitlement Matrix

The Entitlement Matrix (Annex 1) summarizes the types of impacts, APs who shall be eligible for compensation, what their entitlements shall be, and provides comments on implementation issues.

CHAPTER 4: COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT

4.1. Compensation Packages

All assets lost by the affected households have been identified and verified during the DMS for both routes (from IP2 to Sihanouk ville and from IP2 to Kampot). Compensations for lose of non-land assets will be at replacement costs and compensation for land will be based on type of land use and location. The following summarizes the compensation packages based on the type of losses as defined by the project entitlement matrix.

- A. Compensation for [private] land – includes permanent loss of agricultural land use. AHs who are living in public land and entirely lose by the Project will be displaced to new resettlement site or provided a plot in the same or nearby village no less than 7m by 15m;
- B. Compensation for non-land assets affected by the project – includes (i) payments for partial and/or fully affected structures (house, shops/businesses), and (ii) trees to be grown or have grown more than 3m high.
- C. Compensation for relocation and loss of income or source of livelihood – includes (i) transportation, (ii) living allowances, (iii) rental allowance; (iv) relocation of business; (v) cash compensation for lost wage by employees of affected businesses; and (vi) special assistance to vulnerable groups.
- D. Compensation for private land acquired for individual/group resettlement site(s) at current market value or replacement costs, if any.

The details with regards to eligible persons/units of compensation under each category are available in tables 3.7 (Summary Resettlement costs and resettlement costs breakdown).

4.2. Relocation Preferences

According to the DMS data, only 36 households will have their housing structure ro shops affected and three of out them will become landlessness. Of total 36-affected houses 19 will be required shifting back into the same plot or the plot nearby and 17 houses will be relocated away from its existing location. The displaced AHs chose to relocate by themselves with cash assistance from the Project. Below table indicates destination where AHs will relocate their main structure.

Table 4.1: Number of AHs by Relocation Preferences

Relocation Preference	New IP	Old IP for Kampot	Old IP for SHV	TOTAL
Shift back of houses in same plot or nearby	11	2	6	19
Relocating of house in same village	3	0	9	12
Relocating of house to different village	4	0	1	5
TOTAL	18	2	16	36

AH who owns the affected land or have recognizable ownership to the affected land and the land is entirely acquired for the project he/she will be entitled for full compensation at replacement cost. Therefore, AH is able to purchase new replacement land and continue their income earning activities. On the contrary, AH who has no ownership to the affected land i.e. living in other land or public land and because of the project he/she will become landless the Project will assist him/her in the following option:

- **Option1:** Provide a plot of land not smaller than 7m by 15m at new resettlement site organized by the Project and to be accepted by the AHs. In this case, the site must be provided with basic infrastructure and services i.e. water and electrical supply, pit latrine and intra-road network (prior to the need to move onto the land); or
- **Option 2:** Provide a plot of land not smaller than 7m by 15m in the same village or the village nearby if a new resettlement site is not provided by the Project. This can be the case where number of landless is less than 10 households; or
- Other assistance include a one-time transportation and six month living allowance for either option AH chose.

Either option there should be nearby public facilities i.e. primary school, health center, temple and market place. For this Project Option 2 is more realistic as there are only three landless AHs were identified.

4.3. Gender Strategies

Special attention will be paid to women's needs, particularly poor women and female-headed households. First of all, all [poor] female-headed households are included in the list of vulnerable groups and they will be entitled for special assistance from the project, equal to six-month living allowance. Second they will receive priority in project construction work during implementation. The contractor's contract has provisions against any discrimination or differential wages paid for work for equal value for women. Third, if women interest in vocational training they will receive appropriate training for alternative employment opportunities at project costs. Fourth, women have been and will be invited to participate in all public meeting and consultation so that their voice will be heard. Fifth, special meeting among women can be arranged if necessary or upon the request from women group.

4.4. Livelihood Restoration

42 AHs will become severely affected household as results of the land acquisition; of the total severely AH 13 are vulnerable AHs. Thus, the 42 AHs will be entitled for Income Restoration Program sponsored under the Project.

The income restoration program (IRP) will involve short term and longer term program. Short term include provisions for (i) subsistence allowance during transitional period (living and transport allowance) and (ii) special assistance (equivalent of 20 kg of rice/family member per month for six months). Longer-term program includes provision for (i) training for home-based activities and life skill; (ii) off-farm and on-farm training if

needed; (iii) project-related employment; iv) credit for different activities; and v) community organization and development.

As mentioned above, steps are being taken to restore livelihoods of these eligible persons through various short- and long-term strategies. At least one member of each vulnerable family will be eligible for vocational training, including subsistence allowances, which may last from three to six months.

An assessment for the need for longer-term IRP will be conducted during the contract sign phase and final list of AHs who will be entitled for IRP will be finalized after the contract sign phase. The EDC team will conduct the assessment with assistance from the Project's resettlement consultant. If a longer-term IRP is needed an experienced NGO or consulting firm will be recruited for designing and implementing the program. Therefore, terms of reference defining the scope of service of NGO or consulting firm will be prepared thereafter the decision made for IRP.

4.5. Replacement Cost

Replacement cost study (RCS) was updated in March 2011 during the DMS assessment for new IP from IP2 to Kampot sub-station. The detailed RCS report is in Annex 4. RCS aims to establish different compensation rates for different types of land use, structure and trees. Below are the compensation rates or unit costs for different affected lands, structures and trees.

4.5.1. Replacement Costs for Land

Table 4.2: Replacement costs for different types of land use by commune (US\$/m²)

Commune	IP Name	Rice field	Orchard (Vacant)	Residential/ Village	Commercial
Prey Khmum	From DEKPTS/S to IP1A/05-10	1.80	1.77	14.00	NA
Kampong Kraeng	From IP1A/62-11 to IP1B/01-16	2.63	2.73	27.50	
Andong Khmer	From IP1B/02-17 to IP1E/09-37	2.98	2.73	37.50	44.00
Boeung Tuk	From IP2 to IP2/07	2.00	2.60	19.67	37.50
Koh Touch	From IP2A to IP4/04	1.87	2.00	11.33	19.00
Prek Thnot	From IP4/05 to IP7/12	1.67	1.60	7.33	13.50
Teuk Thlar	From IP7/13 to IP11/03	1.83	1.83	7.67	NA
Teuk La'ork	From IP11/04 to IP11/11	1.80	1.70	7.17	NA
Samaki	From IP11/12 to IP12	2.00	2.00	8.67	14.00
Veal Rinh	From IP13 to IP14A/01	2.17	2.13	16.50	NA
	IP14 to IP14A/01	Along NR4			45.00
Chueng Kuor	From IP14A/02 to IP15A	1.35	1.40	6.00	NA
Tumnop Rolok	From IP15A/01 to IP16/04	2.50	2.67	22.33	42.00
Outres	From IP16/05 to D.E SHV	3.33	3.25	26.67	48.00

4.5.2. Replacement Costs for Main Structures

Table 4.3: Unit costs for different types of main structures (US\$/m²)

Category/Type		Wall	Column	Floor	No. of Floor	Unit Cost (\$/m2)
I Thatch/ Leaves/ Plastic	1 A	No	Pole	Soil	Single	4.18
	1 B	No	Pole/ Wood	Wood/bamboo	Single/ Less than 1.5 meters high from ground level	7.95
	1 C	Thatch/ Leaves/ Rough Wood or used wood/Plastic	Pole/ Wood	Soil	Single	13.44
	1 D	Thatch/ Leaves/ Rough Wood or used wood/ Plastic/ other non permanent materials	Pole/ Wood	Wood/Bamboo/Lean Concrete	Single/ Less than 1.5 meters high from ground level	14.20
	1 E	Thatch/ Leaves/ Rough Wood or used wood/ Plastic	Pole/ Wood	Wood/Bamboo/Lean Concrete	Single/ more than 1.5 meters high from ground level	15.97
Metal Sheet/ Fiber cement	2 A	No	Pole/ Wood	Soil	Single	10.00
	2 B	No	Pole/ Wood	Wood/used wood/ Bamboo/ Lean Concrete	Single/Less than 1.5 meters high from ground level	14.08
	2 C	Thatch/ Leaves/ Rough Wood or used wood/ other non permanent	Pole/ Wood	Soil/used wood/bamboo	Single/Less than 1.5 meters high from ground level	20.48
	2 D	Metal/ Fiber Cement	Pole/ Wood	Wood/ Lean Concrete	Single/Less than 1.5 meters high from ground level	32.71
	2 E	Wood/ Some thatch or leave or metal	Pole/ Wood	Good Wood/ Lean Concrete	Single/Less than 1.5 meters high from ground level	41.94
	2 F	Brick	Wood/ Concrete	Concrete/ Tile	Single/Less than 1.5 meters high from ground level	45.84
	2 G	Wood	Wood/ Concrete	Wood/ Tile	House on still (more than 1.5 meters high from ground level)	65.26
	2 H	Brick/Wood	Wood/ Concrete	Wood/ Concrete/ Tile	Ground Floor and First floor	92.37

III Tile	3A	Wood/ Brick	Wood/ Concrete	Wood/ Concrete/ Tile	Single	67.15
	3B	Wood	Wood/ Concrete	Wood	House on still/more than 1.5meters high from ground level	79.26
	3C	Wood/ Brick	Wood/ Concrete	Wood/ Concrete/ Tile	Brick for ground floor and Wood for first floor	102.74

4.5.3. Replacement Costs for Other Structures

Table 4.4: Unit costs for different types of other structures

Other structure	Unit	Unit Cost (US\$)
Hut at ricefield/ duck or chicken farm	M ²	7.50
Chicken/Duck house	M ²	4.20
Kiosk in the village: Thatch roof with no wall	M ²	4.50
House for cow	M ²	4.18
House for pig: with concrete floor	M ²	6.00
Kitchen structure/Other cook	M ²	8.00
Rice storage- ជំងឺក្រវិញ	M ²	14.00
Latrine: Thatch roof with non-permanent wall structure; squat WC	M ²	12.00
Latrine: Metal/Fiber cement roof with wood or non permanent wall materials; squat WC	M ²	60.00
Roof extension: Thatch	M ²	4.18
Roof extension: Metal/ Fibercement	M ²	7.00
Dug Well (diameter of 800mm and 6-10 meters dept)	1	120.00
Dug Well; soil/ no concrete pipe	1	50.00
Brick water tanks	M ²	55.00
Pumped well	1	170.00
Large chedey/stupa	1	5,000.00
Chedey/stupa	1	1,840.00
Forecourt or patio/ Concrete	M ²	6.50
Concrete block/ Terracotta	M ²	4.50
Culvert (diameter of 600mm)	1	11.00
Culvert (diameter of 800mm)	1	20.00
Re-inforced concrete column: Stand alone concrete column and beam and foundation	1	37.40
Labor cost to move structure		
Labor cost to move house from (Less than 10 meters)	ls	40.00
Labor cost to move house from (More than 10 meters)	ls	80.00
Fence and Gate		

Weak fence/ Loose fence (bamboo or wood)	1 LM	0.20
Bamboo/ round wood post with bamboo bar	1 LM	0.90
Wood post with wire or bamboo bar/ wood bar	1 LM	1.20
Wood post with no bar (less than 1 meter space)	1 LM	2.00
Wood post with no bar (1-2 meters space)	1 LM	1.80
Wood post with wood bar and grille/ Bamboo grille	1 LM	3.20
Concrete post with wire bar	1 LM	4.00
Brick of 100mm; concrete/brick column; wooden grille	1 LM	9.50
Brick of 100 or 200mm; concrete/brick column; steel grille	1 LM	14.50
Metal sheet/ Wood plank	1 LM	5.50
Brick wall of 100mm; plastering both sides	1 LM	17.00

4.5.4. Replacement Costs for Trees

Table 4.5: Unit costs for different types of trees

No.	Tree Types	Unit	Unit Rate		
			5yrs and over	3-5 yrs	Below 3 yrs
1	Bamboo- បុស្សី	bunch	28.00	18.67	9.33
2	Banana- ប៉េក	bunch	2.00	1.33	0.67
3	Coconut- ដូង	tree	35.00	23.33	11.67
4	Tamarin- អំពិល	tree	17.50	11.67	5.83
5	Chan Kiri/ Ampil Barang- អំពិលបារាំង	tree	8.00	5.33	2.67
6	Ampil Teuk- អំពិលទឹក	tree	17.50	11.67	5.83
7	Chan tree- ដើមចាន់	tree	9.38	6.25	3.13
8	Sandoricum tree- កំពឹសរាជ	tree	16.63	11.09	5.54
9	Kantuort- កន្ទួត	tree	3.75	2.50	1.25
10	Kvet- ដើមខ្ចិត	tree	9.38	6.25	3.13
11	Jack- ខ្នុរ	tree	23.44	15.63	7.81
12	Mangosteen- មង្គុត	tree	25.00	16.67	8.33
13	Kor- ដើមគរ	tree	4.50	3.00	1.50
14	Krasang- ក្រសាំង	tree	21.00	14.00	7.00
15	Makak- ម្កាក់	tree	11.25	7.50	3.75
16	Longan- មៀន	tree	42.19	28.13	14.06
17	Pring tree-ព្រីង	tree	25.00	16.67	8.33
18	Lamiet- ល្បិត	tree	9.00	6.00	3.00
19	Sdaov- ដើមស្ករ	tree	12.00	8.00	4.00
20	Rambutan- ស៊ាម៉ាវ or Tkov (ផ្លែ)	tree	15.00	10.00	5.00
21	Persimon tree- ស៊ែដា	tree	18.75	12.50	6.25
22	Pomegranate- ទទឹម	tree	4.50	3.00	1.50

23	Custard apple- ទៀបស្វិត	tree	8.00	5.33	2.67
24	Soursop- ទៀបបារាំង	tree	14.40	9.60	4.80
25	Guava- ត្រីបែក	tree	4.50	3.00	1.50
26	Milk Fruit (Star apple)- ទឹកដោះគោ	tree	29.75	19.83	9.92
27	Acacia/ Eucalyptus- អាកាស្យា ប្រេងខ្យល់	tree	5.50	3.67	1.83
28	Lemon/Lime- ក្រូចឆ្មារ	tree	18.75	12.50	6.25
29	Mango- ស្វាយ	bunch	45.00	30.00	15.00
30	Orange- ក្រូចពោធិសាត់	tree	18.00	12.00	6.00
31	Papaya- ល្អង	tree	3.60	2.40	1.20
32	Sugar cane- អំពៅ១ដើមធំ	bunch	0.30	0.20	0.10
33	Sugar Palm tree- ត្នោត	tree	55.00	36.67	18.33
34	Cashew- ស្វាយចន្ទី	tree	9.00	6.00	3.00
35	Durian - ធុរេន	tree	122.50	81.67	40.83
36	Chheu Teal (ឈើទាល)	tree	5.00	3.33	1.67
37	Mak Praing- ម៉ាក់ប្រាំង	tree	28.13	18.75	9.38
38	Phgnev- ភ្លើង	Tree	25.00	16.67	8.33
39	Sae Moan- សែម៉ាន់	tree	15.00	10.00	5.00
40	Mdegn- ម្តេញ	tree	7.88	5.25	2.63
41	Trakob Barang- ត្រាខុបបារាំង	tree	28.13	18.75	9.38
42	Pamelo- ក្រូចប្លង់	tree	20.00	13.33	6.67
43	Sadal tree (ខ្លឹមឆ្នាំង)	tree	5.00	3.33	1.67
44	Rubber tree (កៅស៊ូ)	tree	5.00	3.33	1.67
45	Chumpoo (ជ្រូង)	tree	12.50	8.33	4.17
46	Jujube- ពុទ្រា	tree	3.75	2.50	1.25
47	Onh Monh (អូញម៉ុង)	tree	4.50	3.00	1.50
48	Starfruit Tree- ស្ពី	tree	6.88	4.59	2.29
49	Coconut Palm- ដូងប្រេង	tree	35.00	23.33	11.67
50	Other trees	tree	5.00	3.33	1.67

4.6. Subsistence Allowances

There are four different kinds of subsistence allowances the Project provide to AHs in addition to the compensation for lose of assets (land, structures and trees). They are including:

4.6.1. Transportation Allowance

It is a one-time payment and is given to AHs whose structures i.e. houses, shops, field shelters and stand-alone animal huts will be partially or entirely affected by the project and required reconstruct, shiftback or displace to different location. Payment will be in different amounts or rates based on types of structure and distance to be relocated. Below are the rates to be applied:

Table 4.6: Different rates for transport allowance

Shop, field shelter and stand-alone animal hut	US\$20 per structure regardless distance to be relocated
Shiftback of house or main structure in same plot or plot nearby	US\$40 per house or structure
Relocating of house or main structure away but in same village	US\$60 per house or structure
Relocating of house or main structure away to different village	US\$70 per house or structure

4.6.2. Living Allowance (LA)

As per RP 2006, it was calculated based on 30kg of rice per family member per month and is given to AH whose main structure is partially or entirely affected. Payment will be in different amounts or rates based on types of structure, scope of impact and severity of AHs. However, in previous ADB projects, including ADB Loan 2052 (SF): GMS Transmission Line, Living Allowance was calculated based on 20kg of rice per person per month or US\$25 per AH in cash provision. Also the rate was stated in the project's PIB and already distributed to every AH. EDC suggested that previous practice on this matter should be applied for this project. ADB agreed with the 20kg of rice per person per month but requested EDC to update the price of rice to the current market price. As of 25 June 2011 the price of [Neang Minh] rice at Depo market was Riels 2000 or equal to US\$0.5 per kilogram. Therefore, below are the updated rates for living allowances to be provided to severely affected AHs based on their structure types and size.

Table 4.7: Different rates for living allowance

Characteristics of the affected structure	Rate
House with floor < or equal to 60 m ² use light materials or wood house type 1A to 2D and to be relocated in same plot	\$50 per AH (equal to 1-month LA ⁵)
House with floor < or equal to 60 m ² use light materials or wood house type 1A to 2D and to be relocated away from the existing plot	\$150 per AH (equal to 3-month LA)
House > 60 m ² use heavy or permanent materials or wood house type 2E to 3B and to be relocated in same plot	\$150 per AH (equal to 3-month LA)
House > 60 m ² use heavy or permanent materials or wood house type 2E to 3B and to be relocated away from exiting plot	\$300 per AH (equal to 6-month LA)

⁵ 1 month living allowance is calculated based on \$0.5 by 20kg of rice by 5 persons per household in average

4.6.3. Allowance for Income-lost AHs

Given to sellers, shopkeepers, business operators, house renters, tenants, employees, agricultural lost AHs or AHs whose income will be temporarily or permanently lost during or/and after the project implementation. Allowances to be given to retail selling, in-front house shop, and shop along the road will be based on actual income fixed through consultation and consensus among the affected sellers or shopkeepers. For medium and large-scale business allowance will also be given based on actual income as per proper sale reports. Employees who will lose their job will be given allowance based on their net salary or wage counted from the day they lose their job until the re-establishment of the business. For tenants who lose his/her house or business rental will receive allowance equal to three months of rental fee. In case the allowances cannot be fixed or no consensus between the EDC and the APs below rates will be applied.

Table 4.8: Allowances for Income Lost AHs

Types of affected household	Rates
Income lose 10% or over (for AH who lose business or commercial trees)	\$300 per AH (equal to 6-month LA)
Productive land lose 10% or over (for rice field and Orchard land)	\$300 per AH (equal to 6-month LA)
Retailers, small sellers in front of house or along the road, market vendors etc.	\$50 per AH (equal to 1-month LA)
Medium and large-scale business operator who temporarily lose his/her business	\$150 per AH (equal to 3-month LA)
Medium and large-scale business operator who permanently lose his/her business	\$300 per AH (equal to 6-month LA)
Tenants or renters of house or business and agriculture laborers	\$150 per AH (equal to 3-month LA)

4.6.4. Special Assistance or Vulnerable Allowances

It is given to vulnerable AHs in addition to the above allowances if AHs are entitled to. Each vulnerable AH will receive special assistance equal to 6-month living allowance. The amount to be received by each vulnerable household is US\$300 regardless the size of the household.

4.7. Summary Resettlement Costs and Budget Approval

Cost for resettlement for the Project is estimated using the unit costs as describe in Section 4.5 and it is estimated almost US\$2.5 millions. Table 3.7 presents an itemized cost estimate for compensation and resettlement. The budget for this resettlement will be covered by EDC but need approval from the Office of the Prime Minister.

Table 4.9: Summary Resettlement Cost Estimate

Description	Unit	Quantity	Amount US\$	Reference
Land acquisition for Towers	M2	53,920.29	212,334.79	Table 4.9a
Land acquisition for ROW	M2	426,079.03	1,292,382.23	Table 4.9b
Compensation for affected main structure	M2	1,467.56	60,214.14	Table 4.9c
Compensation for affected other structure	Varied		14,236.77	Table 4.9d
Compensation for affected trees	Trees	52,209.00	317,006.17	Table 4.9e
Provision of living allowance	AHs	42.00	6,850.00	Table 4.9f
Provision of transport allowance	Structure	36.00	1,730.00	Table 4.9g
Provision of special assistance	AHs	117.00	35,100.00	Table 4.9h
Purchase land for landless AHs	AHs	3.00	9,750.00	Table 4.9i
Income restoration program	AHs	42.00	49,980.00	Table 4.9j
Total Resettlement Cost (TRC)			1,999,584.10	
External monitoring and evaluation	% of TRC	0.02	39,991.68	
Administrative cost	% of TRC	0.10	199,958.41	
Contingencies	% of TRC	0.10	199,958.41	
GRAND TOTAL			2,439,492.60	

Detailed cost breakdown by each item is presented below:

4.8. Breakdown Resettlement Costs Estimate

Table 4.9a: Breakdown cost estimate for affected land under the Towers

Commune	IP Name	Rice field	Orchard	Residential	Village/ Vacant	Commercial	Amount \$
Prey Khmum	From DEKPTS/S to IP1A/05-10	2493.4	734.2	6300.0	0.0	0.0	9527.6
Kampong Kraeng	From IP1A/62-11 to IP1B/01-16	2288.7	1228.5	818.4	0.0	0.0	4335.6
Andong Khmer	From IP1B/02-17 to IP1E/09-37	2011.5	8599.5	20896.9	12853.1	0.0	44361.0
Boeung Tuk	From IP2 to IP2/07	0.0	2340.0	0.0	0.0	33750.0	36090.0
Koh Touch	From IP2A to IP4/04	3360.0	8550.0	0.0	1640.5	0.0	13550.5
Prek Thnot	From IP4/05 to IP7/12	3375.0	8186.4	0.0	428.9	0.0	11990.3
Teuk Thlar	From IP7/13 to IP11/03	4537.5	6600.0	0.0	1725.0	0.0	12862.5
		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Teuk La' ork	From IP11/04 to IP11/11	3063.2	0.0	0.0	707.2	0.0	3770.5
Samaki	From IP11/12 to IP12	450.0	278.9	741.8	0.0	0.0	1470.7
Veal Rinh	From IP13 to IP14A/01	7812.0	958.5	0.0	11137.5	0.0	19908.0
	IP14 to IP14A/01						0.0
Chuang Kuor	From IP14A/02 to IP15A	0.0	13230.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13230.0
Tumnop Rolok	From IP15A/01 to IP16/04	0.0	8410.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8410.8
Outres	From IP16/05 to D.E SHV	0.0	11700.0	6331.5	14795.9	0.0	32827.3
TOTAL		29391.3	70816.8	35088.5	43288.2	33750.0	212334.8

Table 4.9b: Breakdown cost estimate for affected land under the ROW

Commune	IP Name	Orchard	Residential	Village/Vacant	Commercial	Amount \$
Prey Khmum	From DEKPTS/S to IP1A/05-10	0.0	32389.4	0.0	0.0	32389.4
Kampong Kraeng	From IP1A/62-11 to IP1B/01-16	2149.9	24517.8	35044.2	0.0	61711.8
Andong Khmer	From IP1B/02-17 to IP1E/09-37	17988.9	196219.1	110562.8	0.0	324770.7
Boeung Tuk	From IP2 to IP2/07	7852.3	0.0	0.0	418263.8	426116.0
Koh Touch	From IP2A to IP4/04	15211.2	9384.0	0.0	25650.0	50245.2
Prek Thnot	From IP4/05 to IP7/12	19159.2	0.0	944.9	0.0	20104.1
Teuk Thlar	From IP7/13 to IP11/03	7633.8	3330.6	7330.0	0.0	18294.3
		0.0	7212.8	0.0	0.0	7212.8
Teuk La'ork	From IP11/04 to IP11/11	0.0	8919.5	1283.1	0.0	10202.6
Samaki	From IP11/12 to IP12	0.0	4439.4	0.0	0.0	4439.4
Veal Rinh	From IP13 to IP14A/01	1917.0	43486.7	155547.6	0.0	200951.3
	IP14 to IP14A/01					0.0
Chuong Kuor	From IP14A/02 to IP15A	49085.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	49085.6
Tumnop Rolok	From IP15A/01 to IP16/04	8693.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	8693.9
Outres	From IP16/05 to D.E SHV	42266.3	32898.5	3000.4	0.0	78165.1
TOTAL		171957.9	362797.7	313712.8	443913.8	1292382.2

Table 4.9c: Breakdown cost estimate for affected main structures

Types	Rate	New IP	Old IP Kampot	Old IP SHV	Total Affected Floor Area	Amount \$
1A	4.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1B	7.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1C	13.44	20.70	13.50	0.00	34.20	459.65
1D	14.20	25.00	0.00	15.75	40.75	578.65
1E	15.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2A	10.00	42.40	0.00	0.00	42.40	424.00
2B	14.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2C	20.48	192.16	0.00	197.45	389.61	7979.21
2D	32.71	174.70	0.00	61.22	235.92	7716.94
2E	41.94	127.55	0.00	120.93	248.48	10421.25
2F	45.84	86.18	0.00	0.00	86.18	3950.49
2G	65.26	107.84	0.00	162.99	270.83	17674.37
2H	92.37	0.00	0.00	119.19	119.19	11009.58
3A	67.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3B	79.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3C	102.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		776.53	13.50	677.53	1467.56	60214.14

Table 4.9d: Breakdown cost estimate for affected other structures

Other structure	Unit	Rate \$	New IP	Old IP Kampot	Old IP SHV	Total	Amount
Kiosk (Type 1B)	1m2	7.95	0	0	15.5	15.5	123.225
Rice wine brewery hut (Type 1C)	1m2	13.44	0	0	16.83	16.83	226.1952
Chicken/Duck house	1m2	4.20	89.18	128.7	108.72	326.6	1371.72
Kiosk in the village: Thatch roof with no wall	1m2	4.50	9	0	0	9	40.5
House for cow	1m2	4.18	103.08	0	230.42	333.5	1394.03
House for pig: with concrete floor	1m2	6.00	61.77	0	22.62	84.39	506.34
Kitchen structure/Other cook	1m2	8.00	117.53	0	31.56	149.09	1192.72
Unknown structure	1m2	35.00	2.25	0	0	2.25	78.75
Kitchen (Type 2G)	1m2	65.26	0	0	8.64	8.64	563.8464
Rice storage- ជ្រុងក្រសែវ	1m2	14.00	9	0	7.5	16.5	231
Latrine: Metal/Fiber cement roof with wood or non permanent wall materials; squat WC	1m2	60.00	2	0	13.44	15.44	926.4
Roof extension: Thatch	1m2	4.18	35.38	0	15	50.38	210.5884
Roof extension: Metal/ Fibercement	1m2	7.00	172.18	0	39.06	211.24	1478.68
Generator hut (Type 1A)	1m2	4.18	0	0	6.11	6.11	25.5398
Generator hut (Type 2C)	1m2	20.48	0	0	2.62	2.62	53.6576
Generator hut (Type 2A)	1m2	10.00	0	0	6.75	6.75	67.5
Dug Well; soil/ no concrete pipe	1	50.00	1	0	1	2	100
Brick water tanks	1m2	55.00	4	0	2.72	6.72	369.6
Large chedey/stupa	1	5,000.00	1	0	0	1	5000
Fence and Gate							

Wood post with wire or bamboo bar/ wood bar	1 LM	1.20	15	0	15.4	30.4	36.48
Concrete post with wire bar	1 LM	4.00	0	0	60	60	240
TOTAL							14236.77

Table 4.9e: Breakdown cost estimate for affected trees

No.	Tree Types	Unit	Amount in US\$			Sub-total
			5yrs and over	3-5 yrs	Below 3 yrs	
1	Bamboo- ប្លង់ស្បី	bunch	3612.00	18.67	18.67	3649.33
2	Banana- ប៊ែក	bunch	32.00	2.67	0.00	34.67
3	Coconut- ដូង	tree	10185.00	1843.33	956.67	12985.00
4	Tamarin- អំពិល	tree	367.50	23.33	11.67	402.50
5	Chan Kiri/ Ampil Barang- អំពិលបារាំង	tree	0.00	0.00	10.67	10.67
6	Ampil Teuk- អំពិលទឹក	tree	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Chan tree- ដើមចាន់	tree	9.38	6.25	0.00	15.63
8	Sandoricum tree- កំពឹងរាជ	tree	116.41	0.00	5.54	121.95
9	Kantuort- កន្ទួត	tree	45.00	10.00	1.25	56.25
10	Kvet- ដើមខ្លិត	tree	18.76	0.00	3.13	21.89
11	Jack- ខ្នុរ	tree	3187.84	312.53	218.77	3719.15
12	Mangosteen- មង្គុត	tree	0.00	133.33	0.00	133.33
13	Kor- ដើមគរ	tree	9.00	0.00	0.00	9.00
14	Krasang- ក្រសាំង	tree	42.00	0.00	0.00	42.00
15	Makak- ម្កាក់	tree	33.75	0.00	0.00	33.75
16	Longan- ម្សៀន	tree	253.14	28.13	14.06	295.33
17	Pring tree- ព្រីង	tree	1450.00	700.00	33.33	2183.33
18	Lamiet- ល្អិត	tree	45.00	0.00	57.00	102.00
19	Sdaov- ដើមស្តៅ	tree	312.00	40.00	8.00	360.00
20	Rambutan- សាម៉ាវ or Tkov (ផ្លែរំ)	tree	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Persimon tree- សែដា	tree	168.75	25.00	6.25	200.00
22	Pomegranate- ទទឹម	tree	0.00	15.00	0.00	15.00
23	Custard apple- ទៀបស្វិត	tree	136.00	32.00	53.33	221.33
24	Soursop- ទៀបបារាំង	tree	820.80	336.00	148.80	1305.60
25	Guava- ត្រីបែក	tree	535.50	117.00	16.50	669.00
26	Milk Fruit (Star apple)- ទឹកដោះគោ	tree	773.50	19.83	89.25	882.58
27	Acacia/ Eucalyptus- អាកាស្យា ប្រេងខ្យល់	tree	122342.00	29007.00	14219.33	165568.33
28	Lemon/Lime- ក្រូចផ្កា	tree	56.25	0.00	12.50	68.75
29	Mango- ស្វាយ	bunch	22410.00	4830.00	3210.00	30450.00
30	Orange- ក្រូចពោធិសាត់	tree	288.00	12.00	132.00	432.00

31	Papaya- ល្អិត	tree	36.00	14.40	3.60	54.00
32	Sugar cane-អំពៅ១ដើមធំ	bunch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Sugar Palm tree- ត្នោត	tree	12100.00	73.33	201.67	12375.00
34	Cashew- ស្វាយចន្ទី	tree	9072.00	852.00	468.00	10392.00
35	Durian - ធុរេន	tree	29400.00	1225.00	3266.67	33891.67
36	Chheu Teal (ឈើទាស)	tree	65.00	0.00	1.67	66.67
37	Mak Praing- ម៉ាក់ប្រាំង	tree	1068.94	18.75	9.38	1097.07
38	Phgnev- ភ្លើង	Tree	425.00	200.00	0.00	625.00
39	Sae Moan- សែម៉ាន់	tree	90.00	0.00	0.00	90.00
40	Mdegn- ម្តេញ	tree	7.88	0.00	0.00	7.88
41	Trakob Barang- ត្រាខុបបារាំង	tree	646.99	56.26	0.00	703.25
42	Pamelo- ក្រូចប្លង់	tree	240.00	13.33	20.00	273.33
43	Sadal tree (ខ្លឹមច័ន្ទ)	tree	50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
44	Rubber tree (កៅស៊ូ)	tree	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
45	Chumpoo (ជំម្ពូរ)	tree	12.50	0.00	0.00	12.50
46	Jujube- ព្យួរ	tree	3.75	0.00	0.00	3.75
47	Onh Monh (អូញម៉ូញ)	tree	9.00	0.00	0.00	9.00
48	Starfruit Tree- ស្ពឺ	tree	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
49	Coconut Palm- ដូងប្រេង	tree	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
50	Other trees	tree	925.00	32410.00	26.67	33361.67
TOTAL			221,406.6	72,375.2	23,224.4	317,006.2

Table 4.9f: Breakdown cost estimate for living allowance

Types of Severity	No. AHs	Unit Cost	TOTAL
Income lose 10% or over	1	300	300
Productive land lose 10% or over	5	300	1500
House with floor < or equal to 60 m ² use light materials or wood house type 1A to 2D and to be relocated in same plot	14	50	700
House with floor < or equal to 60 m ² use light materials or wood house type 1A to 2D and to be relocated away from the existing plot	11	150	1650
House > 60 m ² use heavy or permanent materials or wood house type 2E to 3B and to be relocated in same plot	4	150	600
House > 60 m ² use heavy or permanent materials or wood house type 2E to 3B and to be relocated away from exiting plot	7	300	2100
TOTAL	42		6850

Table 4.9g: Breakdown cost estimate for transport allowance

Types of Structure and Relocating Preference	No. Structure	Unit Cost	TOTAL
Relocating of shop/ field shelter and animal huts	5	20	100
Shift back of houses in same plot or plot nearby	14	40	560
Relocating of house away but in same village	12	60	720
Relocating of house away to different village	5	70	350
TOTAL	36		1730

Table 4.9h: Breakdown cost estimate for special assistance

Category	No. AHs	Unit Cost	TOTAL
Female-headed with dependent	25	300	7500
Old-age household without dependent	85	300	25500
Poor household	0	300	0
Landless Household	3	300	900
Disable headed household	3	300	900
HIV-headed household	1	300	300
Indigenous or Minority Households	0	300	0
TOTAL	117		35100

Table 4.9i: Breakdown cost estimate for purchasing land for landless AHs

Category	Quantity	Unit Cost	TOTAL
Land to be purchased for landless AH (150m ² for each AH)	450	15	6750
Cost of land improvement	450	5	2250
Provision of pit latrine (\$250 for each AH)	3	250	750
Living allowance	Already included in Table 3.7f		
Transport allowance	Already included in Table 3.7g		
Special assistance	Already included in Table 3.7h		
TOTAL			9750

Table 4.9j: Breakdown cost estimate for income restoration program

Category	No. AHs	Unit Cost	TOTAL
Consultancy cost	42	500	21,000.00
Training cost including vocational training	42	240	10,080.00
Community development fund	42	150	6,300.00
Revolving fund	42	300	12,600.00
TOTAL			49,980.00

CHAPTER 5: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK AND RP MONITORING

5.1. Resettlement Implementation Steps

The implementation of the approved RP (2005) has progressed unsatisfactorily due to the change in the new route from IP2 to Kampot sub-station. RP implementation was on hold for about 1.5 years due to delay in detailed technical design of the new route. Prior to DMS survey, IRC/EDC established a dedicated Working Group (WG) tasked to complete all resettlement-related activities in the Project. To date, IRC/EDC has established PRSC and GRCs in all provinces. IRC/EDC also conducted short orientation training for field staff at the provincial level to facilitate the implementation of the RP. Further, validation of AHs and DMS for the entire section was completed by end of March 2011 and sooner after the updated RP was prepared. IRC/ED also purchased land for both Kampot and Sihanouk Ville sub-stations. Public consultation meetings were held in every affected commune prior to the commencement of DMS.

Once the Updated RP is approved by the ADB, the tasks for implementation of the Updated RP will start immediately. A final disclosure of the Updated RP will be made through public meetings at the village/commune level. EDC-WG will also explain the following measures to the affected households:

- (i) Provide the village/commune a list of AHs;
- (ii) Inform AHs the compensation and entitlements due;
- (iii) Set date(s) for delivery of compensation and other benefits;
- (iv) Inform what documents (e.g., ID card, DMS duplicate) they have to bring during payment of compensation;
- (v) Execute upon receipt of payments an agreement for removal of the structures;
- (vi) Agree on procedures or mechanisms to carry out orderly relocation and resettlement;
- (vii) Explain and/or resolve grievances or complaints of the AHs.

PRSC, with assistance from EDC working group, will carry out the delivery of compensation and ensure relocation of the affected households/shops. The three landless AHs will be provided a displaced plot of land each, together with a pit latrine, in the same village or village nearby.

Payments will be made in the presence of village/commune leaders. AHs will be notified on the date, place and required documents for claiming compensation. No demolition or relocation will take place until AHs are paid full compensation as per the entitlement matrix. Measure would be adopted to minimize disruptions and loss of livelihood during relocation. The EDC will hand over the sections with resettlement impacts to the contractor only after payments of compensation and resettlement of AHs (except for livelihood/economic rehabilitation program) are completed.

5.2. Implementation Arrangement

The approved RP (2005) contains a detailed discussion on the implementation framework and monitoring arrangements. This chapter presents a brief summary to illustrate the role and responsibility of various institutions and organization dedicated to resettlement implementation.

5.2.1. EDC/PMO

At the EDC, the principal office responsible for the Project is the Project Management Office (PMO). The EDC, on behalf of PMO, is responsible for resettlement operations and management in the Project. The EDC has established a dedicated working group (EDC-WG) for the project. As mentioned earlier, the Resettlement Department (RD) of the MEF is no longer involved in this Project resettlement. It is the responsibility of EDC to update, implement, and monitor the RP activities. The EDC-WG works closely with PRSC in each province for all field activities in connection with the implementation of the updated RP.

5.2.2. PRSC

The Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee, headed by the Provincial Deputy Governor, plays an important role in resettlement implementation. Members of the PRSC include provincial department directors of relevant line ministries, and also District Governors and Chiefs of communes and villages from the project area. Each PRSC has a working group (PRSC-WG) dedicated to the implementation of resettlement for the project in the province. Chiefs of affected communes and villages sit in the PRSC-WG in matters concerning their respective areas of jurisdiction. Representatives of APs will be co-opted in the PRSC-WG prior to implementation work. The PRSC, through the PRSC-WG, is responsible to carry out the following tasks:

- (i) Facilitate a sustained public information campaign, ensuring that the public, especially the AHs, are updated on any developments regarding the project and resettlement activities.
- (ii) Assist EDC-WG in the confirmation of identities of AHs, in the validation of impacts, DMS surveys and computation of compensation and other entitlements of AHs.
- (iii) Assist EDC in the purchase of land for landless AHs
- (iv) Assist EDC-WG in the delivery of compensation and other entitlements
- (v) Resolve grievance cases in accordance
- (vi) Maintain records of all public/consultation meetings, grievances and actions taken to address complaints and grievances.

5.2.3. Grievance Redress Committee

The PMO of EDC will establish a Committee for the consideration of complaints and grievances from the APs. This Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will have as members, representatives of the following:

-
- PMO of EDC
 - Local Authority Resettlement Sub-Committees
 - Commune Committee Member(s)
 - IMO
 - Local leader in each village/local area
 - Local NGO(s), as applicable.

The IMO and any local NGO may represent the APs and offer advocacy, advice or expert support, but they do not have any voting rights within the GRC.

If APs disagree with compensation and relocation options, they may present their questions or complaints to the local administrative officials and grievance committees either in person or in writing. A grievance process has been established that has four stages:

- **First Stage.** Present your complaint or grievance to the Village or Commune Resettlement Sub-committee or IRC working group and, if you wish, to the nominated NGO working on the grievance redress committee. The NGO will record the complaint in writing and accompany you to the Village or Commune Resettlement Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee will be obliged to provide immediate written confirmation of receiving the complaint. If after 15 days you do not hear from the committee, or if you are not satisfied with the decision taken by the first stage, you may bring the complaint to the District Office.
- **Second Stage.** The District office has 15 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. If the complaints cannot be solved in this stage, the District office will bring the case to the Provincial Grievance Committee.
- **Third Stage.** The Provincial Grievance Redress Committee meets with you and tries to resolve the situation. The Committee may ask the IMO to review the DMS. Within 30 days of your grievance submission the Committee must make a written decision and submit copies to Social and Environmental Unit of the Electricité du Cambodge, the IMO, the IRC and to you.
- **Final stage.** If you do not hear from the Grievance Committee or if you are not satisfied, you can bring the case to Provincial Court. This is final stage for judging the complaint. If you are still not satisfied with the provincial court judgment, you can bring the case to higher levels of the court.

The project will reimburse any administrative fees during the legal complaint process if you win the case.

5.2.4. Project Implementation Consultant (PIC)

The PIC has resettlement specialist on the team for resettlement supervision and capacity building to ensure effective and timely updating and implementation of resettlement activities.

5.2.5. Implementation Schedule

Table 4.1 contains a revised implementation schedule in the light of the Updated RP. The implementation schedule is for entire section from Kampot sub-station to Sihanouk Ville sub-station.

Table 5.1 – Implementation Schedule – Northern Line

Activities	2011				2012			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
DMS for IP2 to Kampot sub-station								
Submission and approval of the URP								
Disclosure of URP to AHs& website								
Contract sign and payments of compensation								
The readiness of sites confirmation by PIC and the EMA.								
Confirmation of income restoration program								
Recruit NGOs/agency for income restoration, if confirmed								
Mobilization of the NGOs/agency for income restoration								
PIC Resettlement Supervision (quarterly basis)								
External Monitoring (Quarterly basis)								
Post-resettlement evaluation								

5.2.6. Resettlement Monitoring and Supervision

EDC-WG will conduct regular monitoring of all resettlement implementation work. The databank created through DMS and updating will form the basis for monitoring of resettlement work. The approved RP (2005) contains a list of indicators to be used in the monitoring. The PIC resettlement specialists will conduct quarterly supervision and monitoring of the RP implementation and duly submit reports to EDC and ADB.

5.2.7. External Resettlement Monitoring

External monitoring will be conducted by an external monitoring organization (EMO). The agency has already been mobilized. Following the mobilization, an inception report on the status of preparatory work on RP implementation and three quarterly reports have already been submitted to IRC/EDC. The TOR for external monitoring was already reviewed and approved by ADB. The EMO will provide the EDC and ADB copies of the quarterly monitoring reports. The external monitoring reports will be disclosed to EDC and on ADB's websites. Further, the monitoring reports will be discussed in meetings between the EMO, EDC and the working group and necessary follow up actions will be

undertaken on the problems and issues identified in the reports and follow up discussions. EMO will also conduct a post-RP implementation and evaluation study one year following the completion of the project.■

ANNEX 1: ENTITLEMENT MATRIX AS PER APPROVED RP (2006_Revised)

TABLE 4-2: ENTITLEMENT MATRIX FOR KAMPOT-SIHANOUKVILLE TRANSMISSION LINE AND SUBSTATIONS

Type of Impact	Type of Eligible Person	Compensation Entitlement	Notes on Implementation
1. LAND ACQUISITION			
1.1 Permanent acquisition of arable land (required for transmission towers, substations and access roads).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owners with formal legal title, of land to be acquired for the Project Owners/occupiers, eligible for formal legal title under Cambodian law. Owners/occupiers with other evidence (land use certificates, applications for land use certificates, etc) of ownership/use rights Others recognised locally as having ownership/use rights. Occupiers/users of land owned by others, whether tenants, renters or other possessory land user. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation: Replacement land nearby as a priority, including the cost of landfill if needed, or cash equivalent to replacement cost at the current market rate for buying same. (If less than 10% of total productive landholding affected, then cash is acceptable). Impact on viability of remaining land, due to fragmentation or reduced size, also needs to be considered. Therefore where the remaining land is not viable for its current use, compensation shall be provided for the entire parcel of land. Full Replacement Value of structures and other improvements. Severely affected farmers eligible for income rehabilitation assistance such as agricultural extension assistance to increase productivity on remaining land or training in a new livelihood and cost of living allowance during the transition period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement value shall be agreed at the DMS stage, through consultation. Land replacement or payment shall be made before construction begins, with sufficient time allowed for re-establishment of affected people. No distinction between titled and non-titled land holders Replacement land to be free from taxes, registration and transfer costs The owner can continue to have use of the land within ROW for agriculture to grow rice or vegetables and trees less than 3 m high. DMS identified 5 AHs who will lose the productive land equal to 10% or more
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owners of land, not used by themselves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market value of land 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural labourers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to 3 months salary and assistance in obtaining alternative employment or equal to 3 month living allowance. 	
--	--	--	--

Type of Impact	Type of Eligible Person	Compensation Entitlement	Notes on Implementation
1.2 Permanent acquisition of residential land (required for transmission towers, substations or access roads,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owners with formal legal title, of land required to be acquired for the Project Owners/occupiers, eligible for formal legal title under Cambodian law. Owners/Occupiers with other evidence (land use certificates, applications for land use certificates, etc) of ownership/use rights Others recognised locally as having ownership/use rights. Occupiers/users of land owned by others, whether tenants, renters or other possessory land users. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation: Replacement land as a priority, including the cost of landfill if needed, or cash equivalent to replacement cost of affected area at current market value. When the affected premises are larger than any replacement plot purchased, cash compensation at replacement cost to cover the difference in area. Impact on viability of remaining land, due to fragmentation or reduced size, also needs to be considered. Therefore where the remaining land is not viable for its current use, then compensation shall be provided for the entire parcel of land at replacement cost. Full Replacement cost of structures and improvements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement value shall be agreed at DMS stage, through consultation. Compensation payment shall be made before construction begins, with sufficient time allowed for re-establishment of affected people. No distinction between titled and non-titled land holders Replacement land to be free from taxes, registration and transfer costs The owner can continue to have use of the remaining land within ROW for agriculture to grow rice or vegetables and trees less than 3 m high.

Type of Impact	Type of Eligible Person	Compensation Entitlement	Notes on Implementation
1.3 Restriction from building structures within the ROW requiring change of land use from residential to agricultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Owners with formal legal title, of land required to be acquired for the Project• Owners/occupiers, eligible for formal legal title under Cambodian law.• Owners/Occupiers with other evidence (land use certificates, applications for land use certificates, etc) of ownership/use rights• Others recognised locally as having ownership/use rights.• Occupiers/users of land owned by others, whether tenants, renters or other possessory land users.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Easement fee equivalent to 30% of the replacement cost of the residential land	

Type of Impact	Type of Eligible Person	Compensation Entitlement	Notes on Implementation
2. REMOVAL OF STRUCTURES, TREES, ETC (NOT NECESSARILY INVOLVING LAND ACQUISITION)			
2.1 Removal of houses and other structures from ROW (required to be removed for safety reasons)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owners of houses and other structures (well, pond, fence, latrine, shed, kiosk or shop, etc) (whether with land title or not) DMS identified 36 AHs who will affect house or shop DMS identified 17 AHs who will affected only other structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full Replacement Cost of structures (no reduction for depreciation or salvage value) Compensation for land under the displaced structure with replacement land in the same village as a priority, or in the form of cash at replacement cost Where structure only partly within ROW, but whole structure needs to be moved, then compensation shall be due for whole structure Reinstatement of equivalent improvements and infrastructure including other buildings, fences, wells, ponds, etc. Provision of transport allowance based on distance Provision of living allowance for AHs whose main structure/shop will be affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement Value shall be agreed at DMS Stage Materials shall be available for salvage by owner, with no reduction in payment Payment of compensation shall be made before construction begins, with sufficient time allowed for re-establishment The affected land under the displaced structure within the ROW will continue to be the property of the owner for agriculture to grow rice or vegetables and trees less than 3 m high, but not for construction. Any Permits needed for building shall be arranged by Executing Agency AP retains ownership of the affected land, but with restricted use Sufficient time shall be allowed for re-establishment of houses and infrastructure before construction begins

Type of Impact	Type of Eligible Person	Compensation Entitlement	Notes on Implementation
2.2 Removal of structures from ROW – where house <i>cannot</i> be relocated on same block of land, requiring owners to relocate to another residence in same village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owners of houses and other structures (well, pond, fence, latrine, shed, kiosk or shop, etc) (whether with land title or not) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full Replacement Cost of structures (no reduction for depreciation or salvage value) Equivalent Replacement Land within the same village as a priority, or if replacement land cannot be provided, cash sufficient to buy replacement land. Land to be equivalent in terms of area, access, within same village, above flood level, etc. Where structure only partly within ROW, but whole structure needs to be moved, then compensation shall be due for whole structure at replacement cost Reinstatement of equivalent improvements and infrastructure including other buildings, sheds, fences, wells, ponds, etc Provision of transport allowance based on distance Provision of living allowance for AHs whose main structure/shop will be affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement Value shall be agreed at DMS Stage Materials shall be available for salvage by owner, with no reduction in payment Payment of compensation shall be made before construction begins, with sufficient time allowed for re-establishment Any Permits needed for building shall be arranged by Executing Agency AP retains ownership of the affected land, but with restricted use Sufficient time shall be allowed for re-establishment of houses and infrastructure before construction begins
2.3 Removal of rented houses from ROW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tenants paying rent on houses owned by others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three months' rent allowance or equal to 3 month living allowance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient time shall be allowed for re-establishment of houses and infrastructure before construction begins Assistance shall be provided to ensure that an equivalent replacement house acceptable to the AP is obtained.

Type of Impact	Type of Eligible Person	Compensation Entitlement	Notes on Implementation
2.4 Cost of Living Allowance during transition period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All households with affected house or main structure AH require relocating to other place Farmers losing more than 10% or more of their total productive landholding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of Living Allowance during the transition period of 20kg of rice per family member per month for six (6) months or US\$300 in cash for AHs who i) lose income 10% or more; ii) lose productive land 10% or more; iii) House > 60 m2 use heavy or permanent materials or wood house type 2E to 3B and to be relocated away from exiting plot Living allowance for 3 months or US\$150 in cash for AHs who lose i) House with floor < or equal to 60 m2 use light materials or wood house type 1A to 2D and to be relocated away from the existing plot; and ii) House > 60 m2 use heavy or permanent materials or wood house type 2E to 3B and to be relocated in same plot Living allowance for 1 months or US\$50 in cash for AHs who lose House with floor < or equal to 60 m2 use light materials or wood house type 1A to 2D and to be relocated in same plot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of Living Allowance shall be paid prior to the relocation
2.5 Relocation costs of transporting new and salvaged materials and personal possessions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected house and other structures and shops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash payment of \$20 per temporary field shelters and shop \$40 for house or structure being relocated on same plot \$60 for house or structure being relocated to another plot in same village area \$70 for house or structure being relocated to another village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This amount is reportedly sufficient to transport possessions from Kampot to Sihanukville, and should therefore be sufficient to transport within or between villages
2.6 Special assistance for socially or economically vulnerable households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor AHs (earning less than \$14 per capita per month), Old-age household without dependent Household headed by women with dependent child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$300 will be provided to every identified vulnerable AH This is in addition to other entitlements and allowances. In addition severely affected AHs will receive any 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DMS identified 117 vulnerable AHs and 13 falls into the severely AHs Needs will be assessed and appropriate assistance in cash or in kind will be provided based on identified needs and priorities to help them to improve their socio-economic

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disabled headed AH Landless AHs Indigenouse minority AHs 	other necessary support to assist them to improve their socio-economic status through income restoration program.	status.
2.7 Annual crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owners of crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owners of annual crops will be given two months notice to harvest crops prior to clearance. Annual crops that cannot be harvested by APs will be compensated at replacement cost at current market value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
2.8 Removal of perennial fruit and crops from ROW (required to be removed for safety reasons)	Owners of trees and crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full Replacement Value, for type, size, age and productive value of trees or crops including loss for production until trees mature (calculated as minimum of 5 years lost productivity, depending on the tree type) and trees will be replaced with saplings at a rate of 10 saplings for 1 old tree and fertilizer and extension assistance to increase productivity of new and remaining trees. Each type of tree will be classify into i) small tree (compensate 1/3 to the matured tree), ii) meduim size tree (compensate 2/3 to the matured tree) and mature tree (compensate full at replacement cost) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees, less than 3 m in height, rice and vegetable crops may remain in ROW Trees shall be available for salvage by owner, with no reduction in payment Compensation rate for each tree is defined in the Replacement Cost Study report
2.9 Removal of native trees from government owned lands (required to be removed for safety reasons)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agency responsible for affected area including Bokor National Park- Dept of National Parks; Reserved Forests including Kbal Chhay Watershed Management Area - Forestry Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision under the IEE/EMP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

Type of Impact	Type of Eligible Person	Compensation Entitlement	Notes on Implementation
3. BUSINESS IMPACTS (NONE ENCOUNTERED DURING HOUSEHOLD SURVEY BUT CATEGORY MAINTAINED FOR DMS AND FRAMEWORK)			
3.1 Removal and relocation of business premises from the ROW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owner of business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As above for replacement of houses, structures and infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As above for removal of houses, structures and infrastructure
3.2 Lost business income while business interrupted during re-establishment period ⁶	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owner of business unable to carry out normal activities during the transition period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business allowance equivalent to the lost business income during the transition period while businesses are being re-established A lump sum amount will be provided to retailers, small sellers in front of house or along the road, market vendors etc equivalent to 1 month living allowance A lump sum amount will be provided to medium and large-scale business operator who temporarily lose his/her business equivalent to 3 month living allowance A lump sum amount will be provided to medium and large-scale business operator who permanently lose his/her business equivalent to 6 month living allowance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payment shall be made before construction begins
3.3 Lost salaries and wages while business interrupted during re-establishment period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employees of business that is interrupted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payment of allowance for lost wages or salaries equivalent to 3 month living allowance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payment shall be made before relocation begins

⁶ This entitlement is the same as for Loan 2052.

Type of Impact	Type of Eligible Person	Compensation Entitlement	Notes on Implementation
4. TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS AND ONGOING IMPACTS DUE TO MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES			
4.1 Damage to crops during construction (temporary impact).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owners of Crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for lost production in cash at replacement cost (value of lost production within ROW or for access) for the period of construction or maintenance). This will be a minimum of one harvest where damage occurs during growing season. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every effort will be made to schedule construction and maintenance activities outside of growing season (including field preparation, planting, harvesting and other agricultural activity). Construction and maintenance will be carried out so as to minimise damage. This will include preparation of a Construction Environmental Management Plan (EMP), including social aspects, incorporating environmental and social requirements in the contract, and monitoring to ensure compliance, and financial penalties on the EDC or contractor for non-compliance. Consideration will also be given to minimising the use of heavy machinery (this is also likely to have benefits in terms of employment generation) Construction will be required by Contract to stay within ROW Contractor will be required by contract to pay damages.
4.2 Damage to fields, and associated infrastructure including bund walls, drains and channels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Person using the field 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair of damage, or payment for repair of damage, at replacement cost 	
4.3 Damage to any other assets or infrastructure during construction (including communally owned resources such as roads, drainage and irrigation facilities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owners of the assets or infrastructure damaged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair of damage, or cost of repair at replacement cost in cash 	

ANNEX 2: REVISED PUBLIC INFORMATION BOOKLET (PIB)

ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA
Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee

**GMS: Second Power Transmission and Distribution Project:
From Kampot to Sihanouk Ville bypass Prey Nob**

**PUBLIC INFORMATION BOOKLET FOR
RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

Prepared by:
Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy
Electricité Du Cambodge

March 2011 (original)

Revised in June 2011

1. WHAT IS THE SECOND POWER TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION PROJECT FROM KAMPOT TO SIHANOUK VILLE?

The project will expand the 230kV power transmission grid from Kampot to Sihanouk Ville, total length of 82km from Kampot station to Sihanouk Ville sub-station, to provide reliable electricity at affordable prices to consumers in Sihanouk Ville and areas along the transmission corridor.

The project will acquire land to construct a substation at Stung Hav (180m by 330m) and for towers and will require a cleared right-of-way (ROW) that is 30 meters wide. For safety reasons, houses and structures are not permitted within the ROW. Livestock grazing and agricultural activities (rice and vegetable growing) may continue within the ROW, but trees taller than 3 meters must be removed or pruned back.

2. HOW WILL I KNOW IF THE PROJECT AFFECTS ME?

The transmission line project aims to avoid or minimize impacts on communities along the ROW and on the Bokor National Park. In 2005 an initial census and inventory of losses of physical assets revealed that some houses, structures, and land located along the ROW and in the sub-station would be impacted by the project. A detailed technical design was prepared based on site survey and consultation among the households and community in order to avoid or minimize the impacts. Then, a detailed measurement survey (DMS) will be conducted after the consultation with all potential affected households in each commune and the final list of affected households will be identified. The DMS work will be commenced from Kampot to Sihanouk Ville from February to March 2011. You will be informed of how you are affected by the project during the DMS.

If impacts cannot be avoided, the project will compensate you for any affected land, houses, structures, crops, and trees at replacement cost without any depreciation or deductions. This will allow you to restore your lost assets, resources and income. If you have to relocate, rehabilitation assistance will also be provided. You will count as "severely affected" if you lose 10% or more of your total productive assets (based on the DMS).

3. WHAT WILL BE REPLACED IF MY LAND IS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT?

The project will compensate you with nearby replacement land, including the cost of land fill if needed, or with cash equivalent to the replacement cost at the current market rate for buying a plot that is the same size. If you lose land use rights within the ROW, the project will also compensate you for the easement fees equivalent to 30% of the replacement cost of residential land/orchard. The project will also compensate land for access road the site and any damage to your structures or trees during construction work.

4. WILL THE LAND TITLE CERTIFICATE BE REQUIRED IN ORDER TO RECEIVE COMPENSATION?

No, it is not necessary. No legal title to your land will not bar for compensation or other assistance you are entitled to. However, you must have evidence to prove that land or other affected assets belong to you, especially with the recognition from the local authority.

5. WILL AFFECTED HOUSE AND OTHER STRUCTURE BE COMPENSATED?

Yes, affected house or other structure will receive cash compensation at replacement cost without deducting the salvage materials. With this assistance you are able to reconstruct your house or other structure on the remaining land or somewhere else.

6. WHAT IF MY PERENNIAL CROPS AND TREES ARE AFFECTED?

The project will compensate you for the affected crops and trees at replacement cost. Compensation for annual crops will be based on the anticipated harvest at market value, while compensation for trees will be based on type, age and productivity. Compensation for trees will be at replacement cost for total yield of five years. Affected trees will be replaced with saplings at a rate of 10 saplings for 1 old tree and fertilizer and extension assistance to increase productivity of new and remaining trees.

7. WHAT IF COMMON PROPERTY IS AFFECTED?

Replacement of the affected common properties, i.e. communal water pond, pagoda entrance gate etc. are required to have discussion with community and local authorities. Affected land will be replaced by another land nearby in consultation with community or relevant authority.

8. HOW WILL THE REPLACEMENT COST FOR OUR LAND, HOUSES, STRUCTURES, AND OTHER ASSETS BE DETERMINED?

In order to ensure that the compensation rates are at replacement cost at current market price an independent consultant was hired to conduct replacement cost study (RCS). A RCS was conducted in 2006 and report was included in the RP of May 2006. Recently, the RCS was again updated in March 2011 by a property valuation expert and the final report was included in the updated resettlement plan.

9. HOW WILL THE PROJECT HELP ME IF I HAVE TO RELOCATE MY HOUSE, STRUCTURE, OR BUSINESS?

The project is required to ensure that your standard of living is at least the same after relocation as it was before. If you have to relocate, you will be compensated for loss of land and other assets, and the project will provide mitigation and subsistence allowances to as follows:

- **Transportation allowance:** is given to AHs whose house or structure requires reconstructing or relocating to other place. There are four different allowance, including:
 - \$20 per affected shop in front of house or along the road or field shelter

-
- \$40 per affected house or main structure requires shifting back in same plot or plot nearby
 - \$60 per affected house or main structure requires relocating away but in same village
 - \$70 per affected house or main structure requires relocating away to different village

- **Living Allowance:** is given to AHs who partially or entirely affect their house or main structure. It was calculated based on 20kg of rice per person per month or US\$50 per AH in cash provision. Below are the rates for living allowances based on previous practice

- \$50 per household that has house with floor < or equal to 60 m² use light materials or wood house type 1A to 2D and to be relocated in same plot
- \$150 per household that has house with floor < or equal to 60 m² use light materials or wood house type 1A to 2D and to be relocated away from the existing plot
- \$150 per household that has house > 60 m² use heavy or permanent materials or wood house type 2E to 3B and to be relocated in same plot
- \$300 per household that has house > 60 m² use heavy or permanent materials or wood house type 2E to 3B and to be relocated away from exiting plot

- **Business Relocation Allowance.** Given to sellers, shopkeepers, business operators, house renters, tenants, employees, agricultural lost AHs or AHs whose income will be temporarily or permanently lost during or/and after the project implementation. Allowances to be given to retail selling, in-front house shop, and shop along the road will be based on actual income fixed through consultation and consensus among the affected sellers or shopkeepers. For medium and large-scale business allowance will also be given based on actual income as per proper sale reports. Employees who will lose their job will be given allowance based on their net salary or wage counted from the day they lose their job until the re-establishment of the business. For tenants who lose his/her house or business rental will receive allowance equal to three months of rental fee. In case the allwances cannot be fixed or no consensus between the EDC and the APs below rates will be applied.

- \$300 per household who will lose income 10% or over (for AH who lose business or commercial trees)
- \$300 per household who will lose productive land 10% or over (for rice field and Orchard land)
- \$50 per retailers, small sellers in front of house or along the road, market vendors etc.
- \$150 per meduim and large-scale business operator who temporarily lose his/her business
- \$300 per meduim and large-scale business operator who permanently lose his/her business
- \$150 per tenants or renters of house or business and agriculture laborers

- **Special Assistance or Vulnerable Allowances**

It is given to vulnerable AHs in addition to the above allowances if AHs are entitled to. Each vulnerable AH will receive special assistance equal to 6-month living allowance. The amount to be received by each vulnerable household is US\$300 regardless the size of the household.

- **Income restoration program:** i) displaced AHs, ii) Landless AHs, iii) AHs who lose productive land 10% or over, and iv) AHs who lose income 10% or over will be entitled for income restoration program implemented under the project, especially skill training and employment opportunity.

10. DOES THAT MEAN ANYBODY IN OUR COMMUNITY CAN CLAIM COMPENSATION?

No, only people who have been surveyed during the final DMS are eligible to claim compensation. The cut-off date for determining eligibility will be the beginning of the DMS. People who attempt to use or encroach on the surveyed areas after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance.

11. DO I HAVE TO IMMEDIATELY CLEAR THE LAND OR DEMOLISH MY AFFECTED HOUSE OR OTHER STRUCTURES?

No, clearing the project area may only begin after you have received full compensation for land and assets. The project will allow a reasonable time and will provide assistance (in consultation with you) for you to clear the project area so that construction can begin. Effective date of the construction activities will be notified to affected landowners and users.

12. DO I HAVE TO PAY ANY ADMINISTRATIVE OR SERVICE FEES TO THE PROJECT ONCE I RECEIVE COMPENSATION?

No, you are not obligated to pay any fees or donations to the working group. If you are asked for service fees or donations by any government or project staff please report this directly to the Provincial Authority, the Project Management Office (PMO), EDC, or to the Independent Monitoring Organization (IMO), which is a non-governmental organization (NGO) hired by the IRC to monitor the project's resettlement activities.

13. DO I HAVE THE RIGHT TO VOICE A COMPLAINT IF THERE ARE DISAGREEMENTS OR PROBLEMS DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, FOR EXAMPLE REGARDING COMPENSATION OR TECHNICAL AND GENERAL PROJECT-RELATED DISPUTES?

Yes. If you have any questions or if you disagree with compensation and relocation options, you may present your questions or complaints to the local administrative officials and grievance committees either in person or in writing. A grievance process has been established that has four stages:

- **First Stage.** Present your complaint or grievance to the Village or Commune Resettlement Sub-committee or IRC working group and, if you wish, to the nominated NGO working on the grievance redress committee. The NGO will record

the complaint in writing and accompany you to the Village or Commune Resettlement Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee will be obliged to provide immediate written confirmation of receiving the complaint. If after 15 days you do not hear from the committee, or if you are not satisfied with the decision taken by the first stage, you may bring the complaint to the District Office.

- **Second Stage.** The District office has 15 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. If the complaints cannot be solved in this stage, the District office will bring the case to the Provincial Grievance Committee.
- **Third Stage.** The Provincial Grievance Redress Committee meets with you and tries to resolve the situation. The Committee may ask the IMO to review the DMS. Within 30 days of your grievance submission the Committee must make a written decision and submit copies to Social and Environmental Unit of the Electricité du Cambodge, the IMO, the IRC and to you.
- **Final stage.** If you do not hear from the Grievance Committee or if you are not satisfied, you can bring the case to Provincial Court. This is final stage for judging the complaint. If you are still not satisfied with the provincial court judgment, you can bring the case to higher levels of the court.

The project will reimburse any administrative fees during the legal complaint process if you win the case.

14. WHEN WILL BE THE PROJECT COMMENCED?

The project will be commenced after the completion of resettlement activities. The civil work is expected to commence from July 2011 over the period of 18 months.

15. BEING AN AP WHAT CAN WE ASSIST THE PROJECT?

Being an AP you shall fully participate in the project meeting and consultation in order to ensure that you are fully aware of the project activities and impacts and your views are considered. Your active participation during detail technical design, detail measurement survey and implementation will help the EDC in well-defined the replacement cost value, minimize the impacts and seek appropriate measures in order to timely response to any issue that may happen.

16. HOW WILL YOU KNOW IF THE OBJECTIVES OF THIS PROJECT ARE MET?

Electricité du Cambodge (EDC) and Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy (MIME) will monitor all Project activities. An Independent Monitoring Organization (IMO) hired by EDC will be engaged to monitor on resettlement activities of the project. IMO's quarterly reports will be prepared and submitted to EDC/MIME and ADB. A post-resettlement impact evaluation will also be undertaken to assess whether impacts of the Project have adequately been mitigated and the pre-project standard of living of AHs has been restored as a result of the Project's Resettlement Plan implementation.

ADB will regularly monitor the activities through loan review missions during the Project's implementation.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUERIES OR SUGGESTIONS, PLEASE CONTACT US:

Electricité du Cambodge (EDC) of Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy (MIME):
Yukanthor Blvd, Sangkat Wat Phnom, Khan Don Penh, Phnom Penh.
Tel. 023 724 771, Ext. 126 and 155, Fax: 023 426 018 (and our branch offices in Kampot and Sihanouk Ville)

Enclose Entitlement Matrix as per Annex 1

ANNEX 3: MINUTES OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

**Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King**

Electricite Du Cambodge (EDC)
EDC Resettlement Working Group
Kampot Resettlement Sub Committee

**MINUTE
(Unofficial translation)**

On the date of March 18, 2011 at 14hr10, a public consultation meeting was conducted among the households affected by the Second Transmission Power Project. The meeting was held at Prey Khmum commune hall and chaired by Mr. Reth Vathana, chief of inter-sectoral office and Mr. Mao Yun, deputy governor of Teuk Chhou district and Mr. Mao Visal, chief of EDC resettlement working group also presented. The meeting was also attended by members of Prey Khmum commune councils and the affected households. Public information booklet was distributed to every AP before the commencement of the meeting.

The meeting was kicked-off by Mr. Reth Vathana with an introduction of the project and its potential impacts to the household's land and other properties and then followed by Mr. Mao Visal remarks. Mr. Visal clearly explained the APs the scope of the project and its impacts. He also presented the project resettlement policies as per Public Information Booklet i.e. eligibility and entitlement, compensation payment and resettlement and other project assistances i.e. living allowances, transport allowances and special allowance for vulnerable AH. He also warned the AP on the risk of power line. After Visal presentation it was question and answer sessions.

Questions:

Q1: What is the significant scope of impact of the project (Eng Chhay)?

Q2: Will the project compensate for land with legal title (Vantha)? Will the power line affect on health of the people living nearby? Will the project compensate for the land located under the ROW?

Q3: What kind of compensation the project will cover (Sun Young)?

Q4: If entirely affected and nowhere to live what will be my entitlement (Kak Srey)?

Mr. **Mao Visal**, a chief of team of work of Cambodian electric explained clearly to the people who raised the questions based on the project policy, and he added that the dated of the meeting would be the cut-off-date for entitlement. Any crop or tree grown or structure constructed after the cut-off-date will not be entitled for any compensation under the project policy.

Finally, **Mr. Vith Vathnea** concluded the meeting and informed to the APs the process of resettlement work: first conducting DMS and followed by contract sign and compensation payment. He requested to the working group, local authority and APs to cooperate in the resettlement implementation in order to bring the entire project success. He ended the meeting by expressed his sincere thanks to all participants.

The meeting was ended at 16hr15 on the same day in the auspicious atmosphere and friendly.

Chief of the meeting

Minute maker

Vith Vathnea

Mao Visal

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King

Electricite Du Cambodge (EDC)
EDC Resettlement Working Group
Kampot Resettlement Sub Committee

MINUTE
(Unofficial translation)

On March 18, 2011 at 8. 10 at Prey Thnort village, Compong Kreing commune, Teuk Chhou district, Kompot province opened the meeting on

On the date of March 18, 2011 at 14hr10, a public consultation meeting was conducted among the households affected by the Second Transmission Power Project. The meeting was held at Kampong Kraeng commune hall (Teuk Chhou district) and chaired by Mr. Reth Vathana, chief of inter-sectoral office and Mr. Mao Yun, deputy governor of Teuk Chhou district and. Mr. Mao Visal, chief of EDC resettlement working group also presented. The meeting was also attended by members of Prey Khmum commune councils and the affected households. Public information booklet was distributed to every AP before the commencement of the meeting.

The meeting was kicked-off by Mr. Reth Vathana with an introduction of the project and its potential impacts to the household's land and other properties and then followed by Mr. Mao Visal remarks. Mr. Visal clearly explained the APs the scope of the project and its impacts. He also presented the project resettlement policies as per Public Information Booklet i.e. eligibility and entitlement, compensation payment and resettlement and other project assistances i.e. living allowances, transport allowances and special allowance for vulnerable AH. He also warned the AP on the risk of power line. After Visal presentation it was question and answer sessions.

Next are questions and answers.

- **Mr. Chhun Lim asked:** Can we live under the cable if it runs above our house? If their houses can't be moved, and most of their land is completely affected, what is the government compensation policy?
- **Mrs. Srey Oun asked** related to the mango trees plantation, and in the future, we plan to build our house, how is the settlement of the government? What size of the land does an electric pole take up?
- **Mr. Van Srey Oun** asked one electric pole is in my fishpond; can I continue catching and feeding fish in that pond?
- **Mr. Reoun Pal:** does the government build the road along this transmission cable?
- **Mr. Tong Vuth** asked how is the settlement of the government for the land that has already been filled to build the house, but they haven't built it yet? Can the electric poles location be moved to other places?

Mr. **Mao Visal**, chief of EDC resettlement working group explained clearly to the people who raised the questions based on the project policy, and he added that the dated of the meeting would be the cut-off-date for entitlement. Any crop or tree grown or structure

constructed after the cut-off-date will not be entitled for any compensation under the project policy.

Finally, **Mr. Vith Vathnea** concluded the meeting and informed to the APs the process of resettlement work: first conducting DMS and followed by contract sign and compensation payment. He requested to the working group, local authority and APs to cooperate in the resettlement implementation in order to bring the entire project success. He ended the meeting by expressed his sincere thanks to all participants.

The meeting was completed at 10.15 am on the same day in the auspicious atmosphere and friendly.

Chief of the meeting (Vith Vathnea)

Minute maker (Mao Visal)

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King

Electricite Du Cambodge (EDC)
EDC Resettlement Working Group
Kompot Resettlement Sub Committee

MINUTE
(Unofficial translation)

On March 18, 2011 at 8.00 am at Beong Chhuk Hall, Teok Chhou District, Kompot Province conducted the consultation about the books which were spread out publicly about the activity planning for the settlement of the impact and the residence re-posting a plan for 2nd electrical power transmission cable 230 kv from Kompot province to Shihanouk Ville province through **Prey Nub** district which was participated by the team of work of Cambodian Electric, sub-committee in Kompot province, local authorities and the people who have been impacted by this plan, and the advisors for the plan implementation. For the welcoming speech, and opening the program, **Mr. Reth Vathana**, a directorate director of inter-industry in the name of His Excellency, a provincial governor and a chief of provincial sub-committee expressed his speech which was related with the development of various fields of Cambodian government in Kompot province based on the rectangle policy such as the water resource field, the infrastructure field, electrical power field, and the human resource field, so the electrical transmission cable from Kompot province to Shihanouk province responded to the essential need of the people, and it also followed the policy of Cambodian government. Furthermore, this was the report from Mr. Chin Sophana, a deputy chief of Cambodian electric raised about the source of power of the plan which was received from **Komchay** that had two national electric transmission cables. First, the electrical transmission cable from Kompot to Ta Keo and the electrical transmission cable of this plan is from Kompot province to Shihanouk Ville, and we also kept these books at Chhouk Hall and stick on the billboard in other villages, and we also allowed the local authorities as well as the people who have been impacted to raise the questions which were related to the impact of this whole plan. If the a representative of Cambodian electric did not reply clearly, they could ask the advisor for this plan, **Mr. Chea Sarin**, was the representative who has already been there.

After that, it was the time for the questions and answers between the local authorities, the people who have impacted by this plan with a representative of Cambodian electric and a plan advisor.

The question from the provincial authority: Could we grow rice under the electrical transmission cable? Is the electrical transmission cable naked?

The answer from a representative of Cambodian electric: the farmland which was under this electrical transmission cable could grow rice, and we could grow other plants which less than 3 meter high such as the corn farmland, water melon farmland, and sugar cane farmland, and this cable was naked and it contained 230 kv of the strong electrical power.

Mr. Eung Sarom, the third class officer of Beoung Chhuok commune : How far was it from the location of the electrical pole to the location of the electrical transmission cable?

The answer from a representative of Cambodian electric: the construction of the electrical pole was based on the sub-degree of the land limitation for the part of land which was used to run the electric cable of the ministry public work which was 100m to 200m and some places can reach to 2 km.

Mr. Der Yusors, the chief of Tor Teong Tngei village : How was restitution for the land which has been impacted by the electrical pole? Did the people have to remove their houses which were under the electrical transmission cable? How did the government settle this issue?

The answer from a representative of Cambodian electric: the reimbursement for the land which has been impacted by the electrical pole was reimbursed followed to the price of the current market, and the substituted price was surveyed by the independent agency which has been hired by the Cambodian electric and the Asian Development Bank. For the houses, which have been under the electrical transmission cable, have to remove, and the reimbursement would be calculated followed to the price of the current market and the substituted price. So this was the reason that we demanded to have team of work of Cambodian electric and the provincial sub-committee to measure clearly (DMS) to the immovable property of the people who have been impacted in order to set up the identification to the step of making contract and reach to the total of reimbursement.

Mr. Eang Soty, a villager who has been impacted: If my cultivated plants were impacted by the electrical pole, who was responsible for the reimbursement?

The answer from a representative of Cambodian electric: The impacted land would be reimbursed by the Cambodian electric and for the cultivated plants, the construction company would be responsible for the reimbursement.

Mr. Chea Kheng, a villager: How far was it from one electrical pole to another?

The answer from a representative of Cambodian electric: From electrical pole o another was 350m to 400m.

Finally, Mr. Reth Vathnea, a representative of the provincial authority concluded coinciding opinion to close the meeting, and it was also attended by the local authorities with Team of work for the resolution of Cambodian electrical impaction, and he also recommended the people who have been impacted to attend and to give a copy of their identification. The suffused meeting ended at 10 am at the same day in the auspicious atmosphere and friendly.

ANNEX 4: REPLACEMENT COST STUDY REPORT

**REPLACEMENT COST UPDATE STUDY
SECOND POWER TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION PROJECT
KAMPOT- SIHANOUK VILLE: ADB Loan No. 2261 – CAM (SF)**

Introduction

The resettlement plan for second power transmission and distribution project from Kampot province to Sihanouk Ville was studied in 2009. Cost estimation in the resettlement plan for the losses of assets, structures, crop and trees was based on the market rate at that time.

Once the project come to implementation, resettlement plan has to update and apply with new market cost in the study area.

Previous study of the replacement cost was used as basis for this updating cost/price. The result describes value and cost of affected assets, structures, crops and trees within project area at current market price. This updating study was conducted from March 19th to April 1st 2011.

Objective

The primary objective of the replacement cost study is for updating the resettlement plan and to establish present market rate compensation for structures, trees, and other non-land based income (e.g., businesses, fishponds, etc.). The only aim is to ensure full restoration value of the affected/expropriated assets by the project implementation.

Methodology

Review previous report and other reports are reviewed as secondary source. And in addition this study of updating the replacement cost based on methodologies as follows:

- Interview construction material shops in the project area to see the different price at the time of previous study, in 2009, and present time, 2011, of building materials for main structures affected by the project;
- Interview contractors and builders to determine the current cost with comparison of labor price before;
- Discuss with village chief, commune chief and local official who involved in the DMS study;
- Interview local (commune and village) officials, including residents, to find out the current market rate of fixed assets, especially land, in the project area as per record of recent sale transactions.
- Interview farmers and villagers for crop and tree and calculated their cost based on harvesting yield with comparison of previous available study.

Compensation Cost at Current Market Rate

Construction Suppliers

Construction material suppliers in the project area are interviewed in order to estimate the affected structures and other structure in the project route.

Average price of construction materials was calculated and used as basis for cost estimation of structures together with current labor cost obtained from local builders.

Cost of Existing Structure, Non-structure, Crop and Trees

All structures in the project area were studied and classified into different types according to roofing structure and material. Each type of structures are surveyed and calculated with current market price using current cost interviewed with suppliers. Contractors and local builders in the area also interviewed to understand local construction method and technique.

Farmers, villagers, fruit and vegetable vendors are interviewed to find out cost of crops and fruit trees and other seasonal agriculture life cycle.

Residential land and agriculture land price were discussed among village chief, villager and farmer groups to learn how people exchange land, buying or selling to other villager or outsider. In addition, it is inevitable to interview/discuss village chiefs, commune chief to understand recent land sale/buy record.

(See Annex 1 for List of people interviewed/discuss during the cost update study)

Land Price

The method to calculate land price involves systematic comparison of value-determining features among similar properties: lot size, location, access and distance to paved road/national road, type of land use, etc. This study also use mystery client to collect information of sale price (act as land buyer).

Thus this study determine price of land according to rate that villagers sale or buy among them and also depends also on yearly crop harvesting and land use. Price will also compare with other similar land within the province of study area.

The study classified land into three main types: 1- Agriculture land, 2- Residential land, and 3- Commercial land.

Item	Type of Land	Land Use
1	Agricultural Land	Rice Field
		Orchard [*]
2	Residential Land	Resident
		Village or future village land

3	Commercial Land	Urban/Build up zone/Current or future development area
---	-----------------	--

Note: * There are two types of ORCHARD LAND found during the study: 1. Orchard land with no fruit tree (vacant - no development activity) and 2. Fully developed Orchard land with fruit trees (Durian, mango, sandalwood, cashew) and other investment cost.

As land price in Cambodia has no clear record and lots of land speculators during land market bubble in late 2008, it is suggested that price of land should be classified by commune along project route.

Fully developed Orchard land

No.	Land Use Type	Cost Per M ²
1	DURIAN FARM	16.96
2	MANGO FARM	14.84
3	SANDALWOOD FARM	21.70
4	CASHEW FARM	11.20
5	MIXED FRUIT TREES - Not really a farm	7.00

Replacement costs for different types of land use by commune

Commune	IP Name	Rice field	Orchard (Vacant)	Residential/ Village	Commercial
Prey Khmum	From DEKPTS/S to IP1A/05-10	1.80	1.77	14.00	NA
Kampong Kraeng	From IP1A/62-11 to IP1B/01-16	2.63	2.73	27.50	
Andong Khmer	From IP1B/02-17 to IP1E/09-37	2.98	2.73	37.50	44.00
Boeung Tuk	From IP2 to IP2/07	2.00	2.60	19.67	37.50
Koh Touch	From IP2A to IP4/04	1.87	2.00	11.33	19.00
Prek Thnot	From IP4/05 to IP7/12	1.67	1.60	7.33	13.50
Teuk Thlar	From IP7/13 to IP11/03	1.83	1.83	7.67	NA
Teuk La' ork	From IP11/04 to IP11/11	1.80	1.70	7.17	NA
Samaki	From IP11/12 to IP12	2.00	2.00	8.67	14.00
Veal Rinh	From IP13 to IP14A/01	2.17	2.13	16.50	NA
	IP14 to IP14A/01	Along NR4			45.00
Chueng Kuor	From IP14A/02 to IP15A	1.35	1.40	6.00	NA
Turnop Rolok	From IP15A/01 to IP16/04	2.50	2.67	22.33	42.00
Outres	From IP16/05 to D.E SHV	3.33	3.25	26.67	48.00

House and Stall

To simplify compensation, all affected structures are classified into 3 types or categories according to roofing material: I) thatch/leaves/plastic; II) metal sheet/fiber cement; and III) tile. In each type, structures are further detail into many types according to structural function such as wall, column and floor. Below table describe different types of structures located in the Project boundary.

Category/Type		Wall	Column	Floor	No. of Floor	Unit Cost (\$/m2)
I Thatch/ Leaves/ Plastic	1 A	No	Pole	Soil	Single	4.18
	1 B	No	Pole/ Wood	Wood/bamboo	Single/ Less than 1.5 meters high from ground level	7.95
	1 C	Thatch/ Leaves/ Rough Wood or used wood/Plastic	Pole/ Wood	Soil	Single	13.44
	1 D	Thatch/ Leaves/ Rough Wood or used wood/ Plastic/ other non permanent materials	Pole/ Wood	Wood/Bamboo/Lean Concrete	Single/ Less than 1.5 meters high from ground level	14.20
	1 E	Thatch/ Leaves/ Rough Wood or used wood/ Plastic	Pole/ Wood	Wood/Bamboo/Lean Concrete	Single/ more than 1.5 meters high from ground level	15.97
II Metal Sheet/ Fiber cement	2 A	No	Pole/ Wood	Soil	Single	10.00
	2 B	No	Pole/ Wood	Wood/used wood/ Bamboo/ Lean Concrete	Single/Less than 1.5 meters high from ground level	14.08
	2 C	Thatch/ Leaves/ Rough Wood or used wood/ other non permanent	Pole/ Wood	Soil/used wood/bamboo	Single/Less than 1.5 meters high from ground level	20.48
	2 D	Metal/ Fiber Cement	Pole/ Wood	Wood/ Lean Concrete	Single/Less than 1.5 meters high from ground level	32.71
	2 E	Wood/ Some thatch or leave or metal	Pole/ Wood	Good Wood/ Lean Concrete	Single/Less than 1.5 meters high from ground level	41.94
	2 F	Brick	Wood/ Concrete	Concrete/ Tile	Single/Less than 1.5 meters high from ground level	45.84

	2 G	Wood	Wood/ Concrete	Wood/ Tile	House on still (more than 1.5 meters high from ground level)	65.26
	2 H	Brick/Wood	Wood/ Concrete	Wood/ Concrete/ Tile	Ground Floor and First floor	92.37
III Tile	3A	Wood/ Brick	Wood/ Concrete	Wood/ Concrete/ Tile	Single	67.15
	3B	Wood	Wood/ Concrete	Wood	House on still/more than 1.5meters high from ground level	79.26
	3C	Wood/ Brick	Wood/ Concrete	Wood/ Concrete/ Tile	Brick for ground floor and Wood for first floor	102.74

Other Structure/Non Structure

Methodology to calculate of stall and other structure in the project area follows same method as for main structure. Below table is the price summary of other structure.

Other structure	Unit	Unit Cost (US\$)
Hut at ricefield/ duck or chicken farm	M ²	7.50
Chicken/Duck house	M ²	4.20
Kiosk in the village: Thatch roof with no wall	M ²	4.50
House for cow	M ²	4.18
House for pig: with concrete floor	M ²	6.00
Kitchen structure/Other cook	M ²	8.00
Rice storage- ជ្រុងកស្រូវ	M ²	14.00
Latrine: Thatch roof with non-permanent wall structure; squat WC	M ²	12.00
Latrine: Metal/Fiber cement roof with wood or non permanent wall materials; squat WC	M ²	60.00
Roof extension: Thatch	M ²	4.18
Roof extension: Metal/ Fibercement	M ²	7.00
Dug Well (diameter of 800mm and 6-10 meters dept)	1	120.00
Dug Well; soil/ no concrete pipe	1	50.00
Brick water tanks	M ²	55.00
Pumped well	1	170.00
Large chedey/stupa	1	5,000.00
Chedey/stupa	1	1,840.00
Forecourt or patio/ Concrete	M ²	6.50
Concrete block/ Terracotta	M ²	4.50
Culvert (diameter of 600mm)	1	11.00
Culvert (diameter of 800mm)	1	20.00

Re-inforced concrete column: Stand alone concrete column and beam and foundation	1	37.40
Labor cost to move structure		
Labor cost to move house from (Less than 10 meters)	Is	40.00
Labor cost to move house from (More than 10 meters)	Is	80.00
Fence and Gate		
Weak fence/ Loose fence (bamboo or wood)	1 LM	0.20
Bamboo/ round wood post with bamboo bar	1 LM	0.90
Wood post with wire or bamboo bar/ wood bar	1 LM	1.20
Wood post with no bar (less than 1 meter space)	1 LM	2.00
Wood post with no bar (1-2 meters space)	1 LM	1.80
Wood post with wood bar and grille/ Bamboo grille	1 LM	3.20
Concrete post with wire bar	1 LM	4.00
Brick of 100mm; concrete/brick column; wooden grille	1 LM	9.50
Brick of 100 or 200mm; concrete/brick column; steel grille	1 LM	14.50
Metal sheet/ Wood plank	1 LM	5.50
Brick wall of 100mm; plastering both sides	1 LM	17.00

Crops and Trees

Crop and tree were calculated based on harvesting yield and maturity time of different tree species interviewed with local people in the area. According to compensation experience of IRC in previous project tree below 3 years get 1/3 of full mature cost, 3 to 5 year compensate 2/3 of full mature cost and 5 years over compensate with full yield cost. It is suggested that tree for timer such as Korki, Sralao, Beng, Neang Nuon, Thlong, Tbeng should not include in resettlement plan compensation list as it is naturally grow and cost of timber is also very expensive. Owner of the tree can take and sell it if they want.

No.	Tree Types	Unit	Unit Rate		
			5yrs and over	3-5 yrs	Below 3 yrs
1	Bamboo- បុស្សី	bunch	28.00	18.67	9.33
2	Banana- ប៊ូកី	bunch	2.00	1.33	0.67
3	Coconut- ដូង	tree	35.00	23.33	11.67
4	Tamarin- អំពិល	tree	17.50	11.67	5.83
5	Chan Kiri/ Ampil Barang- អំពិលបារាំង	tree	8.00	5.33	2.67
6	Ampil Teuk- អំពិលទឹក	tree	17.50	11.67	5.83
7	Chan tree- ដើមចាន់	tree	9.38	6.25	3.13
8	Sandoricum tree- កំពឹងរាជ	tree	16.63	11.09	5.54
9	Kantuort- កន្ទួត	tree	3.75	2.50	1.25
10	Kvet- ដើមខ្វិត	tree	9.38	6.25	3.13
11	Jack- ខ្នុរ	tree	23.44	15.63	7.81

12	Mangosteen- មង្គុត	tree	25.00	16.67	8.33
13	Kor- ដើមគរ	tree	4.50	3.00	1.50
14	Krasang- ក្រសាំង	tree	21.00	14.00	7.00
15	Makak- ម៉ាក	tree	11.25	7.50	3.75
16	Longan- មៀន	tree	42.19	28.13	14.06
17	Pring tree-ព្រីង	tree	25.00	16.67	8.33
18	Lamiet- លុត	tree	9.00	6.00	3.00
19	Sdaov- ដើមស្តៅ	tree	12.00	8.00	4.00
20	Rambutan- សាម៉ាវ or Tkov (ផ្លែ)	tree	15.00	10.00	5.00
21	Persimon tree- សែដា	tree	18.75	12.50	6.25
22	Pomegranate- ទទឹម	tree	4.50	3.00	1.50
23	Custard apple-ទៀបស្វិត	tree	8.00	5.33	2.67
24	Soursop- ទៀបបារាំង	tree	14.40	9.60	4.80
25	Guava- ត្របែក	tree	4.50	3.00	1.50
26	Milk Fruit (Star apple)- ទឹកដោះគោ	tree	29.75	19.83	9.92
27	Acacia/ Eucalyptus- អាកាស្យា ប្រេងខ្យល់	tree	5.50	3.67	1.83
28	Lemon/Lime- ក្រូចឆ្មារ	tree	18.75	12.50	6.25
29	Mango- ស្វាយ	bunch	45.00	30.00	15.00
30	Orange- ក្រូចពោធិសាត់	tree	18.00	12.00	6.00
31	Papaya- ល្អង	tree	3.60	2.40	1.20
32	Sugar cane-អំពៅដើមជំ	bunch	0.30	0.20	0.10
33	Sugar Palm tree- ត្នោត	tree	55.00	36.67	18.33
34	Cashew- ស្វាយចន្ទី	tree	9.00	6.00	3.00
35	Durian - ធុរេន	tree	122.50	81.67	40.83
36	Chheu Teal (ធើរៈ)	tree	5.00	3.33	1.67
37	Mak Praing- ម៉ាក់ប្រាំង	tree	28.13	18.75	9.38
38	Phgnev- ភ្លើង	Tree	25.00	16.67	8.33
39	Sae Moan- សែម៉ាន់	tree	15.00	10.00	5.00
40	Mdegn- ម្តេញ	tree	7.88	5.25	2.63
41	Trakob Barang- ត្រខុបបារាំង	tree	28.13	18.75	9.38
42	Pamelo- ក្រូចប៊ូង	tree	20.00	13.33	6.67
43	Sadal tree (ខ្លឹមចង្ក)	tree	5.00	3.33	1.67
44	Rubber tree (កៅស៊ូ)	tree	5.00	3.33	1.67
45	Chumpoo (ជម្ពូ)	tree	12.50	8.33	4.17

46	Jujube- ព្រីម	tree	3.75	2.50	1.25
47	Onh Monh (អូញម៉ុង)	tree	4.50	3.00	1.50
48	Starfruit Tree- ស្ពី	tree	6.88	4.59	2.29
49	Coconut Palm- ដូងប្រេង	tree	35.00	23.33	11.67
50	Other trees	tree	5.00	3.33	1.67

Conclusion and Recommendation

All market prices apply in the study obtained from surveyed and interviewed with people in the study area. Hence it is expected that:

- Compensation to affected structure shall be enough for people to build new structure for similar size and material;
- For those who seeks for new village or residential land to relocate able get land with similar size of land affected by the project;
- For those who have property under the transmission line still able cultivate rice or other vegetable less than 3 meters high and no need to remove security fence.

During compensation or during construction take place seasonal crops should allow time for people to harvest before ground breaking of tower construction. Information of starting construction shall be informed and flexible time should also allow people to relocate to new land if they 100% affected by the project.

List of People Interviewed

No.	Name	Position	Village/Commune /Province	Contact/Phone
Construction/ Structure				
1	Mr. You	Local contractor	Kampot	012 643446
2	Mr. Sang	Contractor	Kampot	097 7077666
3	Mr. Born	Local contractor	Prey thnot	N/A
4	Mr. Dorm	Local contractor	Boeung Tarong	017 946503
5	Mr. Thou Sary	Local contractor	Veal Ring	011 632 337
6	Mr. Pich Veasna	Local contractor	Cheung Kor	
7	Mr. Kang Pheang	Skill Pond Digger	Cheung Kor	
Land Valuation				
1	Mr. Bin Lon	Farmer	Prey Khmum	012 385965
2	Mr. Sao Meng	Commune chief	Prey Khmum	012 791377
3	Mr. Sao Net	Village chief	Prey Khmum	092 323252
4	Mr. Sae Samot	Village chief	Boeung Tarong	097 8136673
5	Mr. Tith Nan	Commune chief	Kampong Kraeng	089 885087
6	Mr. Mam Lida	Village chief	Kampong Kraeng	092 934277
7	Mr. Kob Saroeun	Village chief	Mak Prang	
8	Mr. Bout Nara	Commune Secretary	Kampong Kraeng	012 407091
9	Mr. Yoy Sithon	District chief	Kampot	011 624609
10	Mr. Lek Meut	Commune council officer	O toch	011 987038
11	Mr. Kong Bo	Village Chief	O toch	012 851262
12	Land speculator	Ordinary people	Kampot	011 950002

13	Mr. Em Chon	Village chief	Kep Thmei	092 480452
14	Mr. Chhun Bunly	Village chief	Rolous	017 539536
14	Land for Sale	Farmer	Boeung Tuk	012 791 000
15	Mr. Khy Sareth	Farmer want to sell land	Boeung Tuk	012 353246
16	Mr. Svay Tum	Village chief	Kilo 12	012 503927
17	Mr. Seng Chi	Village chief	Prek Chek	097 8216669
18	Mr. Preap Beom	Village chief	Prek Ampil	012 386124
19	Mr. Kong Bunra	Commune chief	Prek Thot	012 412997
20	Mr. Phoeung Nam	Commune chief	Teuk Thla	012 584507
21	Mr. Hak Sun	Commune chief	Teuk La' ok	012 577562
22	Mr. Keo Khim	Village chief	Chrolong	097 5764725
23	Mr. Prak Sarin	Commune chief	Samaki	012 593466
24	Mr. Oum Narith	Commune Secretary	Samaki	097 9996893
25	Mr. Eung Cha	Commune council	Samaki	097 848770
26	Mr. Vet Kong	Commune chief	Veal Ring	016 782378
27	Mr. Ngoung Chean	Commune chief	Cheung Kor	016 278847
28	Mr. Lan Horn	Commune chief	Tumnok Rolok	011 455647
29	Mr. Hak Meng	Commune chief	O Tres	011 754976
30	Mr. Chit Vuthy	District chief	Stung Hao	
31	Mr. Prach Sarin	Vice village chief	O Tracheak Chet	011 285868
32	Mr. Som Khoeun	Farmer	Prey Khmum	099 658453
33	Mr. Suon Sakorn	Village chief	O Tracheak Chet	097 91859595
34	Mr. Lim Sayun	Farmer/ Teacher	Teuk Thla	088 8442004
35	Ms. Seung Khon	Seller	Prey Khmum	097 6255117
36	Mr. Ly Bunnarith	Hospital staff	Prey Khmum	097 6059708
Crop and Trees				
1	Mr. Kong Kim	Farmer	Teuk Chhou	097 7597282
2	Mr. Now Sambath	Famer	Boeung Tuk	
3	Mr. Som Khoeun	Farmer	Teuk Chhou	099 658453
4	Ms. Un Aun	Farmer	Teuk Chhou	097 6757875
5	Mr. Nuon San	Farmer	Khow Toch	092 849307
6	Ms. Ny Simas	Farmer	Boeung Tarong	097 9871800
7	Ms. Kem Sei	Farmer	Boeung Tarong	097 9871800
8	Mr. Pen Puov	Farmer	Prek Thnot	097 9260120
Main Construction Material Supplier				
1	Hea Nam	Supplier of building materials	Kampot	012 938313
2	Ang Sophy	Supplier of building materials	Kampot	012 772559
3	Tan Houng	Supplier of building materials	Kampot	012 384535
4	Kit Long	Supplier of building materials	Veal Ring	016 475 454
5	Kon Cheng	Supplier of building materials	Veal Rign	016 463 609

ANNEX 5: Notification No. 1518 Sor-Chor-Nor

Unofficial Translation

28 December 2010

To: Ministers of MIME and RGC Delegate in charge of Managing EDC

From: Deputy Prime Minister and Minister in charge of the Council of Ministers (COM)

Sub.: Expenses and procedures of demining and land purchases (resettlement affected)
for energy projects

Ref.: - Letter of MIME dated 24 Dec-10
- Approval note of Prime Minister Hun Sen dated 25 Dec-10

As the captioned subject, COM would like to inform Your Excellencies that the Government has approved on the request as follows:

I. Demining

1. We agree that for the signed projects such as Kirirom Hydropower I, Atay Hydropower, Kamchay Hydropower, Kirirom Hydropower III, Ta Tay Hydropower, Russey Chrum Kram Hydropower, Transmission Line Project connecting K.Chhnang-Pursat-Battambang and the 230 kv Transmission Line Project connecting Phnom Penh and Kampong Cham, the Govt. budget should be used for resettlement compensation relating to these projects. Investors or EDC shall not be responsible for this.
2. We agree that for projects that has not been signed such as Cheay Areang Hydropower and Sesan Kram Hydropower II, the investors shall include demining costs in its investment cost plan. The Government shall assign the National Management Center and Peace and Demining Unit to undertake the assignments in cooperation with MIME and/or EDC. MIME and/or EDC shall implement its duties effectively in order to achieve effective works and economy for the investors.
3. We agree that for EDC projects including future projects financed by development partners, all expenses for demining shall be covered by EDC budget. In case encountering any financial shortfall, EDC can request for loans from the government to undertake the works. The government shall assign the National Management Center and Peace and Demining Unit to directly contract with EDC.

II. Compensation Payments for Energy Projects

1. Private Investment Projects

- A. For the projects already signed by the government and the construction is ongoing, the government shall permit the companies to continue their works in order to

settle resettlement issues by basing on the agreement between the company and the affected people with appropriate compensation. In case any impasse arises, the company can request MIME to help facilitate with concerned institutions on behalf of the Government according to the agreement.

- B. For projects that have not been approved so far including Sesan Kram Hydropower Project II and Cheay Areang Hydropower Project that already received a policy, the Government shall permit to use an inter-ministerial negotiation mechanism including MEF, MIME, EAC and EDC to examine and approve on the resettlement plan, appropriation plan, master plan and financial suitability. The approval shall be made at the negotiation stage in order to avoid facing any delay of the project after the government has officially approved it. MIME can as well report to the meeting participants about the resettlement issues before the approval by COM. The compensation procedure to the affected people caused by the company shall be made directly to them according to the approved master plan. If necessary, the company can request for assistance in facilitating and supporting from the inter-ministerial committee through MIME as stated in the project implementation agreement.

2. EDC's Project

As EDC is a state-owned entity that is administratively and financially autonomous and has technical capacity and sufficient human resources to undertake its works, the government shall provide all necessary privileges to EDC in solving all resettlement issues (according to the previous agreement with ADB) for its direct projects by using its own budget or additional loans from the government in case there is any financial short-fall. EDC shall cooperate with relevant authorities to fulfill its works and can request for interventions from the Government (if necessary) in order to fulfill and succeed its works. EDC shall play a role as Appropriation Committee and implement its duties within the framework of appropriation law and other relevant laws that have already taken effective.

Signed and stamped

Prak Sokhon
Secretary of State, COM